" WHO WAS THE MURDERER!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR, In your valuable paper of Saturday last, I find an article copied from the Satirist, and headed to the abuses of the New Poor Law, but from the stare of the circumstances therein detailed, I should that the mildest terms that could have been admind as an heading to the article ought to have been "The CIESES of the New Poor Law;" for the melanholy event therein recorded, independent of the multitadiness evils heretofore published, and which are, isolitably, the effects of that justly executed law, most octainly shows that language lacks the power of depicting the horrors inseparably connected with that The most uncivilised and harberous people on the surface of the globe would den such a law an indelible diagrace on their charac-Ics, Sir, the "untutored Indian" will not stand gloof and all the helpless and destitute perial—it has best left to the civilised, the refined, the college-bred Christian legislators of England—to the "collective Tision of the empire," to concect, enset, and enforce a whom it and murder the poor of the land by wholesale

It cannot, for a mement, be supposed that the poor man, Longley, was devoid of maternal feeling. She had not forgot har sucking child, but on the contrary, also had mapazion upon the offspring of her womb, which was dear to her as the pampered child of royalty is to its well fed, well clad, and too well paid mother. The howels of poor Longley yearned o'er her perishing infant; she could not supply its wants—the means of metalining its life were not in her power: "she had no putriment for her own sustenance"-want had dried mp the breast that ought to have given nourishment and support to her child. What could she do! Could she lock upon her little innocent suffering all the borrors of hunger-dying the most cruel of all deaths, and be unmoved thereby? No, she felt as a motherhe was driven to madness and desperation; and, in the sony of her soul, she terminated the unspeakable maring of her helpless babe, but not before she had

sed for sid, and asked in vain for help. The writer of the article I have referred to says :-"The wretched mother was committed, of course, and will probably be hanged."

He then asks-" Who was the murderer? Was it the poer frenzied creature who sat upon the cold stones with an empty breast and a foodless body, listening to he haby eying for hours for food? or was it the agents d the New Poor Law, who thrust her forth into the streets, with the moral certainty that she must perish there? Who was the real murderer, we ask? the men The domed the child to die of starvation, or the mother who terminated its sufferings a little before they would here been terminated by the natural operation of the

Now, Sir, in taking up this subject, I have two objects in view. First, to arouse the people to a sense of their only; to persuals them to use their utmost efforts to dtain an immediate abrogation of that most accursed by; and, secondly, to teach the rising generation an hatred of tyranny and an abhorrence of every act of "the powers that be," that militates against the common wal I desire to see an army of young and sterling rabiots, who will far outstrip us, their predecessors, in mery and determination. We in our childhood, have been taught many un-

meaning things, yet still a meaning might be given more of them and profit be derived therefrom; and as most Chartist parents have heard of "The House that Leck built," I would request them to turn their attention to the following version, and I imagine they will had it better extendated to instruct their children than

But, before I commence, allow me to state that I have mintention of treating the subject with levity. I wish to convey instruction on such subjects to the young, and Tottenham-court Road, signed or otherwise, by return to accomplish this purpose it is needful to be plain in of post, you will oblige, yours respectfully, hat alluring to the tender Se, without further proem, here is the answer to the

"WHO WAS THE MURDERER!" This is the House that Jack built (a)

This is the purge (b) That was made in the House that Jack built This is the child (c)

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built. This is the mother (d)

That had no home. That drown'd the child Toat died of the purge That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the breast (e) As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home. That drowned the child.

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built,

This is the Guardian (f)Of Mary-le-bone, As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home, That drown'd the child That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the land (g) Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian

Oi Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home, That drowned the child. That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the deep (h)

And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone. Of the mother That had no home. That drowned the child That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built These are the men,

Who ask for a loan, (i) To swell the deep And heavy mosn That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That maw the breast As cold as a stone, Of the mether That had no home, That drowned the child.

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the law, (i) That will change the tone, That ask for a loan To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast. As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home.

That drowned the child, That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

These are the men, (k)

From Bath to Coine, To carry the law. That will change the tone, Ut the men. That ask for a loan, To swell the deep And heavy moan, There heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast. As cold as a stone Of the mother

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built

That drowned the child,

That had no home

(e) The "Tax Trap," RE-FOREER by Finality hat, and kept in repair at an enormous expence by () The starre-us-off law.

into the New River.

(d) The unfortunate Longley who was " turned all mankind. into the streets to wander and to die." (s) u Her breast was dried up for want of nour-

the would have become chargeable to the and that the following be its objects:

The land of Bibles," which book tells us to " feed the hungry and clothe the naked," but practice does not very frequently quadrate with profession in this evangelised country. We are "free-born Brilons !!" When the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." Prov. xxix., 2.

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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PRICE SIXPENCE HALPPENNY, OF Five Shillings per Quarter.

has borrowed, or rather TAKEN the money people. of the working that was deposited in Savings' Banks. What next? (i)-The Charter.

(k)-The "whole-hog-and-bristles-and-all" Chart-

Helvetius, truly says, that "the evils of a State are reformation. he effects of its legislation," and it is no difficult task | 3. To appoint as many Missionaries as may be deemed to prove that the maladministration of public affairs necessary to visit the different districts of the kingdom, n this country is the cause of the complicated grievan- for the purpose of explaining the views of the associaces so much and so justly complained of by the labour-tion, for promoting its efficient organization, for lecturing classes. It is the want of a veritable House of ing on its different objects, and otherwise seeing that Commons that has brought death into the state and all the intentions of the general body are carried into our wees; and, though those who fatten on the present effect in the several localities, according to the instruc-

course, to lay before our readers:-

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "SIR,-It being the wish of most of the members that the enclosed circular of Mr. Lovett, should be sent to the Northern Star, you are at full liberty to make what use of it you like.

"Yours, respectfully,

'London, 183, Tottenham-court Road,

' March DEAR SIR,-The following address is intended to be submitted to all the leading Chartists throughout the tingdom that we can have access to, in order to obtain their signatures, when it will be printed and published as their joint address; previous to which it will be considered a breach of honour for any individual to cause its publication. It is also intended that the persons signing it shall form a provisional board of management for six or twelve months, (as may be deemed advisable,) to aid in forming the association by the sale of cards, or otherwise, after which the board of management is to be elected by the members according to the rules and regulations.* By returning this to Mr. Lovett, 183,

> 'JOHN COLLINS. HENRY HETHERINGTON, JOHN CLEAVE. GEORGE ROGERS. 'HENRY MITCHELL.

"The rules and regulations, as set forth in the pamphlet entitled " Chartism," will shortly be printed, share in all its advantages, without incurring personal with such alterations or additions as the parties signing risk, or violating the laws of the country. this address may hereafter suggest.

TO THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

in the great cause of human liberty, we would wish to year:rivet this important truth on your mind: You must become your own social and political regenerators, or you will never enjoy freedom. For true liberty cannot be conferred by acts of Parliament or decrees of princes. but must spring up from the knowledge, morality, and public virtue of our population. Be assured, fellowcountrymen, that those who have hitherto been per mitted to rule the destinies of nations—who in their madness or folly have cursed the land with wars, cruelty, oppression, and crime-will ever maintain their power For printing, postages, salaries, &c. and ascendancy while they have ignorant and demoralised slaves to approve and execute their mandates. Though revolution were to follow revolution, and changes were to be continually effected in our constitution, laws, and government, unless the social and peli tical superstructure were based upon the intelligence and morality of the people, they would only have exchanged despotism for despotism, and one set of oppressors for another.

* If, therefore, you would escape your present social and political bondage, and benefit your race, you must bestir yourselves, and make every sacrifice to build up the sacred temple of your own liberties, or by your neglect and spathy bequeath to your offspring an increase of degradation and wrong. You cannot suppose of the people. They may talk of liberty while they are forging your fetters, may profess sympathy while they are adding insult to wrong, and may talk of instructing contemptuously spurn every proposal for establishing equality of political rights and social obligations—the enduring basis of liberty, prosperity, and happiness. enjoyment-who would bless our land with peace and human brotherhood, and cause the intellectual and in all their usefulness and excellence, anxiously inquire how he can best aid the holy cause of man's

social regeneration and political freedom. principles of the People's Charter: we have made it the polar star of our agitation, and have resolved, by all it needs not the violence of passion, the bitterness of e established in peace

But while we would implore you to direct your undivided attention to the attainment of that just political favour of it more efficient and productive of social benefit than it has been hitherto. We have wasted glorious means of usefulness in foolish displays and a tinselled and corrupt aristocracy rather than aspiring to the mental and moral dignity of a pure democracy. 'Our public meetings have, on too many occasions, been arenas of passionate invective, party spirit, and personal idolatry, rather than public assemblies for calmly deliberating and freely discussing national or local grievances, or as schools for the advancement of our glorious cause by the dissemination of facts and inour population will be prepared to use, wisely, the political power they are now seeking to obtain.

"We are, therefore, desirous of seeing these means gent people from obtaining their rights, nor all the sorry to find that you, Sir, in whom the country placed appliances of corruption permanently enslave them, we so much confidence, should give your countenance and landlord. are anxious, above all things, of seeing them instructed support to a scheme which is calculated to cause in their political rights and social duties.

unpalatable truths against drunkenness and immorality of every description, and by precept and example, endeavouring to rescue our brethren from the thralthe corruptions and vices of those above them. 'As the children of to-day will, in a few years, be

called upon to exercise the rights and duties of men, it becomes our paramount duty to qualify them for their future station, and not permit them to be monlded to the several purposes of priestoralt, sectarianism, and ence, and extend the greatest amount of happiness to

With no disposition to oppose the associations already formed, but with an anxious desire to see all those interested in the social and product body to ment of their fellow-men united in one general body to ment of their fellow-men united in one general body to me she was starving, and had I relieved her it, we propose that such an association be established, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED

KINGDOM.

2. To sreate and extend an enlightened public opinion in favour of the People's Charter, and by every just means secure its enactment, so that the industrious classes may be placed in possession of the franchisethe most important step to all political and social

Such halls to be used during the day as Infant, Prepa-

We have received the following letter, with its ratory, and High Schools, in which the children shall somewhat curious inclosure, which we proceed, of be educated on the mest approved plans the association can devise; embracing physical, mental, moral, and political instruction: and used of an evening by adults for public lectures on physical, moral, and political science—for readings, discussions, musical entertainments, dancing, and such other healthful and rational recreations as may serve to instruct and cheer the industrious classes after their hours of toil, and prevent the formation of vicious and intoxicating habits. Such halls to have two commedious playgrounds, and, where practicable, a pleasure-garden attached to each; apartments for the teachers, rooms for hot and cold baths. for a small museum, a laboratory and general workshop, where the members and their children may be taught experiments in science, as well as the first principles of the most useful trades.

7. To establish, in such towns or districts as may be found necessary, Normal or Teachers' Schools, for the purpose of instructing school-masters and mistresses in the most approved systems of physical, mental, and political training. 8. To establish, on the most approved system, such

Agricultural and Industrial Schools as may be required for the education and support of the Orphan Children of the Association, and for instructing them in some useful trade or occupation. 9. To offer premiums, whenever it may be considered advisable, for the best essays on the instruction of

children and adults, for the best description of schoolbooks, or for any other object promotive of the social which the members, in their several localities, may and her offspring were cursed, and doomed to slavery, with a token of their esteem; we have not heard what all orders will be attended to. collect subscriptions and donations in aid of the above both by the New Poor Law and others equally pernilit is to be, but we are sure it will not be a trifle. objects," may manage the superintendence of the halls cious. He (the Doctor) had visited the houses of the and schools of their respective districts-may have due control over all the affairs of the Association, and

• If the numbers who signed the National Petition belonged to such an association, by paying a less sum than even a penny per week each person, they would BRETHREN, —In addressing you as fellow-labourers be able to effect the following important objects every

> To erect eighty District Halls, or Normal or Industrial Schools, at £3,000 each ... To establish seven hundred and ten Circulating Libraries, at £20 each ... To employ four Missionaries (travelling expences included) at £200 per annum ... To circulate twenty thousand Tracts per week, at 15s per thousand ...

Leaving for incidental expences ...

Submitting the above objects for your serious consideration, and resolving to make every possible effort

We knew not what the concoctors of this docuthat these who revel in the spoils of labour, and live by the wretchedness they have created, will be instrumental in promoting the political and social improvement ourselves, or allowing others to do so, without the rescaled of the results of liberty while they are the contraction of the results of liberty while they are the contraction of the results of liberty while they are the contraction of the political and social improvement ourselves, or allowing others to do so, without the results of liberty while they are the contraction of the political and social improvement ourselves, and parts of the assembly. Mat. Clayson, the delivered an address in reply, showing the the earliest opportunity of demonstrating, both this many evils which would be brought upon the labouring class if the Corn laws were repeated. protest. We believe this secret movement to be fraught with mischief, and we therefore he sitate not to first resolution:—"That we, the people of Barnsley, answered. Mr. Smith, the Chartist lecturer, from you while they are devising the most efficient means brave all the displeasure of its authors by exposing deem it to be our duty to petition the Commons Bradford, delivered a short address. The motions for moulding you into passive slaves; but they will it. There is already a National Association in exscheme. This Association, if legally constituted the whole of the individuals who have been imprisoned meeting should be for Universal Suffrage." The Let every man among you, then, who is desirous of and honestly conducted, supersedes the necessity for for what have been deemed political offences, and that seeing the bounties of heaven made subservient to human another. if not it is not it is not it is not it is not it. and honestly conducted, supersedes the necessity for for what have been deemed political onences, and the second was, the second was, and the seco moral capabilities man is endowed with to spring forth proposes to attain the end sought, should be demon- the law of the land." Mr. Peter Hoey, who was Tracing mest of our social grievances to class legislascribers to this document, do not affect to find spoke of his probation in prison, and adverted to the the right of every man to the franchise. The Poor delegates for Bradford. Letters were read from the proposed a political reform upon the fault with the Association new in existence; on unholy junction between the Barnsley Whigs and Law, and other bad laws, were well exposed by Mere, and one from Mr. Hipwood, near Devises. polar star of our agitation, and have resolved, by all just and peaceful means, to cause it to become the law disposition to oppose" it. This admission at once received when he commenced. Mr. David Pilmore empty stemachs. He concluded by advising the in their different localities, more particularly by Mr. of our country. Believing it to have truth fer its basis, cuts the threat of the new movement; for these pressed the adoption of the National Petition, which and the happiness of all for its end, we conceive that parties must know that it is impossible to organise was seconded by Mr. Widdan, who spoke at great it needs not the violence of passion, the bitterness of another "National Association" without crippling length; after which Mr. Arran, the West-Riding Charparty spirit, nor the arms of aggressive warfare for its adoption, support; its principles need only to be unfolded to be the energies of that which is already in existence. and spoke for at least an hour, to the entire satisfaction appreciated, and being appreciated by the majority will In fact, none know better than those at the head of ef the meeting. The second resolution, as follows:be so to divide the forces of the advocates of right humble address to the Queen, requesting her Majesty forth in the Northern Star—when Mi. Thomason measure, we would urge you to make your agitation in as to neutralise and destroy the operation of their to grant the same measure of justice to John Frost, power. We have no such fear, however; the Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, as has been people have too much sense to be diverted from grandy trappings, seeking to captivate the sense rather their plain path, as we fancy that a good many of son, each of whom addressed the meeting. The third six men were appointed to wait on each district, than inform the mind, and aping the proceedings of the replies received by Mr. Loverr, to his communi- resolution was proposed by Mr. James Noble, and cation, must have convinced him. Out of several seconded by Mr. T. Crofts. It was to this effect:of these replies, which have been sent to us, we give Release and Chartist Petition Convention." the following one, as a sample of the people's keen-

"SIR,-I am directed to inform you that the circular containing what may be termed, 'The Prospectus of culcation of principles; as it is by such teachings that the National Association of the United Kingdom,' and ing, to take place April 18th, was discussed, and which was directed to Mr. Joseph Hibbert, was by that was ultimately postponed till next Monday night. gentleman handed over to the Association. It came very opportunely, as we were holding a Delegate to enable them to improve, to any extent, their physical "The Charter and no Surrender." You speak of our condition, yet we believe that a vast increase of social public meetings as arenas "of passionate invective, enjoyment might be effected. (despite a corrupt and party spirit, and personal idolatry." Our "pasionate degraded government,) if sobriety and moral culture invective" is the honest outbreak of a suffering and were more generally diffused. And, therefore, we are oppressed people; our "party spirit" is our determidesirons of seeing our political teachers disseminating nation not to be led astray by any who would divert us from our just and honest purposes; and our " personal idolatry" is our gratitude to our stedfast and unflinching friends. We know who that was intended for; but dom of their own vices, and from servilely imitating no; principle is our idol-of which you have a proof in the fact that you and others of the people's idols now come to command their adoration.

We have no fear for the bamboozling of such fore not need our assistance—or we might find it charity-mengers; but to devise, maintain, and executed to somewhat easy to show up this attempt as one which a wise and just system of education, calculated to somewhat easy to show up this attempt as one which her fit of desperation, produced by the develope all the powers and energies God has given is capable of being made a flimsy cover for as operation of the Devil King Law, she cast them, to the end that they may enjoy their own existseen for some time. Let us not be misunderstood. We make no charge against the six gentlemen whose names are appended to the document. We know some of them to be men incapable of any thing dishonest or dishonourable; and we know nothing to the contrary of any of them; but we say that the scheme is capable of being thus perverted; and that, therefore, it is not called by placard, and was very numerously attended.

(i) -The Whigs-The Chancellor of the Exchequer mote the political and social improvement of the people should reject it. And the crowning reason gentleman, and assured him that he possessed his Let the people stick to the National Charter account of his age, long standing in our ranks, his zeal the present Executive—let them get the new sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers. After the tremendous cheering had sub. he is as competent a person as could have been nominated in the West Riding; and, consequently, Executive elected-let the classes be regularly visited and the funds collected and placed at the disposal of their own accredited and chesen officers: let 2 oneness of feeling and purpose be manifested

procession, gently waving in the breeze. At seven

condemned as being too much contracted. Unity, he thanked his friend and the rest of the gentlemen abstinence, and, consequently, secure the acquisition contended, was requisite in all their movements, and present, for the high opinion, they always had, and of the People's Charter." 3rd. Moved by Mr. Serthose victims who had been recently liberated, were still had of him. The only honour he wanted was the vant, and seconded by Mr. D. Whitehead-" That prosecuting their plans with renewed vigour, and, he glorious Charter of our rights. He had lately had a the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby had no doubt but, eventually, by perseverance, the journey to London, and he was sure that that journey given, to Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, for whole Charter would be obtained. He then sat down had shortened his days; he had felt his health impaired in the midst of applause. had shortened his days; he had felt his health impaired also, to Mr. Cleave, publisher of the English Char-

not state delusions, but facts. He found at the begin- declining, and recommending Mr. Woodward. The invaluable periodical, the English Circular. ning of Genesis, that man originally was placed in motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Woodward Eden, but was driven out by God, cursed, and told he thanked the meeting in an excellent speech, and that Mr. George Ellis is no longer the news-agent of should eat his bread by the sweat of his brow; but still promised to do all in his power to forward his mission. was allowed the land to live upon; the woman was not Several new members were enrolled. cursed; he then quoted from the New Testament to the 10. To devise, from time to time, the best means by same effect. But, under the present system, both she intend to present our much esteemed friend Mr. Flowers Henry Hodgson to deliver out their papers, by whom poor, and found their means were scanty in the ex- every Saturday night, for the purpose of reading the our Commerciaal Hall, to crowded audiences. On treme; he had also made inquiries into the circum- various Democratic publications, discussion, &c., in Sunday afternoon, for nearly one hour and a half, stances of royalty, and found them to be extravagant their room, back of Waterhouse-street, over Lynch's and on Monday evening, the Doctor lectured in and highly injurious to the labourer. He said the Coach Office. Charter was the only means that would render to every man his own; it undoubtedly would produce a great and serious change, but the sufferings would affect room, Batley, to petition both Houses of Parliament ments, and begged to be heard next night, which comparatively few. Although a many divisions existed, minor differences, both in politics and religion, ought to be superseded by reason and common sense; he only wanted them to be Chartists; their little differences were immaterial. The middle classes had 240,000 proved the most hostile to them; they would not only rob them, but their own friends, if they had an opportunity. If the trades would unite the Charter would soon be obtained; it was them who gained the Reform Bill. He wished them to be united, judge for a Chartist lecturer, from Bradford, rose and asked hear the Doctor defeated, heard our principles fully themselves, and stand up for their equitable and just the chairman if they would accept a discussion upon stated and defended, and their champion floored. rights, and then he had no doubt but that, at ne dist the subject. The immediate answer was "No." tant period, the Charter would be gained. The meet- They had not called a public meeting for that, but chester, lectured in our Bear's paw large room, stating, which was very large, separated in the best possi- merely to get the sanction of that meeting to peti- ing the right of labour over power, patronage, and

120 audience, and was much applauded. BARNSLEY.—A public meeting was holden in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to petition and memorialise both Houses of Parliament for the restoration of all the should have one hour to deliver his address, and imprisoned and exiled patriots. Mr. George Utley was then the Chartists might have a hearing. The antito establish such an Association, we remain your de- called to the chair. He called on Mr. Francis Mirfield Corn Law lecturer had delivered his address, without voted servants in the cause of human liberty and social to move the first resolution, who took a review of the any interruption; then one of the Corn Law repealers proceedings which led to the prosecution and subsequent imprisonment of our brethren, and vindi- the Chartists hadsaid anything, either for or against, the "respectables" would not permit him to take the cated the character of the victims from the foul what the anti-Corn Law lecturer had stated; howment will say to our " breach of honour," but, as aspersions that had been cast upon them. He stated ever, he was put down by Mr. Clayton, the Chartist the guardians of the people's cause, we know no that persecution could not change men's principles, as lecturer, and part of the assembly. Mr. Clayton, istence, embracing all the objects of the proposed Queen, requesting her Majesty to cause the immediate liberation, from the various gaols of this country, of was put was, "That the petitions sent from that strated, that the necessity for another and more received with the most enthusiastic demonstraeffective association may be shown. But the sub-scribers to this document, do not affect to find the contrary, they say that they have "no Tories, in awearing against him at York, and concluded him. He gave the parsons a tremendous flogging stating their devotion to the Chartists' cause. All amid the same demonstrations with which he was for preaching contentment and non-resistance to gave a cheering account of the progress of Chartism this " new move," that its effect, if successful, must " That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is our duty to memorialise the House of Lords to move an awarded to one Lord Cardigan," was proposed by Mr. William Bygate, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Wilkin-"That the petition be sent to the Political Prisoner's

> THE BARNSLEY CHARTISTS met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Monday evening, April the 5th, Mr. John Armitage in the chair. The propriety of

and the pretended sympathising factions have shown journeyman baker, in the chair. In a pithy and We are, therefore, desirous of seeing these means applied to a higher and nobler purpose—that of developing the mental and moral energies of the population, to the great end of their political freedom and social a meeting of the members of the factions in disguise.

In the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting, the concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting the concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting, the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the cloven foot. We have been driven from three concise manner, he c happiness. As no earthly power can prevent an intelliinstructed me to inform you that they were extremely The last room we took we actually paid the money for join. Mr. O'Connor's letter and the petition were to be gagged in the cause of justice: and being it, and even then were not allowed the use of it. The then read, and appeared to give great satisfaction to appointed to preach in the Primitive Methodist landlord. Mr. Captrill, Nay's Head Inn. St. Peter's the meeting, who adopted the Detition without a Charalton Synday last and fearing the avecision street, stated that he dare not let us have the room dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from of their base falsehoods, they suffered Mr. Dorman division and distrust among the working classes. Your without the sanction of the mayor. We got his wor- Collins and O'Neil, and the London Chartists, after to come over from Nottingham, a distance of six Though the attainment of political power is essential scheme is a second edition of Socialism; our motto is, ship's verbal sanction, but could not obtain a written which the meeting broke up. Sheets are in the miles, and then locked the doors of the Chapel and one; consequently, we were floored there also. The course of signature, and will be sent in due course: would not suffer him to go in ! This is taking a prop room we took previous to the Nag's Head abovenamed, was arranged for so far that we posted the for the Convention. town with bills, and even then, the landlord, Mr. Glue, Talbot Inn, Iron Gate, stated that he dare not let us have the room according to promise, therefore the expence of the bills and posting turned out to be of no avail. But we were determined not to be humbugged altogether. We borrowed a large hand bell, and went round the town and cried-that on account of the of all political prisoners, and making the People's base conduct of the factions, in preventing the Chartists from holding their meeting, as announced by bills now posted, that Mr. Vincent would deliver a lecture in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening, short of Universal Suffrage can never raise the inpeople! they are wide awake! They will there- We obtained an open chaise, and attended the marketplace, according to announcement, and Mr. Joseph Turner was elected to take the chair. He arose to introduce Mr. Vincent to the meeting, when we were ordered to disperse. The crowd shouted out, "to palpable an effort to "gull the natives" as we have Chester Green, to Chester Green." There we went, and Mr. Vincent addressed the meeting in an able and energetic style. Chester Green is not within the precincts of the borough. At the close of the lecture, some young urchin fired a pistol; luckily one of our members seized the young desperado, and gave him in custody of a policeman there present, or very likely we should have been charged with a breach of the peace.

BRIGHTON.-A public meeting, at the Red Cap, Portland-street, was held in this town, which was For Promoting the Potitical and Social Improvement of the People.

1. To establish in one general body persons of all creeds, classes, and opinions, who are desirous to pro-

of all is, that the attempt to establish it would neces- entire confidence. Mr. Thomas Reed rose next, and said he wished it to be understood that he had not the sarily fail, while it would as necessarily jeopardise slightest disrespect for, or distrust in, Mr. Woodward, the whole strength and vigour of the movement, by but on the contrary, he held a very high opinion of that dividing our forces, and frittering away our strength. gentleman; but still he had a person in his eye whom he would much rather send to that Convention, on Association of Great Britain-let them strengthen and integrity, and therefore he begged leave to propose rose and thanked them for their kindness, but at the will co-operate with the men of Huddersfield in desame time the duties of that Convention were too much for a man of his years, (upwards of seventy.) Mr. London." Carried unanimously. The chairman woodward was a young man, and could attend to them requested the councilmen present to exert those duties much better than he could; he therefore themselves in their various localities to raise the our weer; and, though those who fatten on the present system may ridicule the Charter and look with contempt upon, yea, and persecute its advocates, yet no other remedy can effect a complete cure of the body politic. Universal Saffrage must be obtained. It must be the foundation on which the temple of freedom must be ersected, otherwise the superstructure cannot stand, nor the destitute find an asylum within its portals.

W. RIDER.

Leeds, April 7th, 1841.

Leeds, April 7th, 1841.

THE NEW SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL

CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

THE SECRET MOVE.

THE SECRET M

HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place meet

of the Corn Laws. Mr. Clayton, a Chartist lec-turer from Huddersfield, then stated that he would have a hearing on the subject. It was agreed by the party assembled, that the anti-Corn Law lecturer wanted the motions putting to the meeting before at the commencement of the meeting. The first that

Linney, of Manchester, lectured here in the Market following places, viz., Trowbridge, Bradford, Holt, people to join the Charter Association, and erect Tudgey, who said since he became agent for the Trades' Halls; and he explained the plan of co- Northern Star, the men of Shaftesbury had begun operation adopted by the Manchester Chartists. He to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and he was listened to with the greatest attention for rather hoped to have the pleasure of informing the dele-

second was, " That the petitions sent from the meet-

more than an hour. ALEXANDRIA (VALE OF LEVEN.)-A public meeting was held here, on the 3rd inst., to take into consideration the National Petition, as set delivered a very spirited and appropriate address upon the occasion; after which the petition was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to divide the place into districts, and a committee of in order to get as many signatures as possible. A committee was likewise elected, to look after the building of a large Hall, and getting up a public library, Mr. Thomason being elected a member of

both committees. DUNFERMLINE. - Dunfermline, so long asleep in the sacred cause of the people, appears to be gain- off by one of these sprigs of piety. An ignorant ing new life. A better feeling is gradually pervading fellow called a preacher among the Primitive Methosending a delegate to the West-Riding Delegate Meetthe working men, approaching to something like dists was deputed to the quarter-day a few weeks was ultimately postponed till next Monday night.

DERBY.—We have had Mr. Vincent in Derby, we should adopt the National Petition, Mr. W. Gib, the signing goes on with spirit. We send these 10s. from their cause to support ours, for which we thank

OUSEBURN .- PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Byker Building School-room, on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., for the purpose of adopting the National Petition for the return of Frest, Williams, and Jones, the release Charter the law of the land. Mr. J. Hall in the at the request of a large pertion of the middle and chair. The following resolution was adopted:—
"That this meeting is fully convinced that anything dustrious classes of this country to that position in society to which they are entitled. We hereby pledge ourselves never to cease agitating until the People's Charter is made the law of the land; the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their families, and the release of all political prisoners." The Chairman read the petition to the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, after which, cheers were

signing the petition. WANDSWORTH .- A funeral address for

meeting was held in the Chapel, Iong Croft Place, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a person to sit in the Convention. Mr. Alderson was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting by stating the objects for which they had met, and introduced Mr. H. Burnett to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and ananimously carried :- "That, in consequence of the cruel treatment political offenders are subjected to in the several dungeons of this country, we consider it our bounden duty to petition the Members of the Commons House of Parliament, praying them to address her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the liberation of all political prisoners; also, to cause the People's Charter to be made the law of the land." The petition was then read from the Star, and its adoption moved by Mr. Robinson seconded by Mr. Warrener, and carried without one dissentient. The Chairman then informed the meeting their next business was to nominate a fit person to sit in the Convention, if they thought proper. Mr. Hodgsen rose and moved, and Mr. Burnett seconded-" That, as the men of Huddersfield have nominated Mr. Pitkethly, we, the Chartists of Bradford, consider fraying the expences of Mr. Pitkethly to and from

BRADFORD .- PUBLIC MEETING .-

On his arrival, such shouts were raised as made the welkin ring. A procession was then formed as follows: Several members with staves—band—the Doctor Allen declined; his circumstances would not allow and seconded by Mr. Alderson—"That, notwith in an open cab, accompanied by Messrs. Naseby, him to accept that office, indeed he had no desire to standing the assertion of Mr. O'Connor, in his letter Swain, Linney, and Burgess—members followed with do so; he had seen enough of it. He concluded a short on Church Chartism, Tectotal Chartism, Knowledge rosettes. Several splendid flags were visible in the speech by stating that he thought Mr. W. a very proper Chartism, and Household Chartism, that he objects person to sit in that Convention. Mr. Colling seconded to Tectotal Chartism, because all who do not join it o'clock, the precession entered the town and proceeded the nomination of Mr. W. If Mr. Flowers and Mr. will be considered as unworthy their civil rights, through the principal streets, raising shouts of accla- Allen had stood, he should scarcely know to which to we believe that the deep and prevailing distress mation in different parts; the concourse was immense. give the preference. He held the highest opinion of which now exists amongst the labouring classes of On their arrival at the room, which is situated near the had been willing to have gone to that Convention, he perance and exclusive legislation, and consider it is admission. Mr. Naseby introduced the Doctor. Mr. certainly must say, that he thought he should have a duty imperative upon all Chartists to become total Burgess read an address congratulating the Doctor on liked that the best; but as it was, every gentleman abstainers, for the more speedily and effectually rehis liberation from prison, and also on his ap- would be satisfied with, and would elect Mr. Wood- moving the evils under which we labour; and do pearance among them. The Doctor then rose and ward. Mr. Flowers again rose, and said his friend Mr. therefore, respectfully request the co-operation of expressed his most sincere thanks for so kind a recep- P. had talked of honours. He (Mr. F.) looked upon all our brother Chartists, in the town and district of tion. He then expatiated upon the Suffrage, which he them as bubbles that soon burst and were gone. He Bradford, to carry out the glorious cause of total their wish on this occasion, it always was, and ever tist Circular, and Temperance Record, for his kind SUNDAY EVENING, seven o'clock.—The Dector com- would be, his desire to do his duty to his family and offer to insert any Chartist Temperance intelligence menced by saying he had read the Bible, and he would emancipate the working classes. He concluded by we may think proper to furnish him with, in that

Notice.—The Chartists of Bradford are informed the Chartist Co-operative Society, neither does he alfpenny per WE UNDERSTAND the Chartist boys of Brighton tim Fund. The above Society has appointed Mr.

WIGAN.-Dr. M'Douall lectured three times in his usual able manner, contrasting what labour was BATLEY.-A public meeting was held on Mon- about 850 years ago and what it is now, and when day, the 29th ult., in the New Connexion School- he had done, a stranger disputed the Doctor's statefor a total repeal of the Corn Laws, and Mr. A. was granted; on which occasion, Wm. Dickson was Stewart, the anti-Corn Law lecturer, from Leeds, called to the chair. The Doctor stated and defendwas invited to lecture on the subject. At the com-mencement of the meeting, John Nussey, Esq., the and masterly manner, and then sat down, being unichaiaman, stated that he was highly gratified to versally cheered; and then the Irishman, Henry, got see and meet such an assembly on the present up and spoke like a sanctified Tory and unprincipled occasion, he thinking they had got the working Whig for nearly forty minutes; then the little Doctor men of Batley once more linked in the chain of ruin; conquered him in his short but pointed reply. The but, while he was thus addressing them, Mr. Smith, numerous body of Whigs and Tories who came to On Saturday night, Mr. Butterworth from Man-£256,480 ble order. He lectured on Monday evening to a large tion both Houses of Parliament, for a total repeal plunder. James Hyslop made some shrewd and sensible remnrks.

SHEFFIELD.—The Tories here thought they could gammon the people and the Chartists, to whom they sent an invitation to discuss with them the questions brought forward in a work by Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Park Grange, wherein he states that Chartism is the offspring of the New Poor-Law. The meeting were determined not to be humbugged, so they elected their own Chairman : but chair, and one of them, who used the most disgraceful language, was a preacher of the Gospel, who insulted every one who dared to think or speak differently from himself. It was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, that an adjournment take place. The Chartists then gave three cheers for the Charter, and left the meeting, and proceeded to their own room to transact their own business. Mr. Ottley, and two others, were apassist in a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning for the release of the Chartist prisoners. The Corn Law repealers will hold a public meeting shortly in Sheffield; but the Chartists are prepared

WILTSHIRE. On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a delegate meeting was held at the Chartists' NANTWICH.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. chapel, Bradford; delegates were present from the gates at their next meeting, that an Association had been formed in that benighted place. Arrangements were then made for Mr. Bolwell's services as lecturer for a week. It was also agreed that the next delegate meeting for the county be held at Ember-on-Down, near Salisbury Plain.

MERTHYR TYDVIL -It has been unanimously agreed upon here that Dr. M'Douall and James Leech, of Manchester, are fit and proper persons to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

STAPLEFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- The black cloth gentry are doing their best to injure Chartism here. The hand-bills which were posted at the recent visit of Mr. Bairstow were very kindly torn ago, at Nottingham, at which meeting our talented friend Mr. Dorman was to be "tried" for being a Chartist !! This ignorant fellow brought us Mr.

NOTTINGHAM. - On Wednesday night week, Mr. Henry Vincent lectured in the Theatre of this place, to a highly gratified audience. On the Thursday night, the Theatre was quite full; and on Friday it was crammed almost to suffication. At the conclusion, he administered the Chartist Total Abstinence pledge to about fifty persons; he has, likewise, working classes, who were disappointed in hearing him, owing to their not being able to leave their business, kindly consented to give two more lectures on Easter Monday and Tuesday; and at Arnold on Wednesday, and Sutton-in-Ashfield on Thursday. when he departs for Cheltenham, for the ensuing week. As our theatre was engaged for the whole o Easter week, we applied for the Conservative Hall: but were told by the person in charge of it, that he durst not let us have it to preach Chartism in. Had it been for any other purpose, we should have had it with pleasure; so we are compelled to have our own chapel. The plan of Mr. Vincent for individual given for the Charter, Frost, Williams, and Jones, Feargus O'Connor, O'Brien, and the rest of the incarcerated Chartists; the meeting separated, after signing the petition.

BERMONDSEY .- At a special meeting of the John Clayton was delivered here on Monday last, by Chartists, on Monday evening last, it was unanione which the people ought to take any steps for Mr. F. Page was called to the chair. Mr. Flowers rose Mr. Charles Westerton, of London. Eight hillings mously agreed that the commedious room belonging

Chartist Entelligence. MANCHESTER -The Tilestreet Charlist Room clusion that they were to do just as they liked with the they had had. working-classes-they can either make them work for a starvation point, or send them into the streets to live labourers; to join for the obtainment of the law to protest one equally with the other? (Hear and cheers.) Mr. resolution be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." Butterworth said he had been at Burnley, and a document had been put into his hand which had been issued by the master shoe-makers of that town; and that which was applicable to one town or to one trade, would be applicable to every town, to every trade, and indeed to the whole mass of society. He would read a portion of the circular sent out by the masters, the following of which is a copy :- " Sir,-You are requested to attend meeting of the master shoemakers of Burnley, at the house of Robert Jackson, New Market Inn, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the reduction of wages, as it is necessary to more equalise them with other towns. The journeymen are coming forward to assist the steam weavers, on conditions that they assist them, if necessity requires, at any other time. This is forming a barrier which we never can break, if we miss this opportunity; now is the time, or never!" Mr. Butterworth said that the kind-hearted and humane man who wrote that concluded with the words "Now or never!" Now or never for what? Why, now is the time, or never, to take another part of the wages of the industrious men! To bring them another degree lower in the stage of human existence. To take another part of the food and clothing which should be appropriated to fill the bellies and clothe the backs of their already starving and famishing wives and children. (Shame, shame.) People who read that circular would conclude that the masters were in a most depicrable condition; yea, every one of you would naturally suppose so. But he would inform them that he had been at their houses, and he had seen among the rest, that very charitable and sympathising gentleman who wrote that circular - execuation) - and he was surprised and disgusted when he found them in a better condition than those they wished to rob of their fruits of industry, and better, too, than men ought to be who produce nothing, but live upon the labour of others. (Hear, hear.) Reduction after reduction in the wages of the operatives seemed to be the order of the day, and would be so as long as the capitalists were protected by law, and labour unprotected. The lecturer proceeded in this line of argument for some time, and then adverted to the Corn Law agitation. He said, there are a number of men who attribute the evils of the present system to the Corn Laws, and these men will stoop to every thing, and stop at nothing to gain a plausible to their benevolent actions by the miserable condition of the people. But, forsooth, some of these men had been reducing the wages of their hands for the last twenty years, and had amassed enough of wealth to build large mills, stately mansions, possess a considerable amount of cottage property, live in the greatest aplendour and affluence, keep race horses. hunting hounds, and any quantity of women for their own lustful gratification, in addition to which they invested large sums in railway speculations and banking companies. (Cries of Hear, hear, and "That's true. lad") Mr. Butterworth said he had seen a placard upon the walls since he came in the town, which had been put out by the Whigs, which he hoped the Chartists would take the liberty of exposing. The place d in question called upon the Chartists to look after their leaders, and asked them what they were doing, and identifying the Chartists with Mr. Nightingale, and the mending of him to Walsall on an electioneering tour. Now, said Mr. B., it is well known that Nightingale is not a member of the Chartist Association, nor is he any way connected with the Chartists of Manchester, and that the Chartists had not anything to do with sending him to Walsall, nor would they have at ything to do with either Whig or Tory. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Butterworth dwelt at some length, and with his usual ability, upon the fallacies and specious pretences of the Corn Law Repealers. Mr. B. said he was as great an opponent to the Corn Laws as the best of them, and would wish to see them repealed; but before he would join a party, who wanted to gain an object for their own seifish purposes, he would go with his own party, the Chartists, and struggle for that power which would guarantee that the working classes should come in for the benefit, and would protect both alike. (Cheers.) He said it was not the object of the Chartists to take that from them (the rich) which they had plundered from the people, but it was the object, and he thought a very right and cogent one, to stop them from robbing them any further. (Hear, hear.) classes. Now, said he, we are taught in the unerring standard of divine truth-" That charity is a password turned their hands into the street, because their minds were not so contracted and circumscribed as their own, because they dare to be Chartists. He (the lecturer) because of their principles. These masters put a brand mark upon their men, turned them out of employment, Atheir lives. (Shame.) Shame, yes. If that were the position in which they were placed, liberty surely was worth the struggling for. When the people got Hitherto there had only been one side to a bargain. returned thanks for the honour they had conferred upon about his wages, or to state his own figure for his work. the master would tell him to go about his business, at the same time calling him an impertinent fellow. Here Mr. B. brought a case in point. A manufacsurer in Bradford reduced his hands from two shillings to one shilling and ninepence; and gave notice that if they did not turn off the same quantity of work had many times been thrown in their way for that very purpose. (Shama) One man went to the master to have an interview with him about the restriction. did my so, he did not mean to stick to it!" (Shame.)

the pulpit that such conduct was wrong-instead of saying, "Cursed is he that oppresseth the poor," they connived at it. They told the people that the more they starved upon earth, the greater reward would they was crammed on Sunday evening; Mr. Mahon, a real receive in heaven. They now and then would try to are most carnestly invited to attend the meetings on Irish Chartist, was called to the chair. He said, amongst smother and console the poor by telling them " that it every Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock in the many other things, that every man ought to consider is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. he had a duty to perform towards himself, his offspring, than for a rich man to enter heaven." These men. at and his country. When this was the case the millions least only a part of them, received from the public of slaves of this kingdom would be emancipated with purse, for preaching this passive and humiliating docleast only a part of them, received from the public out resorting to physical force. The Chartists ought to trine, £9,000,000 per year. This did not argue that carry their principles wherever they went, and when in they, at any rate, wished to be poor-that they should company to introduce the subject, and, if the people have bad houses, bad clothes, and bad provision; it did with whom they happened to be in conversation, did not not argue that these men wished to go with an empty properly understand it, but possessed a mind capable belly or bare back, in order to get to heaven. (Laughof doing so, they must hammer away at them till ter, and a voice-" Not they.") No, their actions gave they did. (Cheers) He had been in Birmingham, the lie direct to their doctrine. They appeared to Coventry, and many other parts of the country; and take great thought about the good things of this life, though he was proud to inform that meeting that and to run the risk of what might be their situation in Chartism was on the advance everywhere, yet he must the next. He, for his part, wished to see the people confess, without flattering, that the working men of comfortable in this life, that men might as well-nay, Manchester had on all occasions done their duty, and could better serve God with a full belly than an empty that they were foremost in the field. (We need not one; and he was confirmed in this belief by the fact may that this was received with superlative applause.) that the land was capable of producing sufficient for three There was going to be a convention chosen times the number of human beings already in existence to sit in London, and if so they would The fault must not blasphemously be laid upon God. require to be well supported by the people, But rather let us, said he, lay the fault upon the wicked or the Government would pounce upon them and men, the tyrants. Tyrants did he say? No, upon imprison every one. If the people had been united, them—the people—for allowing it. (Hear.) The rich and the Convention likewise, in 1839, the Charter have no natural privileges over the poor-they came would, before this time, have been the law of the land into the world the same; therefore, it was the people's -(hear, hear,)-and those who are now in prison own fault, and it was the people's duty to put things would have been considered patriots even by those right. Mr. Butterworth also alluded to the conduct of who have been their tyrants - (Hear and cheers.) He Sydney Smith, in London, and thought the magistrate would not occupy any more of their time, but would right in being a friend to free and open discusson. The at once introduce Mr. Griffin, who had been announced fact was, the people had been bandied about like shutto deliver a lecture that evening. Mr. GRIFFIN rose the cocks, and would be, so long as they were divided and begged to be excused, as Mr. Butterworth had among themselves. There ought to be a sameness, a just returned from a tour, and if he was in the oneness of purpose. The Government needed no room, he would be glad if he would efficiate for him. greater strength than to know that the people were Mr. BUTTERWORTH then came forward to the divided, and now the people went together for one rostrum amid the cheers of the assembly, and, after object. The celebrated lecturer, who was striving for afew preparatory remarks, said, if they went round the the poor, weuld not let them have admittance, unless manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they will be required to compete with all rivals. The Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they will be required to compete with all rivals. The Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they will be required to compete with all rivals. The salford is new admittance, unless the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they will be required to compete with all rivals. The salford is new admittance, unless the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they will be required to compete with all rivals. manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they of the people, they would find them all alike. They object to some of their most confounded and sudacious would find there was a sameness in the senduct of the statements. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. then, in a masterly middle classes to that practised by the middle classes style combatted the charge of ignorance brought against of Manchester. There was the same iron hand of the people, as a reason why they should not possess the tyranny and oppression at work through all the manu- Suffrage. He, then, consecutively went through every facturing districts. There was the same mode of con- thing which the people produce for the rich, as a standduct; which was to grind, grasp, and screw, as much ing argument, that they had sufficient intelligence for as they could out of the industrious class, on the part every thing but political power. Man's intelligence of those who produce nothing, but enjoy all the com- might be tried by an outward act. He very properly forts nature and art could produce; while, on the other directed his hearers to the grand performances of the hand, there was a gloom of despair caused by wretch- working men as exemplified in all the great shops of edness, oppression, family destitution, and want, on the Manchester. After touching upon many other points, brows of those who produce everything, but could not he concluded by hoping, that if there was any one preobtain sufficient to support their physical wants sent, who objected to anything advanced, he would The middle class, the shopkeepers and manufacturers, come forward, and they (his hearers) would give him law, and produced convincing proof that nothing short were all agreed upon one point, namely, to procure as a hearing, and sat down amid the vociferous cheers of of the People's Charter would or could remedy the much labour as they could from the working-men for the people. The regular notices were given out, and as little money as possible. They had come to the con- the meeting dispersed, highly delighted with the treat

THE LEADING CHARTISTS, assembling at Brownupon the sir, for sught these wretches care. Well, then, street room, Manchester, met on Monday evening last, said Mr. Butterworth, if they are determined to play and after the reading of the circular of Messrs. Lovett, this game; and, indeed, the laws say that you, the Collins, O'Neil, and Co., which document states that it working class, must still keep producing for us who would be considered a breach of honour for any person have the power of making them; if they are deter- to cause its publication at present, passed the folmined to bring you lower and lower-and every act lowing resolutions unanimously:-" That this Council shews it to be so; if they still continue to make enviews with deep sorrow and indignation, the conduct troachments upon your rights, liberties, and labour as of Messrs Lovett, Collins, and Co., in endeavouring to the had exerted himself for the rights of the poor. If the pounds is made for a full copy of the adverthey have done, until your physical powers are so low create a counter agitation, to the immediate establish. On Saturday evening last, Mr. Mead delivered a tisement, if found, or a reference to the party by they have done, until your physical powers are so low create a counter agitation, to the immediate establishthat you are not capable of following your labour, and ment of the People's Charter as the law of the land; your food insufficient to support nature; if they (the the said Council pledge themselves never to entertain capitalists) have banded themselves together to conspire any crotchets manufactured by the great Dan, or any of throughout was well and attentively listened to by a against to ruin the labourers; ought not you (the his tail, or any apostate Chartist, short of Universal Suffrage, and that as speedily as possible." "That this

GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow and neighbourhood was held in the Christian Chartist Church, on Friday evening, April 2d, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Chartist Con-Vention; Mr. Callen was unanimously called to the chair, Who, after reading the placard, cautioned the meeting, when discussing the merits of any individual who might be proposed as a candidate, to avoid all asperity of language, and to steer carefully clear of any thing like party spirit, and to hear, with due decorum and attention, any individual who might address the ness at the said Sessions, are required to attend. meeting, whether for or against the proposition. Cheers.) Mr. Jack conceived that it was necessary, previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possibility of getting up a great National Petition, in time for he believed it impossible, and that to do it justice, a taken on the first Day of the Sessions. much longer period would be required. Mr. John Rodger said, that with all due deference to Mr. O'Connor, and no man respected him more than he did, he was of the same opinion with Mr. Jack; he considered that it would be detrimental to our cause, if we did not double the number of names attached to the last National Petition, and he believed they would be so if a little more time were given. Many of his acquaintances. TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF who were Whigs and Tories, were new beginning to acknowledge that the Chartists were right after all. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, propose as a recommendation that instead of the 12th of April, being the day of meeting, it should be the 3d of May. Mr. Colquhoun, in order that the thing might be well done, seconded the recommendation. A g-ntleman in the meeting thought it very curious that the shortness of the time had not been sooner discovered, and the coun. quested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an ex- of diseases and affectious, which for some unaccounttry earlier apprised of such a recommendation; for his tensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those able reason have been either altogether overlooked, part he saw no difficulty in the matter. Another purchasing to give away. individual thought that it would take six months—(cries of "Oh, oh,")—to get up the petition properly. The last National Petition had taken more than that time. List National Petition had taken more than that time. List Wilkie scouted the idea of the last speaker; when THE NEW BLACK LIST; being a Comparaphysical, which are sure to follow from indulgence. the last National Petition was got up, they had the whole country to organize. It was not so now, when every city, town, and village in the kingdom was organized, and had its acting committee for the time; and to the non-producing consumers. point, always keeping in view that they are stimulated part of it they were hearty in the cause. It was amply sufficient. He had been connected with the getting up of a petition in Glasgow, which was despatched in eight days, with 45,000 signatures. (Cheers.) Mr. Alian thought they should consider if they were ready in other respects. "Yes," said a voice, "we are ready with the siller." (Cheers.) Mr. Ross was one of those who thought that the time was rather short; but he could assure them that, so far as Glasgow and Lanarkshire were and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Proconcerned, they had plenty of time to get a splendid list of signatures by the 3rd of May. (Cheera) Mr. Jack stated that he had already written to every town in Lanarkshire. Mr. Watson, reporter for the Chronicle, Journal, and Post newspapers remarked that Mr. O'Connor, perhaps, was not aware when he proposed the 12th, that the Parliament which adjourns, on the 6th, for the Easter recess, was not again to meet Franchise. until the 20th. A person here stated that it was his impression, when reading Mr. O'Connor's plan, that his idea for the Convention meeting on the 12th or 14th, was that they would be able to arrange the different matters that might be brought before them, and in organising the districts of London, and having the petition ready to present immediately after the recess, when the strength of the members would be stitution. present. (Cries of "True, true.") The recommendation was then put for and against, when the recommendation was carried. A discussion next ensued upon the wages of the delegate, in which Messrs. Ross. Pattison, M'Farlane, Thomson, Rodger, Jack. Malcolm, Wilkie, and others took a part; after which it was agreed that they should pay their own delegate, and, if need be, assist poorer districts, who were, perhaps, not so able to pay for a delegate as they were: it was, also agreed that the delegate should receive ten pounds for expences, to carry him to and from London, with £3 10s. per week for wages. The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates:-Messrs Moir, M'Ewan, M'Fariane, Pattison, Malcolm, and Cullen. Mr. Ross was then appointed to the chair, in the room of Mr. Cullen: Mr. Ross had Mr. B. then referred to the combination of the middle just taken the chair, when he was nominated as a candidate. Mr. Thomson was called to the chair next: he had also got into the chair, but having been also to the realms of bliss." But what feelings, what nominated, Mr. Allan was called to fill his place, amid charity, could there be assigned to those masters who great laughter and cheering. Mr. Moir stated that he was sorry that he could not stand as a candidate, in consequence of his own private affairs. He had but lately removed his business to a larger establishment, knew hundreds of men who were kept out of work, and he could not en any account leave it for any length of time. He should have been happy to have gone to London, had his own affairs permitted him. All the and used their exertions to keep them so the remainder other individuals, with the exception of Mr. Cullen, were also placed in circumstances that rendered it impossible for them to accept of the office. Mr. Cullen, after being strongly recommended by Mr. M'Farlane power, the tyranny of the master was at an end. and Mr. Meir, was elected the delegate. Mr. Cullen

ELGIN.—It is now two months since a Working Motted to them, he would take 3s .6d; so that it Men's Association has been formed here; about one would be more benefit to the master for them not to month before which time we had a visit from Mr. perform the proper quantum of work than otherwise; Julian Harney, which I may say, was the commenceand it was the opinion of the spinners that difficulties ment of our Association. He delivered two lectures. which have left a lasting impression upon thousands of his hearers. At his last lecture, there were present a good sprinkling of the middle classes, and among the telling him at the same time that he had promised to rest was our Sheriff. Since our commencement, we take it off. The master replied, "that if he did say have had to contend with very great difficulties to get so, he was a fool; and he would say further, that if he a place of meeting rented, which was very difficult to be obtained. At last we got one. We then agreed Robberies like these were taking place continually, and upon issuing an address; sent it off to Glasgow to be the working people of this country were brought to this printed. We at present hold weekly meetings, which Position—that to be in employment was slavery and are always full; last night being the fullest we starvation, and to be without was very little worse. have had yet, and we added five new members to our Here Mr. Butterworth drew a most deplorable picture | number. When Mr. O'Connor's new mode of agitating of the factory sizves, which completely electrified and and petitioning for Chartist prisoners and the Charter horrified his hearers, when he was describing their appeared in the Star, a meeting was held, when it was dothing, their food, their houses, their small wages, agreed to adopt the same petition, and a resolution was and the contaminating and unwholesome atmosphere; passed, that in the course of next week, a meeting of and, lastly, the long hours which they had to be imrisoned. After which, he said it was no overdrawn before them, and implore their assistance in petitioning picture, and saked whether such a state of things ought in favour of Chartist prisoners, and the Charter. Our contribution towards defraying the expences of the mented upon the conduct of the ministers of the Convention will be forwarded before the 12th of Cospel, and said that instead of thei declaring from April.

him: he said that no persecution or opprobrium would

ever make him swerve from his duty, and one of the

first objects he would ardently attend to in his inter-

course with Members of Parliament would be the

liberation of his fellow-Chartists in prison and in exile.

(Cheers.) The meeting then dissolved.

MANSFIELD.-Mr. Simmons preached a sermon here oh Sunday last, in the Chartist Meeting Room, in the Lawn, to a few determined followers of the glorious cause of democracy. The men and women of Mansfield Lawn, to hold discussions upon the principles of the Charter. An excellent library is now in formation

KINROSS.—The Chartists in this place held a soires on the 31st ult., in Mr. Thomas Walker's factory; when Mr. T. Roberts, from Cupar Fife, addressed the meeting in his usual talented and humoursome style. Mr. Barclay, from Newbigging, also delivered a very instructive and humourous lecture on what he called the philosophy of love, which kept the meeting in one continued burst of laughter during the whole time. The meeting was enlivened with instrumental music, and a variety of songs and recitations: and when the song, entitled "Lines on O'Connor." was sung, the whole company joined in chorus, which produced an excellent effect.

MARKINCE (FIFESHIRE) .- On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Society's Hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the Charter, and for the liberation of all political offenders. Resolutions pledging the meeting not to relax in their exertions till the Charter was the law of the land, and expressive of abhorrence at the many cruelties inflicted on the Chartist prisoners, were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then read the petition from the Star, which was also adopted unanimously, and petitio sheets ordered to be sent to all the districts, in order that it might be signed as numerously as possible. Mr. M'Leen, the Ayrshire poet, then addressed the meeting

REDRUTH, CORNWALL.—On Thursday, April the first, a public meeting took place at the Miner's Inn, in this town, to hear the principles and objects of the People's Charter explained by Mr. E. P. Mead, of of many unfavourable circumstances, at the time appointed, the large room was crowded, to the great disappointment of numbers, who could gain no admittance. Mr. E. P. Mead produced, for the inspection of the Radicals of this place, testimonials from several bodies, appreciating his talents, and speaking in the highest terms of him for honesty of purpose, and unshaken zeal, in the cause of universal liberty. Mr. Mead then came forward, and addressed them preparatory to the lecture, and gave out a Chartist hymn, which the people joined in singing; after which he commenced showing forth the principles contained in the People's Charter, and combatted the arguments against it, showing the folly of those, and villany too, of such who advocated the repeal of this or that bad evils which the people were suffering under. In the course of his lecture he strongly and affectionately appealed to the people present to become united, to become sober and thinking, reading and prayerful men; and then they would, by their good feeling and general good conduct, show to their rulers, who consider them. the labouring poor, as the dross of the earth, that they were men deserving those rights they so justly consermon, from the fifth chapter of the general epistle to most respectable auditory.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be papers generally; copies containing the same rewhich Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Busi-

And Notice is hereby also given. that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard immediately on the opening of the Court, on Tursday, the Thirteenth Day of April; and that ITS PERFECT RESTORATION: addressed to the meeting of Convention, on the 12th; for his part, all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be these suffering from the destructive effects of Exces-

JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 15th March, 1841.

GREAT BRITAIN,

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1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and

seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others. 13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 17. The D.ep, Deep Sea, and seven others. 20. The Brave-Old Oak, and eight other tunes. 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles

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In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine to the successful treatment of Mervous and Sexual others. 69. The celebrated Eche Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz:

Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers.

Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, 'Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard). Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Beep, and four others. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the

Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. For July, contains Jack: Redburn's Gallop in henour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Eldelio. The Number closes with a great novelty-namely, Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horserace. This Number also contains a full list of contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is a good specimen for those who have not seen the

For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen; the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements; seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others. all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale

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Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. . For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six-

others. 84. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole

for 8d. For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose

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87. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye

mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others, For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so popular in London); the whole of Julien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth.

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I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES DRURY. 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:-" A man called to day and bought one lls. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expence and affliction. He had been un-able to work all that time—had been under all the doctors in the 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. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Waddington, Bookseller, Leicester.

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,"

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT. I. the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but new of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a school master, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got compounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. But I having expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the druggists who compounded the same, and agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expences, including this advertisement, the proprietors 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

JOHN CUBLEY. Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

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

for their lenity.

LIST OF AGENTS.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents:-Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watts, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; and Cornopean Players.

That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE Beverley, Johnson; Coventry, Mrs. Rollason; Durby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward and FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is popular. minster, Pennell; Lincoln, James Drury; Liverpool Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton. Bookseller; Louth Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and Waddington, Bookseller: Manchester, Mottershead. Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Black-well and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams; Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers

MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON,

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till. Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Northstreet, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, Georgestreet, Bradford.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within 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 that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the immoderate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat, diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases, Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. - Sir, Having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I have been under several experienced practitioners, and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluciance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and now without fear of any return of my complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be s good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, ... C. B. Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowedge of a bed-fellow.

Mr. HEATON, 7. Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds.

Mr. Thomas Rutter, 4, Cheapside, London.
Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harsion, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.
Mr. Harsion, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.
Mr. Harsion, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.

Mr. HARGBOVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York. 1 Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. Mr. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogste
Mr. R. Hubst, Corn Market, Wakefield.
Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Man-

chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.,
Mr. H. Hubton, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield.

Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

Poetry.

THE CHARTER HYMN. BY W. MANN, SEN., ASHBUBTON, DETON. Tune-" Snug little island." IKHOVAH on high, in you beautiful sky, Who is of all good the imparter, Wills man to be free, and hates tyranny. Then, Britons, lay claim to the Charter. Freedom's day-star is fixed in the Charter, Bask, bask in the rays of the Charter: While tyrants like moles, skulk in their dark holes,

To shun the bright blaze of the Charter. Is pity our God off has heard from our sod The groans of the exile and martyr, Who under dire laws suffered in a good cause As some suffer now for the Charter. May Heaven approve of the Charter And blessings diffuse on the Charter: While cherubs shall bear the glad sound through the

And earth shall rejoice in the Charter. Freedom's trampet doth sound, bidding heroes around To defend her and never desert her; While her banners that wave are inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter. On freedom is founded the Charter, As firm as a rock is the Charter; The mountains shall flee, and sink deep in the sea,

To make room for the glorious Charter. Then Chartists go forth, from the south to the north, Diffusing your light in each quarter; Proclaiming around the barmonious sound, Till millions are charmed by the Charter. Pull away, pull away, for the Charter, A long and strong pull for the Charter;

Your tongues and your pens, these grand moral

means. Will for ever establish the Charter. Then traitors and knaves, those sycophant slaves, Will fly to some barbarous quarter, With savages dwell, and like savages rell, When they think of the land of the Charter. Then success to the National Charter ; Hozza! for the land of the Charter. With corn, wine, an! oil, the reward of our toil,

We long shall inherit the Charter.

The heroes of France, with joy shall advance, And their shouts send across the wide water, And America's sons shall discharge their great guns, To salute us on gaining the Charter. The blessings that flow from the Charter. All rations shall share by the Charter: Then our banners shall wave, inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter! Ashburton, March 15th, 1841.

> CHARTISTS AND LIBERTY. YES! the morning is awakening, When the Charter must be won-Yes! the darkness now is breaking, At the dawning of the sun Of Liberty.

Not the countless dew-drops beaming All in beauty o'er the land, When the moon's first ray is streaming, Shall surpass the numerous band Of Liberty.

Multitudes, that none can number, In that season of their power. Shall arise, as from a shumber, Chartists wakened in an hour Of Liberty

Then from the craggy mountains The joyful shout shall fly, And shady vales and fountains Shall echo the reply

The poor man's lowly dwelling Shall send the news around, With many voices swelling In one continued sound

Then shall the voice of singing Flow joyfully along, And Chartists be rejoicing In one triumphant song Of Liberty.

A SONNET,

ON SEEING A WRETCHED-LOOKING BEGGAR TURN FROM A PALACE DOOR HE HAD ESSATED TO KNOCK

O LINGER ye not at that great man's door. Tis far too clean for you-Tis too rich-like for one so poor: Its menials are a lordly crew, (And their lord is but a menial too.) They'd spars ye from the gate, For your rage so many and skin so bare; And lest ye had touched the bright brass there.

Because of their coming so late, They'd cause to be scour'd the plate Your hands polluted, and share The curse of their hearts on thy filthy state.

Literary Extracts.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE THREE DAYS. (From Mr. Raikes's France since 1830.) THE PUBLICATION OF THE ORDINANCES.

The Ministers returned to Paris, carrying with them the Ordinances signed in due form by the King. At five o'clock in the afternoon, M. Sauvo, chief ector of the Moniteur, received the very unusual night to the hotel of the Keeper of the Seals. On his arrival thither, M. de Chantelauze handed present, remarking his agitation, said, in an inquiring tone, "Well! God preserve the King!"

"May God preserve France," replied M. Sauvo. Prehension for the future."

He closed the door, and the die was cast.

OMENS ON THE FIRST DAY. On the Monday morning, Charles the Tenth, with Ordinances, or perhaps to divert his mind from the musion of any unpleasant reflections, commanded and sections, the King thoughtful and absent.

and even then the stag was unwilling to show any Pontefract sessions. For: he made repeated turnings and windings, at last the slot was lost. The King appeared to the no interest in this his most favourite amusement: he rose on, seemingly absorbed in thought; and when one of the huntsmen pointed out to his kinjery some broken branches in the forest, as an indication of the track which the animal had taken, he listened without attention, and made no comment.

paiches, stating that the disturbance was " no his Aide-de-camp, Colonel Komierowsky; who was also charged to give a verbal report of the state of Marie. The Aide-de-camp delivered his despatch

I retired to wait his commands. Having passed time in fruitless expectation, I requested the De de Duras to go to his Majesty and implore an but he told me the laws of etiquette forbade in from taking such a liberty. At the expiration of half an hour, I was recalled by the King into his THE LAST DAY.

The day was passed in the usual routine of Court ceremony; in the morning, the mass and the andiences; in the evening, the rubber of whist, with its formalities; and it was thus, while the earthquake was rumbling in the neighbourhood, that precautions were taken to avoid it.

Many ill-natured comments have been made on this whist-party by the malevolent, as if Charles the Tenth had really occupied himself purposely with this trifling amusement while surrounded with such imminent dangers; but those who have lived in courts must know that the daily life is regulated by a monotonous uniformity, which is not to be infringed to scour their decks. because a variety of private interests are connected

with its existence. Charles the Tenth did not of his own accord propose the game; but every evening at a stated hour, the lord in waiting approached his Majesty and said, "Sire, the card-table is prepared, and your party is formed."

On the evening of the 28th, the usual ceremony took place; and the King, indeed, sat down mechanically in his accustomed manner-we all become gradually the creatures of habit, particularly as we advance in life; but the distant murmur of cannon was still audible, and the echo of civil war resounded in the vale below the chateau. Charles was evidently disturbed; any idea of amusement was little in unison with his feelings; the cards were left untouched; he rose from his chair, and went out on the balcony, where he remained some time looking towards Paris with considerable anxiety.

A CHINESE BOOK FOR THE POOR. - For twenty-

with choice subjects of the graphic art, as patterns minced turnips. for the use of the young needle-woman. She is cover of a fair vellow, studded with spangles of gold, at his villa of Fossombrone.-London paper. and contains between two and three hundred figures, culled from the varied stores of nature and art. In fact, the objects are so well selected and so numerons, that they might serve as illustrations to a small encyclopædia. One acquainted with Chinese literature and natural history might deliver several lectures with this book before him. The meadow, the grove, the brook, the antiquary's museum, and the pages of mythology, with the adornments of the house and garden, are all laid under contribution. Mr. John Parnell, of Teignmouth, the leading The book is said to be for the use of the person who preacher among the "Plymouth Brethren," as they the dwelling of a poor woman; while the red gallery of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart .- Globe. denotes the residence of a rich female.—The Chinese as they are.

Local and General Entelligence.

DAISY HILL-THE GENTLEMAN AND THE Sunday afternoon. A poor man came into our vil- a name to this strange inland sea. lage begging: he stated that he had a wife and four leaning against a wall, vomiting blood; he was taken and the Dissenter. into the house, where he got some refreshment, which he received with tears, saving that he had not broke his fast since Friday morning. When the poor fellow had refreshed himself, he said he had been in the neighbourhood of Bingley, and that had gone to a gentleman's house to ask for relief. The servant opened the door, and told him that his master did not allow them to relieve beggars, but he (the poor man) told such a pitiful tale, that he gave him some bread and meat, telling him to put it out of sight. The poor man did as was requested, and was returning out of the yard, when the master, who had yard, arrive there daily. turning out of the yard, when the master, who had been looking out of the window, stopped him, and demanded to know what he had got in his hat. The poor man took the bread and meat and showed it to One of them bet that he would drink as much has been received from Colonel Maberly, the Secretary to the Postmaster General, who also aunounces all had escaped. Their heroic conduct was loudly to the postmaster, who had a wager which produced fatal consequences. The following letter which issued from the apertures in the shutters having a transfer of her money (about tary to the Postmaster General, who also aunounces all had escaped. Their heroic conduct was loudly to £50) to her daughter refused to draw for that sum. Entrapeting the factor has been received from Colonel Maberly, the Secrereplied that his servant had given it. The gentleman, the next day he was a corpse. and ordered him off the premises.—Correspondent.

BRIGHTON.-FATAL ACCIDENT.-On Thursday week, as a poor man, named Cripps, was cleaning the windows of the Jews' Synagogue, in Devonshire-place, Brighton, he was seized with a fit, and fell several feet. He expired in less than five minutes. We regret to add that he has left a wife and four children to lament their loss.

BRADFORD .- BOARD OF GUARDIANS .- Henry Leah, Esq., has again been chosen chairman of the board, and John Farrer, Esq., of Pudsey, vicenow twenty that are decidedly hostile to a union workhouse, and the New Poor Law generally.

BIGOTRY.—The clergy of Bradford have of late been busy concocting a petition to Parliament praying for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and setting out a long list of the evils which have accrued from it.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Besides the opposition coaches from this place to Brighouse, which daily cause such a stir in the town, a waggon, laden with merchandise, proceeds every day from this town to

A LAUGHABLE TAKE IN .- An itinerant musician. who gave his name Henry Usterfield, was committed on Monday to the House of Correction at Wakeorder to repair punctually at eleven o'clock that of her cheer for some days, and obtained a suit of had a considerable annuity to draw at Bradford as Sheffield, by cutting his throat; he was a hard last Friday. On that day he induced her to pay drinker, and suffered under delirium tremens. over to him the Ordinances and the report to the last Friday. On that day he induced her to pay king, with directions that they should be inserted the coach fare for both of them to Bradford, vered till the next day, when he had borrowed a the locality of Maidstone. M. Sanvo then retiring from the room, added, fiddle, and was hard at work in a beer-shop in Gentlemen, I am now fifty years old; I have wit- Bowling-lane, and had by false pretences obtained

pocket. ROBBING AN EMPLOYER. - On Monday night last. three weavers from Horton, named John Watmuff, patients. he riew of avoiding all further comments as to the John Charlton, and Edward Thorp, who were employed by Mr. Robert Leach, of this place, manufacturer, went to his warehouse in order to deliver the necessary arrangements to be made for a hunt- in and obtain more work. They were furnished in party at Rambonillet. Instead of setting off at with the proper quantity of west and warp. They hings hour of nine o'clock, the horses were or had an empty sack with them, and afterwards they deed at the early hour of seven; long before it was went into a room which contained several cotton £21,626,350, which constitutes the amount to be the time that country was threatened to be invaded possible that the Moniteur of that morning could warps. On their going away the warehouseman provided for in the present year.

Arive at St. Cloud. Instead of returning home at fancied the pockets of one of them was larger than RESPITE OF THE SENTENCE the or ien o'clock in the evening, as had been his usual, and with assistance followed and searched constant habit, it was past midnight before the royal, them, when two gross of alpacha weft, and a cotton Pary returned to the Palace. The chase was dull warp, besides the west and warp delivered out to Secretary of State, of the sentence of death which them, were found upon them and in the sack. They was passed by Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last York-No: withstanding the fineness of the weather, it were brought up at seven o'clock on Tuesday morn-Was long before the hounds could find their game, ing, and committed to take their trial at the present tried for the murder of Mr. Blackburn, near

> LEEDS.-WOOD PAVEMENT.-Workmen are now for life. engaged in laying down a length of wood pavement, THE QUANTITY of malt used in the distilleries in in Vicar-lane, opposite to the House of Recovery. the United Kingdom was, in 1839, 4,223,342 bushels; had been deposited among the stores, near the silver vour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to had been deposited among the stores, near the silver vour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to had been deposited among the stores, near the silver vour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to had been deposited among the stores, near the silver vour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to begging; table, a great portion of which has been carried off. business altogether, or have it on their own terms. timber, six inches deep. Mr. Stead, the patentee, is in the three countries for the last year were as the contractor for the work.

on the description, and urging prompt prosecutor had been sent with a letter to Horsforth, demand for that extremely serviceable fruit. on the 5th of February last, and on his return in the evening, was stopped by two men in Horsforth hunger in prison, was found alive twenty-eight days residing in Peascod-street, a dealer in watches,

THE MANCHESTER and Leeds mail is to cease running on the 30th of April. Another Railroad (the second) is about to be commenced in the island of Cuba.

LETTERS WITH DEPECTIVE STAMPS attached to them are charged by the Post-office authorities the ame as if stamps were not attached to such letters. containing wearing apparel, books, and £60 in money, Mr. East and Sir R. Inglis have brought in a has been found.—Carnarven Heruld. same as if stamps were not attached to such letters. Bill to prohibit dog-carts throughout the united kingdom.

PINE APPLES in Singapore are so abundant that ship captains frequently purchase them by boat loads

In 1840, 115,206 persons arrived in the United States by sea. The average immigration may be stated at 120,000 a-vear.

accommodations of the company. CHAMPAGNE.—About 4,700,000 English gallons of genuine champagne can be grown in France in the course of the year, but more than ten times that quantity is annually manufactured and sold as such. TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—It is said that the Van Burenite party have already selected their candidate for the next presidential election in the person of Commodore Stewart, of the U.S. Navy.

ALL PERSONS can procure copies of registered lists of shareholders in any of the joint-stock banks for a nominal sum, on applying at the stamps and tax department of Somerset-house.

A CUNNING CHAP was taken before the police of two cash or tseen, I purchased an elegant book, filled sell sausages which he made out of red flannel and

They write to us from Rome on the 23rd that asumed to be poor, and hence the little manual is the celebrated Bergami, who figured in the trial of priced at about one penny of our money. It has a Queen Caroline of England, died a few days before,

> ARMY IN IRELAND .- The total strength of the army in Ireland at present comprises four regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and thirty-three depots of infantry-13,276 rank and file.

If we had a similar law for Great Britain, "affairs of honour" would be of rare occurrence.

belongs to the green window, which is an epithet for are called in that neighbourhood, is the eldest son avowal by the British Government of the destruction A FORMAL announcement has been made of the

> communication is made in a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Newman to the Bishop of Oxford. An English surveying corps is now exploring the shores of the Dead Sea. It is not unlikely that the Syrian war will lead to the profitable export of

SECTARIAN INTOLERANCE.—In the public cemetery children at Rochdale. The poor man was so weak at Winchester, a wall-low and diminutive, it is other questions. and feeble, through want of food, that he was scarce true, as if ashamed of the principle it representsable to stand. He was seen by one of our Chartists separates the final resting place of the Churchman

> a young lady of great personal attractions, and ending April 5, 1840, is £70,514. The principal but just introduced into the fashionable world. The Duke alluded to is in his seventy-fourth year. Customs and the Post-office, the former amounting

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The desire to see the vessels continues unabated. Crowds of distinguished visitors, anxious to inspect her Majesty's ship Albert, now lying in the basin in Deptford dock-

if he may be so called, wanted to know which of the servants it was. The poor man being afraid that if not exceed 60,000 men, 30,000 of whom are stationed transmission of newspapers:—"Caution to postmas
Watling-street, reached the scene of destruction and the deceased and her daughter had a bitter quarrel,

prohibited thoughout the whole of the United Kingdom, under certain penalties, in the same manner as they are now prohibited in London.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance have sanctioned the introduction of the metropolitan police force into the dockyards and other departments of the public ser-

MATRICIDE. - SHOCKING AFFAIR. - On Monday two brothers residing at Smallbridge, near Rochdale, began to quarrel and fight, when their mother, an | ship further desires it may be distinctly understood chairman. Out of the thirty guardians, there are aged woman, stepped betwixt, and received an accidental blow, when she fell down in a fit and expired on the spot.—Manchester Chronicle.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel was fought at Alton, Illoon the 4th instant, between Judge Smith, of the cretary."

Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. M'Clernand, late

A Ma Secretary of State of Illinois. They fought with rifles-distance fifty paces. Judge Smith was the challenger, and was killed on the spot.

The nuptials of Lord Monteagle and Miss Marshall are to be solemnised next week. It was expected his Lordship would have gone to Mount in a very unusual and extraordinary manner; so Trenchard, county Limerick, but we understand the much so, indeed, as to convince every person who until the close of the season .- London Paper.

Much is said about the unhealthiness of Romney field for three months, under the following ludicrous Marsh, Kent, but if long life will prove to the concircumstances. He had been incarcerated at Wake- trary, it was instanced last week by thirteen indifield, and on being liberated last week, contrived to viduals going into a tradesman's shop at Lydd, by the violent manner of their fellow passenger, included himself into the good graces of a land-during one afternoon, whose united ages amounted whom Mr. Byles watched most attentively. When

On SATURDAY, a commercial traveller of London. clothes from her on the strength of stating that he named Rutland, aged fifty-six, committed suicide at but by the firmness and promptness of Mr. Byles,

m the Moniteur on the following morning. M. to obtain the annuity, under the promise that he Surve evinced considerable emotion on perusing these documents: his voice seemed to falter at particle at the Bowling Green Inn. made a hearty good dintered in and who now holds an appointment under the factory at the Bowling Green Inn. made a hearty good dintered in an analysis of the best, and had something warm afterwards. This was done, last ten days in ascertaining the condition of the last ten days in ascertaining the condition of the

ing, through medical aid and otherwise, 53,471 Gazette.

THE AMOUNT of Exchequer bills authorised to be raised, charged on the aids or supplies of 1841, is Castle has been discovered to be far more extensive £21,751,550, from which, if the sum of £125,200, for than it was at first supposed. The silver table, the Exchequer bills paid off in money, and provided for legs and the top of which have been carried off, was from surplus of ways and means, to the 5th of Jan., a portion of the valuble effects, of a like description, 1841, &c., be deducted, there will remain a sum of which was sent from Hanover many years since, at

RESPITE OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH .- On Saturday last, Mr. John Noble, Governor of York splendid silver furniture, consisting of tables, look-Castle, received a respite from her Majesty's shire Assizes, on John Mitchell, the youth who was Barnsley. Mitchell will, consequently, be transported

DEATH BY BURNING. - On Monday, an inquest Scotland, 3,312,619 bushels, being nearly five times

ing (in conjunction with another man, not in custody,) of the duty, warrants the belief that a correspond- usual. The only things she has missed from the men who worked for Mr. Reynolds, had been Saturday. briefla riot, but a revolution," and urging prempt robbed William Hargreaves, on the highway. The ing duty on oranges would create an amazing house since his departure are his pair of razors, constantly annoyed for five or six weeks by state the particulars connected with the case. They constantly annoyed for five or six weeks by state the particulars connected with the case. They constantly annoyed for five or six weeks by state the particulars connected with the case. They

wood, who ill-used him and rifled his pockets; they, hunger in prison, was found alive twenty-eight days however, did not succeed in getting anything, as his after his incarceration. This unfortunate man, whose The Aide-de-camp delivered his despatch however, did not succeed in getting anything, as his sertence has been commuted, had prolonged his sentence has been commuted, had prolonged his watch broke from the swivel, and he had no money existence by a box of wafers, which also contained a shout him. He gave information, with a description of sum elastic and a morsel of scaling tion of the men, to the police, who have ever since small piece of gum elastic and a morsel of scaling been on the look-out for the prisoner. He was ap prehended on Friday, whilst offering for sale some this substitute for food, he began to eat the paste-old iron, which had been stolen from the Leeds and board box. Part of the lid of the box was left uncon-

THE GOVERNOR FERNER.—The wreck of this ill-

Mysterious Appair. On Friday evening, a shell enclosing the body of a male child, apparently about two years old, was discovered lying in a corner of Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, by policeman 102, of the H division. The body was wrapt in a shroud, on the breast of which a slip of paper was placed, containtaining the words." God bless you, my babe,—farewell." No external marks of violence appeared upon its person, but it had evidently been a considerable THE QUANTITY OF MINERALS conveyed along the time dead, the process of decomposition having com-North Midland Railway is almost out-stripping the menced. It was removed to the workhouse to await Coroner's inquest.

VORACITY OF A BOA CONSTRICTOR -A singular instance of the voracity and power of appetite of this reptile occurred a few days since at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. Two fine tiger boa constrictors were brought over by Captain Redman from Calcutta, and presented by him to the mena-Philadelphia, and fined five dollars for off-ring to ance of the latter, and the more bulky size of the where the fire originated precluded the possibility

United States .- The packet ship North America, Capt. Lowber, reached Liverpool on Sunday, after a run across the Atlantic in fifteen days, conveying New York papers to the 20th, being four days later than previously received by Cunard's steam-ship Britannia. The intelligence by this arrival presents some features of interest. As regards Mr. M'Leod Duelling .- By the Mexican laws, he who kills his trial will take place at Lockport, and not, as has another in a duel, becomes answerable for all debts. been stated, at Albany, but it is still uncertain when it comes on. The Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden. was on his way to Lockport for the purpose, it was said, of demanding the surrender of M Leod to the Federal Government, a measure grounded upon the of the Caroline. It is asserted on the other hand. even if such be the case, that M'Leod will not be discontinuance of "The Tracts for the Times." The given up, the state of New York persisting in the right to bring him to trial within its own territory The question is therefore still involved in difficulty. Respecting the internal affairs of the states the chief occurrence has been the issuing of a proclamation by the President convening an extra session of Congress for the 31st of May. This proceeding has its Beggar - We had a miserable object to look at on great quantities of the asphaltum which has given origin, not in relation to the affairs of M'Leod, but in consequence of the state of the finances of the country. In Canada election matters absorbed all

THE REVENUE. - The official statement of the year's and quarter's revenue was published on Monday night. It exhibits, upon the whole year, a dosources of revenue which show a decrease are the to £301,042, and the latter to no less than £833,000. The increase is to be found principally in the Excise, which exceeds the last year by £489,299. The Stamps also have increased £152,722, and the Taxes £275,019. The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, amounts for the quarter ended April 5, 1841.

cap. 36, by which it is provided, 'That every person ginated in the bar. The house and stock are insured employed in the Post-office, who shall steal, or shall secrete or destroy, or shall wilfully detain, or delay in course of conveyance or delivery thereof by the post, any printed newspaper, without covers, or in covers open at the sides, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as to the court shall seem meet.' And his lordthat every individual, acting in any capacity in the service of the Post-office, who shall be guilty of such an offence, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.—By command, W. L. Maberly, Se-

A MAD RAILWAY PASSENGER .- On Friday, a young labouring countryman, dressed in a round frock, got into one of the carriages at Reading to proceed to London by one of the morning trains, and on its stopping at Slough, contrary to the regulations, he got out and jumped about the platform in a very unusual and extraordinary manner; so Noble Lord has deferred his departure for Iroland saw his strange gesticulations that his mind was affected. However, he was again persuaded to enter the carriage, and proceeded to London with the other passagers. Mr. Byles, of the Hope Inn, Windsor, and his son, with one of the guards, were insinuate himself into the good graces of a land-during one afternoon, whose united ages amounted homself into the good graces of a land-during one afternoon, whose united ages amounted whom Mr. Byles watched most attentively. When the road from this place to Wakefield, and parrook each! the carriage (the train then going at great speed), who was assisted by his sen and the guard, he was forced back into his seat, and compelled to remain there until their arrival at Paldington, when it was examined by a medical gentleman. This was done, and the medical man gave his decided his opinion be dealt with as it best could. He was not disco- persons employed in the paper and other factories of that he was insane. In securing him, it appeared the guard, and every person who laid hold of him, THE FRIENDS of the Seamen's Hospital have held and he broke the windows of the cab in his way to their annual meeting. The number of patients ad- the magistrates. The magistrate deemed it necesnessed all the events of the revolution, and I confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until that I leave your presence with a mind full of awful unpaid. As to my lady of the Knoll's Hill, she medicines, and medicines, and medicines were discovered. His name was discovered this part of the confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until medicines, and medical stores were discovered. His name was discovered this part of the confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until the confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until the confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until the confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until the confess good entertainment there. had to foot it home without a penny in her 1,505 out-patients. Since the establishment of this covered to be Sanders, and he said he had killed hospital, in 1821, it has been instrumental in reliev- his child, and he intended to kill himself.—Bucks THE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.-The rob-

bery of place and other articles of value at the by Bonaparte, by the army under the command of Marshal Mortimer. At that time various articles of bearing a crown, and likewise brought from Hanover follows:—England, 233,263; Ireland, 486,340; and part of the stores. This table having been a little out of order, was taken out of the room at the Castle jewellery, and in old gold and silver, and requested the loan of ten shillings; but this having been re-fused, he thence proceeded to Mr. Radnor, a pawnbroker, with whom he pledged his watch for

to try their right.

DENBIGHSHIRE ASSIZES .- Yesterday week, Edward Chubbe was tried before Mr. Justice Williams, for the wilful murder of Evan Evans, at Llantisilio, on the 30th of January last. We stated the facts at the time, namely, that Evans (a watcher of game preserves to Mr. Lloyd, of Rhaggatt,) had been killed him and threw his body into a pit. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of the cause of his death." Sentence of death was then passed, and the prisoner was removed from the bar, moaning most piteously.—Country Paper.

FIRE.-TROWBRIDGE, April 2. - This morning, about two o'clock, by the observations of the police force, who were out on duty, a fire was discovered gerie on the 4th of September last. They were in the brewhouse and cellar of Mr. Joseph Townsend, respectively 11 feet and 9 feet in length, and had at the Tuns and Bowls Inn, Market place, Trowlived in harmony together in their cage until last bridge. An alarm being given, assistance was soon week, when the smaller one, being sickly, would not eat at the usual time of feeding. The larger one had people, and by cutting off the communications, the just eaten a rabbit and three guinea pigs, when, it damage was confined to the cellar and the brew-appears, he made a gorge of his more weakly com-house. Some very large pieces, with their contents, panion, which was proved by the sudden disappear- were burnt or spoiled; and the very confined spot former, which exceeded three feet in diameter in the greatest proportion of his body. So singular a case of the carnivorous power and propensity of this reptile is not on record.

Where the are originated precinded the possibility for a time of directing the engines into full play; but by five o'clock all danger had subsided for the surrounding premises, many of which were very old, and liable to ignite. We are happy to say Mr. Townsend had been fully insured in two respectable offices for many years. No knowledge exists of the cause of the fire.

family, it appears, had closed the house at the usual were in bed. At the above-named hour, as policeupon a minute examination, he found his fears were realised. He directly sprang his rattle, when policeconstables Nos. 14 and 93 came to his aid. With a judgment which reflects great credit on them, they prevented the doors and shutters from being forced open by the neighbours, and thus saved the lives of the inmates. Some minutes elapsed before they were aroused, and when they appeared at the windows it was ascertained by the police that the stairs were on fire, and the only mode of escape was from the windows. Unfortunately no ladders could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and as the fire was assuming a terrific aspect, the policemen saw that the AN OLD Noodle.—A Noble Duke, we hear, in- crease of £309,280; and upon the quarter ending only means which was left to them to assist the intends at last to enter the state of matrimony with on Mouday the decrease compared with the quarter | mates in their escape, was to adopt the following plan. One stood close to the front of the house, and the next one got upon his shoulders, and thus reached the lead beneath the first floor window, having fixed themselves firmly they then called to Mr. and Mrs. Leidard, the maid servant, and pot-boy, who were and a surgeon was sent for, who said that deceased at the second floor window, to get out and lower ingly assisted out by Mr. Leidard and the boy, and themselves down. The two females were accordwere caught by the police and lowered down in safety, she had in the Bank, and that, wanting £2, her tary to the Postmaster General, who also announces all had escaped. Their heroic conduct was loudly that the strictest investigation shall be made into cheered by the spectators. By this time the brigade refused twice to draw for the surrent of the investigation into the investigation shall be made into cheered by the spectators. inquiry has been instituted as to the cause of the fire, times, the sum of 10s, each time. Witness never one engaged in the Post-office service should be made at it is unknown, but, from the appearance of the place, acquainted with the 32d section of the act 1st Vic. and the information of the police, it evidently oriand the information of the police, it evidently oriin the Sun Fire office, and the damage done is esti-

mated at about £1,500. O'CONNELL'S IDEA OF THE BENEFIT OF BULLYING THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.—At a meeting of the Repeal Association, in the Corn Exchange, lately, Mr. O'Connell replies to the argument that bullying England will obtain no good for Ireland, by citing instances in which England has been bullied with the best effect :- " How did the Catholics of Ireland get, in the year 1778, their act of emancipation? General Gates conquered Burgoyne at Saratoga, and made the British army surrender. Ireland immediately rose and said, 'You must give us an Emancipation Bill: and England was bullied, and granted t. (Cheers.) The next year the Volunteers sprang into action; and Ireland called for free trade, which England refused contemptuously: the Irish put on the cannon of the Volunteers, 'Free trade, or else , and the word else was just down by the touch-hole. (Cheers and laughter.) What was the conre-quence? England was bullied, and free trade was granted. Again, in 1782, when the combined fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, swept the Channel, the Volunteers gained the independence of the Irish Parliament, which England was most unwilling to grant; but she bullied again, and may God bless their memories for doing so. (Cheers.) In 1792, the English Government refused to allow the petition of the Roman Catholics for further emancipation: but in that year Dumourier won the battle of Jemmappes; and, at the close of it, England was bulifed again to allow Catholic barristers to practise; for which I humbly thank them. In 1793, when Belgium was conquered by France, further concessions were bullied from England: and I want to know whether it was out of grace or favour she granted Emancipation? England won't be bullied, for sooth! I am not a fighting man, and yet I have bullied England from this room, and succeeded." (Loud cheers.) A voice—" And will do it again." Mr. O'Connell-" I hope I am doing it now. I had the

great hero and the greatest statesman of England against me-Wellington of Waterloo-a mighty the night under custody. The jury adopted the latgreat general—and Peel, the great orator; yet from this room, Protestant and Catholic bullied both statesman and warrior, and obtained Emancipation."

(Cheers.) Then for the future—"I throw out these to them. things here in order to warn the people of England of the impolicy of their going to war under the cir cumstances in which they have placed Ireland at present. A single shot fired from a hostile vessel -one ball booming over the ocean from a hostile cannon to England — then — " [Here the honourable and learned gentleman placed his finger to his nose, looked most significantly, and immense and enthusiastic cheering instantly burst forth from every quarter of the room.] intended for the Liliputian Marylebone police-office, a

TRADE COMBINATION .- At the Mansion House on Saturday, a journeyman shomaker, named Henry Dean, was brought before Alderman Wilson, charged with having, in the language of the trade, blocked the shop of Mr. Reynolds, shoemaker, splendid silver lutricure, consisting of tables, looking-glass frames, chairs, and "dogs" (in use abroad,
where wood is used for fuel), &c., were sent for
security to this country, and at that time were deposited at Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park,

Pierce, foreman to Mr. Reynold, stated that the under the care of a German named Koelmann. It defendant had, no doubt, been stationed opposite to has been discovered that two splendid solid silver his master's premises, to watch for and prevent the figures, upwards of sixteen inches in height, each workmen from going in about their business. Several Cox, of Lawford, Essex. and begging of ladies and men were paid regularly by those workmen who These little animals, of gentlemen in Wimpoleat the period referred to, have been purloined. These were engaged in combination, to watch and endeatable, a great portion of which has been carried off. business altogether, or have it on their own terms. The person who has absconded had access to this Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of his and white, and of exqui- of, witness conveyed the men. Thomas Green, of No. 23, New-street, site symmetry: they are whole family to the stationBishopsgate, stated that he was just going into Mr. five years old, and have house. Mr. Rawlinson— DEATH BY BURNING.—On Monday, an inquest like times was being at the receiver, who were in total ignorance of the burning of the Ordinances, made every effort to make the King, and dispet the gloom which was borning more contagious. All was in vaint becoming more contagious. All was in vaint becoming more contagious. All was in vaint becoming more contagious. All was inveinted by her clothes taking fire, as to cause her death the next day. Verdict—by the weak summer to dispet the states that after he left for the Wednesday, when matters were evidently burnt by her clothes taking fire, as to cause her death the next day. Verdict—the hand. The many left the country. His wife states that after he left weeks time there will not be a pair of shoes left in a shop of the street. Mr. Raynolds, and have been dut of order, was taken out of the room at the Castle Bishopsgate, stated that he was just going into Mr. Reyelonds's warehouse out of order, was taken out of the room at time Castle in which it usually was, for the purpose of under the bishopsgate, stated that he was just going into Mr. Reyelonds's warehouse with his work when the dought was for the purpose of under the being was should be mount at the castle in which it usually was, for the purpose of under the left was head at the Fleece Inn, Stanningley, before John to gother.

Bishopsgate, stated that he was just going into Mr. Revended's warehouse with his work when the clogeth was longer repairs had not taken pace. The porter, who has absoonded, no tide was not cause her clogether.

The statem of order, was taken out of the room at time Castle in which it usually was, for the purpose of under the left was head that he was just going into Mr. Revended's warehouse is on the together.

The statem of order, was taken out of the purpose of under the left was been discovered, was in the late of the house, and stories and the was in the doubter of the house, and there was purposed and the case. The date of the house, and there was purposed and the course of the house demand for that extremely serviceable fruit. which it appears he took with him in his flight. It several men, who were employed to urge them to will, no doubt, be then taken in. The poor creature has transpired, that when the suspected party left strike, and who were frequently changed, in order and her offspring were accordingly taken away by the the Castie, he called upon a Jew named Morris, to escape accusation. Witness had been previously constable, who, in the course of ten minutes, returned residing in Peascod-street, a dealer in watches, laid hold of by the collar by a tall man, who was em, with them, saying that an offer of a mission had been previously with them, saying that an offer of a mission had been previously with them, saying that an offer of a mission had been previously and collar by a tall man, who was em. ployed to prevent men from working, and told that made in the event of the woman consenting to be at he ought to be horsewhipped. John Sharpe, who is once passed to Ireland with her children, but she had clicker at Mr. Reynolds's, stated that the defendant refused to go into the house upon such conditions; the was frequently in the habit of watching opposite the person whom he (the constable) saw told him that the shop for a whole day to intimidate the men. That case had already been brought under the notice of the he merely said he wanted some money, and asked was called blocking the shop." Four or five stood board. Woman—What shall I do, Sir, it I go to Irefor that sum upon his watch, which was immediately there at a time. Alderman Wilson—"Do you land? I have not a single friend there, and I think I advanced. He then seemed as usual: and there was and an about a liberty. At the expraised of the Mills and the season and a saced when he was visited of the box was left unous class of the liberty at Markinghild. Harpy rates and the was the same white the about the same and the was a monday as the same white the same and the same and the same and the same and the was the same and the same

AT A PUBLIC VESTEY of the parishioners of St. JUVENILE (PPENDERS.—At the Westminster Ses. fated vessel, it is now certain, has gone to pieces on Leonard's, Shoreditch, two gentlemen objected to sions, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., one of the grand our coast. We have heard that portions of her serve as overseers, as they were freed from such an jury was understood to say that the ages of the pritimbers have been east up on no less a space of shore than sixty miles. At Aberffraw, amongst other articles, a chest belonging to William Thoms, one of the passengers from Cheltenham, we believe, and containing wearing apparel, books, and £60 in money, has been found.—Carnarven Heruld.

Misterious Appair.—On Friday evening, a shell wester as overseers, as they were freed from such an office by having "Tyburn tickets." It appears that some sime ago, when the grand jury had returned a true bill against a boy, he was merely brought into the court and reprimanded. The child was not has been found.—Carnarven Heruld.

Misterious Appair.—On Friday evening, a shell vestry avarruled these objections to generalize the court and reprimanded. The child was not overseers, guardians, churchwardens, &c., &c. The held to be legally guilty under soven years of age, to the primary of the primary from such and the primary forms and the primary forms and the primary from such as those of the primary from such as those of the primary from such and the primary from such and the primary from such as those of the primary from such and the primary from such as those of the primary from such and the primary from such as those of the primary from such and the primary from the primary from such and the primary from such and the primary from the primary from such and the primary from such and the primary from such and the primary from the primary from such and the primary from the primary from the primary from such and the primary from such and the primary from the primary from such and the primary from the primary from such and the primary from the p vestry overruled these objections to serve, in order and from seven years of age to twelve he was presumed to be guilty or not of any crime for which he was indicted, according to circumstances, which might lead the court to a supposition of his knowledge of the guilt of the act at the time it was committed. For instance, a boy was indicted for mur-der many years ago, and because he had run into the woods and hid himself, afterwards, it was conenticed out of his house at night by the prisoner, who at the time it was done, and he was therefore excluded that he knew he was committing a crime ecuted. From the age of fourteen and upwards every person was presumed to have a knowledge of the law. He hoped that the time was not far off when every child between the age of seven and fourteen would be regarded as an erring being, capable of being reclaimed; and, instead of being punished as a felon, he would be instructed as an unfortunate child. He regarded the opportunities he enjoyed of inquiring into the character and previous education of juvenile delinquents as one of the greatest benefits he derived from his occupation of the sessional chair; and if they knew the misery in which the poor children were found who were so often placed at the bar, their hearts would bleed

> CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST AN EX-MAYOR. Great surprise was excited in Stafford, on Thursday week, by the examination of Mr. Thomas Stevenson. late mayor of the borough, on a charge of forgery with intent to defraud Mesers. Silvester, leatherdealers, of the same town. The examination, which lasted nearly eight hours, took place before E. Lloyd, Esq. (mayor), and Messrs. Shaw and Jones. The substance of the charge was briefly this:— ALARMING AND EXTENSIVE FIRE AND NARROW That he had feloniously uttered a forged accept-ESCAPE OF THE FAMILY.—Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, a most alarming fire nephew, Mr. William Wynn. It appeared from broke out in the Elephant and Castle public-house, the evidence, that for a length of time Mr. Wynn, kept by Mr. Leidard, High-street, Whitechapel. The nephew of the accused, had been in the habit of lending his name to his uncle in the shape of hour on Sunday night, when, to all appearance, accommodation bills, but at length he objected to everything was perfectly safe, and in the course of continue the practice, and a bill, purporting to be half an hour afterwards the whole of the inmates accepted by him, but bearing a forged signature, was uttered by the prisoner. After a careful examiconstable Beed, No. 50 of the 11 division, who was nation of the evidence, the magistrates came to a on duty, was passing the house, he observed a very conclusion that it was a proper case to go before great light in the place, which, not noticing before, another tribunal, but accepted bail for the prisoner's excite his suspicions that the house was on fire, and, appearance, himself in £500 and two sureties in Suicide of an Aged Female.—On Monday, an

inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Goat. Queen-street, Horselydown, on the body of Elizabeth Lattimer, a widow, aged seventy-two. Sarah Kirkham, of 4, Earl's-place, Horselydown, said deceased lodged with her, and for the last few days appeared much dejected in spirits. On Friday morning, witness went into deceased's bed-room with her breakfast, when she complained of pain in the head, and said she feared she was going to lose her senses. During the forencon, witness went several times and knocked at her door to inquire how she was; but receiving no answer, she at last, about twoo'clock in the afternoon, opened deceased's room door, and found her quite dressed, and with a cloak on, suspended by the neck from the bed rail, by means of a silk handkerchief. Witness gave an alarm, and persons came and cut deceased down; was dead. Deceased had latterly been very fretful. her own name to that of her daughter some money he told which of the servants it was, he would lose his place, refused to say. The gentleman then snatched the bread out of his hand, and threw it to the dog, saying, "Here, Carlow, take thee that, for I know thee, but this is a stranger"—calling him a damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond, which ended the post of the servants it was, he would lose in and about Kalisch, and the rest are distributed to the persons employed in the deceased and her daughter had a bitter quarrel, the subject of missing newspapers, stated to have were got under, and then not before the lower part the subject of missing newspapers, stated to have were got under, and then not before the lower part the subject of missing newspapers, continue to be so numer. A Bill recently brought in provides that after the list of January, 1842, all dog-carts, &c., shall be damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond, damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond, damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond, damned Chartist, a grasshopper and a vagabond, damned Chartist, a grasshopper and a vagabond. wished for the transfer her mother had made in her favour, and intended, in May, to draw from the Bank the whole sum, in order that her mother might dispose of it as she pleased. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

MURDER BY TURN-OUT SAWYERS AT ASHTON.-At Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Baron Maule, John Hulme, 31, and John Williams, 30, were indicted for the wilful murder of Benjamin Cooper, at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 11th of Dec. last. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Wortley appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Overend for the prisoners. The indictment was of great length, and consisted of four counts. The first count charged them with having of malice aforethought assaulted one Benjamin Cooper, a joiner, and that Hulme, with a certain metal pipe, plugged at one end with lead and wood, had made to serve the purpose of a cannon, then and there charged with gunpowder, and charged with twenty bullets or slugs, which was discharged at and and against Benjamin Cooper, of which he died instantly. The other counts varied the charge. Both the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley then proceeded to state the case. The jury had heard from the officer of the court that this was an indictment which imputed to the two prisoners at the bar the crime of murder. Here Mr. Wilkins begged his Lordship to order all witnesses out of Court, which having been done, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley proceeded with his speech, and at the conclusion called as witnesses. James Cooper, Thomas Hadfield, James Roscoe, Richard Whitfield, John Goldhope, James Ashworth, Geo. Keyes, Lees Broadbent, Edward Davis, Samuel Hardwick, Henry Hardwick, Job Arundel, Thos. Profit, George Shear, Thomas Hodgkinson, Sarah Davies, Anne Booth, John Ashworth, Jas. Bowstead, and several others. At the conclusion, Mr. Wilkins applied for an adjournment, as it would be impossible to finish before twelve at night. His Lordship appealed to the Jury whether they would at once proceed to the termination of the trial, or then adjourn, and consent to be accommodated for

> THE CHILDREN OF and of THE PEOPLE. LOOK ON

THIS PICTURE! ON THIS! THE SHETLAND punies MONDAY afternoon, at

equipage of the Princess poor woman, named Mary Royal were erroneously Conway, who carried in stated in the papers of last her arms a sickly-looking week to have been "pur- baby, about two years old, chased" for that purpose. and who had with her two They were, with the gra- other children, the youngcious permission of her est apparently five, and the Majesty, presented for the eldest seven years of age, use of her Royal Highness was placed at the bar, the Princess Royal by Mrs. charged with following scarcely larger size than a street. Two of the chil-

the workhouse, and there

CONVENTION. THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY,-In selection of ten persons (from those nominated) to form the forthcoming Convention, we do not consider is right to have anything at all to do with such selection; but we would recommend the following course to the country:-Let there be a public meeting called immediately in every town, and all the persons nominated submitted to each public meeting, which meeting shall choose ten from the whole list let all returns be forthwith sent to the Editors of the Northern Star, Scottish Patriol, and Dundee Chronicle newspapers, who shall publish a correct account of the whole proceedings. By this means, whichever ten would have the sanction of the greatest number of public meetings would be the veritable representatives of the people. This method, in our opinion, would be the best that could be adopted; and we confess we see no other plan by which satisfaction can be given to all parties. The public meetings could all take place next week, and the result published in the above-named news-papers on Saturday, the 17th instant, and the Convention meet in London as soon as necessary after-

We do not decline taking the affair into our own hands from any direspect to any individual, but because it might form a dangerous precedent in an Executive body, by too much power being placed at their disposal, and, in the end, bring them into collision with the people; a circumstance which must carefully be

guarded against. We remain, your fellow-labourers in the cause of genuine Chartism, JAMES LEECH, President. JAMES CARTLEDGE.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

RICHARD LITTLER

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS .- We call upon you to send in the names of the persons you will nominate as candiflates for the permanent Executive, by Saturday, the 24th instant, at the farthest; in order that correct lists may be made out, and sent to each sub-Secretary. We would wish you to bear in mind that we will not (because we cannot) be accountable for any nomination of any person, unless an account be sent to the General Secretary, of the individuals nominated, by letter. We do this to ensure punctuality, and to prevent

mistakes; and then we will get the whole list printed on circulars, and send one to each sub-Secretary, with instructions concerning the elections. JAMES LEECH, President. JAMES CARTLEDGE.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. All communications must be made to Mr. John Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford, Manchester.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

RICHARD LITTLER,

Wednesday Evening, April 7th. [A statement in my last week's communication declared erroneous, by a letter from "one of the reporters" to the Weekly Dispatch, inserted in that paper of Sunday last, I beg to say, that my informporary," I have only to add, that they were related to me shortly after the application, and before the So ther clearly, the "error" is not of or r placed in authority over them.

Making.]

CHARTISM IN LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTER, AND NOTTINGHAM, -I have been favoured with the sight esting passages occur :-" Those who hope to crush Chartism know but little of the spirit which now and Nortingham; and the people in all these towns are speedily advancing in morality and intelligence, and in a desire to obtain their political and social bears evidence to the onward progress of our cause. in a shocking state of destitution. Many of them work from six o'clock in the morning till twelve sexes, are put to work as early, as from five to six years of age. These children work from six in the morning till nine at night. They can earn from one serving its harmony. shilling to one and ninepence a week. No time for But, we are told, that it is yet the Briton's right education or moral culture. All is toil, destitution, to use all constitutional means for the repeal of this disease, and ignorance. The people generally are; Chartists; many of them teetotallers. There is a odious, unchristian, ungodly, un-English, unprin-Chartist Teetotal Society, and a society composed cipled law. of those who are not toetotallers. - - In Leicester, I delivered four

lectures in the New Hall; about 600 attended at each lecture; many of the middle classes, including num- which constitutional popular resistance has to people. bers of ladies, were present. At the close of my last contend against the positive power of the makers of lecture, I administered the Chartist tectotal piedge to sixty-three persons.

In Nottingham, I have delivered three lectures in Reading-rooms and libraries abound; though some of them are unfortunately held at public houses. - - - I am delighted with the people of tions upon the authorities. I went down in a 'fly'the fly-man was threatened-I sent the people out of the town, and there dispersed them, insisting that teetotallers have come to the rescue-and have invited me to lecture on tectotalism, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday night. The chapel will hold paupers possess! None. 2,000; and we shall have it full. - - - I lecture again in Nottingham next Monday and Tuesday; entirely at the request of some of the working ponents.

Mr. Balls, read a letter from Mr. Hawes, M.P., for that purpose by the Committee. A letter from sign their names at the end as well as at the beginning of individual petitions. A great number of

destitute condition; and such is their horror of the 22nd, 1838, the following six lines appeared: New Poor Law, and their dread of the workhouse, that some of them commit petty depredations for the a few weeks since sentenced to gaol for begging, of his fingers, and the flesh from his arm." He would not beg; but armed himse son's trowel, a mortar-board, and a whitewash me for that, any how !"

STREET ACCIDENTS .- This evening, about six when a gentleman, in a low phæton, was driving at a rapid rate from the direction of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The horse knocked the poor child down, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed ever the child's head, crushing it in a most frightful manner. A crowd soon collected; and, as some gentleman who was driving, he was for some time in danger of summary vengeance, but was, at length, taken under the protection of the police, and the shild was conveyed to a surgeon's, near Farringdonmarket, who pronounced her life to be in great danger.-About the same time as the above, as one of the London Parcel Delivery Company's conveyance carts was according Holborn-hill, it came in contact with an immitted which was descending, ewing, it was said to the unskilfulness of the carter. The result was, that the wheel of the conveyance cars was knocked from the axle; the persons in the

and Crown, Walworth Road, for the transaction of PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND general business, and aiding in the getting up of the walks.

WALES.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND general business, and aiding in the getting up of the public meeting to be held at White Conduit House voting, in Committee, in every majority to on Easter Monday, for which purpose a sum of money was voted by way of loan. The following consequence of the conflict of opinion regarding the resolution was also unanimously adopted :- "That it be an instruction to the Committee calling the meeting at White Conduit House, that a petition be sent to the House of Lords for Frost, Williams, and Jones, in reference to the points of law in the case of Lord Cardigan." The cause of Chartism looks well in this locality. Several new members have been enrolled, and the weekly meetings are well

> CHRISTOPHER DEAN, of Manchester, the Chartist chairman, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Maule. He was which he pleaded guilty; and was called upon to find two sureties in £50 each, or four in £25 each, to keep the peace, and appear when called upon.

ACQUITTAL OF THE MEN CHARGED WITH THE ASHTON MURDER.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, in his usual able manner, at some length. Justice Maule followed, and concluded a very lengthy and full address, by stating shortly the two views of the case, the one that of the prosecution that the prisoners were the murderers, and against that view there were many difficulties; and the view taken for the defence that Davies, who, according to his own admission, was participating in the murder, with the two Hardwicks, who were mixed up with the transaction, were they, or some of them, the actual murderers, and that they, having opportunities in prison, had together conspired to make the charge against the present prisoners. If, considering the character of the accomplices and the position in which they stood, the Jury thought the confirmations were sufficient to support the truth of their statements, they would find the prisoners guilty. If, on the contrary, they entertained any reasonable doubt, they would give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. If they entertained a doubt as to one prisoner, and not as to the other, they would make that distinction in their verdict. The Learned Judge concluded his address at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, having continued it to a length of four hours save five minutes. The Jury retired, and returned in ten minutes, finding both the prisoners "Not Guilty." They were then arraigned on two other indictments, one charging them with having discharged the contents of a pipe at Benjamin and James Cooper, on the 20th of November and 5th of December, with intent to murder them. No evidence was offered, and verdicts of acquittal were taken; and, there being no other charge against Hulme, he was discharged.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

A NATION OUT-LAWED BY A FACTION. STARVATION.

A new contract has been executed between the landlords and the steamlords, whereby the people of this country have been handed over as so much sur-(relative to the Corn Law League) having been plus lumber, to be dealt with according to the supreme will and pleasure of the three Somerset-

House lords of the creation. ant is in every way entitled to implicit belief; and In the new contract, we find full and ample justithat, if there be any error in my statement, it is fication for the most violent resistance which has God's union? No; we dare them. about equal to this:—instead of having used the term "bother," I ought to have said "fuss." As to been hitherto offered to the "damuable law." We the facts stated by me, relating to "our contem- also find full and ample reasons and just grounds days of the week, and as we look upon the law as for £20,000 a year, by making the food of their we name Mr. Duncombe, we merely do so for for the people's growing aversion to all classes an ungodly law, we must confer together for the slaves as cheap as possible, and selling the produce brevity, as, of course, our London friends will make

after having a fair trial of the measure, and after and holy work of uprooting and constitutionally we must come, in a very short period, if the progress readers, make the sins of Judge Jeffries, though the strongest censure that popular indignation could overcoming the machinations of hell. of a private letter from Mr. Vincent, dated "Not- cast upon it has been pointedly and incessantly extingham, April 3rd," in which the following inter- pressed by the whole people, we find that the very for thus devoting four or five Sundays to an exhibievil most complained of, the irresponsible power of tion of English feeling upon this subject, but we animates the people. During the past fortnight, I the Commissioners, has been magnified from the shall take council to mature a plan which shall be have visited the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, mere interference with local Guardians, and the legal and constitutional, because, the infernal act capricious maintenance of the pauper, into entire must be constitutionally resisted, and, " the better and supreme controll over all local bodies, making day the better deed." The whole Act should be rights. Persecution has not abated the zea: of the those bodies, either mere creatures or cyphers, and Chartist party. All is activity, and everything a power over the religion, education, trade, calling, and even country, of every Briton, who is - In Loughborough, I delivered three lectures to crowded audiences. The people are miserably first reduced to the level of degradation by the inpoor. The men engaged in the stocking trade are fernal machine. Thus have the people been handed over, body and soul, life and limb, trade and calling, o'clock at night, and do not earn (after deducting to three journeymen paupers. Taste destroyed. rent for frames, and other expences) MORE THAN preference set at naught, nature turned topsy turvy, FROM 53. to 68. A WEEK! Little children, of both and social order shaken to its very centre, by the very parties who are paid, and well paid, for per-

Let us now, for one moment, consider what this "constitutional resistance" means, and the odds at the law.

the large theatre. This is a famous Radical town. died, many more have been driven from the home of their fathers to the Whig charnel-house, thousands have fled their father-land, in the hope of Nottingham; and I may safely assert, that never did being able to preserve a miserable existence, for the Chartist cause look so flourishing." A subsequent letter says:—"I have had the devil-to-pay at Derby. Three rooms were engaged, and taken from sea-bound dungeon has rung with the piercing cry that never did being able to preserve a miserable existence, for controuled, but undefined, King of Canada; he also disputed now, in those cases their word is law; and was in Ellice's leading strings. Lord Howick is where responsible bodies had the power in other us. Last night (Monday), the town was all excite- of the victim of ambitious lust, and with execuations son of Lord Grey, and nephew to Ellice, and gives cases, now that power is vested in irresponsible ment; the market filled with people vowing execra- against the unboly law, which unbinds society—dis- to Government a very crooked support upon all agents. The Bill, as a whole, cannot be otherwise they must not allow their feelings to get the better utter despendency and destitution, before he is with them. Charles Wood, M.P. for Halifax, is please. The power of certain parties may be less of their judgments. The authorities are beaten—the thought worthy of relief. What other constitutional

What, now, are the powers by which even such constitutional resistance is met by the advocates of classes—men who have hitherto been our bitter op. the law? It is made in their House; it is supported, defended, and upheld by their nominees: THE PETITION COMMITTEE held its weekly meeting opposition to it is tried by their judges; its constiat the Dispaten Coffee House, Bride Lane, last even- tutionality judged of by their law officers, paid ing, Mr. Simpson in the chair. The Secretary, by their vote with the people's money; decided upon stating that he would present to the House of Com- by jurors of their creatures, to whom, in return for mons the petitions on behalf of O'Connor, Frost, confidence, they render them supreme power of and the Charter, which had been forwarded to him being judges of the constitution; judgment is given Mr. Duncombe, M.P., was also read, stating that against the constitutional opponent of the law. by the individual peritions he had presented to the their judges; the strictest rules of prison discipline House were not inserted in the votes of the House, are enforced against the virtuous hater of the law, in consequence of an informality, the petitioners not by their inquisitors, in their bastiles; the enemies tion, as well as at the top. The Committee, there- of the measure are denounced by their press!!! In fore, request that their brethren will, for the future, what, then, we would ask, consists the Briton's right of constitutional resistance? Is it in the petitions were received by the Committee, previous right of spending nine months in solitary confinement, in a felon's cell, as O'Connon is now doing, for DESTITUTION. - Vast numbers of poor persons are the following six lines, called unconstitutional, libelwandering about the streets of London, in a wholly lous, and illegal opposition? In the Star of Dec.

"WARMINSTER BASTILE.-A little boy, last week, arowed purpose of getting sent to Bridewell; they for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells seldom go far enough to get hard labour attached to belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally their sentence—and no blame to them! We saw, starved to death. The poor fellow, during his conto-day, quite a new rig with an individual who was finement, actually ate, in consequence of hunger, two

Now, for these six lines, taken from another paper, and upon which O'Connor was convicted by attention of all who wish for correct information as to brush; these were tied together, and en the board was painted, in clear characters—"I want employ—
my children want bread." "Ah," said he, to a peeler, who told him to move on, "you can't qued verdict, he should divide the judgment of the Courty a Jury of money-mongers, Mr. Justice Littledals the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of that is, nine months for each offence.

Again, will any man in his senses believe e'clock, a little girl, about seven years old, was that THORNHILL'S incarceration of his old and crossing Farringdon street, near Waithman's Obelisk, faithful steward, just at the time when his presence faithful steward, just at the time when his presence might have been fatal to the re-enactment of the Bill. was other than a Whig contrivance, as a substitute for a verdict of Guilty, which they knew they could never get against OASTLER, in Yorkshire, of the spectators attributed great negligence to the without too palpably packing a Whig Jury, to the exclusion of every particle of Tory feeling. Yes, yes, thus it is that the friends of the poor-the constitutional opponents of the measure, are victimised, equally with the paupers themselves.

We have been sincere in our denunciation of this measure, and also sincere in our expression of belief privations amounting almost to famine constantly starthat nothing short of Universal Suffrage can for ing them in the face. Benevolent individuals should ever crush that monster. In this belief we have been fully confirmed by the "artful dodgers," led on may be enabled to profit by the body of evidence omerious got a clumby jolting, but no material injury; but the Period Company's driver was thrown from his seet and seriously bruised. It was some Whigs outbid the Tories in humbug; but what was rehister to puss this awkward and dangerous the upshet? Why, that while we find the said thoroughfare. by the redoubtable Mr. Chronicle EASTHOPE. This presented by the Canada Company.

success been at all calculated upon; we find him confer additional power upon the triumvirate, and additional poignancy to the measure, and increased suffering and degradation to those whom necessity shall compel to look for relief.

If. by the late sham fight, the Tories have been unmasked, as a party, the Whigs have been discovered as a set of unprincipled "dodgers."

throughout, they have shewn their consistency, love of the English poor, and regard for civil and religious liberty, by handing over Catholics. Dissenters and all, to the tender mercies of a Law Church Honourable David Pigerr, and the Right Henourable THOMAS WYSE, all honourable men, justify their votes upon the question !

FIELDEN deserves the full and unqualified thanks of the nation at large, for his uniform and consistent opposition to the hell-born monster; while those to which Duncombe, WARLEY, and a few others are entitled, are much diminished by their miserable support of the originators of the Bill upon all touchsidered the most infamous, namely, those "who endeavoured to keep well with all parties, and ventured with none:" or, as we have described them mere than once, those " who run with the hare, and hold with the hound." Our position is this: that if the measure merits all that severe censure which DUNCOMBE and WAKLEY have so unmercifully heaped serve all the odium attachable to accessories before and after the fact.

the law from a Tory House.

true, have opposed it strenuously, but none have every honest man is to be forced out of his country. None, none whatever.

constitutional meetings, for repealing a Legislative money-monger, who will own £5,000 a year of crime by common or statute law. Union, and obstruct and declare those meetings landed property, will own from £20,000 to £100,000 Now, these returns will speak to the House in the illegal, which are held for the purpose of cementing a year of slave property, and therefore, it will be language which the country will understand, and

After seven years of national discontent, and, whole people to turn the Sabbath to the Christian all native agricultural industry. To this conclusion

We shall not offer any undigested or illegal plan burned by the common hangman.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration and starvation are twin devils: Siamese youths" of the infernal regions; and hence we find a new struggle for emigration made

abandonment of their father-land by the English them.

the cupboard of the GREY family.

insults and degradation, in order to confer an in creased value upon their foreign possessions, rendered slaves, who are banished, by starvation, from their several Tithe Bills as riders to the monster. native land!

If any man doubts the interest which some powerful parties have in emigration, let him read the following audacious and mendacious article, which we give from the "artful dodger's" paper, the Chronicle. of Saturday last.

" Now that Canada is tranquil, and that the differences with the United States no longer wear a menacing aspect, the stream of emigration will, from various obvious causes, set in more strongly than ever for that interesting portion of our colonial

most able and interesting publication, drawn up under the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secrethe satisfactory results which have attended emigration to Upper Canada, from the establishment of the Canada Company until the present period; comprising statistical tables, and other important information communicated by respectable residents in the various townships of Upper Canada, with a general map of the Province, compiled for the guidance of emigrants. Emigration to Canada ought to be set about as soon as the St. Lawrence is open, for if the emigrant is not on his lands in the early part of the summer, he cannot successfully contend with the long winter.

" In America generally, and Upper Canada is a highly favoured province; every industrious labourer may soon never hope to do more than keep himself out of the workhouse, may, by removing to Canada, by the mere exertion of his thews and sinews, become in a short cation tells is calculated to carry joy into the cottages of these islands, where at present many strong armed men carry on a cheerless struggle, day after day, with circulate the publication extensively throughout the rural districts, that well-disposed, industrious men

" In the introduction we are told, that 'In order to obtain the intelligence—that its fidelity and accuracy might be established beyond the reach of cavit or

meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Rose tion, and which he would never have proposed had collect the necessary information. They were directed to the months of the many the ma spare neither trouble nor expence to procure the most minute and faithful returns.

"The accounts are truly gratifying."

Ave. the accounts are truly flattering, but not flatteringly true. Then follows a manufactured tale of profit made, and property amassed, by settlers, in a period of little more than ten years, and with which a common shop-keeper in England would not be half satisfied, and yet they are manufactured for the mere purpose of decoying the young birds. But Of the Hibernian tail, we have only to say that, we give the whole pudding for this one plum which it contains: " THE MAN WHO, IN THIS COUNTRY, CAN NEVER HOPE TO DO MORE THAN KEEP HIMSELF OUT OF THE WORKHOUSE, MAY, BY REMOVING TO CANADA BY THE MERE EXERTION OF HIS THEWS AND SINEWS charged upon two indictments, with seditious con-spiracy, unlawful assembly, &c., with the Rev. W. How will the Right Honourable Richard Shiel, Become, in a short time, a substantial yeoman. V. Jackson and others, at Manchester, to both of the Right Honourable More O'Ferrall, the Right The Tale which this publication tells is cal-CULATED TO CARRY JOY INTO THE COTTAGES OF THESE ISLANDS, WHERE, AT PRESENT, MANY STRONG-ARMED MEN CARBY ON A CHEERLESS STRUGGLE, DAY AFTER DAY, WITH PRIVATIONS, AMOUNTING ALMOST TO FA-MINE. CONSTANTLY STARING THEM IN THE FACE."

There, then, is the working, the hard working man's share of the first ten years working of the "Great measure," and, from it, let him guess what his share of the next ten years will be. This is and go measures. They, together with a number honest of the "artful dodger"—this is really of our half-and-half outside friends, remind us putting the Poor Law Amendment Act to its instrongly of that party in Athens which was con- tended purpose. A few more such articles as the above, and we fear a return of " the torch and dagger-men" will be the result. and then Howick will cry " Fire. fire. fire-now you must hold." Good God! was there ever insolence equal to this,

that says, struggle as a hard working Englishman may, the most he can expect is to be kept just out of the "workhouse." This is moral force emigration; upon it, they, as supporters of its supporters, de- and, let it be further observed, that the whole system of emigration is to undergo purification.

Loud and constant complaints have been made, We do not expect a repeal, or any relaxation of by the white-slave-merchants, that the scheme has partially failed, in consequence of those entrusted As far as regards the inside passengers, it has with its management, prevailing upon bad instead signed. become a mere perch for stragglers to perch upon, of good characters to emigrate, and we have the on the dull eve of a general election. None but assurance that, henceforth, more circumspection FIELDEN have shown themselves haters of the law will be used, and that none but "ticketed" men firstly, for a return of the names of the several perfor the love of the people. Many, very many, it is will be allowed to fly their homes. In other words,

devoted the soul to the opposition, but that one In the distance, and not far off either, we see their interest, if they cannot accomplish their end they are absolutely necessary for Mr. Duncombe's Then, as the poor are too hard worked upon six by any other means, to throw £5,000 a year away guidance, and for the people's satisfaction. When maturing and adopting such means as will allow the of their labour as high as possible, thus destroying their own arrangements in that respect. equalization.

> Pending the struggle, however, it is our duty to | NELL.) take care that those who may be banished, be not lost for want of advice. We, therefore, recomgrate, to go to America, and those who have not Upas tree, which has driven them from house and L home, and, if they go to America they at once become their own masters.

With regard to the accounts of the success which false or vile. The fact is, much more nearly, Let us take a retrospective glance of the parties that one half of the poor who have gone there auxiliary to assist in raising the value of their are numbered, and they themselves cast their own delegates, no cock-tails," we say again. foreign possessions, at the expence of a compulsory lot. No power on earth but the Charter can save

The law was concocted and introduced by the to separate the new powers given to ex officio Guar-GREY cabinet; EDWARD ELLICE, M.P. for Coventry, dians and other irresponsible bodies, from the spirit | Honourable House, and only one heading is neces The people have met and petitioned, many have is the brother-in-law and mouth-piece of Lord of the bill, and to persuade the people to swallow GREY; he has little er no land in this country, but the pill, because some of the powers given to the women; we implore the ladies, one and all, to assist is possessed of immense Canadian property. ELLICE Commissioners, under the old law, have been consiis uncle to the Countess of Durham, and the late devably abridged; while the fact is, that where they solves those ties whic God has formed, and compels questions save those of starvation and emigration; considered than as a sale of white flesh, by landthe pauper to exhibit the galling qualification of but upon these points he goes "the whole hog" lords to steamlords, let economists call it what they son-in-law to Lord Grey and nephew to Ellice, under the old than under the new law, but the means of resistance does this nation of helpless and he also runs in couples with Howick, and is a power of the law is a thousand times more oppresstaunch supporter both of starvation and emigration, sive. Such a law as this, fifty years ago, the In fact, Ellice is a kind of house steward mouse of Boroughmongers dare not have passed, and the people would not have obeyed. What has cowed them? Ma-Now, in brief terms, what was their object in chinery, distrust of each other, and competition for passing the starvation Act? Was it not to insure a mere hvelihood, which has created class distinction, the transportation of the wealth of this country, even in the very poorest ranks of the contending rendered surplus by machinery, and desperate by operatives and weavers. Wait till all are equally destitute, and then all will be equally valiant.

The further consideration of the Bill, it will be valueless for want of population? Is not every acre seen, has been postponed to the 3rd of May, and of EDWARD ELLICE'S land in Canada increased Lord John Russell, finding that some of his fifty per cent. in value by each ship load of white clauses have been damaged, proposes to produce

> SCHOOL HAS BROKE UP. THE BOYS ARE GONE HOME. "Joy be with them and a bettle of moss: If they never come back they'll be no great loss."

To ATTEMPT any review of the works of the lads for the past ten weeks, would be but adding insult short period the "Reformers" have turned Joun and Judy Bull's hard cash, by some "harlequin andism," into "raper kites;" the moral force, re. trenching, peace-making Commons have voted about one half of the rental of the land & England to sioners, ex officio Guardians, and emigration Committees, and all this, while our leading journals have been fighting a Pusey battle for England, a non-intrusion battle for Scotland, and a non-enfranchisement battle for Ireland. So much for the first act of the ninth Reform Session, and now for our

The prisons are still full. DANIEL is preparing to deal a heavy blow at the Whige and Whiggery : he has got all that he is to get, even to his share of legal appointments in Jamaica, for which young JOHN contended, as the right of the Irish patriots. obtain a competence. The man whe in this country can DAN sees PEEL's move, and knows what he is to expect from it, and he has gone to put "his house in order." And well the Whige have helped him time a substantial yeoman. The tale which this publi- and if their return is not what every one has received who has confided in the Honourable Gentleman, why, as he says, "Nahooklish"-never mind it. Now, then, let us put our "house in order." so that house may be ready to meet house when the struggle

It will be seen that Glasgow, always foremost in the good fight, and always prudent, has elected a delegate to the Convention; and, with characteristic caution, has also undertaken both the payment of his suspision—they procured the instrumentality of some of expences and salary. The men of Glasgow view the "artful dodger" Easthope, proposing a clap-trap the most influential, tongest settled, and respectable tin coming Convention as we view it as a grand struke;

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTISTS.—A amendment, as to the time of the monster's dura- habitants, residing in various parts of the province, to which should not be badly aimed, or feebly dealt. country prepared-let us, therefore, delay the project till the 3rd of May, in order to insure its full The people have certainly taken time enough to value. This is not "despotism," but good, sound, deliberate upon the choice of their men; as we is to obey, the peoples' to command. Let the week. If all have been done in accordance people, then, speak out, and at once, and say

order before the country.

not ready, so are many other places; therefore, place must appear in next week's Star. After claiming our full share of citizenship, we unhesi- which, the next duty of the Association will be the tatingly declared in favour of the view taken of the the general feeling may be, one thing is quite cer- the General Council. tain, that the arrangements are not completed. We find that Hull, and Leicester, and other places, have, much more despotically than O'Connon, elected the whole Convention. This, in the first instance, if generally adopted, would have been a very fair and satisfactory mode, but it was not according WATKINS, attended, and where he conducted himself. to the proposed plan. Each place is to elect one delegate, and to send that delegate to London, and to bear his expences back from London, should he be chosen by ballot as one of the ten, and, while in London, he is to receive £3 a week as his wages. Let every place which has elected a Delegate send us at once the name of the Delegate and the date of the public meeting at

signed than the National Petition. Now one word as to the value of our plan being well matured.

which he was elected for publication in our next. In

the mean time, we have the pleasure to announce that

the petition promises to be much more numerously

Firstly, the several delegates can arrange to take with them the several sheets from their respective

Secondly, those sheets will have time to be fully

Thirdly, the London Committee should instruct Mr. Duncombe, or some other Member, to move, sons convicted of political offences in the year 1839. together with the offences charged, and the sentences, with the name of the Judge before whom the single solitary individual. What chance, then, have the following events rapidly preparing for us. We parties were tried; and, also, a return of the several we from the House, and "constitutional resistance?" see the Jews about to take possession of the mort- persons sentenced throughout England and Wales gaged lands of the landlords; we see the landlords during the same period, to be confined in any of her In what, then, consists the nation's hope, and the robbing the Treasury and the Savings'Banks, to put | Majesty's prisons, and the period of their confinechance of the monster's death? In the nation's their foreign houses in Australia and Canada in ment, with the crimes charged. Secondly, a return self-in making it a spur to the Charter-in vow- order, and sending the best men they can procure, should be moved for of the legal expences paid for ing eternal, everlasting, indomitable vengeance before them; we see the refuse made slaves by political prosecutions, for that period, and also for a against it. How? Why, we have lately had Sun- tyranny, and villains by slavery, marched in chain- return of the legal expences paid in criminal cases day meetings; Mr. O'CONNELL has boasted that he gangs to the mill and from the mill, under the pro- during the same period. Thirdly, a return of all held one within gun-shot of the Horse Guards, and tection of the "civil power" with musket and bayonet; persons held to bail, with the amount of recognihe held another upon the plains of Kildare. Let we see the land, not wholly uncultivated, but not a zances, distinguishing each offence with which the us profit by good example. Dare the Whigs allow tenth-part cultivated under our noses, ecause the offenders stood charged, whether! for political, or

From these returns we will, we promise our of starvation and emigration is not stopped by red as scarlet, white as snow, by comparison with one, only one of our modern Daniels, (not O'Con-

Suppose, then, the Convention meet on the 3rd of May, they give the country, and their active Member mend those who have money, and who wish to emi- more time for returns and arrangements. The delegates have a better opportunity of assisting the money we recommend also to go to America. If general object in their several localities, and in colthey go to Canada, or Australia, they meet with lecting knowledge and opinion to bear upon the branches from the blasting, blighting, destroying questions which they will be called upon to discuss

We know that some parties feel sore to the quick and wounded to the core by this new move; because it will terminate in the utter extinction of all "lights" but the true light, in the metropolis. The cotemporaneously with the re-enactment of the star- attends emigration to Canada, nothing can be more old pilots and river-pilots, see no chance either of a job or profit from the people's job, and they are literally paralysed. This Convention will unite the by whom the Poor Law Amendment Act was con- have died of cold, and that many of the other veritable country party with the veritable metropogooted, with a view to discover whether or not any half have begged their way into some American litan party, and must create a union for action never of those parties had a strong interest in the measure, State which suited them as to climate. We have before known to exist in this country. We hope, in so far as it could be rendered a powerful not the slightest pity for the landlords; their days next week, to publish the names of sound country

Go on, then, with the petitions, about which there appears to be some misconception, many An audacious attempt has been made by the press | parties having applied to us for printed headings. while printed petitions are not received by the sary, or rather two, one for the men, and one for the with their fair hands.

THE CONVICT MITCHELL.

THE life of this unfortunate youth has been spared, and, we think wisely and justly spared for although his life, young as he is, surpasses in atrocity that of any man, of any age, of whom we have heard, yet we were bound only to consider his part in the act with which he stood convicted.

In our last we announced that we were in possession of his narrative, which, however, we forbore publishing during the life of the convict then about to die. We shall, however, now present it, as a wholesome lesson of advice, in about two columns at a time, to our numerous readers; and when we tell them that this youth confesses to have been guilty of MORE THAN A THOUSAND robberies, some accompanied with the greatest violence, and many with extraordinay results, before he had attained his seventeenth year, we may at once declare him to have left Robin Hood, Turpin, Jack Sheppard, and all the tribe of vulgar villains far in the shade.

THE "GOLDEN SUN" AND HIS ANGLO-OF THE SUBJECT.

The Strand luminary, determined not to be outdone by the "Artful Dodger" in rendering good service to his masters, has this week published a critical Whig corn-craiks. letter from a very freeman, who writes himself down as "an Anglo-Saxon," upon the law of public meetings. The Saxon friend recommends that in to expence. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, in that all towns the Mayor (as he is a County Ma- of whom are Chartists, and two Tories-all degistrate) shall preside, ex officio, and that he termined opponents of the blessed "boon," which shall commence by having the police in attend- is detested by all parties. ance and the military in readiness to deal TODMORDEN.—The master manufacturers summarily with the movers, seconders, and of Todmorden have had two or three meetings, to the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secretary, as we are informed, which is sold by Smith and
Elder at the very moderate price of one shilling. The
title of the publication to which we would direct the backers of all amendments proposed to anti-Cornopponents of any proposed measure the right of negativing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no right, by resolution or amendment, even to declare their own. The Mayor, our "Angle-Saxon" declares, shall be sole judge of what is legal and discreet. This beastly thing in this beastly at a meeting held at the Spring Gardens Inn: - Is Whig rag, requires no comment: not another paper means nothing how soon my workpeople are worked in England would have published it, but our friend's columns are, we fear, become a refuge for the destitute. Such, then, is henceforth to be the golden rule of the golden Sun's new acquaintance for taking sitions of the witnesses examined before the magis-stock of public opinion. The man must be a fool to trates at Rochester, against Miles, the master of the write, and the Sun must be mad to publish such jargon. Does not every child of twelve years of age children under the care of the matron, were, though the care of the matron, were, though the care of the matron, were, though the control of the matron, were, the care of the care of the matron of the care Commons, that the debate upon the civil list be re-sumed, an Honourable Member may move as an sumed, an Hononrable Member may move as an ledged by a letter from the Noble Southout giving has suffered the assizes to go by without giving amendment that the Chimney Sweepers' Bill be directions to Mr. Vizard, the newly-appoint proceeded with. But what amendment so per- solicitor to the Home-office, or any one else, to move tinent to a proposition to repeal any bad law. as one to get the means of repealing all bad laws! dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and cer-When the "San's" altitudinal height

Had illumined the "bum" of the Mayor. The Chartists beginning to sweat, Cried, "Dang it, what smoke from the chair!"

Oh, Mungo Young, Mungo Young, Where ere art thou, Mungo Young? NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

WE now publish the list of nominations for the General Council, so far as we have received them. rational Scotch sense. In this transaction, our duty only received several of the nominations the with the cautions given in a former numi whether or not they approve this change; and, if ber of the Star, the election to be now so, let us have the names of all delegates elected, taken is merely formal, and each sub-Secretary transmitted to us at once, that we may lay them in will hand in the affirmatory decision of the members resident in his locality at once. No time must Sunderland, it will be seen, is preparing, but is be lost. The declarations of election from evernomination and election of the Executive Committee subject by the men of Glasgow. However united who must be chosen from amongst the members of

> FIRST TICKET SHOW MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

> WE last week reported the First Ticket Show for the season, at which one single Chartist, Mr. in every respect, as a gentleman; and we would point that gentleman's attention to the manner in which he has been treated by the press and the Unionists: while the Greenacre Chronicle does not condescend even to mention his name. They want supremacy, not union; power, not equality.-The humbugs!

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. WATKINS trusts that those who sent for copies of "John Frost" have received them; and he requests others who may wish for copies, to apply in time, as the printer must soon disperse his types.
GEORGE WILLIAM MACHIN ELLIS, BRIGHTON, wishes

his name appended to the Chartist Total Abetinence Address.

THE MONEY from Bradford, per J. Stavely, should have been from "Daisy Hill, per J. Stavely."
WM. UMPLEBY and J. JANSON.—We do not sell

THE SUM 10s. for Convention, noticed from Dewsbury, should have been, "6s. from Daw Green, and 4s. from Dewsbury.

To Agents.—The price of the paper with plate this week will be 6d. to agents. The papers of all those whose accounts are not settled will be stopped after this week.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION

From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire twenty Working Men of Temple Cloud, Somerset 0 14 6 Pratt-street, Kirkaldy, per R. Taylor 3 0 0 a few Friends at Hunslet ... 0 2 9 _ J. Sunderland, Harescroft ... a Friend... _ Bradshaw, near Bolton ... 0 1 6 _ four persons at Wakefield the National Charter Association. Mansfield, per D. Farquharson ..., 0 8 1 .. the Friends at Brompton, near Northallerton 0 1 4 thirteen Chartists, Little Horton, per J. Alderson... 0 3 0 Cankerwell-lane, Leeds 0 7 J. Dowson, Reading the National Charter Association ... 0 1 0 derminster ... D. Ireland, Dunfermline ••• .. the Rancliff Arms, Notting-... the Newton's Head .. New Basford, by Mr. Wright New Radford, by Mr. Mason 0 2 0 ... Bingham, by Mr. Huskisson 0 10 _ Stapleford 0 2 9 1 1 10 Post-order, &c. ... 0 0 43

- Hebden Bridge Chartist Association 0 7 8 Weavers at Bamber Bridge and at

Bindle, per G. Halton, Preston ... the Female Chartists of Daw Green 0 0 9

Saml. Radgeley, Daw Green 0 2 6 Frederick Hunt, ditto ... 0 6 ... 0 2 6 ... the Political Union, Letham ...

... twenty persons at Abergavenny, per 0 15 93 Thomas Ingram Kettle Radical Association, per J. Moyes 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS. From Booth Town, near Halifax, per R. Wilkinson 0 5 0 Wandsworth, per C. Westerton ... 0 4 0 FOR MRS. CLAYTON.

From Hanley, per J. Yates... ... 0 13 0 ... Wandsworth, per C. Westerton FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. From Leicester, per T. Cooper ... 0 4 0

FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN. From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire ... 0 2 0

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

CHARTIST CONGREGATIONS. THIS is a desideratum which is seriously felt, and 1 it is hoped that the present effort will be thought efficient to supply it. In order that some idea may be had of how many should be printed, it is urgently requested that all the several localities, throughout the Kingdom, will consider of the Number likely to be required, and send, through their Sub-Secretaries, to the Editor of the Chartist Hymn Book, 5, Market

street, Leeds; pre-paying their letters, of course. Local and General Entelligence.

HAWICK .- A meeting of the stocking-makers -the most numerous body of workmen in the townwas called on Tuesday, to consider and devise a remedy for a number of grievances. It appeared that a number of the manufacturers have been in the habit of frittering away the wages of their workmen in the most mean and paltry manner, more especially when any duliness of trade gave them more power over the men; and all this meanness SAXON FRIEND, UPON THE LIBERTY and robbery enacted by men who are loudest in the outery for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and pretending all the while it is all for the good of the working classes! The meeting resolved to raise a fund immediately for the protection of their labourtheir only property-from the grasp of these hypo-

> ROCHDALE.—The election of Poor Law Guardians has terminated here without a contest; the list proposed by the Chartists having been There are eighteen in number, sixteen

take into consideration whether it would be better to reduce the wages of the operatives, or to run four adjourn for a fortnight, so that they are running full time yet. The very man who was put into the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, was the first to speak for a reduction of wages; which shews clearly that it is all humbug talking about having the interest of the working men at heart; and the same worthy made use of the following expression, to death, for there will be plenty more to put in their places."

THE NEW POOR LAW .- Hoo Union .- The depo-Hoo union workhouse, who, it will be remembered, was charged with various acts of eruelty to the in the case. Miles still remains in the establishment at Hoo as before. It was reported that he had been tainly as far as papers, signatures, and seals go, he was so, but no further. Thus is public desency outraged, and public justice mocked at and defied. Some of the paupers who appeared against Miles at Rochester, have since been threatened (it may be guessed by whom) with imprisonment for swearing falsely a gainst him.

Chartist Entelligence.

OLDBAM .- At a public meeting of the Chartists. of Oldham, on Thursday week, the following resoinflors were unanimously agreed to :- 1. "That a deputation of ten good men, from the various towns of Great Britain, be sent up to London, to meet there on the 12th of April, to be called 'The Politiel Prisoners' Liberation and Chartist Petition Con-2. "That Dr. P. M. M'Douall is a fit and proper person to represent Oldham in the forthcoming Convention, to sit in London." 3 "That the petition, which appeared in the Star of March Mih. be adopted." 4. "That a tea-party take place in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on Easter Monday; tea to be on the table at four o'clock in the afternoon." After tea recitations, songs, and dancing will take place, for the entertainment of the evening, when the band will be in attendance.

to hear R. J. Richardson deliver a lecture on the

MANCHESTER .- A meeting was convened to

LEICESTER.-Mr. Cooper addressed a considertion. Mr. Burden was chairman; and Messrs. Smart, Cooper, &c., addressed the meeting. During the reading of poor Peddie's petition to the Marquis has not been witnessed for some time. The hearts of the Whig tyrants would have quailed, if they could have witnessed it. Two verses, breathing a wish for the captive's deliverance, were sang to the air of the National Anthem, and cheers given for the Charter, Frost and his companions, and O'Connor, at the close of the meeting. The petition has been transmitted to Mr. Thos. Duncombe, for presentation. Six more took the Chartist teetotal pledge ere the meeting broke up.

On Tuesday Evening, a public meeting was held in the room at All Saints' Open, when, after considerable discussion, the new plan of organization was adopted. Twelve more took the pledge at the close of this meeting, making (with the sixty-three to whom Mr. Vincent administered it) eighty-eight Chartist tectotallers for Leicester.

Form Shillings were collected as a commencing, bably visit Burton again in the course of four subscription in aid of the expences of the Execu- weeks.

MICDLESEX -SAINT PANCRAS .- The Chartists

SAINI PANCRAS VICTIM COMMITTEE -This highly recial and indefstigable body held its weekly meeting Weinesday week, Mr. Fern in the chair. The Secre-

Rational Charter Association, residing in the above liality, on Tuesday last, it was announced that Mr. Pennell will deliver a lecture on the following Tuesday weeing, at 54. Webb's-row, Dake-street, Waterloo-road, where all members are requested to attend.

BRISTOL-On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Hall of Science, to the into consideration the petitioning of Parliament. in the release of all political prisoners, and for the People's Charter, when resolutions in favour of these bjects were adopted, after excellent speeches from Mesers Chrk, Tudor, Bolwell, W. Morgan, Osborne. Elwards, of Newport, late of Oakham Gaol, Simeon. and Pheip; and Mr. Morgan was chosen as Delegate. Sarit 4 000 persons must have been present at one ime during the meeting. We regret that we cannot ment a more lengthy notice from want of space.

neeting of the inhabitants of Sanderland was holden from at the Life-Boat House, on the advantages of Corner. The andience was very large and attentive. support him while in London. d the Chartist Association.

CO-OPERATIVE HALL-On Sunday evening, Mr. Williams lectured here. His subject was-"Chrisfamily—glad tidings to the poor!"

mante was held, at which resolutions, approving d'Mr. O'Connor's Petition Convention pian, and the Milion, as it appeared in the Star, were unanimously Moried On Sunday, Mr. Lowery presched two sermms to numerous and attentive audiences; and on Priscal improvement of man;" at the close of which head of each grave. he meeting gave three cheers for Mr. Lowery; three ten for the unflinching friend of the people, Feargus Common; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and inte for the incarcerated Chartists. At the conclusion, Cristian Chartist Church, and a committee was ap-Plated to make the necessary arrangements for estabthing one with as little delay as possible.

REPTON.—PUBLIC MEETING.—This hot-bed of light was visited last Tuesday evening by Mr. Bairthe Derbyshire Chartist Lecturer. There is is single " Star" that ever illuminated this town Beirstow sent the bellman round through Repton, hiten, and Willington From all these places numto came, who appeared anxious to hear, while some of young aristocratic prigs, schoolboys at the the red Tory school here, had armed themselves with and sticks for the purpose of attacking him by force. This being evinced prior to the commenceof Mr R's address, he began by asserting his itational right publicly and peacefully to enunciate be opinions on any and all political questions, idenas were such questions with the life, liberty, the brain opposition of the young aristocrattings the "heddication" compool, elicited loud cheers from the party of the pa all the labourers present. Mr. Bairstow then fairly

SALFORD.—There was a lecture in our room on Sunday evening last. The room was actually suffocating. The whole borough is getting alive again. The co-operation system adopted by the Chartists here is the only practicable and just one established. Some families save as much as fourteen-pence per week in their present provision dealing. A conver-sation, to the following effect, took place between a provision dealer and a Chartist during the past week. We will not mention names:-

Shopkeeper-What is the reason, Mr. Chartist, you do not get your flour and bacon from me as formerly ! Chartist—Because I can buy them of as good a quality and much cheaper than you will sell them

to me. S.—How do you prove that—I buy as cheap as anybody else! C.—Nay, but you do not; you get all your stuff on credit, but we pay ready money. S.—You pay ready money do you, eh—whom do you mean by "we"

C.—Why the working men to be sure. We club our money together, go and buy our provisions wholesale; by this means we save 2d. on the dozen of flour, 2d. on a pound of bacon, 1d. per pound on candles, 2d. per score on potatoes, and other articles in like manner.

S .- Oh! you will get tired of such work, you may take my word for it. Some one will run away with your money.

C.—Never fear, Mr. Shopkeeper, that is what you want. Ours is not a store where there is any great sum of money in any body's hands; we have now three houses, where we divide our goods among our selves; we are determined no longer to be fools to be putting money in the pockets of shopkeepers, to keep them lazy and idle, to clothe their wives in silk, and their daughters in satin, while ours are in rags. Good bye. Mr. Shopkeeper.

S.—(alone)—What the devil will become of us! These fellows, since they have commenced studying politics, and reading that damned paper the Northern Star, and such publications as the Chartist Circular, have begun to take their own affairs into their own hands, I am afraid we must become Chartists too.

On Monday evening the anticipated discussion, on the progression of mankind, took place. The Chartists are organising into classes again. Mr. Little moved, and Mr. Richards seconded the Chartist meeting held in the Cloth Hall Yard, after the following resolution:—"In consequence of the Corn Law meeting had been dissolved by the chairman, long-tried, unceasing, and honest exertions of Ma fully justifies the general opinion held of your lying Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities of your would be the establishment of Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities of your would be the establishment of Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities of your would be the establishment of Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities of your would be the capabilities of your would be the establishment of Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities of your would be the capabilities of Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities, or you would never have designated me public libraries, the want of which was a reproach to cause of democracy in Salford, that we consider him | "a low blackguard character, named Parker." a fit and proper person to be nominated as a candidate for the permanent Executive of the National Charter Association about to be elected.

BURTON-ON-TRENT .- This Tory town was visited last Monday by the Derbyshire Chartist lecturer be held at Tib-street room, on Wednesday evening, -Mr. Bairstow-the first visit ever paid to it by a Chartist lecturer. The bellman announced the meeting Repeal of the Union; but owing to unavoidable cir- for the Market place, at seven o'clock, where, at that constances, that gentleman could not attend. As time, an immense concourse had assembled, who manimany repealers had come on purpose to hear a fested the liveliest desire to hear Mr. Bairstow. He and preacher of the gospel of peace and good will to man. legare, it was suggested that Mr. John M'Gowan, mounted a chair by the Obelisk, when a lusty but good should address them, who kindly consented, and humoured publican asked him what the Charter meant, by hard working as a smith, and I have done work for proceed numixed with any other agitation; were one be "knight" ed toper, who, by his devoirs to the know I pay for was I get, and as far as man can, owe both put, and afterwards withdrawn, to the satis- "jolly god," had got half seas over,—but on interrupt. no man anything but love faction of all parties. A debate, in which several ing Mr. Bairstow, he was specific pushed out of the speakers took part, was entered into during the meeting by a number of the Burton lads, who stood resort to such wicked means to bolster up a false and to withdraw his motion for the present, and bring it of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the meeting, in the best possible spirit. Repealers and like a firm phalanx around Mr. B., hung in silence upon oppressive position. Was there ever a paper so filled forward when the estimates on education would be Neighbourhood: Charists left the room with every manifestation of his lips, and caught every sentiment with the londest with lies, as the Mercury of last week, and you, a prodemonstrations of applause. While Mr. B., in con- fessor of the religion of Jesus Christ too-you are a cluding his address, which lasted two hours, was ad- precious specimen of a professor-a blind leader of the shie andience in the room at All Saints' Open, last verting to the physical force by which the system is blind! partition to Parliament adopted, for the release of port by the side of Waterloo!" and brought up a most pose good is equal to the deed." You have attempted edifices; to consider the best means for their protection, and would Peddie, confined in Beverley House of Correct powerful and thrilling picture of the present accursed to rob me of my good name to enrich yourself; but the tion, and for afferding facilities to the public for their never recover. He began to take these Pills three system in all its departments. At the end of his wicked will fall into his own snare. What I possess I inspection as a means of moral and intellectual improvelecture threeloud spontaneous and most enthusiastic know well how it has come; and you should not be ment for the people. cheers were given by the whole meeting, without any surprised if I object to the system of worse than high. Mr. Mackinnon was of opinion the adoption of a great deal of offensive matter, and then he of Normarby, (from the Star,) and of Mrs. Peddie's one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts way robbery practised by the worst government that ever the motion would be conductive to the public welfare, gradually recovered. Can now walk about without of Normandy, (from the Star.) and of Mrs. Peddie's one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts way robbery practised by the worst government that ever the motion would be conductive to the public welfare, gradually recovered. Can now walk about without Moseley-street Birmingham, was safely delivered of unity to make it known. Is it to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. Is it to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. Is it to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. good sight." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in that with my blistered hands, I am become a Chartist? as the adoption of a principle that all cathedrals should he called again afterwards, and begged that his reargus O'Connor Helm. he course of the lecture, to instigate one of the town My resolve is taken, and if I can do it, the whole be thrown open to the public.

turer's statements were true to the letter." After folks will begin to wonder, and you will be safe. Till discussion on the details for the present, and wait regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful; the dispersion of the assembly, of whom there were not less than 1,200, a number of friends accompanied Mr. B. to his lodgings, where he enrolled a number of members of the National Charter Association, who will meet weekly and co-operate with the county and town of Derby. The Charter, Mr. Bairstow, and the meeting, is now all the topic in Burton. Prospects are most auspicious for a flourishing interest here; hurrah for Chartism ! instead of "strong ale," in Burton. The tide is turned, and it will follow till it empties itself into the great ocean of truth and justice. Mr. Bairstow will pro-

of Presten met in their Room, Avenham street, to hear selves to be our greatest enemies—in fact, the only held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at a lecture from Mr. Butterworth, who in a plain, straight enemies we have to fear—and fearing to create disunion their room, Brook-street, Hampstead Road, Mr. Thes. forward manner exposed the conduct of the Money- when there was the appearance of co-operation, I have ness, Mr. H. Morley opened the discussion, "Will the life, limb, nor labour would be pretected by the law, in deep-rooted conviction, that these political wolves in barrass existing negotiations. repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the working classes?" the same manner as the property of the higher and sheep's clothing were acting as a drag chain on the He was followed by Messra. Conworth, Viner, Laurie, middle classes was. He then in a very sarcastic strain wheels of the Universal Suffrage waggon, and that too in and others. The discussion, at a late hour, was ad- unmasked those clerical hypocrites who gull the people its uphill efforts; thus making its application the more by preaching "passive obedience and non-resistance," severely felt—a conviction which is the result of a close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with, and a careful observation of the close association with a close association with a careful observation of the c Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and hearers it is the will of Divine Providence that the great conduct of these gentlemen, for the last five years. But portion of mankind should be poor, and that they ought now, when their plan of opposition to the national will ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most instructive lecture.—The doors of the Association Room
were then thrown open to the public, as had been anto let this opportunity allow of the districtive lecture.—The doors of the public, as had been anto let this opportunity allow of the districtive lecture.—It is a second of the public, as had been anto let this opportunity allow of the districtive lecture.—It is a second of the public, as had been anto let this opportunity allow of the districtive lecture.

Were then thrown open to the public, as had been anto let this opportunity allow of the districtive and the let this opportunity allow of the let the let the let this opportunity allow of the let the we week, Mr. Fern in the chair. The Secretary reported, "That the demand for tickets for the bird and ball, for Easter Wednesday, at the Social mounced by placard, &c. to take into consideration the who are honestly engaged in the cause of political and the lith; Huddersfield, on Tuesday, the lith; Honey, on Wednesday, the lith; Huddersfield, on Tuesday, the lith; Honey, on Thursday, the lith; Honey, on Friday, the lith; Honey, on het festival was £5.; the expences being £10.23.6d. G. Halton read the petition to the meeting, and, after their energies, and weaken their unanimity in the most the 20th.—The West-Riding Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday, April 18th, in the large room the propriety of agreeing to complete organisation, and most approved system of the meeting are their energies, and weaken their unanimity in the most the 20th.—The West-Riding Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday, April 18th, in the large room the propriety of agreeing to complete organisation, and most approved system of the members of the members of the members of the most it, moved its adoption. Mr. E. Swindlehurst, in a next agitation, which has ever yet existed among the working of the members of t speech, seconded the proposition; which was spoken ing people of this or any other country.

is hoped a delegate to by Mr. S. Murphy, and unanimously adopted. Sheets

I received the other day a circular containing an in the Riding. for signatures are laying at the Association Room, Aven- address to the "leading Chartists of the United King- South Lancashire Deleham-street, every evening after six o clock.

lowing protest, to which, in justice, we cannot refuse moral, and social improvement of the people; but, of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, personal correspondence with any of the six conspido hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose declaring him not a proper person to sit on the Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We party; to protest against the vile attempt to break learn, from last week's Star, that he has entirely denied through the phalanx of true hearts and strong arms being a member, and refuses to join the National which now surround and protect the citadel of Charter at insertion:-" We, the Chartists of Newport, as a body instead of signing this document, or descending to a being a member, and refuses to join the National which now surround and protect the citadel of Charter Association of Great Britain; therefore, we, tism; and to denounce the base and service tools of the April 11th. as a body of the above Association, will not, nor cannot, "base, brutal, and bloody faction," who thus lend but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked, place confidence in him, or any other man, or men, themselves to the performance of the ungracious task of mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the as a body of the above Association, will not, nor cannot, "base, brutal, and bloody faction," who thus lend sitting on such Convention, or in any way transacting burking the movement, under the specious pretext of Benjamin Huggett. SUIDERLAND.—On Thursday evening, a public such men with suspicion, and as traitors to the great the people.

SUIDERLAND.—On Thursday evening, a public such men with suspicion, and as traitors to the great the people.

There is already (and I am proud to say it) a great the people. The Co-operative Hall, when Mr. Deegan was unani- will, but we like men that will go the whole hog, that National Association formed in this country, with the many elected delegate to the Petition Convention. is, for 'Universal Suffrage and No Surrender."—The principles of which these men profess to agree. Why, friends. On Sanday afternoon, Mr. Binns delivered an excellent Chartists of this town highly approve of Mr. Morgan then, do they seek to destroy that by the formation Williams, as a fit and proper person to sit upon the of another, having ostensibly the same objects? This,

pay respect to the dead, by decking the graves with series; Sunday, the 4th instant, being what is called allow these praters about the ignorance of the masses to next (to-morrow).

Stapleford, Near Nottingham.—Mr. Dorman patient undeviating course of these pills, his system of the Black Swan, at that place.

Stapleford, Near Nottingham.—Mr. Dorman patient undeviating course of these pills, his system of the Black Swan, at that place.

Stapleford, Near Nottingham.—Mr. Dorman patient undeviating course of these pills, his system of the Black Swan, at that place.

On Monday last, at the church of St. Crux, in the system of the patient undeviating course of these pills, his system of the Black Swan, at that place.

On Monday last, at the Crush western system of the Black Swan, at the church of St. Crux, in the system of the graves with the instant, being what is called allow these praters about the ignorance of the masses to next (to-morrow). At the close a collection was made in aid of the funds IN THIS PART of the country, it is a general rule to circular in question, is an error which ought at once to "Flowering Sunday," early in the morning groups of lay the blame of the evils, which arise chiefly out of men, women, and children were wending their way to the vicious legislation of the highly-educated and very the church-yard, with baskets of nowers in their names. Immoral aristocracy, on the should be sh the church-yard, with baskets of flowers in their hands, immoral aristocracy, on the shoulders of their more parents, friends, and relatives. Amongst the rest, the you the truth, Sir, I should be very both to trust my poor fellows who fought and bled for liberty, were not children to be taught morals at such a school. As to forgotten; their graves were elegantly strewed with the educational department of the scheme, I fancy form of Government. flowers; hundreds of people came running with their honest Joe of Kilkenny will be entitled to the credit;

> Here lie the valiant and the brave, Who fought a nation's rights to save: They tried to set the captives free, But fell a prey to tyranny. But still they shall not be forgot.

Tho' in the grave their bodies rot: The Charter shall our watchword be .-Come death, or glorious victory! On the grave of brave Shell were the lines that

appeared in the Star about five months ago :-"Who fought for freedom more than life; Who gave up all to die in strife; The young, the brave, no more a slave, Immortal Shell, that died so well, He fell, and sleeps in honour's grave."

BIRMINGHAM.—An able discourse was delivered on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Meeting room, Freeman-street, by Mr. W. Dean Taylor. Previous to the act according to the dictates of sincerity—that their chair being taken, Mr. T. P. Green read Mr. O'Connor's labours ought to commence with their employers, and, letter on Christian Chartism; it was loudly and re- like the great moralist of old, cry aloud against the happiness of the people. His remarks, contrasted astic in their plaudits. The room was well attended astic in their plaudits. The room was well attended and promises to work wonders in this town.

FROST, &C., RESTORATION COMMITTEE.-The method into his subject, and exposed the abuses of the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Tuesday evening continual feast which the God of all has provided above committee held their weekly meeting at the their brethren of their fair share of the ample and Whig and Tory factions, and touched upon numerous last, Mr. Bridges in the chair. Mr. Jacob Hawkins for all; and having allenced the scribes and pharisees, and the great empounders of the laws, who live by lying Points; and argued scriatim, point by point, the and Mr. John Moore, of Trowbridge, were elected and the great appounders of the laws, who live by lying and the great appounders of the laws, who live by lying and the great appounders of the laws, who live by lying and deceit; and having by these means procured an abundant ample of food for a starving population, then the which brought bursts of repeated cheering from and Cardiff, the latter accompanied with 5s. and a abundant supply of food for a starving population, then and the starving population and cardiff, the latter accompanied with 5s. and a boundant supply of food for a starving population, then sadience. He concluded by bidding his audience a memorial. It was resolved that all memorials should let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and the concluded by bidding his audience a memorial. It was resolved that all memorials should let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and let them turn to the poor and preach contentment. The concluded by bidding his audience a sound and present cheering from the entire meeting, "Good night" In reply to which, an almost unable of the from the entire meeting, "Good bless you," "When will you come again," and blistered hands absolutely a state of the form and blistered hands absolutely and the propose of the from the entire meeting, and the series are nown to have their labour will be light. Let them have but the pour normalist in the Minister Yard, Mary and the seals of government, in his possions of the seals of government, in his possions. "Among other subjects of silker value, their labour will be light. Let them have but the following the latter accompanied with its associated to the seals of government, in his possions. "Among other subjects of the latter accompanied with the seals of government, and the seals of government, in his possions of the seals of government, in his possions. "Among other subjects of the latter accompanied with it is alking of Indian and a resist of testing and of. He is talking of Indian and a resist of them tarn to the possions of the seals of government, in his possions. "Among other subjects of the latter accompanie of their labour will be light. Let them have but the let memorials and of. He is talking of Indian and accompanied with it is alking of Indian and accompanied of the residual our ever discovered for the latter accompanied of the them tarn to the possions. In the internation of the residual of the residual of the memorials and in the departing, three rounds of cheering. The young to induce him to act with the deputation, as he was common country.

In the mean time let us press on wards in our straight forward course, turning saide neither to the right nor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-You will oblige the Victim Fund Committee by giving insertion to the following few lines:-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. - You have a duty to perform which demands your immediate attention and support; a duty which every Chartist should perform, in honour of suffering justice and humanity, to aid and assist the suffering victims of a vile and

vicious Government, by subscribing one penny in Easter week, as recommended to you for your consideration, by your representatives when met in Manchester in February last. Let every Chartist and every lover of the cause of pure and incor-ruptible Government lend their aid; let every man in every place where the cry of the widow has been heard, and where the spirit of freedom has planted her flag, attend to the demands that the sufferers have upon them, and heal them; let all and every one, this week, do their duty; let all monies be sent to our Secretary, Mr. P. Shorrocks, 70, Gin-street, where they will be properly applied and acknowedged in the Star of justice to all. Our monthly balance sheet should have appeared this week; but liately acknowledge the money sent before the end of the next month, as to give every satisfaction to all subscribers. We need not say more, but do your duty.

MM. MADDOCKS. J. WEBLER. A. MELVILLE. WM. RUSHTON. J. MILLINGTON. S. CHAMBERLANE, President.

P. Shorbocks, Secretary, 70, Gin-street, Ancoats-street, where all monies for the Victim Fund must be sent. Manchester, April 8th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

SIR,-Your ungentlemanly attack upon my character in the foul-mouthed language of Billingsgate, as exhi-

I have been fourteen years in business on my own account in Leeds, entitled to, and ever exercising, my right of voting for Borough Members of Parliament ever since the Reform Bill; and I defy all the men in Leeds—yourself into the bargain—to prove you ever heard me utter a blackguard expression, or commit one blackguard or low dirty action. After being four years a teetotaller, and three times that

number of years before the public as a gratuitous lecturer

the course of the lecture, to instigate one of the town My resolve is taken, and if I can do it, the whole be thrown open to the public. police to put down Mr. Bairstow, but the policeman fabric of corruption shall tumble down about your Mr. LABOUCHERE would not oppose the motion, generously stated that he was there as a preserver of ears, and therefore I advise you to shift your quarters and, as the committee would be probably appointed. The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been Thomasson Johnston the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lec-quickly—leave off lying—speak the truth, and then he thought it would be advisable to postpone any in a low way for some time; she took the Pills ton, of Alexandria. then I defy you, and live

Your unconquerable opponent, JOSEPH PARKER.

THE NEW "NATIONAL" MOVE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Lambeth, 4th April, 1841. struggle for years against a party who, dressed in the of art. PRESTON .- On Friday evening last, the Chartists garb of friendship, have systematically proved them-

dom," requesting their signature and co-operation in gate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, April NEWPORT (WALES).—We have received the fol- forming a National Association!! for the political,

Assimence, as an auxiliary means in obtaining the Petition Convention, and will do their utmost to to say the least of it, smells of O'Connellism so strongly, that, in my opinion, the omission of his name to the headay evening, he delivered one of the most ele- flowers. The Chartists were busily engaged in decking cumstances may safely be attributed to the late Member The land argumentative lectures ever heard here, on the graves, (four in number,) after which the following for Bath, who has evinced such a sympathy for the Little and religious liberty necessary to mental and lines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own re-

> to divide the sheep from the goats, and fit and prepare us to receive our full measure of justice.

Now, with all due deference to the superior know-ledge of these immaculate teachers of morality, I cannot discover such a wast amount of crime of any sert among the class to which I belong as should, on a comparison with those who at present possess the power of being dragged or driven to vote for their masters, disqualify us to exercise the rights of citizenship. Indeed, I am perfectly satisfied that any comparison of the kind, would show such a balance in our favour, as would convince our sapient, would-be-schoolmasters-these of them at least who can afford to be honest enough to crimes and wickedness committed by those in authority-scourge the money-changers from the templepronounce wees against the oppressors of the poor, and those who, by adding house to house, deprive

the left; and having justice for the foundation of our claims, truth and sincerity as the rule of our argument, we cannot fail in ultimately achieving our freedom and securing our rights. And as to these moral philosophers, we can well afford to make a present of them to Dan or the Corn Law Repealers, and I therefore suggest

that they be disposed of accordingly.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, H. Ross.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TURSDAY, APRIL 6. Reform Bill, also petitions from Dissenting Congregations in Hampshire and Essex, against church-rates, and petitions from individuals in favour of the release of Feargus O'Connor, and for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. DENNISTOUN presented a petition from Glas-

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the Camberwell and Walworth Charter Association, praying the House to remit the sentence on Mr. Feargus O'Connor also a petition from Salford, praying for the remission owing to the Easter week subscription, we have of the sentence on Frost, Williams, and Jones; also detained it another fortnight; so that we can imme- a petition from Finsbury, praying the House to institute an inquiry into the principles of the Socialists. A letter was read by the Speaker from Sir R. Stop.

> House of Commons to himself, and the officers and men under his command. On the motion of Viscount Palmerston, it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Tuesday, the 20th of April.

> ford, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. P. Howard, stated that the Portuguese commission for the settlement of the claims of British subjects were still occupied with preliminary inquiries, which required in London, are invited to attend. to be brought to a close before any of those claims could be settled.

Mr. EWART then brought forward his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a Minister of Education, one TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN whose duties should be to lay annually before Parlia ment a return showing the progress of education throughout the United Kingdom. The Hon. Gentleman. at great length, stated the practice in foreign countries. bited in the report of my address delivered at the contending that the greatest advantage must accrue to the character of the country. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion, and con-

tended that the next duty of the State, after that of the protection of life and property, was to make provision for the instruction of the people. Sir G. GREY said he should not be doing justice to question of such importance if he entered fully into which defy all Competition. The Glasses are fitted it in a House so thin (about fifty members). He believed the state of the House was to be attributed to Dust, &c. Rosewood, or Maplewood Frames, Glass, the day on which it was brought forward—the last Gold Slip, &c., complete for the small Portraits, before the adjournment—and to a belief that it would originally given with the Northern Star, from efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating you may imagine I am not unknown. I get my living | not be brought forward, rather than to any indifference on the part of the House to the subject. He could not, 5s. Od. each; for Messrs. Frost, M'Douall, &c. moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for did so for a considerable time, in a strain of elo- to which Mr. B. instanter replied in a most argumenta. some of the most respectable parties in Leeds—one for however, agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend, quent and manly argument. A resolution to the tive, lucid, and convincing strain of reasoning on the the last thirteen years, another twelve, another eight, because, after the recess, a report from the Committee decitable the Charter would be the most effectual principles of the Charter, to which the entire meeting and many others for several years together; now, let means of accomplishing the Repeal of the Union; and the gentlemanly publican gave their hearty assent these say whether I am a lew blackguard or not; and be laid upon the table, which would give very full intended an amendment, that the repeal agitation should and unanimous applause, with the solitary exception of then the world may believe it. These know me, they formation on that subject, and might prove to the Hon-Member that the necessity for the appointment of a minister of education would be in a great measure superseded. He would suggest to the Hon. Member following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

before the House. Mr. EWART acceded to the suggestion, and the J. F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, motion was accordingly withdrawn. Mr. HUME then moved for the appointment of a dence of each of the parties, which he is ready to Sinday night, and administered the Chartist teenpheld, a voice muttered "Newport," to I question, after all, your ability to injure me, you are select committee to inquire into the present state of the produce:—

Sir R. Inglis made some observations in opposition take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least to the motion, though he was quite aware it was use-less for him to do so in the thin state of the House, and more particularly so as it was supported by her house. Had been much afflicted for several years, and Majesty's Government.

Sir R. Inglis as to a risk to which the cartoons in could see much better. She new works her regular Hampton Court had recently been exposed, said hours. DEAR SIR,—It is extremely painful to my feelings that the Chief Commissioners of Woods and Forests to be obliged to appeal to my democratic brethren, went recently to Hampton Court, and he believed to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk through the medium of their own journal, on the preprecautions were now adopted to prevent any dansent occasion; but having considered it my duty to ger of future accident to those inestimable works Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills,

relative to the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline- husband said, a "world of good." Wall in the chair. After the usual preliminary busi- mongers and Profitmongers, and contended that neither been cautious of giving publicity to my long-settled and the Noble Lord remarking that a discussion might em-The House then adjourned.

West-Riding.-Mr. Arran will lecture at the is hoped a delegate will be present from every town

18:h, at ten o'clock, in the Charter Association Rooms, Brown-street, Manchester. LECTURES.—Mr. James Leech will lecture at the

Bermondsey.—On Tuesday evening next, at the three every night for two or three weeks will rid the Charles Steel, cloth-dresser, to Eliza Steel, only

HALIFAX.—A public meeting will be held in the fall of the leaf also is a time when the system, re-Chartist-room, back of Waterhouse-street, over laxed by the heat of the summer, would be highly lotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Piercy, farmer, Lynch's Coffee House, this evening, for the purpose benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two of electing a delegate to attend the West Riding or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad on the

for Bath, who has evinced such a sympathy for the poor, that he would throw them on their own resources with diminished means, and give them cheap head, more work, and less wages, by a repeal of the Corn Laws.

In order, therefore, that we may know our friends, added to the list of six which grace the frontispiece of this new edition of the Penny Magazine, which is to divide the sheep from the grace the frontispiece of colock." "That a social tea party will be at the long the winter may bring on.

Wany other cases have been mentioned by persons the winter may bring on.

Many other cases have been mentioned by persons who have purchased the Pills. Indeed, the very extensive and increasing sale of this useful next, for petitioning Parliament for the release of all political prisoners; the recal of Frost, Williams, and Jones; and for restoring to us our rights as Englishmen, by making the People's Charter the Boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 1ls. A list of Agents, and further proofs of the value of this Medicine o'clock." "That a social tea party will be at the lowed daughter of o'clock." "That a social tea party will be at the lindependent Chapel. On the 3lst ult., at the Independent Chapel. On the 3lst ult., at the Independent Chapel. On the past which are the pust quarter, which was adopted, and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the past quarter, which was adopted, and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the pust quarter. That is public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening in resolutions were unanimously carried. "That the pust quarter, which was adopted, and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the pust quarter, which was adopted, and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the pust quarter, which was adopted and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the pust quarter, which was adopted and the follow-many other cases have been mentioned by persons the pust quarter. The past quarter, which is the past o'clock." "That a social tea party will be at the may be seen in another page of the Northern Star. same place, at five o'clock on Easter Tuesday; Mr. R. Ottley, and other friends from Sheffield, are expected." "That our next weekly meeting be held 44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

morrow (Sunday) evening; and a tea meeting, for directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with the discussion of plans and prospects, teetotalism, case, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

forward course, turning saide neither to the right nor modated with it on reasonable terms."

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-1 TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, London; of Mesers. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator, we hesitate not to pronounce No. 9, (Published Saturday Morning, April 10th,) gow, praying for Universal Suffrage, and against the &c. Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, may be

had on application.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER. be held on

EASTER MONDAY, April 12th, 1841, To call upon the Legislature to enact the People's Charter, and to Elect Delegates to sit on the approaching Convention for the restoration of the Incarcerated and Transported Victims. A Working Man will take the Chair at Twelve o'Clock precisely. The Delegates from the Country, and who may

> By Order of the Committee, THOMAS WALL, Sec.

STAR"

RADICALS FRAME YOUR CHAMPIONS.

ceived since he commenced Business, and hopes by attention and punctuality in fulfilling all Orders, to merit a continuance of their Favours.

I. G. begs to call attention to his Stock of splendid Rosewood, &c. Frames, which he warrants of the best Material and Workmanship, and at Prices the usual fee of one pound. in to cover the Gold Slip, thus protecting it from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; for the Convention, 2s. 91. to powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and pro-Portraits, 43. 6d. to 7s. 0d. each; and for Mr. nervous, hypocondriae, consumptive, and female. O'Connor, from 5s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. each.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS. THE READERS of the Northern Star are

The following facts have been mentioned to Mr. in Leicester, who has preserved the name and resi

months ago, previous to which he had been confined Frost, son of James Hart, and Feargus O'Connor, to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away son of William Johnston.

club doctor.
The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been until the report of the committee should be laid on the and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, Merthyr Tydvil, has been duly registered John were improved. She said they were pleasant to Frost Davis.

notable to do more than two hours work in a day. She Lord Monpern, in allusion to a remark made by took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and

Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, kad been long subject but now is quite recovered.

The motion was then agreed to.

At the request of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume postponed, until after the recess, his motion for papers

The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so audience, Stephens Feargus Arthur, son of Joseph tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep, and Rachael Booth, Hurst Brook, near Ashtonponed, until after the recess, his motion for papers

She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her under-Lyne. Also, Mary Ann Frost O'Connor, and the presence of a very substitution and the very substitution and the presence of a very substitution and the presence of a The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so husband said, a "world of good."

Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the

Infirmary, and under several physicians and great satisfaction.
surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he A REASON FOR N took these Pills, and is now able to work. beneficial for the scrofula.

PROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH. Peterborough, Murch 27, 1841.

"Gentlemen,—During the last fortnight I have sold nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills, asked what was my reason for calling him all these o'clock in the evening; Heckmondwike, on Monday, and the good effects produced by them have been names, and if one was not sufficient? As he wanted the 12th; Huddersfield, on Tuesday, the 13th; Lepperson who had a bad knee, said that they had done Government, was exiled to a foreign land; and her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary medicine required such aid to bring it into notice, which in this part of the world it does not, I could virtuous men, I called him after them, and hope he with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the may imbibe their glorious principles."

names and addresses of the parties. " I remain, Gentlemen,

"Yours respectfully,
"J. S. CLARKE." SPRING AND FALL.—The spring and fail of the eaf have been always remarked as periods when disease, if it be lurking in the system, is sure to shew itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, opening of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and daughter of Mr. John Steel, of Pig House, near the principles of the Charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections happy to have the attendance of our members and friends.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to morrow) Mr. J. Greaves, of Austerlands, will lecture in the afternoon, and Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester, in the evening.

STAPLEFORD, NEAR NOITINGHAM.—Mr. Dorman will preach in the Democratic Chapel on Sunday. now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The York, by the Rev. J. Crosby, rector, Mr. John or electing a delegate meeting, on the 18th inst.; after which the delegate meeting, on the 18th inst.; after which the humours, which heat invariably generates. The humours, which heat invariably generates. The form of Government.

Chesterfeld and Brampton, on Tuesday creining last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last, the secretary brought up the report for evening last and prepared to undergo whatever the late Mr. James cheefen and bad humours, which heat invariably generates. The humours, which heat invariably generates. The Rev. Andrew Knox, A.M., Charles Mealy Aldis, Esq., of London, to Mary, second daughter of the late George Nisse Hill, Esq., Chester.

On the 3rd inst., at Bebbington Church, by the Rev. Andrew Knox, A.M., Charles Mealy Aldis, Esq., of London, to Mary, second daughter of the late George Nisse Hill, Esq., Chester.

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On the 3rd inst., at Bebbington Church, by the Rev. Andrew Knox, A.M., Charles Mealy Aldis, Rev. Andrew Knox, A.M.,

on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is hoped all members will endeavour to be at their post."

Stockton.—The Chartists will hold a public meeting here on the 12th, when Mr. Williams will deliver an address, to commence at half-past one o'clock.

ALDION SITUALITY, DEMINISTRY, ALDION STREATISE IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE IN CASES OF SECRECY O'clock.

Sunderland.—On Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, Mr. Williams will lecture at the Life Boat House, at half-past two o'clock; and on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. Deegan will lecture in the Co-operative Hall.

Leicester.—Mr. Cooper, editor of the Illuminator.

Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great of Charles of Mr. H. D. Maltby, wine and spirit-merchant, of York, aged 43 years, wine and spirit-merchant, of York, aged 43 years, wine and spirit-merchant, of York, aged 43 years, with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING Same day, at Driffield, aged 17 years, Mary, only charles o'clock, Mr. John Stabler, cabinet-maker. daughter of Mr. John Stabler, cabinet-maker. On Monday last, at Ripon, aged 27, Grace Market Co-operative Hall.

Leicester.—Mr. Cooper, editor of the Illuminator. LEICESTER.—Mr. Cooper, editor of the Illuminator, often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects is to preach in the room at Ali Saints Open, tomorrow (Sunday) evening and a tea meeting for

Mr. Moor, in his book on Hindoo Infanticide, page 127, advertises, that he has a letter to dispose of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and impressions of the seals of government, in his possession. "Among other subjects of like value the including Canarabase Clears Soundary Symptoms Clears Soundary Symptoms Clears Soundary Symptoms Clears Soundary Symptoms Canarabase Clears Soundary Symptoms Canarabase Canarabase

application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and inveterate stages of venarial infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symp-Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, Messrs Perry have happily compressed the most (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers purifying and healing virtues of the principal part. toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Soerbatic affec-Mr. HAWES presented petitions from the Medical infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition.

Practitioners of Cockermouth, in favour of Medical to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, Reform Bill, also petitions from Dissenting Congre.

Written by and for educated men "Northern Star" written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour .contains "Lives of the Commonwealthsmen; our John Eliot," concluded. "Union of the Middle Classes with Working Men; is it practicable?" Letters of Colenel Thompson, Mrs. Peddie, &c. "Thinker's Note-Book;" "Matter-of-fact saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-A LONDON, SURREY, and their Suburbs, will guished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victime to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiteratemen, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury rum the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts. period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeens, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. Letters for advice must be pest-paid, and contain

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leede.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

More Poung Patriots.

Registered at Leeds, on Tuesday week, Joh Frost, son of Andrew and Sarah Gardiner, 69, High-street, Leeds. We have had two baptisms lately in the Relief Church, Bridgton, which surprised some of our Whig friends of light weight notoriety, viz., John

Mary Anne Helm, wife of John Henry Helm. March 28, christened at Alexandria, by Mr Thomasson, in the Chartist Church, Margaret Thomasson Johnston, daughter of Mr. James Johns-

The son of David and Elizabeth Davis, of

On Monday, March 15th, Mary, the wife of James Collins, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, gave birth to a son, and was duly registered, Feargus, on the 29th March, in honour of the friend of Christened on Sunday, the 28th March, at the Glasgow Christian Chartist Church, by A. Cassels.

Agnes Feargus O'Connor, daughter of Mr. William. Wilson, of Glasgow.

Duly registered and were baptised on Sunday, March 28th, by the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, at the Wellington-road Meeting-room, Charlestown, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable

A REASON FOR NAMING A YOUNG PATRIOT .- On ook these Pills, and is now able to work.

Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very chester, the wife of a Chartist, was safely delivered of a fine young son, and on the 6th the father went to have him registered, when he gave his name, Arthur Feargus O'Connor Buchanan. The Regis-The wife of Mr. Wm. Dearden, of Rochdale,

was safely delivered of a fine son on the 11th of March, which was duly registered Henry Feargus O'Connor Dearden. Mr. William Robson, of King's-row, New Northroad, Hoxton, registered his son on Monday, April

MARRIAGES.

5th, as Henry Feargus Bronterre Robson.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., at the Baptist Chapel.

Webster, veterinary surgeon, Wheldrake, to Char-On the 3rd inst., at Bebbington Church, by the

Landers, of Sheffield.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., in the 25th year of her age, very suddenly, Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr. James Mawson, of Rawden. She was universally respected by all who knew her.
On the 31st ult., while on a visit at Linton-on-Ouse, Walker Ellison, of Baildon, aged 22 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Alne, near Easingwold, in his 84th year, the Rev. John Wilkinson, vicar of Ellerton, and father of Mrs. Maude, of Brunswickstreet, in this town.

street, in this town.
On Tuesday last, Ann, wife of Mr. H. D. Maltby, wine and spirit-merchant, of York, aged 43 years,

that city.
Same day, after a long and painful illness, aged 71.
Mrs. Jane Moon, of York, much and deservedly re-

Same day, aged 66 years, Mrs. Freeman, wife spected.

a library, a music classes, a clothing club, &c., is to assistance.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., of Mr. Thomas Freeman, stone-mason, cast assistance.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., of Mr. Thomas Freeman, stone-mason, cast assistance.

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On Sunday last, in the 43rd year of his age, Mr. On of Mr. Thomas Freeman, stone-mason, Gay-lane,



Con.-If a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain! D'ye give it up! Because it was axed

whether it would or not. A Magisterial Pun.-A damsel in a certain con-

DEVIL IN THE STONACH !- "Well, what did you eat last night?" said an old physician to a complainant who was constantly boring him with a rehearsal of " the dreadful state of his feelings, the complaints of his stomach," &c. "Why, I took a little lobster, just before going to bed." "And what did you drink !" " A little brandy and water, just to aid digestion " " No wonder your stomach complains, if you first put the devil into it, and then lock him up there!"

An ICE LOCOMOTIVE.—During the late storm, while a skater was dexterously skimming along whelming majority, chose m a chairman. That it had Young's Loch, near Leuchars, he sent forth clouds of smoke from a cigar. An old woman, who stood at a distance, exclaimed—" Weel, I have heard of ships and railway trains running by steam; but it is the first time I ever saw a man driven by steam!" -Dundee Advertiser.

EPIGRAM. Paddy, when told a stove would save. Just half his usual fuel. Replied, "Arrah, then two I'll have, And save it all, my jewel."

THE SILVER TABLE stolen at the Castle came, it is said, originally from Hanever, being sent to England for the sake of enstody. It is satisfactory to hear of anything valuable coming from Hanover. most people being increditions of the fact. Everybody knows that a vast quantity of the precious metals have gone to Hanover, but no one ever knew before of anything of the sort coming back

WHEN MELEOURNE WAS told that Peel had commeaced giving his Parliamentary dinners, he expressed a hope that the Right Hon. Baronet would the world for him to de if he could once get in.

NOTHING CAN MORE clearly demonstrate the wealth | by a clergyman, and thrust violently back.) of England than the sums paid yearly to the Government in the shape of legacy duty. It appears that, said, "Reverend Gentlemen, if you do not behave your-in the year 1840, the capital chargeable with this selves, and allow the business of the meeting to proceed, impost amounted, including Ireland, and exclusive. I must have you all taken out." of Scotland, to something short of forty-three milliens. Can we wonder, in the face of this, that the meeting respecting the Chairman. Upon Mr. Bol- top of the prison was completed, and every preparation the country should be over-run with crowds of lousy, well's name being put, and that of Mr. Wilson, the made for the dreadful ceremony. It being market day shirtless Germans, anxious to possess a share of such wealth #

"Be collected," as the debtor said to a let of unpaid bills.
"Look on me and weep," as the onion said to the

" I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as Ben said when the constable called stop thisf. "We'll say it to year face shortly," as the constable said when they caught him.

You're a sharp one," as the pig said to the butcher's knife. "I've got you at last, after a great deal of trouble," as the sweep said to his bag of soot.

A PRETTY daughter of Lord S---- was a very quick, clever child, and his natural daughter. A gentleman asked her one day by what name they called her; and on her replying that it was " Drake," he said, "Oh, I shall remember that, for it is so like to permit us to express our opinions upon the matter. duck." The girl tossed her pretty head, and asked, But we are not to be made the playthings of any body "And pray, what name do they call you?" "My of men, whatever their station or calling. The gentle-name," said he, "is Porter." "Oh, then I shall remen on the platform, and a few more sprinkled around member that, because it's so like beer."

at your extended feet.

loafer found he was caught in his own trap: and matters of religion. It was a Church minister who, where he meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a whilst Frost was awaiting his trial, exerted every indose of physic; but, making a virtue of necessity, fluence, from the pulpit, over his parishioners, against and with sundry wry faces, he gulped it down and him. It is the Clergy who are steking to do away with cleared. He'll not call at that house again, we the harmless amusements of the people, and are ever

THE ENGLISH are an odd race; they affect a jealousy of parting with their notes on frivolous pretences, and yet it is common with them to exchange them by millions for foreign Sovereigns.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD in the House the other evening, in the discussion on the proper kind of religious instructive cheap papers on Sunday to those working learned that he still maintained his former position teaching to be furnished to "the children of the men, who, from unfortunate circumstances, could not During the whole of the might be slept soundly, and State," that by that phrase was to be understood those who were got by the public at large, and fed afterwards at the public expence. The necessity of furnishing them with strict religious principles, was operatives of Bath, prepared to form an association At seven o'clock the wretched man was conducted to conclusion is, we believe, quite legitimate, though many of the objects of it are otherwise.

EVERYBODY knows that kings and princes possess divine attributes, and can do what ordinary men cannot. A Royal infant must then, as a matter of course, be an extraordinary child. It is the superier mental, moral, and physical organization of the Princess Royal that leads to the employment of two wet-nurses in the royal nursery. To insure a fine calf the milk of two cows is sometimes necessary! EVER SINCE THE decision of Mr. Rawlinson in

favour of a buttonless-coated shoemaker, the keepers in St. James's Park have been much perplexed with the number of the "great unwashed" who claim admittance to the inclosures of the Park, "as well as any other gentlemen." They will soon be taught their mistake. The "Woods and Forests" are after they are promulgated.

An individual, who wanted a person to take care! of his children, advertised, in an American paper, a policeman to me, because I exercised my right to for "one whose patience is inexhaustible, whose speak." temper is tireless, whose vigilance is unwinking. is matchless, and whose neatness is unparalleled."

WHEN MEN ARE ABOUT to commit or to sanction common for them to express pity for the object of that or some parallel proceeding, and to feel themselves at the time quite virtuous and moral, and immensely superior to those who express no pity at all. This is a kind of upholding of faith above works, and is very comfortable.—Nicholas Nickleby.

An arronney, named Else, rather diminutive in his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Mr. Jekyll. "Sir," said he,

FROM THE Elinburgh Advertiser, August 5, 1768. stand, at the ponitry, Edinburgh, all lawful Prince Albert and the babby?") He had done much to days in the week, wind and weather serving, relieve the distresses of his own starving flock. He good and fresh Solon geese. Any who have occa- wished more attention had been paid by the nobility

way of marrying all the girls who would have him, liberty, but he would beat down Romanism. directed. After having married the thirteenth, some the meeting, said he had not come to hear a tirade of his first lovers came down upon him and had him against the Catholics. There was now ne Chairman. lodged in gaol. But a person so fond of perfect. The business had already concluded. liberty, and who could get into Hymen's nose with

Mr. Stowers complained of interruption, and said
such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the
he was sorry to observe the people of Bath did not sion. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, who, anxious to get the reward, invited him to his house, desired him to sit down, called his wife to longer," and made his exit, followed by the "reverend chat with him as an inducement to detain him there, brethren," who retired to console each other over their while he made some excuse for leaving a few minutes diagraceful defeat. and starting for a constable to arrest the run away. What was the poor man's astonishment on returning off, escaping from that chastisement he intended to ris, taking advantage of his short absence, had ab-

MEETING AT BATH, FOR THE F ORMATION OF A PROTESTANT OPERATIV E ASSOCIA-

A meeting took place at the Assemb 19 Rooms, Bath, on Tuesday evening week, for the for mation of a Protestant Operative Association. Two thousand persons A Magisterial Pun.—A damsel in a certain condition was brought before a City functionary. "What does that young woman want?" asked the civic chief. "Its a 'filiation case," said the officer. "Oh," from the London Protestant Association; but, at the fire-side, lost in thought. "A thousand thanks," causes to lead to them. Their Lordships would resaid his Worship, "I see her object is a-parent; let hour appointed, that gentleman no a making his appearance, Mr. R. Philp rose and said that they were met ful to you for what you have done, but it's all over." to form a Bath Operative Asso cistion. (Here Mr. P. was interrupted by several gen demen who rushed in upon the platform, and cried or t, "Sit down, Sir, you have no right to speak,"—" W) at are you doing, Sir?" &c. &c.) Mr. Philp said he vers about to propose a Chairman, when he was told t by the Rev. Mr. Tottenham, that a Chairman had be mappeinted. Mr. Philp, however, persisted in his r notion, and proposed an operative to the chair, M: Thomas Bolwell, which was carried by an immense majority.

Mr. Alderman CRISP, a midst tumultuous cheering, rose, and stated that the meeting had, by an overwaited more than twenty minutes after the time fixed. and that no chairman w as announced in the bills convening the meeting; there could be no question but the latter of the few individuals on the platic twas the duty of the few individuals on the platic twas the duty of the few individuals on the platic twenty deaths on the gallows would not form to yield to the or erwhelming majority who had it was the duty of the few individuals on the platelected the chairman, and, as the cards of admission required, "be ament ble to the chair." (Here there was tumultuous interruption from the parties on the platform, who denied Mr. C.'s right to speak, when he, Mr. Crisp, requested those in the meeting who which a forest of hands appeared, and, on the contrary, about a dezen, exclusive of these on the platform.) right to speak? Will the paltry few on the platform dare bid defiance to the will of the vast assembly before them? The gentlemen on the platform deny that a himself, he thus varied the question, "When you in which case the Jury had declared they could not majority of the meeting are in favour of Mr. Bolwell desire Mr. Bolwell to take the chair to hold up their hands. (Here, again, a multitude of hands appeared, thus electing Mr. Bolwell, a second time, by an overwhelming majority, to preside.) Mr. C. hoped the to deprive of his reason. We allude to the landlord of meeting would not be deluded and humbugged by such net leave him out! A thing the most prohable in proceedings. (Here an attempt was made to seize

Mr. Bolwell; and he was held by the throat, it is said, Mr. Bolwell, having regained his self-possession,

Mr. Stowell here called, once more, for the sense of former was again elected by, if possible, a larger majority than before, Mr. Stowell, with others on the platform, being the principal supporters of, and holding up both hands for, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Stowell then called for a division of the room. Mr. Crisp said it was impossible; the meeting was so crowded it would create a dangerous tumult. Such a proposal could be only made to produce a riot. If they wanted to divide the sheep from the goats, he knew where the goats would be. Mr. Bolwell had been elected almost unanimously to the chair, and it was an insult to the meeting to make such a proposition. (Deafening cheers, and cries of "Bolwell." Several "gentlemen" added to the confusion of the meeting by stamping, whistling, and using noisy cat-calls, particularly in the orchestra.) Mr. R. K. PHILP said, we have been called together, as the operatives of Bath, to form a Protestant Asso-

ciation, and now we are assembled for the purpose, the Reverend Gentlemen who called this meeting refuse the room, are the only ones who have raised their ELOQUENCE.—The following " touch of the sub- voices against the appointment we have made to the lime" was delivered before a Court of Justice in chair. But how many operatives are there upon the Pennsylvania: -" Your Honour sits high upon the platform? ("None, none.") Then what right have supported by two of the gaolers. He looked dreadfully adorable seat of justice like the Asiatic rock of they to interfere with the legitimate expression of our Gibraltar, while the eternal streams of justice, like opinions? It is for us to decide whether we will have the cadaverous clods of the valley, flow meandering: the proposed Association or not. Are we to be called here, and to allow a few interested persons to decide CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—The Portland Argus for us? ("No, no.") The Church is the formidable relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that enemy of the people. The most obstinate opponents of city received what he asked for, but not what he that great m asure of political reform, the People's wished for :- " A few days 2go, a full grown able- Charter, have been the clergy. The influence of the bodied man presented himself at the door of one of Church is exerted against every measure likely to beneour citizens, and solicited the lady of the house to fit the country-against every kind of civil or religious give him two cents. She remarked that she had liberty. It is our Christian Church that has imprisoned none, and inquired what he wanted of them. To Therogood and Baines for the non-payment of church-buy a dose of castor oil, marm, (was the reply) for I rates, they conscientiously differing from the tenets and decaded sink? am dreadful sick.' The lady had no cents, but she of the Establishment. It is our Christian Church had plenty of oil; and she prepared him a stiff dose, that has imprisoned Hetherizgton and Cleave He tried hard to get excused from taking it; but she for publishing a work, the author of which was firm, he was a sick man, and it must go down. The had conscientiously expressed his opinions upon

> seeking to drive them into church, and cram Bibles down their throats. (True, true.) The Bishop of every opportunity to crush the people, and every particle of liberty they have left. In Bath, the Clergy had On making inquiries as to whether influenced the authorities to take proceedings against cries of "Shame," "Away with them") And are you, engaged in fervent prayer.

and liberty to the whole people." carried by an immense majority. When the business was declared to be at an end,

drawing up a series of regulations from which they mony of the evening had been disturbed. As a minister is was most surprising to witness the unshaken destinated of God, and possessing a desire at all times to promittee, the sitting member was enabled to hourhood, and more particularly in "The House" will be allowed the range of the inclosure. It will mote peace, he could truly say that he had not be of no use for the sheeless and shirtless to apply allowed his temper to be ruffled throughout the whole in your mouth."

The Governor said, "Fowles, on the Committee, the sitting member was enabled to mote peace, he could truly say that he had not like the flects, but he for the sheeless and shirtless to apply allowed his temper to be ruffled throughout the whole in your mouth."

He replied, "No, Sir." The Go. proceeding.

Mr. Stowell-" I did certainly say I would call for whose power of pleasing is boundless, whose industry the police—thisses, grans, and laughter)—because I few hours before the time fixed for his execution last had no doubt the conduct of the Committee would be the commission of some injustice, it is not at all un- that the majority of the meeting were for Mr. Wilson Governor, made the usual demand of the body motion.

feared that many present had lent themselves as the the drop, the culprit walking unsupported with a firm of importance that they should have the evidence be. been exempt from its virulence. Canterbury, as well citors, A. J. Baylis, 1, Devoushire square; R. and J. I hearyou have called me a petrifogging scoundrel, train.") He had made such liberal speeches, that he there he had any further communications to make? He and St. Alban's election Committees, was then ordered Have you done so, Sir !"_" Sir," replied Jekyll could not fail to please the people of Bath, for many replied he should like to say one word, and, turning to to be printed. with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a who had heard him had set him down for a thoroughpettifogger, or a scoundrel; but I said that you were going Radical (Soft Soap.) But he was open to declare himself a red-hot Tory. (Cheers from the paradded. "You still assert your innocence?" To which EROM THE Elinburgh Advertiser, August 5, 1768. of "a bad lot altogether.") His motto was to fear God drawn, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity.

There is to be sold, by John Watson, jun., at his and honour the Queen. ("What's to be done with

sion for the same, may have them at reasonable and gentry to the wants of the people. He must say THE BITER BIT.—A good story is told of a chap them was to form such associations as he had come they were too widely severed, and the best way to unite in North Carolina who went the entire figure in the there to establish. He was an advocate of religious without waiting for any of them to die off as the law Mr. Cause rose, and taking out the bill convening

ing, and the next news of him he was running at know how to behave, as well as his townsmen of large with a heavy reward offered for his apprehen- Manchester. This was received with a burst of disapprobation; mable to bear which, Mr. Stowell seized his hat and cloak, exclaiming, "I can stand this no

Mr. CRISP remarked, that they were now skulking

with the constable, to find that the gay Loths have inflicted. It would be useless for him (Mr. Crisp) to attempt to answer the infamous calumnies sconded with his wife! This makes the fellow's stock and falsehoods which the disgraceful Bath Chronicle was for ever heaping upon himself. What had the THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in the Protestant clergy been doing with all the property and St. James's Chronicle of 1772. "Wanted immediately, fifteen hundred, or two thousand pounds, by years? In Cat volic times, at least, there were no dea person not worth a groat; who, having neither grading Poor Law Unions. (Loud cheers.) The houses, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no churches were repaired, and the poor maintained, out other security than that of a simple bond, bearing of the esclesiastic V revenues. They had brought the simple interest, and engaging the repayment of the country into a state of indescribable misery and The Marquis of Breadless are presented one hundred by the parties. Whoever this may suit, and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and delude the labourity classes into a union to proper the parties of Breadless and the presented one hundred dred petitions from various places in Scotland, seme the parties of Breadless and the presented one hundred parties and the parties of Breadless and the presented one hundred parties and the parties of Breadless and the presented one hundred parties and the presented

EXECUTION OF JOSIAH MISTERS.

SHREWSBURY, SATURDAY.—Since his removal to the condemned cell the conduct of Misters was such as not to offend, but yet far from satisfactory. Flis brother personally exerted himself in every quarter, in order to obtain a commutation of his punishment, but in vain. A day or two after his conviction. Misters was visited he said, "for your exertions; I can never be too thank-A few tears dropped from him on uttering these words, and then a long pause ensued. "There is no hope for you, Misters," was the reply of the visiter, to the inquiry into the probability of a reprieve. "I don't think there is," he replied, "but I am condemned to die of a crime I never committed, and to die such a The visitor repeated his belief that all application for so long and deliberately dodging Mr. Ludlow from bury to look for a situation, and that he went to day, when he fainted away twice during divine inferred that the remainder was true. This slip is of a Diece which his admission at Ludlow, when introduced

service, overcome by his own feelings, and the language were willing to hear him, to hold up their hands, upon | Mackreth's evidence was utterly false, leaving it to be Mr. C. then proceeded. Are you now satisfied of my for the first time to his victim, Mr. Mackreth, when he found a man's hand on your throat could you tell presiding ever them. I now request all those who whether he was dressed or not." We regret to say. that Misters has more than once imputed the crime to a Earl had made further inquiries than he had done, he man whose committal of it has been proved to be thought he would not have come forward to pronounce morally impossible, but whom it has since pleased God the inn where the dreadful occurrence took place. Up to Friday night the Governor of the County Gaol (Mr. not stated the whole case—he had written to the Lord Dawson; entertained such strong expectations that a Lieutenant upon the subject, and the reply the Noble were at an end. The erection of the scaffold on the the town was very full and as early as nine o'clock there was a crowd of persons assembled opposite the gaol; which continued to increase until the time appointed for the execution (twelve o'clock.) At where the Sacrament was administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Whinstone, the Chaplain of the Gaol, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Richard. His fortitude appeared to fersake him at this trying moment; but he presently rallied. Soon after eleven o'clock, Mr. Peel, the Under-Sheriff, attended by a party of javelin men, entered the gaol, when the Governor delivered to the Under-Sheriff the warrant for the prisoner's execution. It was a mere list of the prisoners convicted during the Assizes, together with their offences and sentences. As regarded the prisoner all that appeared on it was :-

> a person, with intent to murder—to be hanged. (Signed) JOHN BELLAMY, Clerk of the Assize. Shortly before twelve o'clock, Mr. Kent, a Baptist minister, preached a sermon to the multitude assembled outside the prison. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the prisoner was brought into the waiting-room, where his irons were knocked off, and his arms were pinioned. He was then led forth, preceded by the chaplain, and collected, there was nothing of bravado in his manner; on the contrary, his conduct was such as became his awful situation. When about to ascend the staircase leading to the top of the gaol, he said, in a firm tone, 'I freely fergive the Jury who have tried me." On being placed under the fatal beam, he shook hands with the gaoler, and said, "Good bye, God bless you." The bolt was at that moment withdrawn, and the wretched man was launched into eternity.

Josiah Mister, for feloniously cutting and wounding

Mr. Mackreth forwarded a petition to the Secretary of State, praying that the prisoner's life might be spared, to which he received an answer, stating that the petition had been referred to the Learned Judge who tried the case, who stated that the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted was of so atrocious a nature, that he could not recommend him as a fit object of the Royal elemency.—Weekly Dispatch.

EXECUTION OF MATTHEW FOWLES, AT

STAFFORD, SATURDAY .-- At five minutes past eight o'clock in the morning the execution of this wretched Exeter, in the House of Lords, watches with eagle eye man took place. It is conjectured there were from two

On making inquiries as to whether any alteration had taken place in the behaviour of the unhappy culprit, several poor but honest tradesmen, for merely selling and whether he persevered in the denial of his guilt we men, who, from unfortunate circumstances, could not During the whole of the might be slept soundly, and buy them on Saturday night-for this they put two on rising, at five o'clock, he partook of a hearty breakindividuals in the stocks, and fined two others. (Loud fast, with evident zest. Shortly afterwards he appeared

demonstrated from the necessity of their morals which shall assist the Clergy in their work of oppress the chapel. Here he was preceded by the Governor being better than those of their progenitors. The sion? (Shouts of "No, no!") I glory in your deter- and Chaplain. On entering the edifice, he still retained mination; those shouts will strike deep into their his composure, and after casting a hasty glance around hearts; when they wake on the morrow they will have him, took his place at the Communion Table. He then IT IS SAID THAT among other alterations in the a different estimation of the operatives of Bath than knelt down, and appeared to be engaged in silent me-Poor Laws, it is intended to allow the paupers occa- ever they dreamed of before, (Here Mr. Philp was indication. The prisoner was then solemnly questioned sional relaxation. There is at present in the work- terrupted with whistling, thumping, stamping, &c., by the Chaplain with reference to his participation in Operative Association." But this meeting pledges itself question, in a firm voice, he unhesitatingly replied, "I the sitting member for Canterbury." to use every effort to effect such political, social, and re- never knew a word at all about it, until I was taken Mr. Duncombe moved in addition that the evidence Mr. C. Bolwell seconded the resolution, which was without the slightest emotion of fear, preserving, how- if comments upon their proceedings, such as he had stitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces." the impressive service. Fowles again declared that he | The Hon. Gentleman then read extracts from an article Mr. Philp said to Mr. Stowell, "Why, Sir, did you know nothing about the murder, and that he told the in the Times of the previous day in reference to the St. threaten to call a policeman to me, because I exercised truth as far as he knew. About eight o'clock the executioner entered the cell, and proceeded to pinion the cutioner entered the the borough with the execution of the exercised truth as far as he knew. About eight o'clock the execution of the previous day in reference to the St.

Alban's Committee, in which it was stated that the most open, unblushing, and reckless purchase of the borough unbappy man. Whilst he was performing this office, had taken place, and had been proved before the Committee. Mr. PHILP-" Why, Sir, you threatened to call inore than ten-fold in the next world, if you do?" The compromise, which ought to be cleared up. (Hear, prisoner replied, "Yes, Sir, I am aware of it." He hear.) then requested that his coat and hat might be given Mr. SANDFORD (chairman of the St. Alban's Com-Ellis, one of the boatmen, who was reprieved only a mittee—When the evidence was before the House he deemed the conduct of those who were endeavouring to | year, and who still remains in the county prison. The | fully vindicated. ascend the platform most unruly. And it was very clear Under-Sheriff, R. W. Hand, Esq., having, aside to the Several Members spoke against and in favour of the taking the chair. [An attempt was made to put Mr.] of the culprit, he was delivered up into the hands Wilson in the chair, but it failed.] (Loud and vocife- of the executioner. The Chaplain immediately comrous cries of "No, no, no." "Don't insult us." "Tell menced reading the burial-service; and, with the the truth," &c., from all parts of the meeting.) He Governor and Under Sheriff, preceded the prisoner to should divide the House against the motion, but it was is incalculable—nor has Westminster or Lambeth 18, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Sol tools of Popery. (Laughter, "Oh dear!") He had met step. He ascended the scaffold, likewise, without re- fore them, in order to form an opinion as to the work. as London, has made heavy complaints, which we B. Winterbotham, Cheltenham. a gentieman of Bath in a railway train, who told him ceiving any assistance, and took his station under the ing of these tribunals, and to enable them to suggest | are happy to assure our readers have called the that a good Protestant Operative Association might be fatal beam. After the rope had been placed round his improvements. formed in Bath. (Cries of "Go back by the next neck, the Governor asked him, for the last time, wheclare himself a red-hot Tory. (Cheers from the par- added, "You still assert your innocence?" To which commission to inquire into the state of the church in sons, and groans and yells from the meeting, with cries he replied, "Yes, Sir." In a few seconds the bolt was North Wales.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Rum and Rum Shrub Bill was brought up from

the Commons and read a first time. Petitions were presented by the Bishop of Chichester, from Eastbourne, praying that the owners, and not the against any further grant to the Established Church or the Church of Scotland. The Population Amendment Bill was read a second

The Metropolitan Buildings' Regulations Bill, and it, 136. the Metropolitan Drainage Bill, went proforma through a committee; the Marquis of Normanby stating that the provisions of the latter Bill would be extended to Scatland, and a provision would be introduced in the former to ensure greater safety from fire. The Borough Improvement Bill went through a com-

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved for returns connected with the trial of Batholomew Casey, returning officer for the Nans Union. some mistake about the identity of the party, but had

Monday, April 5. The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented one hun-

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, in consequence of what had taken place last session, he would, soon after the holidays, move for a Committee upon Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE then called the attention

of their Lordships to that portion of the criminal jurisprudence of Ireland which prevented the setting aside member the murder of Mr. Fraser—the attempt to murder Mr. Stoney-the attempt to murder Mr. Smith—the attempt to murder the Rev. Mr. Dunn—the murder of Lord Norbury-the attempt to murder Mr. Seaton, and the attempt to murder Mr. Biddulph. In all these cases the only one in which the Government could procure any information, so as to bring the parties to trial was in that of Mr. Biddulph. death is terrible. Can nothing be done to save me?" Two persons were apprehended, and he would admit that, up to a certain point, the Irish Government mercy would be vain, and anxiously entreated him to had done everything in its power to bring them to give up all hopes, and prepare for the fate that inevi-tably awaited him. He accepted the advice with silent resignation. When pressed to explain his metric for resignation. When pressed to explain his motive for Marquis (Normanby) had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Crown did not set saide a single man. place to place, he merely said that he came to Shrews. There were 50 names on the Jury panel; 11 did not answer to their names; the prisoners challenged 27, and the other 12 formed the Jury. Of these 12 one was a Hope, was found to be an ample protection. These county delegate of the ribandaren, and there was a com- alterations, the Right Honeurable Gentleman conmittee man of the same society, and a third was parish master of the ribandmen. There was also a case in Armagh where the same course was pursued. in which he was addressed. Misters confessed nothing, but it was departed from at Londonderry on the trial of but he made an admission acceidentally, which almost a Protestant named Grey, who was charged with having amounts to a confession, for he stated that a part of committed a cold-blooded murder. In Grey's case the prisoner challenged seven of the Jury, and the Crown challenged ten. The Noble Lord, after contending Government should be very cautious in its proceedings, that all efforts to administer justice in Ireland effectually and the House should be very certain that seven per must cease unless the jurymen could be placed above thoughtlessly addressed him thus:—"When you suspicion, concluded by moving for papers relative to found my hand on your throat," but suddenly checking the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph,

agree in their verdict. The Marquis of NORMANBY said that if the Noble in that House an opinion on the guilt of those parties who were yet to be tried at the next assizes, and thus prejudge the verdict of the jury. The Noble Earl had respite would be sent from London, that he sent officers Earl received proved that the jury, in the case of Mr. to question the passengers on their alighting from the Biddulph, had not been empanelled without interferdifferent coaches from town, to know if they were the ence en the part of the Crown. Mr. Biddulph had bearers of any such document. This morning when the been consulted by the Crown solicitor, and had, after satisfaction, and said a more impartial jury could not be had. Mr. Moore, the Solicitor General, had also high protective duties. declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no decision could be called a verdict), upon the evidence extremely injudicious at the present moment, when the the former colonies. eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought into the vestry, trial of these parties was still pending. The Noble great diminution of crime in Ireland. Lord GLENGALL said that much of this diminution of revenue.

was to be attributed to the good management of the

withdrew his motion for papers.

Tuesday, April 64

At four o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury took their seats below the Throne as Lords Commissioners, when the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Assent given to various Bills. Soon after, the Speaker, attended by a number of Members, appeared at the bar, when the Royal Assent was given in the usual way to the Rum Duties at home. Equalization Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill, the Population Act Amendment Bill, the the result would be that the whole trade of the half-past twelve, May 14, at half-past eleven, at the Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill, the Durham and Sunderland Railway Bill, the York and North Midland way Bill, and the Manchester and Salford Waterworks

The House then adjourned during pleasure. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY resumed his seat at five

o'clock. The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the Mayor. Aldermen, and Corporation of Dover in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill. The Noble Duke said he could not concur in the prayer of the petition, The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from Westminster, praying that the toll might be taken off the metropolitan bridges. The Neble Lord then moved for a return of all the trials for Ribbonism in Ireland during the last two years, distinguishing those who had been convicted and those who had been acquitted, and also the cases in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any decision. He had reason to believe that the result would prove that the acquittals which in ordinary cases were to the convictions as seven, six, and five to four, would turn out to be in the Ribbon cases in the ratio of three and a half convictions to one acquittal, and that there was only one case in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any verdict. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented petitions from

Lcominster and another place, against any further grant to the College of Maynooth. On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the House then Adjourned to Thursday, the 22d instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Dublin Wide Streets Bill, the Bradford Water

ever, the same decorum which he had maintained during lately noticed in the public prints, were indulged in. vernor added, "You know that the punishment will be there was prima facte evidence of a most disgraceful described or conceived. We are not, however,

Lord F. EGERTON opposed the motion. the character of the Members of the Committee, he appalling. The mischief done in that neighbourhood

The evidence taken before the Wulsall, Canterbury. In answer to Mr. ORMSBY GORE,

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was intended to issue a Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know if it was to be paid commission?

Lord J. RUSSELL would recommend the Hon. and

third time and passed.

Law Amendment Bill.

died.

when there appeared—for the amendment, 38; against On clause 28, which related to the expences of

casual poor being defrayed by the entire union. Lord G. SOMERSET moved the rejection of the clause. On a division, there appeared—for the clause, 115 against it, 66.

passed. Adjourned at half-pastitwelve o'clock.

Monday, April 5. When the order of the day was moved for the House resolving itself into Committees on the Poor Law

Amendment Bill. Mr. WAKLEY drew attention to the operation of the Bill in the City of London, and referring to the dietaries of the City workhouses, showed that their fare was much better, and more abundant than in any of the rural districts. He was of opinion that the Poor Law Commissioners should be called to the Bar of the House, to explain this extraordinary violation of a law which ought to be uniformly administered. Lord John RUSSELL complained of these observa-

tions, when it was an understood thing that the Bill

was only to be committed proforma, in order to have

the amendments printed; and that all discussion was

to be postponed until after Easter. The Bill then went through Committee pro forma. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon foreign trade, and

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a series of resolutions for the regulation of foreign trade with British possessions British goods, in lieu of the duties of 71, 15, 20, and 30 per cent. now levied on foreign goods imported into those colonies, thus giving an advantage of 7 per cent. to British goods, which, at the Cape of Good tended, would be of the greatest advantage to our colonies, without proving at all injurious to the mother £10. The letter was addressed from Manchester to country.

Mr. GOULBURN admitted the advantages of the alteration to the West India Islands, but hoped this proposition was not to be the precursor of the importation of foreign sugar and spirits. He thought the cent would be a sufficient protection to the mother country, before it assented to the alteration. He wished to know if this were an experiment with a view to ascertain if they could hereafter admit into Great usual on the assize grand jury. He attended at the the Continent at a protecting duty no greater than seven per cent. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by declaring that he must have further time and further information before he could sanction such an extensive alteration. Mr. LABOUCHERE was convinced that the proposed

measure would not only lead to most beneficial consequences in a commercial point of view, but would be followed by great political advantages by conciliating our great colonial interests. The resolutions had been now for some time before the public, and he believed the manufacturers throughout the kingdom were not last coach arrived from London all hopes for a respite the jury were sworn, expressed more than once his opposed to them, for they were becoming, for the most part, convinced that they were not benefitted by very

Mr. Colquhoun thought the West Indies would be still placed in a disadvantageous position as compared adduced, could not be found fault with. He hoped the with the East Indies. He did not think that the Noble Earl would not press his motion, as it would be measure could be considered as a full act of justice to

Mr. HUME hoped to see the day when protective Marquis also read some decuments, tending to show a duties would be altogether abolished, and when the only duties imposed would be those for the purposes Mr. HERRIES said that after the committee upon

import duties had been brought to a premature close, The Earl of CHARLEVILLE replied, and eventually he did hope that a more general inquiry would have been entered upon before proposing a measure which would effect a revolution in the commercial transactions of the country. Lord J. RUSSELL strenuously advocated the adoption

of the resolution.

Mr. VILLIERS supported the resolutions, for, in his opinion, nothing could be more injurious to the colonies than these restrictive duties, the abolition of which, he believed, would not be opposed, were it not Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Wood and Ellis, for the fear that the principle might hereafter be applied | Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street. Mr. G. PALMER said, if this measure were passed.

world would be thrown open, and the British ship- Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Phipps, Weavers-hall, owners and merchants would have no advantage Basinghall-street. those of other countries. He thought the subject, therefore, one which required more inquiry tualler, April 13, at eleven, May 14, at twelve, at the and consideration than had as yet been bestowed upon it. Mr. B. BARING made some observations respecting

the committee on imports, which led to a personal altercation with Mr. Villiers, to an extent such as to cause Mr. Bernal to call upon both Hon. Members to recall their somewhat hasty expressions, which after a May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solllittle hesitation was acquisced in. After some further discussion, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he should fix the first of January, 1842, as the eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitors, Bolton

period when the new duties should come into and Merriman, Austin-friars. operation. He proposed, if the resolutions were agreed to, to bring in the Bill and have it read a chant, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the first time on Tuesday, and to move the second reading King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Stone after Easter. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House row. resumed.

The House then went into committee on the Criminal Justice Bid, in which several amendments were The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Spirit of the Press.

tropical climates-

THE BISHOP INSECT.

bete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. Works Bill, and some other private bills were read a In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of Hunt, Wednesbury; and Miller, Sackville street, Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that the evidence taken young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live before the St. Alban's Election Committee be printed. together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and It was very desirable that the House and the country has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry should know the grounds upon which the decision of the Committee had been arrived at. It was generally eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockunderstood that the greatest obstacles had been thrown roaches, and snakes get into the bed; ants eat up the monal relaxation. There is at present in the work terrupted with whistling, thumping, atmping, atmping houses a great deal of relaxation—of the bowels, from the platform and the orchestra; the attempt was the crime for which is attributable to the water grad with which to prevent the following resolution from bying heard.) explation. The language employed by the Reverend prevailed at the election, and it was impossible that bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence the poor are inundated. It is to be hoped that "That in the opinion of this meeting, seeing the vast Gentleman was so striking, and the reply of the conthe promised relaxation will be of a different revenues already applied to Church purposes, and convicted before our investigations before Committees so constituted. It nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and templating the distressed condition of the people; readers:—"I charge you, as in the presence of Almighty was also generally rumoured that a most disgraceful Meriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in taking into account, also, the opposition given by the Church to every measure of Political reform calculated you, or did you not, participate in the murder of that St. Alban's and the Canterbury petitions, and that it in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen to benefit the country, and extend civil and religious unfortunate woman." The prisoner, in a firm, but low ran thus—"If you withdraw your petition against the liberty, it is inexpedient to form a "Bath Protestant tone of voice, replied, "No, Sir." On repeating the sitting member for St. Alban's, we will not prosecute All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are ligious reforms, as shall place the Church upon a more into custody." The service then proceeded. Fowles's firm- taken before the Canterbury Election Committee be the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, just basis than at present, and bring complete justice ness appeared never to leave him for a single moment, printed. It was impossible that the House or the vapours, and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about and he retired from the chapel to the condemned cell public could have any confidence in these Committees with gargles and tinctures—to our old, British, con-The witty divine does not seem to be aware of the

existence of an insect more offensive than any he has described, which plagues our northern and colder climate, and is vulgarly known by the appellation of 'The Stinking Bishop." It has acquired the epithet by the intolerable nausea with which the air and W. Warburton, Warrington, Lancashire, glassinformed why the name of Bishop has been conferred on so disgusting an insect, the most offensive of all the bug species, to which it is declared by naturalists to belong. The infliction of this nuisance has been dreadfully felt in different parts of England where its visitations have been migratory. We heard it much complained of in Durham some time back, but latterly it appears to have taken a westerly direction, and the accounts from Devonshire-par-Lord J. Russell said, if the object was to vindicate ticularly round Exeter-have been, indeed, truly John Brown, Newcastle upon Tyne. attention of "the Home Office" to its progress, and we have no doubt that, by the public spirit of Lord Normanby, and the active exertions of our most eminent bug-destroyers, its unwholesome influence will be checked, and the disgusting insect eventually prevented from polluting our atmosphere with its effluvia .- Examiner.

THE NEW AND OLD POOR LAWS. Whoever has paid attention to the late proceedings Sole, Devonport.

condition of intelligence to legislate for the poor The Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill was read a new law has furnished that instruction which an mond, Leominster. experiment always furnishes, and the instruction has The House then went into committee on the Poor been forced upon the House, however reluctant, by the shire, April 17, at one, May 18, at twelve, at the benevolent importunity of the public. Already the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Leadbeater, On clause 25, which related to the burial of paupers, harsher provisions of the law are either explained away Mirfield, Dewsbury; Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, occupiers of small tenements, might be rated to the Poor Laws; by the Marquis of Normanby. in favour of the Drainage Bill, and in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill; and by Viscount Melbourne, from Lancashire, which he belonged, or the parish in which he belonged, or the parish in which he belonged, and the process of amelioration of formally condemned; and the process of amelioration in this respect must proceed, if the country persevere in its humane exertions, of which we have 21, May 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool, April persevere in its humane exertions, of which we have Solicitors, Neal, Liverpool; Hall, Bishop, and Mourilsharp rebukes to humble their arrogance and mitigate yan, Verulam-buildings. Gray's-inn. On an amendment of Mr. PRYME, to include persons their tyranny. Already their hours are counted, and dying in any public hospital, the committee divided, they have been apprized that even the respite with merchants, Kingston-upon-Hull, April 21, May 18, at which they are indulged is to be dependent upon a cen-eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Soli-siderable amendment in their conduct. With the citors, Hicks and Marris, Gray's-inn-square; Holden, termination of the Commission, however, will expire Hull that principle of contralisation, and the principle of Tregaskes, J., victualler, Bristol, April 20, May 18, central controll once extinguished, it demands little at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, foresight to anticipate with perfect certainty that the Hudson, Bloomsbury square; Hopkins, Bristolmanagement of the poor will return to its old kindly Phelps, W. T. H., coal-merchant, Newport, Mon-channel. The unions will be dissolved in every case in mouthshire, April 22, May 18, at one, at the Westgate, which they shall not be found beneficial to the respective to the country of the property of the country of the After some other clauses had been discussed and which they shall not be found beneficial to the poor— Inn, Newport. Solicitors, Mostyn, Usk, Mosmouth- the vile clauses, exposing weak young women to the shire; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

Lord J. Russell stated that he would move that artisf sedners encouraged by a legal irresponsibility, Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnshire, white Hart Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he would move that arts of sedneers encouraged by a legal irresponsibility, Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnahire, Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnahire, Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnahire, will be repealed. We have already said that the April 16, at ten, high 13, at twelve, at the White Hart of the manufacturer of the printed. The South April 16 at ten, high 13, at twelve, at the White Hart of the in order that the additional clauses might be printed. The South April 16 at ten, high 13 at twelve, at the White Hart of the interval. in order that the additional clauses might be printed.

The South Australia Bill, the Ireland Bonding Warehouses Bill, and the Wide Streets (Dublin) Bill Channel. What, then, of the law may be expected to remain?—the urrayisions against awarehouse Roll.

The South Australia Bill, the Ireland Bonding the management of the poor will return to the old Hull; Maples, Spalding. Speenhamland, Berkshire, went through a committee. remain: -- the provisions against expensive litigation -- April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the George Inn, The Double Costs Bill was read a third time, and the provisions against expensive litigation— April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the troops of the provisions against expensive litigation— April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the troops of the provisions against expensive litigation— Reading. Solicitors, Pinniger, Newbury; Parker, St. The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY and the provisions against expensive litigation— April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the troops of the provisions against expensive litigation— Reading. Solicitors, Pinniger, Newbury; Parker, St. The Double Costs Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERY a gelect companion of the provisions against expensive litigation— Reading. Solicitors, Pinniger, Newbury; Parker, St. The Double Costs Bill was read a second time.

Solicitors and the provisions against expensive litigation— Reading. Solicitors, Pinniger, Newbury; Parker, St. The Double Costs Bill was read a second time. On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, a select comThe experiment has been tried; let us take from it all April 12, at eleven, May 18, at twelve, at the Committee was appointed to inquire into the law respecting the profit it affords; we have just mentioned a part of mercial Inn, Kendal. Solicitors, Robinson and Dodjoint-stock companies.

Adjourned at half-pastitwelve o'clock. lesson. The old Poor Laws were unpopular with many temple.

besides the prating coxcombs who made a character by railing at them in speeches, pamphlets, and reviews The New Poor Law has demonstrated that this unpopularity was unjust, that if the old law was not faultless, it stood in the way of another law, which has been little better than a mass of blunders and cruelties. -Standard.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th Geo. IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof; for the year ended the 5th of January, 1841, by the sum of £1,593,970 15s. 23d. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of April, 1841, and the 5th day of July, 1841.

S. Higham, Compt.-Gen. National Debt Office, March 30, 1841.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS.—At the Warwickshire Assizes, Edward Balduck, a post-office clerk at Warrington, whose duty it was to accompany the letter-bags and sort them between that town and Birmingham, was convicted of stealing a letter, containing two £20 Bank of Eugland notes, and two of Macclesfield, and the prisoner, instead of putting it into the Macclesfield bag, detained the letter and kept the money. Sentence deferred.

A VISCOUNT AT A DISCOUNT.-We are told that a ludicrous scene occurred a few days ago at a neighbouring Welsh Assizes. It appears that a certain Viscount, whose inordinate appetite for serving as foreman on grand juries, and as chairman at quarter sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as tentous frown, demanded why his name had not been inserted in the grand jury panel. The worthy functionary, nothing daunted, replied "that he (the viscount) could hardly expect such a thing, as a matter of course, inasmuch as his place of abode was in a distant part of a neighbouring county, and that his estate in the county of Flint was triffing. Nay, that it was indecent on his part, always thus to attempt to thrust himself above the heads of the old county families of standing and territorial influence." This home thrust did not convince the Viscount who expressed his determination of taking his stand upon his rights, by walking into the grand jury box. You may do as you please," coolly replied the under-sheriff, "but you may rely that you will not sit on the grand jury here to-day." The Viscount did appear in the box, but it was no go!—From a correspondent.—[The Viscount alluded to is Viscount Dungannon, and the scene was at Mold. The Noble Lord is generally known by the cognomen of the Journeyman Juror."-Chester Chronicle.]

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 2.

BANKRUPTS. Stvan. T. and W., Great Tower-street, tea-brokers, April 16, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of

Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Freshfield, New Bank-build. Holden, R. G., and Clarke, R. W., Bread-street. warehousemen, April 13, at one, May 14, at two, at the

Morice, R., and Kestin, R., Great Trinity-lane. South, W., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, licensed vic-

Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Lacey, Bow-lane, Cheapside. Lonergan, W., King William street, merchant, April 16, at twelve, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bauk-

ruptcy. Solicitor, Kirkman, King William-street. Tapp. C., Wigmore-street, coach-maker, April, 8, citors, Burgoyne and Thrupp, Oxford-street. Soper, J., Mark-lane, broker, April 13, May 14, at

and Paget, Luicester; and Taylor and Co., Bedford-Byng, J., jun., Kegworth, Leicestershire, common brewer, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Messrs.

Byng, J., sen., Kegworth, Leicestershire, hop-mer-

Huish, Castle Donington, Leicestershire; and Scott, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Harris, A., Dursley, Gloucestershire, wood broker, April 9, May 14, at one, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Solicitors, Bishop, Dursley, Gloucestershire; and Coe, Queen-street-place. Hawksworth, H., Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer,

April 12, May 14, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Smith and Wightman, East-The Rev. Sydney Smith observes of the delights of parade, Sheffield; and Battye and Co., Chancery-Watts, J., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, cement-ma-"Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The nufacturer, April 14, May 14, at eleven, at the Swan

Hotel, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. Solicitors, Piccadilly. Willerton, J., Swireshead, Lincolnshire, wood buyer, April 15, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Red

Lion Inn, Boston. Solicitors, Marshall, Boston; and Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard. Cass, R., Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, grocer, April 16, at two, May 14, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York.

Solicitors, Hirst, Boroughbridge; and Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn. Henderson, J., Glamorganshire Iron and Coal Company's Works, Glamorgan, general shopkeeper, April 30, May 14, at ten, at the Mackworth Arms lnn, Swansea. Solicitors, Hall, Bristol: and Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Hayward, J. R., Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, money-

scrivener, April 10, May 14, at twelve, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Miller, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire; and Hardy, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. Pye, and J. and T. Emery, Kirkdale, Lancashire, brick-makers. R. and J. G. Irwin, Manchester, dealers in waterproof fabrics. T. Bradshaw and J. Yates, jun., Liverpool, attorneys-at-law. H. Rose and W. Carus, Blackburn, Lancashire, oil-merchants. T. Robinson manufacturers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 6.

Cross, W., grocer, Mountnessing, Essex, April 16, at twelve, May 18, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy-Solicitor, Turner, Mount-place, Whitechapel-road. Jefferson, R., victualler, Newcastie-upon-Tyne, April 23, at eleven, May 18, at two, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Swain, Stevens, and Co., 6, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Tidmarsh, J. mercer, Cheltenham, April 19, May

Corbett, G., builder, Lewisham, Kent, April 17, at half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Newbon and Evans, Ward-

robe-court, Doctors'-commons. Pidgeon, J., laceman, Birmingham, April 16, at half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Revell, R., linen-draper, Plymouth, April 26, at half-

past ten, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitors, Sole, Aldermanbury, London; at whose instance the commission was issued. (Great the first time that that assembly is approaching to a April 16, May 18, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel,

Woodhouse, J., manufacturer, Huddersfield, York-

Popple, G. Wetwang, and Popple, R., oil and colour

Griginal Correspondence.

TO MR. O'MALLEY, OF THE DUBLIN CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. "High cock-a-lorum jig, The man who has no hair

May lawfully wear a wig." MI DEAB O'MALLEY,-I offer the above as an appropriate motto for Irish agitation; and is it not as denificant as the new issue fresh from the mint—" The man who commits crime strengthens the enemies of his

country?" O'Malley, when patriotism is run to so clase a shift as the new dressing of traisms in ad captandum phraseglog, the patriots themselves must be hard run. Now, put my motto upon the bare pole, the naked

sconce, the bald head of Irish patriotism, and there is some meaning in it. It covers the nakedness, at all events; and, in truth, my friend, the motto is not a whit more indicrous than the recent unmeaning address concerning which I am about to address you.

O'Malley, I hope you have read from "firstly" to "eighteenthly" of the last patriotic exhortation to the ever-suff-ring, never-thought-of people of Ireland. I hope you have read Mr. O'Connell's accompanying epistle, and that I am writing to one who will have seen both sides of the question when he has read this letter. If ever the veil of sophistry was thrown over a mountain of iniquity; if ever a bit of court plaister mas applied to mortal wound; if ever retreat was gonded by a coward general; if ever extinguisher was put upon a light, we have all here. Here we have the old, the well-known orange anti-Catholic feeling dressed up in firming language, and bedecked in new plumage, as coy-duck to lure the people from the scent of real rievances and from the pursuit of the real malefactor. O'Malley, was there a Catholic in Ireland who was not aware that Sergeant Jackson, one of the patriots of the Orange Kildare-street School, and the Orangeman Litton, were as strongly tinged with anti-Catholic projudice as men could be? Was there one man in Ireland ignorant of the fact that, all such partisans were, when promoted to the bench, uncontrolled, save by popular opinion and the verdict of a jury of Irishmen, who, according to their faith, were as deeply (if Orangemen dyed in prejudice as the Judge himself? Is the fresh discharge of their wrath, then, a sufficient justification for making such a paltry display a subterfure for smothering the Repeal cry " for the present" is order that all attention should be directed to the more important consideration of how to dispose of Jacksin's and Litton's bubbling froth? observe, instead of being heightened by having the sanction of the leaders of their party, Mr. O Connell is obliged to eke negative conclusions on of suppositions premises. He argues thus:-"Ima Peel and Stanley, and the leaders of the helions, did not support, or appear to countenance the mesure, and, therefore, we are to presume that those ravies were cognizant of, and approved and sanctioned the proceedings." Strange logic that, and practice very different to that heretofore charged against the whole action; namely, that wherever a blow was aimed at Irehad, or at her religion, it was sure to muster all the strength of the anti-Irish party. However, we find the very same conclusion arrived at, from diametrically opposite premises. And, now, is it not mekacholy to see a nation so hoodwinked as to suppose quest of prey, is even more important than Stanley's Bill, which, a few days since, was "the most important question of "O, above all, give the people cheap food." mesure ever proposed for the consideration of Iredemand, serve to make every honest man look with contempt, and every knave with suspicion, upon the small amount of importance which Mr. O'Connell attaches to the question of Repeal? In short, he keeps it conveniently in the larder as a cold dish to run to

But now, my friend, let us see if, upon this hasty change, I can break another of fiction's waves upon my little rock. Mark my reasoning, then, O'Malley, and follow me calmly step by step. I have already proved that moral force being relied

upon for the accomplishment of Repeal, it became the paramount duty of the Repealers to strengthen their

I have shown that one of the great and just causes; Parliament, was church abuse, and her laudable anxiety to be relieved of the galling trammels and unjust impositions of a Law Church adverse to the national fith. This being a fact, which none can deny or even stiempt to dispute, it equally follows, as in the case of Repeal, that the anti-tithe and anti-church party should have been strengthened in the House of Commons. Admitting this fact, then, I presume that no man of common sense will deny that the bold, the fair, the manly, and sure way towards its accomplishment, was by the Irish Catholic people sending members of their own persuasion to represent them; thereby, at ware, giving England the most conclusive and unerring From of anti-tithe and anti-State Church feeling. This The their course, their only course, if they hoped to gain Erength, respect, and power, for their party; and how let us see in how far they have pursued that

O'Walley, now observe that, by the late address, the order of the game of thimble-rig has been completely teresed. We asked for Repeal to abolish tithes, but the pea has been taken from under the Repeal, or poliical, thimble, and placed under the anti-Catholic timble Did the ebullition of Saint Colquboun, or deducation of Jackson and Litton, take Mr. O'Connell by surprise? for one must really think so.

Let us now see in how far the English House of Comman is warranted in taking the Irish aversion to tithes and a preference for their own religion, for granted, from the only dam by which they can judge, namely, the becase of Catholic Members in the House. And bear Chesinission of Catholic Members at all; and that ien, and strengthen the Catholic party.

he ben strengthened upon this now more important revenge. Specien than Repeal itself. The Catholic party, since brest Pat Lalor; in Carlow, Blackney; in Clare, doom? O'Connell; in Wexford, Lambert; in Newry, Brady; first shot fired for American Independence? in Amilione, O'Reilley. Now, O'Mailey, there are Did not Ireland, from 1782 to 1798, laud the English and although you have got a few pale? Cubiles in the place of some, yet, are they Well, then, if Washington had subscribed to any a and every one of whom might have retained his ger-physical-force man, or a patriot? atterphe greater than that of Stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion. manadow even Repeal itself!

their abeyance may be always profitable.

about their country's very hearts, plood !

patriotism !

O'Malley, do you imagine that either Ashton Yates or Gisborne sit for nothing in their easy seats? if you do, you are a greater fool than I take you for.

Now. we come to an observation or two upon Mr. O'Connell's mode, proposed on Sunday last at the so I shall conclude it and set about considering the prisons as they at present exist, in this so called Chris-Curragh, for gaining agricultural support in aid of a Irish mode of gaining redress, with its expences; and tian land. repral of the Union. He says, "that one object which the English mode and its expences; and then we shall he always had in view was to ensure compensation for see whether Chartism, reviled Chartism, or royal loyal the outgoing tenent, for any monies expended during his humbuggism is most likely to lead to peace and tenanev."

Now, my friend, what has he done to effect this? to be. How could be effect it? And has be taken the proper means to secure it? He has done nothing; he can do nothing, except by giving every man a vote, which will be his title deed, but which he has opposed with TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE all his might and strength. Does he not know that the Duke of Devonshire and many other large landed proprietors, have long since acted upon this plan? Let me tell you the only method by which it can be ac. and to what extent, our present system of prison complished; by taking away the power of distress from the landlords; by giving the tenants leases for ever at a corn rent; and by simplifying the law of eject- us to bear constantly in mind, the cause of crime genement, which would then be a dead letter-as no Irish- rally, in order that we may discern, with certainty man, with a lease for ever, would ever owe one shilling and clearness, the defects, if any, of the present sys-

But while he thus nibbles about the edges, how does he propose to secure the poor tenant during his possession? for, mind, he is only to be compensated at the expiration of his lease. Why he proposes to repeal the Corn Laws, without giving to both tenants and labourers a vote by which they could obviate the infliction of the whole pressure upon the poorer classes; and which would, of necessity, and of a certainty, drive 200,000 farmers, large and small, and, at least, 500,000 labourers at once from the Irish fields to the English rattle boxes; and this is compensation.

But, O'Malley, in all the compensation, I never heard of the poor labourers' compensation. Alas, my friend, I fear they they are not, poor fellows, able to fork out to the new Patriotic Fund.

Now, don't you know, perfectly well, that every Irish landlord is over head and ears in debt? Don't you know that even, if willing, they would not be able to make an abatement commensurate with the reduction upon grain consequent upon a Repeal of the Corn Laws? Don't you know that if Wheat was selling for 10s. a bag instead of 25s., according to which price a bargain may have been made, that the landlords wenld have the goose, the blanket, the pot, the settle, the three-legged stool, and everything upon which they could lay their hands, and that batch after batch of tenants would be broken, and labourers starved, while the ship was righting, and while rents were finding their level, according to the newly stamped value, and

Then, again, see, O'Malley, how he has sold the English League, upon the question of the Corn Laws. He tried to get up funds and a national convention to sit in London; but he failed, and then he said, "O your party is too weak; you must give it up." And having drained and starved the artizans and operatives in the Irish towns, and finding, through the priests and the slightest attention to public matters since you held the little landlords, that the Irish people were against being sceptre—I dare not say swayed it, for that has been done by the assertion that the oft-repeated rhapsody of a transported, in quest of work, to England, by a repeal not by you, but by the Ministers in whom you which was sure to lose you a powerful advertising con-Scotch fanatic, echoed by a pair of Irish fanatics in of the Corn Laws, he throws the English overboard, and is silent, wholly silent in Ireland, upon the great

New, O'Malley, I am a sincere advocate for the repeal land;" and does not this scale of importance, each new of the Corn Laws, but conditional upon such a power incident increasing in magnitude according to its in- being vested in the hands of the people as will significance, and all out-topping Repeal in immediate preclude any possibility of a nation being either driven to revolution, into subserviency, or starvation, while pects, and ruin the true interests of a great empire. hasty necessity shall be furnishing hasty atop gaps for every fresh occurrence, instead of at once commencing at the right end-Universal Suffrage. This his new scheme may, for a season, be found a means of chousing the miserable pence out of the pockets of the miserable little farmers, and, when that fails, as epeal and abolition of tithes have failed, and when Sergeant Jackson and Mr. Litton lose their buggabooism, what are we to have next? That's a nice question, and

one for Ireland to answer. Confidence and hope may, for a season, produce calm and reconcile suffering; but, once destroy that, most efficient force by augmenting their numbers in the and public wrath bursts forth like a volcanic eruption, and sweeps away all before it. The game played in Ireland has been one wholly subversive of popular of Irish dissatisfaction, and her demand for a native liberty and right. Moral force has been preached, whilst a standing army of spy police has been established, in readiness to suppress that outburst of general indignation which is sure to follow the disappointment that now threatens Ireland.

You may take my word for it, even the Repeal wardens and pacificators, association patriots, and the Liberator, will shortly be dragged before the tribunal of enraged public opinion, and then the object of establishing the spy force will be manifest; it is the reserve of the last hope of the moral force patriots.

Now, my friend, while I am upon the subject of physical force, relieved from exciting scenes of misery, produced by its unjust application-while I have time for deep reflection, and after having well considered the subject, apart from the world's controlling power, either one way or the other-not afraid of losing pepularity by denouncing, upon the one hand, nor of incurring the censure of slaves by advocating it on the other: with such preparation to meet my subject, then, I unhesitatingly pronounce the man who denies a people's right to use physical force, as a means of redressing grievances, when the majority agree that such grievances are beyond the honourable endurance of freemen, and when they have ineffectually tried fair, continuous, and constitutional moral means for persuading their rulers to redress those grievances—the man, I say, who upon such emergency, denies a people's right to purchase freedom at the risk of life, is a coward, a tyrant, and a mere sales-master of broken hearts and subdued

Is not the English Revolution of 1683 called "glorious? and was it not preceded by all moral appliances is mind, that a complaint has been made, by the saints, before the court would yield? Mark, O'Malley, in my letters, the distinction which I shall always draw their increase must necessarily alarm them, weaken between the court and the monarch. Every monarch This would secure great and manifest advantages who has lost station, throne, or head, has been the we should then see mercy and truth meet together.

Has not the French Revolution of 1792 and 1793 been lies, have lost in Kerry, Charles O'Connell; Cork, Dr. called "glorious?" and was not all moral energy and Bidwin, John O'Connell, and Daunt; in Tipperary, persuasion exhausted upon the noblesse, before physical Rora, and Ronayne; in Kilkenny, Finn, and Sullivan; force was reserted to, or before the monarch, and many h King's County, Fitzsimon; in Queen's County, of the court more justly than the monarch, met their

Victoriana, jun.; in Waterford, Galway; in Dublin, Did-not petition after petition, remonstrance after First Drogheda, O'Dwyer; in Meath, M. remonstrance, and warning after warning, precede the

out-and-out Catholics gone in a sweep, many Constitution and her Monarch to the skies, and merely them sopped off, and replaced by Protes demand, or rather beg to be admitted, inside her

In name, while you have a and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the one end or punishment the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control masses and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control masses and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control masses and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control masses and all the moral means contrived by the Same crime as myself, as Government and the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control masses and all the moral means contrived by the Same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though nattering, more tatal than control means and the same crime as myself, as Government and the same crime as Howard for the new batch in treasury—Right London and Lord Cornwallis, would it have precured offender. In proportion as this object is kept steadily public must know that I am sumering for another man's the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the hatred of the latter. I appear to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon vicinity of the hatred of the hatr

description of Ireland's pledge of relief from an anti- the benefit of the French revolution, yet have not some of society. And, in proportion as we deviate from of the animals that have died on the passage. The of Ireland's pledge of relief from an antithe benefit of the French revolution, yet have not some
of society. And, in proportion as we deviate from
the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for
the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for
the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for
the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for
the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for
the proportion as we deviate from one coronnes, and relinquish trum and justice; I must relinquish in one of the coron Laws, next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; and the middle class would have been the form Laws, next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; and the middle class would have been the form Laws, next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; and the middle class would have been the form Laws, next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; and the middle cla the treasury pens; and this is the progression successful, their revolution would have been considered crease the mischief they propose to remove. This is they will not allow us even to stand upright, nor to the treasury pens; and this is the progression successful, their revolution would have been considered crease the mischief they propose to remove. This is Which anti-title feeling in the House of Commons as a noble and patriotic assertion of right and principle what I intend by oneness of purpose. This is Mr. O'Connell's strengthened position to meet against might and despotism, while failure has given to by uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged the evening. We have our breakfast before we go out

how, my friends, I prove to you that every honest I now write them in the calm, while I still persevere no matter what the rank or connections of the culprit may then we come to our harracks, and when we are must Repeater, and every sincere tithe abolitionist, and lover in the opinion that our moral force is sufficient to happen to be. Thus, if a man is convicted of a crime, Catholic Ireland, has been damned off, cut off, carry every just and reasonable object, if not weakened he should know with certainty the punishment that straw, with one blanket and one rug to cover us. Our thorse off, the stand herder that the measures abould never pass, but that moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentence, or any part of it, except in not, with the greatest care, last us more than two months: then we all go barefoot the remainder moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentence, or any part of it, except in months; then we all go barafoet the remainder of the time. Then there are the clothes that we wear, In nine years you have had one discussion upon the it; they undertake projects as plots to meet counter—and acting for the whole people. The maximum of which have to last us six months; they are all off our bears of the counter—and acting for the whole people. The maximum of blacks in a deal less time, and every morning, when Repeal of the Union, and for seven years you have plots, which they never would have thought of, but to punishment should be in all cases defined; frequently backs in a deal less time; and every morning, when we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of bid nothing of the total abolition of tithes, or nothing meet treason in their own camp on the threshold; every shade of it should be accurately marked; some getting into trouble, as if it is but the look, it will we still, in fact, of tithes but to fasten them with an in fact, like the orchard man who plucked his apples times the measure of the penalty might be left to the make us liable to the severest of punishment, as that

Physical patriots, such denouncers of abuse, and fatter from their country's very hearts' blood!

The physical force seldoms breaks out until the people open court. With this system of uniformity the details misery.

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The physical force seldoms breaks out until

ing and outrageous leaders?

"Cum duces faciunt talia, quid non milites facient?" When generals do such things, what may not the tyranny of turnkeys and gool governors.

O'Malley, I think this is long enough for one letter, universal liberty, and make Ireland what she ought

I am, your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOB.

QUEEN. MADAM, -In entering upon the important branch of the subject which now claims our attention, viz. whether, discipline is calculated to promote or hinder the designs | thus :for which it professes to exist, it will be necessary for tem, and be able to provide a proper and effectual

remedy for such defects. We have seen that the various classes of criminals may be divided into three strongly marked and distinct classes, and we shall discover, if we look well at them, that no attempt at reform can be reasonably expected to succeed which goes upon the principle of applying one and the same system to all classes of offenders.

This proposition might be demonstrated by a thousand injustice will, and must, in the very nature of things, continually occur. Even in felony, we can discover broad lines of demarcation which call for, not only a support would give me increased confidence in its difference in the duration, but also in the kind of punishment; and this is still more apparent in cases of misdemeanour, yet, at present, hardly any difference exists as to the punishment of crime except in the term of its duration, and, even in this case, as I shall prove before bringing these letters to a close, the duration of the penalty is made to depend not upon the moral turpitude, but frequently upon the rank or station, of the offender, and that, parliament with his vote. too, in a manner at utter variance with the dictates of sound policy, honesty, or common sense.

Not unfrequently have your Majesty's Judges condemned, for the high offence of daring to think for themselves, some of the best members of society, to the Convention's reports in your truly independent paper. a worse than felon's doom, placing upon a level with I was then a member of the Convention, Sir, and I the dregs of the community, men whose characters as which, at the end, could only be accomplished by husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, workmen, and friends were unimpeachable; and who only stood at condition of the Convention taking so many papers daily at what, under a better system, would be their country's such a price. "But," said Mr. O'Connor, "lest this bar, for opposing right to might, the claims of the should appear to savour of compromise upon Mr. whole to the claims of a faction, and the practical religion of love and good will to the covert infidelity of hireling priests and pharisaical profession.

This is a fact, which no one will dispute who has paid have placed your confidence, and who being as they nection? I doubt not; while I can inform you that vere the advisers of the late king, it was, perhaps, not to be wondered at, that you should, for a time, at least, continue in the station which you found them, but who are known by the country, however ignorant of a paper which is able to pay its way, or in a you may be of the fact, to be the most base and journal, a part of whose daily expence is the wages

of uniformity, and a vagueness of definitive end or bargains for advertisements and their price, as the conomnipotence of the law, (it is rare, indeed, when these two objects are found together,) but be which it may, nothing can be less calculated to effect either object. Now. Sir. I beg to tell your admiring correspondent, If it is principally designed to make the law that while many professed liberal journalists have made respected, then its cabinet enactments, by which as much as from £5,000 to £20,000 a year, Mr. O'Cona great, that is to say, a rich transgressor, may has been the only one who has devoted any of the proeasily effect his escape, while he who wants gold, ceeds to the people's cause; and, while you have never though he may have innocence, character, and moral given a penny, and insert comments upon his profits, worth, may be crushed to death, are especially calcu- he has given thousands. And, Sir, knowing more lated to bring it into contempt. But if the prime motive of the various statutes for the regulation of nor consists in the fact that, if he made £10,000 a prisons be the working out the reformation of the year by the Star he would spend that amount, criminal population, then matters are infinitely worse; to the farthing, upon the cause he advoand we may safely declare that for one delinquent cates, while I regret to say that over liberality who leaves his cell a wiser and a better man, a thousand upon his part, even when the Star was at its highest, are let loose upon society, improved largely in their are the difficulties of Mr. O'Connor. accomplishments most calculated to fit them for a renewed career of crime, to be terminated in a penal settlement, or ended at the drop.

ancients delighted to represent him, as a miniature understand. world. We have become so perfectly sensible to the value of individual character, so entirely absorbed in the calculation how each is to be made a producing portion of the working mass who are employed the purpose of keeping up what is no matter at what sacrifice, that we entirely lose sight of the fact that the flesh and blood machines made to become images and likenesses of him, and that it is in the departure of the human race from this end of their creation, that we must look for the founda-

We need, Madam, and by and bye we shall have, a system of prisen discipline adapted to the exigencies of the case; and possessing, amongst its multifarious details, a oneness of purpose, and a uniformity of plan. Let us see, then, in how far the moral force of Ireland victim of the court, and never of popular fury or and justice and peace embrace each other. Things would not then be as we find them now, when the law is indefinite, the executive often vindictive, and the sentence arbitrary in its character, and not uniform even

Before proceeding into more minute detail, I will shortly explain the precise sense in which I employ you, hoping, with the blessing of God, they will find the word made use of above-a oneness of purpose, and uniformity of plan. By our present system, as I distress that I am in, and all my fellow convicts, and I have already shown, it is impossible to know what do sincerely hope that you, or some kind friend will object is principally sought by the operation of the law. Judging from facts, I should say that the specific object is the infliction of punishment, from a vindictive feeling towards the offender, as a sinner against the Rose, who swore false against me, would be in my the idol, the dominion of wealth. But the one sole situation for perjury; but if I had been guilty, why purpose of all laws should be the prevention of crime, be Catholics in name, while you have a and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the one end of punishment the correction of the the same crime as myself, as Government and the number of the number as a being of high powers, and vast capabilities of im- victs have to undergo, while we are far away from our place, had not the jealousy of the autocrat got rid of Although undigested opinions allowed a tyrant, in provement, and on whose individual perfection and happy homes.

The Rother Brother the from actual fear of being pressed on to a rethe turnoil of unsettled and sectional conflicts, to mar
happiness depend the general perfection and happiness

Dear Brother,—In the first place, what little meat
we do have is what is brought from other colonies, and

and judicious system of Prison Discipline as shall secure in the morning to work, which is a drop of wheat than what his own virtue affords him. and judicious system of Prison Discipline as sum source in the morning to work, which is a drop of wheat than what his own virtue shorts min.

Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question to all the due measure of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that water a poun make us hade to the severest or punishment be inflicted other than what was pronounced in they can on Government hands, and in the greatest of Ont upon such dastardly rascals, such

Physical force seldoms breaks out until the people open court. With this system of uniformity the details misery.

Dear I

actually vote for the Coercion Bill? and this is Irish thieves, the betrayed and outraged people, or the betray- case of detection and conviction. He would be punished according to law, and not according to the despotic regulations of local magistrates, or the petty

Permit me now to invite your Majesty's attention to various authentic facts, illustrative of the state of our

> I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant, NUMA.

"THE CHARTIST LEADERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SUN." SIR,-I find by your paper of Friday last, that you

London, March 19, 1841.

have got a new Correspondent in an old admirer, who signs his name " Charles Bakewell." You head the document " The Chartist Leaders," and the first paragraph of your correspondent's letter runs

"Sir,-The truly independent character of your own writings, gives me a hope that you will find a corner for this communication. Now, Sir, that one solitary sentence damns your correspondent, because there is not one working man in England who looks upon your writings in any other

Your correspondent makes a wholesale attack upon O'Connor, O'Brien, M'Douall, Leach and Co., because they will not allow Young and Co. to humbug the people; and, amongst other things, he charges Feargus O'Connor with making a profit of £1,500 a year of his

light than as so much yarn twist (and bad twist too) for

Now. Sir, if he was a man anxious for the liberty of the press, he should rejoice that we had so good arguments, but at present I will only mention one. In a bond for the honesty of the Star; because. as to that a uniform system of prison discipline, the most gross or any other paper, now duping the people, it is all out of the question. I hoped, Sir, that the profit of the Star was nearer

£5000 a year; because, approving of its policy, good

But, Sir, for many years before Mr. O'Connor had any paper, he advocated the self-same principles and in the self-same way, and, especially, with respect to the Corn Laws; and, in truth, it is rather hard to blame Mr. O Connor for opposing any alteration of the Corn Laws in 1834, unless accompanied with a complete revision and alteration of our whole system of taxation and representation, and to blame him in 1841 for defending, in his paper, what, in 1834, he supported in

But, Sir, in touching upon the question of profits you have stepped upon most awkward ground. I recollect, in the spring of 1839, Messrs. O'Connor, Rogers. and Whittle were appointed as a deputation to wait upon you to AGREE UPON TERMS for the insertion of that you had agreed for so many columns of matter. on Young's part, I am bound to say that he contended for his uncontrolled right of comment; however," continued Mr. O'Connor, " we have a good guarantee against violent abuse, and, perhaps, a couple of hundreds more per day may work a conscientious change in the Proprietor sjudyment in favour of our principles." Now, Sir, did you ever refuse a three guinea advertisement, be-Mr. O'Connor refused such a one from the Corn Law League, who sent it with great pomp.

Now, Sir, just one word more and I have done-Whether have the people best security in the integrity wretched ministry ever permitted to blast the pros- of a prowler for stamps, who one day runs to the city to negociate loans upon a prospeclus of principle, another day runs to Downing Street with Our whole system of criminal jurisprudence is based a message that a change of politics would better upon wrong principles; and to the eye of careful ob- serve the purpose of the drooping paper, and insisting servation presents in every part of it a uniform want upon compensation for past services as a guarantee for future support FOR A CONSIDERATION; upon another, object, to which it is not easy to find a parallel. Thus dition of advocating the advertiser's principles; and, it is impossible to say whether the intention of the upon another day, offers to take poison, even Chartist system is to reform the criminal, or to maintain the poison, at so much per column? Sir, of course I only charge the Sun with the latter venial offence, but are you not aware that the others are of frequent occur-

nor, of all who have ever yet appeared upon the stage. about the whole concern than you and your admirer, I beg to state that my greatest confidence in Mr. O'Conproves that the greater the profits of the Star, the greater Now, Sir, you publish that of which you know

nothing; I write only that to which I can swear. In future. Sir, mind your own affairs, and begin by getting rid of your long primer type for leading articles, and, The reason of all this blundering is, that we only above all, and before all, as your friend, Mr. O'Concontemplate man as a machine, and not as the wiser nell, would say, write something that some one can

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, April 5th, 1841.

P.S. Sir, while thousands of prostitute hacks are making millions annually, by pandering to class prejucalled national greatness, and the meaning of dice and party interest, it is rather hard that you and which is the keeping up of class superiority, your faction should deem seventy-eight weeks of solitary confinement in a felon's prison, too slight punishment day of your shopkeepers' advertisements would far self, I would not do for him. exceed that sum, and which, against their will, the people are compelled to pay, as they truly pay for all. tion of all those crimes which desolate and mar the I trust, Sir, your admiring correspondent falls far short fair face of creation, and reduce our beautiful world into of his mark, and in future that you will mind your own business.

> LETTER FROM JOHN JONES, ONE OF THE MEN'S LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR .- You would much oblige the friends of the unfortunate young man, John Jones, convicted for the late Birmingham riots, by inserting his letter.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. KIND FRIEND AND AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,-I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to you in a good state of health; but, dear brother. I

write to inform you, and all my friends, of the great But the deeper our disgrace, the more honour there will take the trouble of letting Government know of my situation, which I am not deserving of, as you well know that I am here for a crime that I knew nothing of and if I had but justice on my side, that villain. should I not have had the same trial as Davies. who

they will not allow us even to stand upright, nor to turn our heads during the time we are at work, which is from six o'clock in the morning till half-past five in the evening. We have our breakfast before we go out our meaning. We have our breakfast before we go out our meaning till half-past five in the evening. We have our breakfast before we go out our man will seek no other reward, will need no other

They find that they have either taken the first step in not militate at all against that uniformity. Every crime they would do something for us, I more something for us, I more would be trayal, or have actually betrayed their cause; they would be thus accurately define, and there are the first step in not militate at all against that uniformity. Every crime betrayal, or have actually betrayed their cause; they would do something for us, I more would do something for us, I more

were they not denounced? nay, did not many who compelled, by thieves, to pluck the fruit before it was stole a sheep, or attended an illegal meeting, would be forsake me, will try to get some of my time off; for, in have since been recommended as patriotic Members, ripe; but who is to blame, the orchard man or the at once sensible of what he had to calculate upon, in the first place, I have got to serve two years in close confinement, and then I must serve a master four years longer, and then for the next two years I shall have half of what I earn, and then I shall gain an emancipation for four years, that is, my freedom in colony; and after the expiration of that time, I shall, with the blessing of God. greatest care, and the best of conduct, see my happy home o nce again; but, as I say, it must be with the greatest cs re, as there are but few that can

> If conduct will do at I am determined to return and as I hope my poor a ged and distressed parents are well, tell them not to me urn for me, for they know that am innocent; but God's will be done, and may he pour down his vengeance upon him who has caused my

Give my best love to my sister and brothers, and tell them from me, that I hope they will not forsake their aged parents; and, Dear Brother, I hope you will not take it as an offence in asking you to send me little money, as it would be the means of saving my life, for I believe I cannot live without some assistance Though you have been a kind friend, and I cannot expect but little from you, but if you would take the trouble of going to my shopmates, and my friends, perhans you may collect a trifle for me, and do let me beg of you to send as soon as you can.

As I have wrote a letter to my parents and have not sent it in the same way as I have yours, so Lam doubtful they will not receive it. I hope you will allow them to see this, and that both you and them will not forget a poor unhappy convict, who can see nothing but misery; as I have sent you the picture of the ship. which brought us to our destination on the 6th day of July. 1840: likewise a few verses which I composed, I hope you will let my mother have them to keep in remembrance of me. My dear friends, as my paper is full, I must bid you

adieu; good bye, and may you all meet with better luck

than me; this comes From your affectionate but Unfortunate brother, JOHN JONES. Convict of the ship Mandarin, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

> If sure to meet to-morrow, We feel an anguish in our breast; We drop a tear of sorrow. If what we feel is so severe, When we part for months or yours;

Oh, what words can paint that tear

When we part, perhaps for ever.

When forced to part from those we love

"JOHN FROST"-A CHARTIST DRAMA " I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be back'd. Hang those that talk of fear."

This drama is not so much intended to illustrate the characters of the dramatis personæ in it, nor the insurrection at Newport, on which the plot turns, as it is an attempt to illustrate Chartism itself. Nevertheless, the writer has selected the chief Chartist victim to be the hero, and, so far as one not personally known to him could know him, he has endeavoured to make a true portrait of him, likewise of Shell. The character of Albion was originally meant to be a sketch of Vincent. Melbourne, Russell, and Normanby are caricatured; but a Socialist, a teetotaller, a Corn Law repealer, a parson magistrate, a policeman, and others, are all brought in as representatives of their peculiar classes. The Mrs. Frost of the play is not, however, the real Mrs. Frost, nor intended to represent her: the character is purely fictitious, or, rather, it was partly drawn from a near relative of the author. In short, the whole piece is a composition, in the artistic meaning of the cause adverse to your principles, and the refusal of word, made up of characters, incidents, and events taken separately from the whole history of the Chartist movement, and dovetailed together. I chose the dramatic form, because I agree with my friend Elliott, that the theatre (vet what theatre will bring this piece forward) while the present censorship exists?) might be made the most powerful of state organs."

Ignorance, prejudice, and apathy are the three great foes of Chartism. The Queen, Lords, and Commons are but petty foes, when compared with these. Until the first is enlightened, the second removed, and the last awakened, those who are clear from all, or divested of all, will continue to be the victims of those who are not. The pen, the press, is more wanted, and must be more used-had in greater requisition. It must be applied in every variety of form and manner with unfair to make the funds of the National Charter novelty. If one shaft fail, we must shoot another with more "advised aim." It is not in "much speaking"— belong to that body. The following resolution was it is more in writing to benefit the cause. The vices and tyranny of the aristocracy caused the French revolution: but the writings of Rousseau more than the speeches of Mirabeau, were the occasion of it. I would not decry speaking, for some must hear, because of Mr. Collins to become a member of the Associathey can't read, and some speak better than they write! -apeech, too, has a more electrical effect in rousing sympathetic action; but the people are not yet prepared for that. It is easier to speak than to write. and we like it better; but writing is a kind of engraving on paper. "Words are but wind"-when we give them paper wings, they become birds of the air. and carry the matter farther-keep it longer.

Nor is it money we want so much as spirit; if money is the sole sinew of war, our enemies will win the battle, for they possess more of it than we do. Enthusiasm would supply the want of money, and be more than a match for it. But the people are mere backward in their ewn cause than others are for them. The leaders have been forced to fall back—they were greatly in advance. The sympathies of the people for themselves are not sufficiently roused; they don't rise for their rights-they lie supine under the feet of tyranny. They require to be incessantly appealed to-their feelings and understandings are incessantly appealed to. and what do they answer? It is not yet time When, British slaves !- when will the last point of endurance be reached? Will the time always serve for you to be slaves?-never to be free? You all do know that the Charter is just-is your due; you are fully convinced of that-instruction has done its office: what do you want further? You want sentiment. passion, action, or you would never see your benefactors taken to prison, by your tyrants, before your eyes. Engrave the Charter on your hearts, and let us endeayour to persuade the country as we would persuade an i old, fond father, to his own good and to ours.

The play is dedicated to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee," to show them that, for the only man who has ever successfully fought you though I refused to become an honorary member of with your own weapons, and in your own camp; and their committee, it was not from indifference to the are not mere lumps of organised matter, but recipient that, in addition, you of all men, or any of your fate of Frost; but from a conviction of the uselessness, forms of life, from our infinite Creator—that they were corrupt confederates, should cry out £1,500 a year made may, the despicableness of petitioning those who had of the people, oh! shocking. Sir, two columns per banished him. What I would not stoop to do for my-

Shame on the people of England, that suffered such a man as Frost to be banished for loving them, to be banished by the things that hate them; but more shame would it be for us to kneel to those mocking creatures, and bey of them to let him come back. Oh, we are fallen indeed; or could they hinder him? Frost must think us not worth saving. When Rienzi, "the last people made them call him back-nay, placed him BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS, IN VAN DIE- over their heads. But Englishmen are surely sunk somewhat lower than Italian eunuchs. They are not merely indifferent to the sufferings of themselves, their wives, and little ones; but what is suffer for seeking to remove their sufferings-they lack gratitude! well may they want generosity. All that was English in their character is gone-can they be called men?

Tyrants are kept in palaces-patriots are kept in

"Shall it, for shame, be spoken in these days, Or fill up chronicles in time to come?" be in redeeming ourselves. In the meantime-" Bleed, bleed, poor country!

Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure, For goodness dares not check thee!"

I would ask, why should being a friend of the people

could not find a publisher. The chief Chartist publisher in London shrunk from the responsibility, and taken a commodious room, No. 4, Oxford-street, then we come to our barracks, and when we are must that is the reason why the author has taken it upon where they in future purpose conducting the business himself. He has put his own name upon the title-page, of the Association. At the first meeting held in the because none other dared let his stand there. This above room, on Monday evening, during a desultory must plead his excuse for the awkward manner in conversation, the conduct of our Bradford brethren, which the work is published, both as regards his own in attributing despotic intentions to the disinterested convenience and the purchaser's. Honours and profits and suffering patriot, Feargus O'Connor, for merely he seeks not he has refused them when offered suggesting the propriety of selecting a certain numto him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he named as fit persons to form a

> JOHN WATKINS. London, No. 22. Chadwell-street.

Middleton-square.

Chartist Entelligence.

BIRMINGHAM .- CHARTIST MEETING AT FREE-

HAN'S-STREET .- The weekly meeting of the members

of the National Charter Association was held at the

Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street, on Monday evening last. The room was fitted up for the first time with seats, and well-finished restrum, chiefly through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Barratt, of Whittall-street, and added much to the gratification of the ladies, for whom comfortable seats had been provided, close to the platform. At eight o'clock, Mr. Thos. Goodacre was called to the chair. who, after briefly addressing the meeting, introduced Mr. Martin, late of Northallerton House of Correction. Mr. Martin delivered an able and soulstirring address in his usual quaint and humorous style; in the course of which he drew a vivid picture of the sufferings endured by the working classes of this country, and then proceeded to comment on the letter signed "Feargus O'Connor," published in last week's Star. He stated that he had no intention of interfering with any man's religious opinions, but from all that he had seen since he had come to Birmingham, he thought Mr. O'Connor's letter peculiarly applicable to the present state of affairs. He thought that a Christian Chartist Church was liable to all the objections made to it in that able letter; or, at least, the Chartist Church at present existing at Birmingham, for it had proved itself greater stumbling-block to the Chartist cause than any other church existing in the town. He thought that there was a greater necessity for the people to unite for the purpose of delivering themselves from political bondage, than doing that, as a Christian Chartist Church, which no other body of men could accomplish, namely, causing division and animosity, when union of principle had previously existed. But although every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he would ask them if they could point out a single instance in which the liberties of a nation were established by praying or preaching? If the Chartist Church was used as a means for extending the principles of the Chaster, and that funds were appropriated to the dissemination of the political gospel; if they exerted themselves to organise and unite the people against their oppressors, then he should be inclined to give them eredit; unfortunately, that was not the case. But, on the contrary, those professed Christian Chartists not only objected to join the National Charter Association, but set up the howl of illegality, in order to deter others from swelling the ranks of freedom. But he understood they were applying to Mr. Roebuck for his advice. He would rather go to the greatest Tory or Whig in the country, than seek the advice of Roebuck, Warburton, Molesworth, and the other sham-Radical emigration mongers. If the people of England -the toiling, suffering, and oppressed millions-intended to be free, they should set about it like men, and not begin to form another sect, to be added to the thousand and one already in existence. He was one who never had, and never would, blink his sentiments. He would prefer seeing the blood-red banner of Revolution lifted on high, rather than schold the misery to which the honest, virtuous, and industrious people of this country were sub-jected. (Tremendous cheers.) He would not willingly injure any man, or his property, but he was determined to lift up his voice against oppression. and gain freedom at any cost. (Hear, and cheers.) Let all men, then, who loved their fellow-creatures—who loved their wives and families rally round the standard of liberty, and join the National Charter Association. They had met, then, that evening not to find fault with any man's religious creed, but to unite men and women of all creeds in one common bond, in order to deliver themselves from the present murderous system. Mr. Martin continued for upwards of an hour, in a strain of the most impassioned elequence, to show up the horrors and villanies to which the labouring classes were subjected, and sat down, amidst euthusiastic applause. A resolution, passed at the Christian Chartist Church, was then read to the meeting, in which it was stated that the Church party requested the assistance of the Association for he carrying out of the resolutions agreed to at the public meeting held on the previous Monday. A long discussion took place on the subject. Mr. T. P. Green stated that the monies that might be collected in the Chartist Meeting Room would be forwarded to Leeds, in conformity with the plan laid down by the letter of Mr. O'Connor, which had been agreed to by the members of the National Charter Association. He thought it would be very Association go to the support of men who did not then unanimously agreed to :- " Resolved, that no person shall be recognised as the representative of this Association who is not a member of the same. A discussion took place with regard to the refusal tion, and it was ultimately agreed that as Mr. Collins would not agree to become a member of the National Charter Association, he could not be recognized as the representative of the members of that body residing in Birmingham, and that they would still hold the election of Mr. Martin to be valid. Mr. T. P. Green stated, that as Secretary of Frost's Committee he could state that Mr. Martin was their representative, being chosen by them; Mr. Martin was also an honorary member, whereas Mr. Collins was not. A subscription was then entered into for the purpose of assisting the fund at Leeds, and a determination expressed to forward their share, on condition that Mr. Martin should be the acknowedged delegate from the Chartists of Birmingham. The members of the Charter Association are rapidly increasing in numbers since they entered the room at Freeman-street. NEWTON HEATH .- CONDUCT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS TOWARDS THE WORKIES .- The Chartists of

his place about a fortnight ago, invited Dr. P. M. M'Douall to deliver a lecture on the " New Poor Law as contrasted with the old one," to which he consented. The committee of management finding that their room would be too small for the occasion. applied to a certain cotton master who had repeatdly declared his detestation of the New Poor Law, for the use of an empty mill for the purpose. He promised them they might have it. They (the committee) thanked him and left with an understanding that all would be right. But alas! How changeable is man. They ordered a number of placards to be printed and circulated, giving publicity to the intended lecture, and also sent a notice to the Star which was inserted. The consequence was that the excitement was great. All went on very well for ten days; just two days before the day on which the lecture was to have been delivered, the cotton master sent for the committee to inform them they could not have the large room which he had promised. They told him that they had been at considerable expense in announcing the lecture. No matter, he had had with him some very intelligent men who had assured him that the meeting was illegal, and therefore he could not allow it to proceed. This completely frustrated the arrangements of the working men, for then it was too late, either of the tribunes," was banished by the aristocracy, the to procure another room, or announce to the public their disappointment. Sunday came, and people came thither from Droylsden, Openshaw, Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, Oldham, and Manchester, to the number of more than a thousand. They repaired to the mill, but it was closed, after which more, they are indifferent to the sufferings of those that they adjourned to the poor man's church, which would not hold more than an eighth part of the people assembled. Mr. Mahon, an Irish Chartist of the right sort, was called upon to address them, which he did in a very sensible and eloquent style, and the people were remarkably peaceable and attentive, until a banditti of police came up and bellowed out the most insulting language, and ordered the people to disperse. They seized one by the collar, and displayed other tokens of wishing to breed a row; and had the people been the same way disposed, these blue bottles would have got a nice little ducking in the canal. Mr. Mahon said, he did not wish to act illegally, and would, therefore, conclude. They gave out a hymn, and sung, and then dissolved. The police, finding the man whom they had collared, lead to suffering and sacrifice? Why should being offered no resistance, but on the contrary, told them their enemy lead to honours and emoluments? Let the he would go with them, let him go. The compeople answer. As for myself, I have had to fight mittee are perfectly aware how the trick has been both friends and foes, and I have ever found the jear managed. The middle class have been with the willingly so. Yet am I not a disinterested Chartist-I cotton master, his son, and the middle class, never avow myself a most self-interested one; for the cause is my own, as well as my country's; seeing that I must relinquish truth and justice; I must relinquish honour and honesty, my nature itself, before I can thrive for a meeting for a one-sided view of the Corn Laws,

duly elected a candidate for delegate to the above

NEW ASSOCIATION ROOM.—The Chartists have convention, was freely animadverted on and justly censured, particularly as he had left it entirely optional with the country to choose whatever others might be deemed more proper. It was subsequently resolved to appoint an agent from amongst the members for the sale of the Northern Star, Chartist cause may have their orders attended to.

NOMINATIONS

TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The following nominations of persons for the General Council of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, have reached us.

LIVERPOOL Joseph Wagstaff, watchmaker, 12, London Road. Bernard M'Cartney, horse-shoer, 16, James-street. John Cowen, tailor, 18, Skelhorne street. James Lawrie, joiner, 22, Rupert-street.
Patrick McConnal, tailor, Brocklebank Court, Clay-

ton-street James Arkwright, tailor, 2, Turner's Court, Skelhorne-street, Sub-Treasurer. David Farquharson, tailor, 10, Mansfield-street. Sub-Secretary. HALIPAK.

Simeon Speak, woolcomber, Haley Hill. Jeseph Crossland, weaver, Old Lane. Jacob Somersgill, weaver, Hlingworth Moor. James Pickersgill, weaver, Jammy Green. William Wade, weaver, Illingworth. Joshus Barns, tailor, Halifax, sub-Treasurer. John Crossland, weaver, New Pellon, sub-Secretary,

SOWERBY. James Mitchell, twister, Sowerby. John Hellowell, tailor, Soyland. Joseph Hallas, warper, Soyland. Israel Wylde, woolcomber, Sowerby. James Bentley, woolcomber, Sowerby. William Crossley, weaver, Sowerby, sub-Secretary. Sidney Satcliffe, twister, Sowerby, sub-Treasurer.

MAKSFIELD. Samuel Hollowell, beesom-maker, Back-lane West. Thomas Scott, plasterer, Bull's Head Lane. John Hamilton, frame-work knitter, Meeting House

John Smith, needle-maker, Barton Court. George Morrell, stone-mason, Quarry Lane. Thomas Dutton, frame-work knitter, Ratcliffe Gate mb-Secretary. John Adams, labourer, Bull's Head Iane, sub-Trea-

mier. BIRMINGHAM. The following persons were nominated by the unani-

mous vote of the meeting:-George White, John Williamson, John Barratt, George Neal, Charles Ashton, Thomas Lynell, Herbert, John Bough, and T. P. Green. The following were afterwards nominated :-

George White, sub-Secretary, - Herbert, assistant-Secretary, Charles Appleton, sub-Treasurer. CHESTERFIELD. Walsingham Martin, shoemaker, Markef-square,

John Ellis, ... ditto John M'Donald, ditto Allen Beresford, twist hand, Hill-side. George Moore, moulder, Bedlam, Salter-gate. Ed. Pendleton, hatter, Maynard's-row. John Rycroft, twine spinner, Devonshire-street. William Martin, hatter, Beaver-place, Brampton, Sab-Secretary. John Williams, do Brick-house, do, Sub-

Treasurer. HANLEY.

G. R. Mart, chins painter, Boothen Ville, Stoke-on-Trent. John Clay, enamel fire-man, Market street, Jeseph Colclough, potter, Longton-road, Lane-end Charles Hackney, china potter, Marsh-street, Shelton Henry Sharp, china painter, Well-street, Hanley. Joseph Heath, china potter, Slack-lane, Hanley, Teasurer. Moses Simpson, cordwainer, Pall-mall, Shelton,

mb-becretary. UPPER-HANLEY. Wm. Preece, Ditto. Edward Roberts, Ditto. Thomas Mayer, Chell-street. Samuel Nixon, Ditto. Joseph Barratt, Upper-Hanley. Wm Pepper, Smallthorn, sub-Treasurer. John Richards, Ditto, sub-Secretary.

BARNSLEY. David Leech, linen-weaver, Bare-bones. Wm. Bygate, do Duke-street. Charles Curry, Greaves-row. Luke Hobson, John Armitage, do Croft Ends. John Irvin, shoemaker, Dudworth. Robert Youel, do Wilson Piece, sub-secretary. Wm. Norton, do WHI. Vallance, Dawson Wall, sub-treasurer.

HATHERN. John Long, framework-knitter, Hathern. James Baker, nailor, Hathern, sub-Treasurer. Wm. Sutton, framework-knitter, sub-Secretary. CONGLETON.

John Sheen, William Benton, Michael Burn, James Gosling, James Wood, Robert Junes, and William Swain : all silk workers. Thomas Dixon, sub-Treasurer. Charles Naseby, sub-Secretary.

SUTTON-IN-ASHPIELD. Gilbert Mee, framework-knitter, Forest-side. Thomas Revel, ditto, ditto. Christopher Brandrith, ditto, Smedley's buildings. James Simmons, ditto, Duke-street, sub-Secretary. Joseph Coleman, ditto, Pingle, sub-Treasurer. YORK.

Charles Stuart, plasterer, 13, Grape-lane. Robert Gill, joiner, 1, Bilton-street. Edward Burley, paper-stainer, 19, Bilton-street. John Boocock, paper-stainer, Friargate. Robert Demain, cabinet-maker, Friargate. David Halton, joiner, North-street. Wilson Inglis, printer, East-riding-parade. William Cordeux, turner, Micklegate, sub-Secretary. William Croft, joiner, Walmgate, sub-Treasurer.

STROUDWATER. Samuel Paul, cordwainer, Stroud Hill. Thomas Lucas, tailor, Ebby, sub-Treasurer. Henry Pritchard, tailor, Fisher's-court, sub-Secretary.

OUSEBURN. James Bell, pitman. John Bowman, ditto. Henry Harrison, flax-dresser. Henry Fenwick, pitman. Martin Jude, pitman. Issac Bruce, flax-dresser, sub-Treasurer. John Hall, ditto, sub-Secretary. SUNDERLAND.

James Williams, stationer, Bridge-street. John Deegan, Chartist missionary, Ditto. Geo. Binns, draper, High-street. James Morratt, gardener, Infirmary. Thomas Wilson, painter, Woodbine-street. Robert Fenwick, joiner, Sussex-street. John Small, chairmaker, East Cross street. J. G. Kirker, millwright, Millfield Cottages. Geo. Walker, basket-maker. Thomas Robson, painter, Low Quay, Treasurer. John Hemsley, Bridge-street, Secretary.

Persons nominated for the General Council:-Thomas Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings. Charles Ciarke, smith, Bank Cottage, Widcombe. John Hopkins, carpenter, 3, Westall-place. John England, tailor, Cottage, Philip-street. Geo. Bartlett, shoemaker, Putney-road. Hugh Bartlett, ditto, Robert Kemp Philp, printer, 1, Chandos Buildings. Richard Twite, shoemaker, 9, Philip-street, sub-

Treasurer. Charles Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings, assistant-Secretary.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Nathaniel Frankland, quarryman, Bell-street, Arthur's Hill. Matthew Robson, tailor, Wall Knoll. Matthew Moffatt, joiner, 67, Blandford-street, George Hogg, labourer, 4, Monk-street.

John Wishart, fitter, Chambers' Court, Newgate-James Fainlough, striker, Rocket Court, Newgate J. K. C. Carruthers, bookseller, 2, Shakspeare-street.

John Paterson, mason, Temple-street. James Fraser, boot and shoemaker, Macford's Entry, Morthumberland-street. James Rutherford, do., Dowey's Corner, Castle Garth. Robert Harrison, Buckingham-street. George Thomson, head of the Side. JamesQuin, Westgate-street.

Themas Taylor, Polstern Chapel Yard. .. John Starkey, Queen-street. James Sinclair, foundryman, 3, Pewelgate, Gateshead, sub-Secretary. Timothy Monaghan, tailor, Clayton's Court, Pilgrimstreet, sub-Treasurez.

MILNROW. Samuel Shore, weaver, Stone-pit Field. William Shore, do. Thomas Miligan, do. da. James Belfield, do. Henry Clough, do.

John Butterworth, spinner, Ginnel, sub-Treasurer. James Milnes, weaver, Harbour, sub-Secretary. WARRINGTON. John Witton, basket maker, Bridge-street Buildings

James Barten, fustian cutter, Crossley-street James Yates, weaver, School-lane. James Horyton, watch class cutter, Town-hill. James Lee, tailor, Somerset street. George Lee, shoemaker, Vames-street.
John Webster, 1887, 1987, Hope-street.
John Webster, shoemaker, 35, Lower Bank-street, Edward Lawless, plumber, 33, Lower Bank-street,

Becretary,

GATESHEAD. John Murray, labourer, Southshore. Peter Murray, ditto, ditte. George Martin, hatter, Barn Close. William Gittender, smith, Bottle Bank. William Henderson, tinman, Easter-street. William Henderson, ditto, High-street. Charles Cross, labourer, ditto. Edward Scurfield, saddler, Church-walk. John Summer, batter, High-street.

BUGSAGE, (GLOUCESTERSHIRE) Richard Workman, boot and shoemaker, Browshill Samuel Watkins, grocer, Bugsage, sub-Treasurer. William Freeman, boot and shoemaker, Chalfordhill, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM .- (DEMOCRATIC CHAPEL) Wm. Bilble, joiner, Mansfield. Robt. Sand, lace-maker, Castle Terrace. Beni. Siddons, shoemaker, Cumberland-street. Wm. Russell, schoolmaster, Millstone-lane. Wm. Stanford, framework knitter, Tyne street. Independent hill Wm. Dudley, do Inde Wm. Treese, pipe-maker, Corn-street. Jas Sweet, hair-dresser, Goose-gate, sub-treasurer. Thos. Stanford, framework knitter, Bromley-street, sub-secretary. NOTTINGHAM, (KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.)

William Parker, Parker-gate. John Peters, Tyler-street. Jonathan Barber, Brougham-street. William Hawley, Pierrepont street. John Herhert, East-street, Samuel Maltby, Tyler-street. John Barnett, East-street. John Gibson, King-street, sub-Treasurer. Timothy Thatcher, Skeridan-street, sub-Secretary.

LOUGHBOROUGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. George Smith and Samuel Fisher, Mountsorrel. John Brown, Abraham Harding, John North, and - Walden, Loughborough. John Pratt, Loughborough, sub-Treasurer. John Skevington, Loughborough, sub-Secretary.

LEICESTER. T. R. Smart. Joseph Mansfield. William Burden. John Markham. - Culley. - Bowan. - Wray.

John Seal, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Cooper, sub-Secretary. DERBY. John Skevington, fitter.

Nathaniel Neal, shoe-maker. John Johnson, fancy weaver. Thomas Smith, forger. Thomas Briggs, millwright. James Farnsworth, fancy silk hosier, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Turner, silk glever, sub-Secretary. WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

Henry R. Lacy, Old-town. Daniel Cox, Old-town. William Foules, Pounds'-ground. Rowland Lacy, Combe-road, sub-Treasurer. Issac Skelton, Back-lane, sub Secretary. TROWBRIDGE.

Edward Vaine. James Watts. Joseph Biggen. James Halberd. William Harford. Isaac Lester. James Haswell, President. John Moore, sub-Treasurer. Henry Adams, sub-Secretary. PLYMOUTH.

Thomas Beer, Dyer-street, Russell-street, Plymouth. John Behie, confectioner, Love-street, ditto. William Worth, cabinet-maker, Treville-street, ditto. Richard Blight, shoemaker, Garden-street, ditto. John Smith, News-agent, Tavistock-street, ditto. John Horswill, brass-finisher, White Cross-street,

Samuel Thomas, printer, Adelaide-street, Stonehouse William Lockwood, tailor, Barrack-street, ditto. William Gin, patten-maker, Mount-street, Deven-Andrew Cummings, smith, Stafford-hill, ditto.

MONMOUTH. James Powell, plasterer, North-parade. William Williams, boot and shoe maker, Why Bridge-Thomas Tylor, brightsmith, Monmouth-street. John Thomas, boot and shoe maker. Monmouth-

John Yeasley, labourer, Why Bridge-street. William Price, boot and shoe maker, Dry Bridge John Buttery, watch and clock maker, Agent Court square, sub-Treasurer. Henry Harding, boot and shoe maker, Monmouthstreet, sub-Secretary.

WORCESTER. - Mowbray, tailor King-street.

- Young, cordwainer, Park-place. - Hinton, do., Sidbury. - Powell, glover, Hilton-street. - Clark, tailor, St. John's. J. Williams, glever, Canal Side, Blockhouse, sub-

Treasurer. J. W. Blackwell, cordwainer, Trinity, sub-Secretary. PRESTON. Robert Walton, mechanic, 14, Park-street. Robert Ball, coal merchant, 2, Willow-street. John Wright, weaver, Scapery-street.

James M. Cune, weaver, Lawson-street. William Nichols, labourer, 4, Back Queen-street. Edward Swindlehurst, weaver, 25, High-street. James Duckworth, weaver, 13, North-street. William Liddle, cordwainer, 10, Russell-street sub-Treasurer. George Hatton, do., 26, Lawson-street, sub-Se-

cretary. OLDHAM. Robert Beaument, banding-manufacturer, Water-Richard Haslem, reedmaker, Horsehedge. Samuel Broadbent, joiner, Waterhead-mill. Richard Greenhalgh, dresser, Stampstone. Lewis Harrop, spinner, Lees. Henry Rushton, twister, Lower-moor. James Greaves, carder, Austerlands. Thomas Lawless, basket-maker, Lees-street. John Ingham, weaver, Shoredge. Henry Chappell, ditto, Mumps. Thomas Brierly, hatter, Charlotte-street. Samuel Yardly, cordwainer, Boardman-street.

Manchester-street, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Stone, framework-knitter. George Marshall, shoemaker. Thomas Sutton, dairyman, sub-Treasurer. John Wilkinson, news-agent, Market Place, sub-Secretary.

CARLISLE.

William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower-moor, sub-

Leonard Haslop, hatter, Temperance Coffee-house,

John Armstrong, weaver, Rickergate. Jonathan Braithwaite, do., Botchergate. William Farish, do., Newtown. John Henderson, do., Boggs. John Routledge, tailor, Queen-street. William Buchanan, block-printer, Botchergate. James Arthur, stationer, Rickergate. William Atkinson, warper, May-street, Botchergate, nb-Treasurer. Joseph Richardson, shoemaker, Water-street, and

BROMSGROVE. Henry Prossed, shoemaker, Worcester-street. William Wild, do., Strand. Thomas Pipperd, button-maker, Worcester-street. John Pinfield, do., Holy Lane. George Hughes, shoemaker, Worcester-street. James Heywood, weaver, Sidemore. Joseph Cooper, button-maker, Chartist Lane. Richard Pinfield, nailer, Worcester-street. R. Sanders, shoemaker.

James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore. MANCHESTER, HULME. William Yarwood, shoemaker, 16, Hope-street. Robert Holmes, labourer, 16, Billington-street. David Jardine, joiner, Bond-street.

MANCHESTER (TIB-STREET). James Wheeler. Henry Nuttall. George Swainson. George Mitchell George Lee. John Pullen. Issac Humphreys. Samuel Chamberlain, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Lowe, sub-Secretary. WEST MANCHESTER (HARDMAN STREET).

Edward Drummond, shoemaker, 14, Back Quay-John Fletcher, do., Austen-court, Cumberland-street. Alexander Lewis, tailor, 12, Hatton-court, Chapelstreet, Salford. John Dawson, do., 5, Toad-lane. John Joynson, shoemaker, 80, Hardman-street, sub-Secretary. Andrew Melville, tailor, 5, Daniel-street, Hulme,

ib-Secretary. EAST MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET). James Pinkerton, tailor, 1, Baines'-place. William Chantler, fustian-outter, 7, Foster-street. William Gregson, labourer, 2, Rushton-buildings. James Cartledge, schoolmaster, Lomas-street. George Cookson, warehouseman, Holbrook-street. John Cartledge chairmaker, Robert-street.
James Popplewell, 74, Long-street, sub-Secretary. William Atkinson, Carrier, s, Rus iton's buildings, sub-Treasurer

John Millington, shoemaker, Hope-street, Oldfield-Thomas Richards, mechanic, Mount-pleasant street. Charles Broome, do., Legendre-street. Robert Gilbody, do., Wheathill-street.

Peter Merris, packer. — Thornley, packer.
William Holt, dyer, Hope-street. William Bell, fustian cutter, Brown-street. - Ranken, engraver, Mount-pleasant row. John Campbell, news-agent, 18. Adderly-street. J. F. Craig, sub-Secretary. Robert Hume, baker, Ryland-street, Broughton-road, sub-Treasurer.

STOCKPORT. George Bradburn, Dukenfield-place. Joseph Hibbert, Toll-bar-street. Elisha Hopwood, Lord-street. Charles Bowman, Daw-bank. Thomas Clarke, Temperance-yard, Hill-gate, sub

Robert Henshaw, New Bridge-lane, sub-Treasurer.

BURNLEY, (LANCASHIRE.) William Sagar, Howe-street, No. 2. Henry Clegg, Back Curzon-street. James Cunliffe, Shaw's-buildings. John Smith, Newtown. James Cross, Brown-street. Richard Greenhalgh, Bridge-end. James Helm, Bank-street. Christopher Webster, Rodney-street, sub-Secretary. Edward Pate, Bethesda-street, sub-Treasurer. LONDON (BERMONDSEY.)

John Maynaird, Rotherhithe-street. John Rose, currier, 13, Mellick's Place. Robert Wild, 5, Ann's Place, Grange Walk. LONDON EAST.

George Cooper, shoemaker, 2, Rosemary-court, Fresham-street. Frederick Lefevre, weaver, 37, Dunning's-alley, Bishopegate, sub-Secretary. Edward Pickersgill, ditto, 2, Lower Pelham-street, sub-Treasurer.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER), SECOND NOMINATION. Alexander Wilson, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth. William Whaley, carpenter, 23, Gloucester Terrace, Vauxball Road. John Worthington, mason, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth,

mb-Treasures. George Taylor, 1, Hope Place, York-street, Westminater, aub-Secretary. WESTMINSTER.

John Crow, tailor, 18, Wilcomb-street, Haymarket. William Bredall, bootmaker, 10, Little Windmill-Alexander Drummond, do. 10, Little Windmill-John Dodds, do., 5, Cross-street.

George Henderson, do., 8, Hunt's Court, Cross-street, Leicester-square. Timothy O'Neil, carpenter, 25, Little East-street. David M'Blend, bootmaker, 2, Brewer-street, sub-Wm. Young Lowter, tailor, 10, Little Windmill-

ST. PANCRAS (MIDDLESEX.)

Thomas Wall, 68, Upper Seymour-street, Somers

street, sub-Secretary.

Town. James Ferbe, 32, Charles-street, Hampstead-road. Thomas Smith, 16, Little Clarendon-street, Somers John Field, York Place, Ossulston-street. John Jonson, 16, Northam Buildings, Somers Town. John Hodge, Brill-row. Ephraim Knee, West-street, Somers Town. Thomas Lowrie, Wilstead street.

Robert Sudbury, New-road, sub-Treasurer. H. B. Marley, 31, Charles-street, Hampstead-road, sub-Secretary. KENSINGTON AND HAMMERSMITH. James Samuel Heath, carpenter, 5, Phoenix Place, Knightsbridge.

Samuel Ford, shoemaker, 1, Fulham Bridge-row, Chelses. George Sturge, do. 1, do. de. do. Henry Lacey, do. 7, Pentegon-place, Wm. Walter, gardener, 9, North Row, Earl's Court, Kensington. Wm. Dalebar, smith, 8, Wellington Buildings, Manor-street, Chelsea. Wm. Whitehorn, tailor, 1, Newland-street, Ken-

sington. Samuel Gifford, leather-cutter, 1. King-street, Kenington, sub-Treasurer. Thomas M. Wheeler, schoolmaster, 1, King-street, Kensington, sub-Secretary.

George E. Brown, carpenter, 6, Iron Wharf Road. Giles Lovett, carpenter, 18, Shouldren-street, Bryanston-square, Paddington. Robert Willis, carpenter, 49, Molyneux-street, Edgeware-road.

Grove, Edgeware-road. William Tipper, brazier, 90, ditto Henry Howard, gardener, 25, Ardington-street, ditto John Murray, tailor, 18, Fitzroy-place, New-road. Charles Rennie, Cabinet-maker, 11, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Taylor, shoemaker, 36, Molyneux-street,

Edgeware-road, sub-Secretary. Benjamin Rogers, cooper, 6, Gilbert-street. John Jago, jeiner, 6, Agnes-street. Henry Tyas, tiltmaker, 2, Trinity-street, Bow. John Williams, hatter, 77, Vauxhall-street. Thomas Davis, shee-maker, 12. Brindes-court. Anthony Beck, mason, 38, Harlington-street, sub-Treasurer. Charles Reene, painter, 38, White-horse-street, sub-

Secretary. John Baldwin, harness-maker, 16, Church-street, William Norman, Turner, 29, Little Coram-street, St. Pancras. William Hoppy, tobacconist, 14, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inu-fields. Gilbert M'Frederick, boet-maker, 14, Prince-street,

Turnstile, Holborn. Robert Durrant, turner, 66, John-street, Tottenhamcourt-road. Robert Box, plumber, 32, Red Lion-street, Hol-Joseph Turner, green-grocer, 42, Store-street, Bloomsbury. Joseph Moore, turner, 2, Bloomsbury-court, Holborn, sub-Secretary.

Henry Gibbs, painter, 3, Tottenham-court-road, sub-Treasurer. TOWER HAMLETS. William Henry Watkins, sheemaker, 17, Collingwood-street.

William Lawrence, upholsterer, 11, Upper York-Wm. Wise, weaver, 28, West-street, Twig Foley. Peter Sadler, shoemaker, 12, Dock-street. Benjamin Newley, weaver, 12, White-street. James Tinnet, weaver, 9, Park-street. James Hart, weaver, Richard Ogden, bricklayer, 68, Lambeth-street,

sub-Treasurer. Edmund Thirkell, shoemaker, 2, Mary's-row, Essex-street, sub-Secretary. Thomas Mills, boot-closer, 5, New Inn, Broad-way. John Granshaw, weaver, 4, Manchester-street. Daniel Cardon, 5, Norton's Gardens, Gibraltar Walk.

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL. John Simpson, carpenter, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-William Halladay, shoemaker, 3, Pilgrim-place. George Trimming, sheemaker, 24, Amelia-place. Wm. Rhodes, dairyman, Southampton-street, sub-Tressurer.

George Hinton, shoemaker, 3, Yeoman's-row, Parkplace, sub-Secretary. William Hales, shoemaker, 13, Clandon-street, William Henry Turner, shoemaker, South-street, BRISTOL. William Morgan, tinman, Meadow-street.

Jeremiah Collins, cordwainer, Meadow-street. Isaac Battle, tailor, Jones Court, Frogmore-street. James Greenslade, tailor, Frogmore-street. William Chivers, plumber, Barnard's Place, New Joseph Reed, cordwainer, Castle Green, Thomas Paiseley, cordwainer, Cannon-street.

Felix William Simeon, letter-press printer, Templestreet. sub-Secretary. Charles Clarke, potter, Bridge-street, sub-Treasurer. WEST BRISTOL

Joseph Richards, smith, 4, Bandon-street. Alexander Towler, cabinet-maker, 18, Upper Maudlin Edward Bash, tailor, Trinity-row. BRIGHTON.

Robert Colling, schoolmaster, Windsor-cottage, Church-street. John Allen, carpenter, Upper Gardiner-street. John Page, watchmaker, 14 Camelford-street Frederick Page, cordwainer, 3, Kew-street. George Giles, carpenter, 86, Montpelier-place. William Woodward, news-agent, 41, Union-place. John Sandy, labourer, 64, Upper North-street. Robert Landsell, hairdresser, 18, Mariborough-place Rueben Allcom, carpenter, 27, Trafalgar-street. Nathaniel Morling, house-agent, Albion-street. William Flowers, shipwright, 15, Upper St. James

WESTBURY (WILTS.) Benjamin Deacon, patten-maker. Robert Vincent, weaver. John Champion, do. Wm. Tucker, news-agent, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Price, brush-maker, sub-Secretary. John Millar, newsvender, Worcester-street. John Driver, engineer, Stafford-street. John Dunn, hinge maker, do. Thomas Broughall, stonemason, do. John Maxfield, tailor, Herry-street. William Hawke, do., Charles-street. William Freeman, forgeman, Back-lane. William Mogg, baker, Snow-hill, sub-Treasurer. John S. Farmer, clerk, Petit-street, sub-Secretary.

Jonah Schofield, sub Secretary. NORWICH. John Shenton, weaver, Chesterfield-row. William Dewing, ditto, Mill-street, Calton. Robert Nelson, ditto, Water Row. Richard Batson, cordwainer, Stump-cross. John Cushing, weaver, Silver-street. John Nichols, bricklayer, St. Martin's at Oak. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalene-st., sub-Treasurer. Samuel Geat, weaver, St. Augustine's, sub-Secretary.

DALSTON.

DROYLSDEN.

William Ferguson. William Barnes. James Heartness. Edward Franklin. John Reid. George Tarish. Thomas Adams, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Burns, sub-Secretary.

Issac Dawson.

Wm. Harbut.

Joseph Booth.

John Smith.

Thomas Simmister.

Abraham Bairstow.

John Bayley, sub-Treasurer.

Robert Aspinall.

Abednigo Stephens, painter, Vicarage-street. Robert Adams, glover, Park-street. John Edmunds, do., Park-street. Emanuel Hooper, do., Bond-street. Robert Tucker, smith, South-street. John Bainbridge, upholsterer, Market-place. Wm. Hewlett, glover, Kingston, sub-Tressurer. BELPER (DERBYSHIRE)

James Vickers, bookseller, Bridge-street. Thomas Meakin, frame work knitter, Brookside. John Mablin, do. do., Bridge-street. George Smith, do. do., Brookside. George Haslem, bleacher, Swinney Lane. Wm. Brown, brickmaker, Cow Hill. George Smith, frame work knitter, Brookside, sub-

Cross, in Commercial-street, was elected stationer for the same period. The meeting was principally memorable from the circumstance of it being the now fairly in the ascendant in the Leeds Town Council.

Chartist Entelligence.

HULME AND CHORLTON,-A lecture on capital and labour was delivered in the Chartist's reem, 266, Clarendon-street, over the Co-operative The Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid his Store, on Sunday evening last, by Edward Curran.
The lecturer acquitted himself well, and gave great satisfaction. The chairman announced that there satisfaction. The chairman announced that there satisfaction and given in exchange Exchequer Bills—that is, his filmsy and fluctuating foromises to pay," to the evening, at half-past six; also the members meet every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock ..

HALIFAX.-New Pellon.-On Thursday evening week, a public meeting was held at the above place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the prisoners' liberation, &c. petition. Mr. Fletcher, one of the industrious millions, was called to the chair. After the petition had been read to the meeting, it was adopted, and a number of signatures at-tached thereto. Subscriptions in aid of the Conven-mitted, the Government may use the power of intion to sit in London were commenced.

HULL.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.-A crowded meeting of this association was held in the in favour of this country, and gold is flowing into Freemasons' lodge, on Monday evening last, when a sermon was preached by Mr. Worsdell, on the death of Clayton, after which the sum of 10s. was collected for his widow. After the sermon was preached, Mr. Henry Vincent, Mr. Moir, Dr. M'Douall. Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. John Arran, of Bradford; Mr. Wilkinson, of Halifax; Mr. Gill, of Sheffield; Mr. Dungar of Edinburgh: Mr. Margan Williams, of Wales: can, of Edinburgh; Mr. Morgan Williams, of Wales; George Oldus, painter, 90, Devonshire-street, Lisson and Mr. Greaves, of Oldham, were nominated mem are the closing prices to-day of some of the British bers of Mr. O'Connor's Convention. The National Petitions are getting numerously signed.

MANCHESTER .- At the Brown-street Chartist Rooms, Mr. James Cartledge addressed the Chartists, on Sunday evening last, on the duty of the men stopping at home on Tuesday evenings, in order to give their wives and sweethearts the privilege of attending the female meeting on that evening. The men might talk about freedom of opinion and liberty, but he was of opinion, that without the assistance of womanlovely woman—there would be no redemption, therefore, he hoped that all the men would send their wives to join the female Chartists of this place. Mr. Campstreet.

FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. nizances signed. They had made all preparations sudden gust snapped all the props, and in an instant farmers. A general dulness prevails over the whole for coming out at half-past ten o'clock, but, how- levelled the whole fabric with the ground. ever, they were compelled to open their boxes to be searched, and those which had been nailed up, had to be un-nailed again. After which, they were run-ning up and down the town in search of a magistrate, in company with the Governor's clerk, but not one could they find, until they accidentally met Mr. Walker in the street; this detained them till a quarter-past four o'clock, before they could leave Chester, consequently it was nine o'clock before they arrived in Manchester, which completely frustrated the arrangements of their friends, who had promised to meet them at the Station at four o'clock. They conclude this step was taken by the authorities to disappoint their families in meeting them-all letters having gone through the Governor's hands; and, of course, he would be aware how to manage it. Public Meeting.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting, which had been called by placard, was held in the Chartists Room, Tib-street. Mr.

Holmes was called to the chair. Mr. C. Doyle rose to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. C. Connor, and carried unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, the manifold and oppressive grievances under which the working classes of this country now labour, imperatively demand redress, and that, therefore, this meeting agrees to petition the Commons' House of Parliament to adopt the People's Charter; and also to take immediate steps for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for the release of all political prisoners in the united kingdom."-Mr. James Cartledge then read the petition, which appeared in the Star, and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Littler, and, when put, was carried without a dissentient. Mr. William Shearer rose, and moved the next resolution, seconded by Mr. John Campbell, and carried as the above That the petition now adopted, be entrusted to the us being utterly irreconcileable to the feelings of the Political Prisoners' Convention, and that this meet- country. ing pledges itself to support the same." Mr. John Livesey, who had just arrived from Chester, entored clause, and this was done accordingly. the room and was received with the must enthusiastic and vociferous cheering. He rose to respond and which was to render wives liable in certain cases, would content himself with informing that such as the husband being in custody, or transported, meeting and the country at large, that or a lunatic, to maintain their children, notwithstandinstead of the persecution, prosecution, and incarceration deterring him from advocating the Charter. It had made him more determined to procoed. (Cheers.) He would not say more at that time, because it was late, but hoped he should have thanks was given to the chairman at the close of the meeting.

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Britannia, mail-steamer, arrived on Wednes-day at Liverpool, from Halifax, after a speedy but Commissioners to decide upon the trades to which rough passage of thirteen days from the latter port; poor children should be apprenticed.

bringing accounts from New York to the 15th, and Boston to the 16th ult., inclusive.

The intelligence thus received, which has been so anxiously looked for, is not of importance. The obtained leave to sit again on Friday, after which affair of M'Leod was still in statu quo, and himself the House adjourned. in prison at Lockport, awaiting his trial, to which, however, it was not thought he would be brought. Rumours prevailed, that our minister, Mr. Fox, had demanded the release of M'Leod, or his own passport, but the statement is not founded upon authority. The boundary question remained also untouched sea, as she positively sailed on the 11th last., with a since our last advices.

(From the New York American, March 15.) We have now increased confidence in the belief We have now increased connuence in the bottom places had been returned that no serious difficulties will interrupt our relations who belong to the Government had been returned with Great Britain. Meanwhile, however, all we believe, in all cases. The war of races, however, possible precautions to prevent the occurrence of any seems, in the endeavour of each to strongthen or untoward events on the frontier are taking by the

Administration.

Major-General Scott, not less distinguished as a pacificator, than, at need, as a dashing soldier. arrived here last night from Washington, on his way to the Niagara frontier, to take all proper measures to repress or repel any partisan outbreaks that might arise in the course and by reason of M'Leod's trial at Lockport.

That trial is noticed, we believe, for this day week, not this day, as has heretofore been stated: and we hear it rumoured from Washington, and we believe truly, that the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take such steps as the case may warrant.

> PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 1, Quarter to Seven.

ALL Fool's DAY .- This morning, at Bow-street,

two well-dressed young men, disciples of the Waterfords and Waldegraves, who gave the names of Wm. Townsend and Charles Smith, were charged with having made fools of themselves, ere the anniversary of their "day of privilege" had well set in, and in that capacity created a disturbance in Covent-garden market, and assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty. It appeared that the defendants, with some other persons. stationed themselves in the conservatory, and amused themselves with throwing orange peels at people passing to and from the market, and otherwise conducting themselves in a very improper manner. On the officer desiring them to desist or leave the place, they refused, saying they would act as they pleased, at the same time making use of very abusive and insulting language, from which they proceeded to more substantial violence, and it was with considerable difficulty that they were secured. It turned out that the defendant Townsend is a solicitor, and Smith his articled clerk; and they were fined £5, or fourteen days' "limbo." They were then locked up; but, just before the arrival of the van to take them to their destination, they "raised the properties of the wind," and mizzled. SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was

held this morning by Mr. Baker, in Old Gravel Lane, on the body of a female child, named Crawley, Treasurer.

John Wheeldon, joiner, Swinney Lane, sub-Secretary.

Town Council.—A special general meeting of the members of the Leeds Town Council was held on Wednesday last. The hydroge translation of the screened very violently. Here there is a stock and then screened very violently. on Wednesday last. The business transacted was not of great importance. Messrs. Cullingworth and Son Roam land on taking her up Son, Boar-lane, were elected printers for the current year, ending the 9th of November; and Mr. maker's knife, the blade of which was stained with blood. The child showed no external wound, and the knife must have entered her mouth as she fell. first since the passing of the Municipal Act, at which the Tories had a majority. Conservatism is the real nature of the injury until a few days afterwards, when he found a distinct incised wound in the threat, (caused, doubtless, by the knife being forced in, by the fall), surrounded by inflammation, and producing extreme difficulty of breathing; the sudden sloughing of this wound ended in suffocation and death. Verdict, "Accidental Death." CITY NEWS, COMMERCIAL REVIEW, AND A WARN-

ING HINT TO THE DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS' BANKS. commissioners. Even among the money-mongers this step has been loudly deprecated, as tending to destroy all confidence in the hitherto sacred nature of this trust; and most of the 'long heads upon 'Change," predict, with considerable confidence, that this source of revenue will be thereby seriously injured, if not permanently impaired. The objections to this mode of augumenting the National Debt are numerous; and it is argued by the best inmitted, the Government may use the power of increasing the debt to an unlimited extent. Irrespective of this view of the money market, the general | 683. per qr. of 49 stone; Barley from 26s. to 32s. per aspect is favourable to commerce; the changes are qr. of 32 st. Oats from 10d. to 11d. per stone. the "old lady's" coffers. All this betokens a more lively state of affairs; but, as money is abundant, and first-class bills are very scarce, some of the "heavy gentry" may be induced to embark their posh in foreign loans. They may, perhaps, burn ready sale, and for anything in good condition the their fingers at this fund; for, recently, on the bare rates of last week are rather exceeded. Oats dull possibility of war with France, French securities sale. Beans and Barley as before. fell 23 per cent. in as many days. The following funds:—Three per Cent. Consols, 887; New Three-and-a-Half per Cent, 971; Exchequer Bills, 7; Consols for Account, 887.

six cases of attempts at self-destruction were admitted to the London Hospital alone, one of which proved fatal. During Monday and Tuesday last, three other cases of a similar description were admitted to the same Hospital, of which another has terminated fatally.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.-FALLING OF A FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTORY. Yesterday afternoon, about bell delivered a lecture on the same evening in Tib- three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging to Messrs. Wringdon and Kendall, now erecting in Page's-walk, Grange-road, Bermondsey, fell in with LIBERATION OF EIGHT CHARTIST PRISONERS FROM a tremendous crash, amongst the numerous CHESTER CASTLE.—The following patriots, who have workmen, crushing seven of them in a most suffered the full term of the imprisonment for which frightful manner. The sufferers were immediately they were consigned, were liberated on Wednesday conveyed to Guy's Hospital in cabs, where in a last :- Mr. John Livsey, of Manchester; Mr. John short time two of them were so far recovered as to depression hangs over the Corn trade-still the Broadbent and Mr. James Duke, of Ashton; Mr. be permitted to be removed to their homes. The stocks of all descriptions, both with merchants and Isaac Johnson, Mr. James Burton, Mr. Isaac others remain at the hospital without hopes of Armitage, Mr. Thomas Howorth, and Mr. George recovery. There were upwards of fifty persons on Wareham, of Stockport. These men complain of the building at the time, and the disastrous occurwarenam, of Stockport. These men complain of the building at the time, and the disastrous occurthe neglect shewn towards them by men in authority. In order to prevent their been uppeced steady in price, but not much passing in
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the neglect shewn towards them by men in authority prices are timber of the passing in the neglect shewn towards them by men in authority prices are timber of the passing in the neglect shewn towards the negle rity. In order to prevent their been unneces- massive pieces of timber, forty feet in height, supsarily detained, as others had been before, they porting the floor, having been snapped by the heavy spoke to the Governor to warn the magistrates gusts of wind, which continued to blow all the of their release, so that they might have their recog- morning. Additional braces had been placed, but a

> FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.) HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Jews' Declaration Bill was read a first time, and after some other important business, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The St. Alban's Election Committee reported that the Earl of Listowel had been duly elected, and that the petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious. After some routine business had been transacted tho House resolved itself into a Committee of the

gether, but before voting against it he would move the currency of last week, with a good retail business an amendment, in order to make the clause as ness transacted in grinding samples. Beans were good as such a clause could be made that assets were good as such a clause could be made, that paupers should not be moved away from the workhouses of their district against their consent.

Lord John Russey, suggested that the chieston

might be obviated by limiting the distance to which much money for such. The Oat trade was pretty he paupers should be sent. He could not, howtver, agree that the consent of the pauper should be consumers, and for good heavy Corn last week's eecessary, for that would render the clause altogether nugatory.
Mr. Ward suggested the withdrawal of the clause

Lord John Russell said he would withdraw the

ing coverture. This, after a long discussion, was also withdrawn. The 20th and 21st clauses were agreed to. On the 22nd clause being proposed, the object of which was to empower Guardians to enlarge and shortly a more favourable opportunity. A vote of alter workhouses within the district of the metropolitan police, and to charge the expenditure to the poor-rates,

Mr. T. Duncouse moved an amendment, the effect of which was to render necessary the consent of the rate-pavers. After some discussion, the amendment was lost on a division by a majority of 216 to 12. The clause

was then agreed to.

On the 23d clause being put from the chair,
Lord J. Russell said its object was to enable the

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY MORNING.—THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—The steam ship President, Captain Roberts, still remains out, and now her 21st day at full cargo and twenty-seven passe gers.

CANADA. In Canada, the elections for the Parlia ment of the United Province had begun, and is some places had been completed. Those candidates regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and in some districts, peopled by the French, candidates had been elected who distinguished themselves as promoters of the late disturbances. Too few of the elections, however, have yet been decided to show what the general result is likely to be. Cold nial Gazette.

TURKET AND EGYPT. - Advices from Constanting. ple of the 17th March reached Paris on Monday, by express. The Ottoman fleet returned to that capital on the 16th, and had resumed its former station along the European bank of the Bosphorus. A conference had been held a few days before, at Terapia, in the palace of Lord Ponsonby, for the purpose of examining the reply of the Porte to the last demands of Mehemet Ali; when the Ambassadors came to the resolution of supporting the claims of the Pacharand notified to the Divan, that if the Sultan did not grant them, his Highness should not expect any further interference on the part of the Four Powers, The Porte would, it was expected, accede to the wishes of the Ambassadors.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 6.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. Wheat has been dull sale, and scarcely supported last week's price. There has been very little alteration in fine Barley, but all other descriptions are very dull, and lower to make sales. Oats and Beans heavy sale. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE

ENDING APRIL 6, 1841. Wheat. Barley. Octs. Rye. Beans. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1234 0 683 Qrs. Ord. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £ 8, d. 3 4 73 1 13 4 1 4 21 10 0 0 2 0 8 1 183 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET -There has been rather more business dene at both Cloth Halls on the two The uncertainty of American affairs prevents our merchants from coming to market as they otherwise would do.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, APRIL 7.-There was very fair show of all sorts of meat at market this morning, for which there was a brisk demand. The Sheep being fewer in number than at the last fair, were all taken off, and very few Beasts remained unsold. Beef, 7s to 7s 6d per stone; Mutton, 7d to 74d per lb. Number of Beasts, 260; Sheep, 3,800. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 3RD.-There was a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat seld from 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; Oats 2s. 10d. to 4s.; Barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Beans 5s. to

6s. per bushel. STATE OF TRADE.—There was not the slightest improvement in our market yesterday; on the con-trary, the duliness, which has prevailed for some times past, was augmented by reports of failures in Germany, which, though not to any serious extent. were quite sufficient, in the present sensitive state of the market, to produce a further decline in some descriptions of yarn, and the business done was very limited. In the cloth market there was no change to be noticed. The export trade, to all quarters, seems, for the present, to be almost suspended; and, notwithstanding an active home trade, goods of all kinds continue much depressed.—Manchester Guar-

dian of Wednesday. MALTON CATTLE & PIG MARKET, APRIL 3.-There was a fair supply of in-calvers, as also of drape cows and heifers at market to-day; the trade in the former was dull, but the latter sold at fair prices. The show of bullocks was large and the trade very moderate, the demand being slow .- In pigs the supply of store was fair and trade good. Of pork a thin show at 6d per stone. Small pigs were better supply, and sold better than at the market previous,

MALTON CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.—The supply of Wheat and Barley was only small at our market this day; Oats fair for the season. Wheat and Bar-ley were dull of sale, at last week's prices; inferior sorts lower; and Oats id. to id. per stone lower. White Wheat, from 70s. to 76s.; Red do., 56s. to YORK CORN MARKET. APRIL 3.-With the ex-

offering to-day. The dull accounts from the south have had no effect on the trade here, for our miles are all well nigh out of stock. Wheat meets a NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, April 3.—The supply of Wheat at market this morning was liberal, both from the country and the coast, and our millers

ception of a few samples of Oats, we have but little

Ind-a-Half per Cent, 971; Exchequer Bills, 7; showing little disposition to purchase, we must note showing little disposition to purchase, we must note a dull sale at a decline of 2s, per qr. on all descriptions. We have again good arrivals of barley, the sale of which is only slow, but last week's rates are obtained. Lye is very dull sale, and the turn lower. Beans, and peas meet with little enquiry. Malt is still a dull sale, even for the finest qualities. We had a good supply of oats this morning, and before a clearance was effected, a decline of 6d. to 1s. per qr. iwas submitted to. The arrivals of flour are again considerable, and the sale during the week has been exceedingly dull. We reduce our quotations ls. per sack; but to effect sales at present & further decline must be submitted to.

HULL CORN MARKET, APRIL 6.—During the past week there has scarcely been a business transaction passing, and prices of all descriptions of Grain may be considered nominally the same. A continued millers, are more than usually light. Linseed has been but in limited demand, and prices unaltered. support late prices—interior parcels almost unsaleable. Rape Cake and Bones without alteration, and in fair demand. The supply for to-day's market is very trifling of any description of grain from the trade, and the business transacting is on the most imited scale. Wheat is rather in better condition; and for the best samples the millers pay rather below last week's prices; for all below this description, ls to 2s per quarter lower prices are taken where sales are made. Very little Barley offering, and but little demand for it; the best malting qualities are taken very sparingly, at last week's prices; for grinding very little inquiry. Oats unaltered. Beans still come in very moderate condition, and are difficult to sell in consequence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 5 .-There was only a moderate supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, but there was a large fresh arrival of English and Irish Oats, with few Scotch up since Friday. The imports of foreign grain have been rather limited, but there has been a fair quantity of Linseed and Tares in during the past week. The weather has been showery of late, and is at present unsettled. The condition of this day's supply of The 18th clause was read by Mr. Bernal. Its object was to give the unions power to contract with the Guardians for the maintenance of the poor. The best marks of ship Flour were unaltered in Lord G. Somenser was opposed to the clause alto-value, such meeting a steady sale. Barley realised Lord John Russell suggested that the objection more noticed, and the sales effected were at full as firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the quotations were obtained, but for middling and inferior sorts a trifling decline was submitted to.

LONDON SMITHPIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 5. -Comparatively speaking, the supply of Beasts offering in our market of to-day was but moderate, offering in our market of to-day was yet there was a decided improvement in its general The 19th clause was then read, the ebject of quality. As the weather was very unfavourable to slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers by no means numerous, the Beef trade was, on the whole, dull, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2d per 8lb. The number of Sheep being on the increase, the inquiry for them was heavy, at an abatement of 2d per 8lb. Although the Lamb trade was dull, some of the Essex breeds produced 83 per 8ib. About 160 Lambs arrived fresh up from the Isle of Wight, per the Southampton railway. The Veal trade was dull, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Prime small porkers went off readily, but in other kinds of Pigs, next to nothing

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