





MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON.

**MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON.**

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds.

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the fatal consequences resulting from that disease, he has been enabled to acquire a large Personal Experience Committed from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13 Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five).

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines as will establish him in a permanent cure, without effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, will establish him as a Surgeon, who cures the Venereal Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another is contracted, and therefore the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as to merely remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition of the disease. He has acquired extensive experience, and avails himself of the greatest improvement of modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or milinary nature, which are so often mistaken for each other in daily practice, after due consideration of the circumstances, in the same manner as birth, ripeness, &c., take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which are the means of saving children from a premature death, managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the saying "Drop your medicine," the order of several practitioners, before the patient has time enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish the disease.—A general debility; eruption on the face, head, back, and body; excoriated sores throughout the skin; swelling, pain, &c.; needling of the bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Cura to each of his patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may send a friend, or write to Dr. Parr's Dispensary, one of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed fellow.

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and  
Mr. HOBSON, Times' office, Leeds.  
Mr. CHURCHILL, 4, Regent-street, London.  
The HARTLEY Bookellers, Harrogate.  
Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.  
Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market-place, Barnsley.  
Mr. HARROVE'S Library, 8, Coney Street, York.  
Messrs. Fox and Son, and Baskin, Pontefract.  
Miss name manager at place.  
Mr. LANGLEY, Bookseller, Knaresborough & Harrogate.  
Mr. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.  
Mr. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.  
Mr. GIBBS, Bookseller, Beverley.  
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.  
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.  
Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.  
*Is Office, Sheffield.*  
Messrs. W. and J. Parr, 10, Finsbury Street, Liverpool.  
And at the Advertiser Office, Longwall, Hall.

**PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS.**

WHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them, as the best and most efficacious means of restoring to health many thousands who have suffered by disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:—

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN.

Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1841, I tried them upon my family, and found the means of so many different pills for the public to please themselves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, on enquiry, that many men and women are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there would be great cause for complaint if the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young as well, and particularly to young females.

I am, your obedient servant,  
JAMES DRURY.

294, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says, "I have been called to day and bought one 11s. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expense and affliction. He had been afflicted with Rheumatism long, but never got cured, till he took the doctor in neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. A son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr's Pills, facts are stubborn things."

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Waddington or to the Proprietors.

Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:—

"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in earnest."  
W. M. CLARK.

"17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London."

As to the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, proprietor of the town of Nottingham, who has been acknowledged by me to have lately got different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that he had purchased the Recipe for them, and sold the medicine, and so forth, I have, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. Had I proceeded with regard to my countrymen, and given up to them my names and address, and allowed them to whom I have sold said pills, as well as of the drugists who compounded the same, and agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expenses, and costs of the Proceedings, and to have the Court have kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings, I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow for having committed such an imposition on the public, and such a fraud on the proprietors of Old Parr's Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1841.

Witness—H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham.

In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

LIST OF AGENTS.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Card, London, and may also be had of the following Agents:—Birmingham, Shillito, Chemist, 43, High-street; Birmingham, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler, and Sons; Boston, The Bookseller; Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward and Co., Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh, Blair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fife, and Sons; Glasgow, Pringle, Stationer; Gloucester, Horneville, Congdon; Hull, Noble, Printer; Kidderminster, Pennell, Lincolnton; James Drury; Liverpool, Rawlin, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Keibart, Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; London, Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Motterhead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Nottingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram; Black-Combe, News-agents; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Black-Combe; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourport, Williams; Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Stourport, and Sons.







I am sorry that I do not happen to know of any person's name, in particular, who has been robbed on these occasions, or to know where any of the articles, with few exceptions, happen to be at this present moment: at all events. I thought it a poor

from the age of nine to about thirty-five, when they are thrown into a bastille as unfit for use, have very little relish for any protracted course of study or "education," though it were certain in one hundred and twenty years to gain the Charter for them.

If the opponent of this Bill is now returned, and while a dissolution is pending, how many votes will it convert upon the remaining portion, and when bringing up the Report? It is all important.

Now, our principal charge against Reformers is for having told the people what Reform would do, and that Reform has not done one of the promised things. We hold it that nothing could be more

"This city is as politically inactive as if a redress of the evils under which the country was said to labour had been effected; and you would at this moment hear as little uttered about Repeal, the collection of the fund, &c., as if Daniel O'Connell, Thomas D."

stop the right of rovia which the public have always had across what is now called the Victoria Park, in Notting Vale. From the statement of his letter, which is too long for insertion, we think it a case in which the people are bound to assert their rights; and we hope they will do

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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### Spirit of the Press.

## THE EASTER RECESS IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Easter recess passes away with unequalled quietude in the political world. The closing of Parliament enables the Members to exchange the arduous struggles of the *Speaker's House* for the lighter oratory of political meetings throughout the country, affording an agreeable change from the dullness of the *Speaker's House*. The recess is the season of the interest of its adherents in the provinces. This season there has been nothing of the kind. Members have not sought their constituents, to commune with them on the great questions of the day. Measures pending—none expected or intended to pass—such any constituency care about. Members have run down to their homes, to revive the interest of political questions among their local supporters, because there is no interest in the interest in the party. The day is clean gone; Members feel little for themselves, and have no motive for effort. They

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and the new Poor Law. The party jealously occasionally blow a note or two, like minstrels of old, trying on the battle-song while the combatants are trying: the Ministerial *Chronicle* sings the wrongs of the electors, to brace up the nerves of Lord Morpeth to his retainers; the *Times* chants the tricks of Whig registration schemes, to fire the fury of a Stanley, or the equities of the Poor Law, to keep up the effervescence of Wakley.—*Spectator*.

The following statement has been addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, by "An Old Soldier":—

"You will, I hope, allow me, through the medium of your columns, to call attention to the following plain statement:—A private of the 11th Hussars was drunk leaving the barracks, at Brighton, and was subsequently tried by a district Court-martial, and sentenced to corporal punishment. His trial took place on Thursday, and the approval of the Court-martial was

AGAIN LORD CARDIGAN.

The following statement has been addressed to the Editors of the *Morning Chronicle*, by "An Old Soldier":—

"I will, I hope, allow me, through the medium of your columns, to call attention to the following plain facts:—A private of the 11th Hussars was drunk on the morning of the 25th of June 1855, and was accordingly tried by a district Court-martial, and sentenced to corporal punishment. His trial took place on the morning of the 26th of June, at the Barracks at Balaclava, and the approval of the Court-martial was given by the *Morning Chronicle*. On the morning of the 27th of June, the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding School, for divine service. Prayers were read, and a sermon was preached. At the conclusion of the service, the Major was ordered to make things tidy for corporal punishment. And in this Riding School, and on a Sunday, where not an hour before the 11th Hussars were ordered to be in readiness for service, one of the 11th Hussars was tied up and flogged, receiving one hundred lashes. I trust, for the credit of the service and the country, the matter will be brought before the public eye. I am sure, will agree with me, without entering into the question of flogging, or whether Rogers deserved it or not, that on no account should a private of the 11th Hussars be flogged."

...in carrying the punishment into effect on a Sunday, and in the place appointed that day for divine worship."

"How the character of the man is marked in this proceeding. The approval of the sentence arrived Sunday morning, and so eager was the noble knight for the execution of it that he could not wait till Monday, but the Sabbath must be preserved by a punishment after prayers !

"What a sequence to the voice of prayer the sound of the lash !—the source after devout supplication the groans of the sufferer after the lessons of the Holy Scriptures !

"The Bishop of London has counted the beasts that passed under Fulham Bridge on a Sunday, and he profane the holy day more than a hundred times ; and what will the Right Reverend Prelate, who has borne such loud testimony against the sins of green-grocers and pastry-cooks, say of the sins of the great lords and ladies, who have been seen to fling out the lavatory, even as a lady

ending in carrying the punishment into effect on a Sunday, and in the place appointed that day for divine worship. Now the character of the man is marked in this proceeding. The approval of the sentence arrived at by the majority of the Court, is not a sufficient reason for the execution of it, that he could not do it even till Monday, but the Sabbath must be decreed by a punishment after prayers !

What a sequence to the voice of prayer the sound of the lash !—the source after devout supplication for the release of the sufferer after the bestons of mercy !

The Bishop of London has counted the losses that he passed under Fulham Bridge on a Sunday. He says they profane the holy day more than a hundred times. He has borne such loud testimony against the sins of green-grocers and pastry-cooks, say of the profanation of the Sabbath by the noble Colonel the Eleventh I is keeping open a stall a less than that than flaying a human back ! Is plying the rod on the cat-o-nine-tails less allowable than plying the cat-o-nine-tails !

Lord Cardigan's defence will probably be that the man was as much entitled to his pleasures on the Sunday as the poor man, and that he sees no more reason why he should force on him migration to his employment than another, and that the work of the cat-o-nine-tails would be as much at his command as that of his French cook. His appetite, however, can wait, though the other man's cannot. He will be obliged to postpone his gratification till Monday. Cardigan must learn to postpone his gratifications in the way of punishments for forty-eight hours, on the approval of the sentence happens to arrive on Sunday morning.

The majority opposed every bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, but as we are far more hostile to the introduction of bitterness in the violation of the Sabbath, than to the introduction of

to be present in the observance of it, we will promise to give our best aid in support of a bill to prohibit enlisting in the army on the Sabbath day. We can well remember that we lately showed them the services of Lord Cardigan first being ordered to march on the privates of his regiment, and that, as he checked in that direction by Sir C. d'Albancort, they were transferred to the officers. From the present sign we infer that the officers have a respite; it would be too imprudent to open fresh quarrels with them just now, so the men are to have their rest again, and to mark the eagerness for the punishment, by suffering or seeing the infliction of it on the Sabbath.—*Examiner*.

firmness in the observation of it, we will promise to our best aid in support of it, and to prohibit fighting in the army on the Sabbath day. It may be remembered that we lately showed that severities of Lord Cardigan had first been directed on the private of his regiment, and that, afterwards, he attacked the eagerness for the officers to be transferred to the officers. From the present sign we infer that the officers have a respite; and would be too imprudent to open fresh quarrels than they just now, so the men are to have their usual means to maintain the eagerness for the punishment, by suffering or seeing the infliction of it on the Sabbath.—*Examiner.*

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### Chartist Intelligence.

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CHARTIST MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

WE had a spirited and overwhelming meeting on Sunday evening last, in the Tri-bستر Chartist Room, to Mr. C. Connor and Mr. C. Doyle, two Irish men. MR. WHEELER, after making a few preparatory remarks on the progress of the cause, introduced Mr. CONNOR to the meeting.

MR. CONNOR rose and said:—He was willing at present to signify vindictive the rights and liberties of men of his own order, and would, he trusted, be able to do till they were possessed of those rights and liberties which justice and the laws of God and man would have to be there if the persons of this country of course he made some few honourable exceptions) had followed out the precept and example their Lord and Master, and defended the poor and the oppressed.

(Applause.) He had been taking a walk that afternoon, and he saw a brick-yard with a large quantity of new-made bricks in it; and he thought a better way to illustrate the value of labour he could not find than the one which struck him at the time. When he looked at the clay itself from which these bricks had been made he found that it was of no value whatever; but when men have been employed indigging it out of the earth, it

men began to be of service. Why, because labour was being applied—and so it was under every operation, the working of it into bricks and burning, and indeed every additional part of labour gave it additional value (hear, hear)—thus proving that labour is the foundation of all wealth. (Cheers.) If such is the case, why is not labour protected? or why is property protected the exclusion of labour? He had seen a notice put the gable end of a building, to the effect that if any man was caught posting bills against it, he should be prosecuted according to law. Then you see the building was so far protected as to prevent even a single Bill from

[illegible]

ly, they were no more than a piece of household furniture, at the mercy of the law-makers, liable to be bought, or rather forced, out to fight in the field for the benefit of Queen Victoria or her Ministers, yet were not protected by the law, because, not having a voice in the making of the law. All they, the working people, had to do with the laws was, according to Whig doctrine, to obey them; and all they had to do with the law was to pay them. (Hear, hear.) They expect, at a single moment, that the present House of Commons would grant them Universal Suffrage? If they did, they thought they would be very much mistaken. His

ly, they were no more than a piece of household furniture, at the mercy of the law-makers, liable to be bought, or rather forced, out to fight in the field of battle for Queen Victoria or her Ministers, yet were not protected by the law, because, not having a voice in the making of the law. All they, the working people, had to do with the laws was, according to Whig doctrine, to obey them; and all they had to do with the law was to pay them. (Hear, hear.) Did they expect, at a single moment, that the present House of Commons would grant them Universal Suffrage? If they did, thought they would be very much mistaken. His

most persecuted, slandered, and vilified of that plan is sufficient for all purposes to collect the money by the time that O'Brien's term expires; from the 24th of the present month I will have just six months more to drag out of cruel incarceration. Now, I would recommend the adoption of my plan; publish it in the Standard; there be a fixed time for the closing of accounts; say September 1st. Then the

staying at Leeds will have three weeks for their own district, and the same time plan, or one similar, it is not worth if I can get it.

The plan, as I call it, is as follows:—

PLAN.

The following towns and districts to sums I have appended to them, and I choose, and others, that I may have made out, could be chosen by the same Central Committee "the appointment of for their town or district:—

Brighton	...
Portsmouth, Portsea, Chichester, &c.	...
Isle of Wight (C.)	...
Southampton (C.)	...
London (C.)	...
Bath, Trowbridge, and neighbourhood	...
Wotton-under-Edge	...
Carmarthen, Llanidloes, Newport, Montgomery, Merthyr Tydfil, and W. districts	...
Chesham	...
Ipwich	...
Plymouth	...
Stroud	...
Birmingham	...
Bradford	...
Carlisle, Cumberland, and districts	...
Conventry	...
Derby	...
Durham County	...
Exeter	...
Hull (York)	...
Hull	...
Liverpool	...
Leeds and neighbourhood	...
Manchester and neighbourhood	...
Nottingham and neighbourhood	...
Newcastle and neighbourhood	...
Sheffield	...
Truro and County of Cornwall	...
Worcester	...

Ireland	..	..
Sotland ..	..	..
Wales ..	..	..
England ..	..	..

Those places marked with a (\*) were represented by Bromley in the late ‘40’s.

I would recommend that public meetings in all the towns I have mentioned above also, for the purpose of appointing treasurers, &c., and that they be confirmed by Committees sitting at Leeds.

My friends, as said before, that plan Northern Star office, some eight or nine it was rather longer than now, and length it was refused insertion in that paper with this as a censure on the Star, far appreciate much the exertions of that fearless advocate of the rights of England “Tribune” was THEN to give O’Brien bringing out “*a Southern Star*,” for dark politicality to the South. Yr. want, *Northern Star* for the North; we wanted one for the South; then with the brave O’R North, and the unflinching O’Brien in might soon DEFT the power of the vilest set of Governments that ever awayed the Britain.

My friends, as Secretary to the “O’Brienighten, I can answer for the men of scribing their quota; when I say that the past night quarter, elected me the Politicality to the Police, I mean, take on myself the duty of answering forward in no noble an undertaking.

My friends, I must conclude by suggest your fellow disciple of James Bromley O’Brien NORTON  
Secretary to the British National Charter.

March fifth, 1841.  
22, Abulton street, Brighton.

S.S. Since the foregoing was written, Mr. J. H. B. Goodwood has received a letter from the Committee; I shall see him this evening, con over its contents.

**BIGAMY.**—At Hutton Garden Police Saturday last, George Jukes, a gardener at Ball's-pend, Islington, was placed charged by Ellen Bangrove, a pretty-ho woman who had been intermarried with his former wife as the prosecutrix. The case was sworn, stated that she resided at Harrow. The prisoner, about twelve introduced himself to her as a single man, and succeeded in getting her to marry him; he returned to her, and they were married. The result was the birth of a child. The husband deserted her and the infant; and she afterwards informed that he was a married man, and was living with his wife at Islington, when she met him at London and went into custody. Police constable, No. 18 proved having taken the prisoner in charge, prior to being informed of the charges against him. "I know what you want me for," I said to him, "but I am innocent of all these things." He replied, "You are not," but said that the prosecutrix had told him when he married her. Prosecutrix—a woman who was alive for life, and a husband that he was alive. Mr. Combe took evidence that he was not the prosecutrix, and he should commit him for trial. A point of law might be raised upon the subject, but it was decided that the prisoner would be left for the consideration of the jury before whom he would be tried.

Ball, W., Palmerston-road, bookbinder,  
at half-past one, May 28, at twelve; at  
Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorney,  
land-buildings  
Barnard, D., Palmerston-road, bookbinder,  
two, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of  
Basinghall-street. Attorney, Lewis, W.  
vings.  
Barnham, London-wall, licensed victualler,  
at half-past one, May 28, at eleven; at the  
Court, Basinghall-street. Attorney, Bow-  
side.  
Wakfield, F. and C. G., Old Broad-street,  
April 26, May 28, at eleven; at the Court  
of Basinghall-street. Attorneys, Eg-  
geset-strand.  
Beddingfield, Susannah, Needham-mar-  
ry-manufacturer, April 30, May 28, at  
eleven; at the Court of Basinghall-street.  
Suffolk; and Jones and Co., John-street,  
30.  
Beddingfield, J., Stowman-street, Suffolk, at  
half-past one, at five, at the Crown and  
Court, Basinghall-street.  
Walter and Pemberton, Symonds's Lane,  
London.  
Pries, J., Purdy, J., and Pries, J., jun.,  
clothes, linen-drapers, May 2, and 3, and  
the Bull Inn, Bridport, Attorney, Bat-  
tles; and Clowes and Wedlake, King's  
Temple.  
Hepper, C., Liverpool, hotel-keeper, Mer-  
sey, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool.  
Howard, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and East-  
on-in-fields.

Ball, W., Paternoster-row, bookseller,  
at half-past one, May 28, at twelve; at the  
Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorney,  
lam-buildings.

Arnold, T., Paternoster-row, bookseller,  
two, May 28, at twelve; at the Co of  
Basinghall-street. Attorney, Lewis, Wy-  
yngs.

Elphick, London-wall, licensed victualler,  
at one, May 21, at eleven; at the Co  
of Basinghall-street. Attorney, Broad-  
side.

Wakefield, F. and C. G., Old Broad-street,  
April 28, May 28, at eleven; at the Co of  
Basinghall-street. Attorneys, Ege,  
Ege and Street.

Bedingfield, Susannah, Needham-man-  
ufacturer, April 30, May 28, at the Co  
of Crown and Anchor Inn, Ipswich. Attorney,  
Suffolk; and Jones and Co., John-street-  
row, London.

Bedingfield, J., Stowmarket, Suffolk, at  
10, May 28, at one, at the Crown and  
Ipswich. Attorneys, Gudgeon, Stowmarket.  
Walter and Pemberton, Symonds's Inn, Lon-  
don.

Price, J., Purdy, J., and Price, J., Jun-  
cerstrie, linen-draper, May 3 and 28, at  
the Bull Inn, Bridport. Attorneys, Batte-  
vil; and Clowes and Wedlake, King's  
Temple.

Hepper, C., Liverpool, hotel-keeper, M-  
one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool.  
Howard, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and Bax-  
ton, in-field.

Mayall, J., Cheltenham, brewer, A-  
pril 28, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham.  
Babb and Longwood, Cheltenham; and  
Co., Lottbury.

Hallwell, W., Manchester, cotton-  
weaver, May 4, 28, at eleven, at the Commis-  
sioners, Manchester. Attorneys, Hiltchcock, Nant-  
Johnson and Co., Temple.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS

W. and H. Leatham, Liverpool, builders—  
Gledhill and G. Heworth, Hudders-  
field-manufacturers—G. E. and W. H. H-  
ield, cutlery—J. and J. Priestley and J. B-  
Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners—  
regards J. Smith—J. Tompkins and J. H-  
pool, printers—H. Moorhouse and S. H-  
ield, saddlery, table-cutters—J. and W-  
and T. Cross, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 28.

RANKPETS.

Messrs Francis Edgley, wine-merchant,  
City, to surrender April 28, at two, and

Edward Ledgard, oil-cruiser, Mirfield,  
 April 27, and June 1, at two, at the Co.  
 Rooms, Leeds. Wally, Dewsbury, Yorks.  
 Batley, and Edwards, Elly, Dewsbury, Horn  
 Wm. C. Brown & Co., Ironmongers, Cam-  
 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the  
 Bridge, Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen-squ-  
 bury, London; Fosters, Cambridge.

Lawrence Thomas Brown, innkeeper,  
 Gloucestershire, April 28 and June 1,  
 at two, at the Co. Rooms, Gloucester.  
 Newent; Cree and Son, Verulam-buildings,  
 London.

John Berry, brewer, Liverpool.  
 Thomas Burnard, merchant, Devon-  
 2, Rude, Rude, cool-builder, New-  
 James Dickson, dealer, Newcastle-upon-  
 John Hickin, printer, Nottingham.  
 Henry Smith, wine-merchant, Doncaster.

eleven, at the Church or Bankruptcy  
 buildings, Bangliah-street; Freshfields,  
 buildings.  
 Edward Ledgard, oil-craher, Mirkedon,  
 April 27; and June 1, at two, at the Court  
 Room, Leeds. Watto Dewbury, York.  
 Battye, and Edwards, Iron-plate, Holborn.  
 William Freeman Coe, Bromley-place,  
 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bank  
 Buildings, Hall, Brunswick-square, Queen-square,  
 Bayly, London. Posters, Cambridge.  
 Lawrence Thomas Brown, innkeeper  
 Gloucestershire, April 28 and June 1, at  
 George Inn, Newcast.  
 Newark; Green and Son, Verulam-buildings  
 London.  
 John Berry, banker, Liverpool.  
 Thomas Burnard, merchant, Devon.  
 Radford Post, wool-breaker, Leeds.  
 James Dickson, printer, Newcastle-upon-  
 John Hickin, draught, Nottingham.  
 Henry Smith, wine-merchant, Doncaster.







