





## MEDICAL ADVICE

**MEDICAL ADVICE.**  
**MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON.**  
No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds.  
**H**AVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, the frightful consequences resulting from the use of mercury on the System, he may be personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.)  
In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed with a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after the second day, and twenty Pence for the first; and for personal visit, will receive such a moderate Medicine that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury will establish his claims for support. As the

Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, on infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore the practitioner requires real judgment in order

merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in medicine, and he will not be deterred by the

modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mixed nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of saving domestic life, and

managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this disease:—A general debility; eruption on the face and face, and body ulcerated; sore throats, sore swellings in the nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, at a price of 4s. 6d. of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a doctor.

MR. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and  
MR. HOBSON, Times office, Leeds.  
MR. THOMAS BAKER, W. Chesapeake, London.  
MR. HAZLEY, Bowdler, Halifax.  
MR. DEWHURST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.

MR. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnley.  
MR. HARGREAVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York.  
MESSRS. FOX and SON, Booksellers, Pontefract.  
MR. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.  
MR. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knarlesbro' and Harrogate.  
MR. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.  
MR. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.  
MR. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.  
MR. COBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.  
MR. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.  
MR. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.  
*Iris Office, Sheffield.*  
*Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.*  
*And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.*

**PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS,**  
WHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoring to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:—

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN.

Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to see Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840, was doubtful of making much sale, there being so many different pills for the public to please their salacious will. They were stronger, cheaper and last

of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, of enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if your agent will sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which I please to send instantly, or else you will have much to answer for by not so doing, as I have no time to answer for your not so doing, and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people were going down fast in life, are now vigorous with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than

they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young & well, and particularly to *young females*.

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 brought one 11s. packet, and said he wished to have some of the medicine six years ago he would have saved him great expense and affliction. He had been unable 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 my earnest.

W. M. CLARK.

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

**PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got from one of my friends, who has lately got from some 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 to them the names and addresses of each person to whom they sold the pills, I am now free of the drug.

have sold any or such pills, as well as agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expenses, including this advertisement, the proprietors have kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings as I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow to having committed such an imposition on the public and such a fraud on the proprietors of Old Far Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

Witness—H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham

In order, therefore, to protect the Public from the sale of such spurious and dangerous Stamps

been purchased, the risk of fraud is avoided. The bottles have been ordered from the East India Pills to be engraved on the wrapper with the name of the Dispensary. Stamp attached to each box without which none are genuine.

**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, Christ, 43, High-street, Warrington, 43, High-street; Bristol, Dowling, Cheapside; London, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Cheapside; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookeller; Beverly, Johnson; Coventry, Mrs. Robinson; Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Wm. Collins; Glasgow, Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh, R. Brown; Exeter, J. F. Fitts; Glasgow, J. F. Fitts.

seller; Grantham, Bushby; Gainsborough, Hall  
 Horncastle, Cougins; Hull, Noble, Printer; Kidder-  
 minster, Pennell; Lincoln, James; Drury; Liverpool,  
 Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhold,  
 Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Lich-  
 field, Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer,  
 Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Peterborough,  
 Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Nightman; Not-  
 tingham, Stunt, Review office, and Ingram and  
 Clark, News-sellers; Newcastle, Widdowson, Black-  
 well, and Pratt; Northampton, Barry,  
 Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough,  
 Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourport, Williams;  
 Worcester, Denton; Wakefield, Nichols and Sons;  
 York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers







## CONTINUATION OF THE NARRATIVE OF MITCHELL, THE GIPSY BOY.

(Continued from our last.)

At length I got tired of this mode of life; particularly as I got nothing by it, except what I managed to steal and secrete on my own account, and which I used to conceal in secret places of my drawers.

These gipsies used to make the sale of pots and glasses a pretext for picking pockets, and it was not an uncommon thing for one of the women to be engaged in telling a young lady, or gentleman, their fortune, while my friend, or some of the men, were dressed up, and by the way, I have heard told, while we were picking the pockets of the young people.

We were once accompanied alongside another gang of gipsies, and the queen of the gang, asked me if I would like to have my fortune told, and I said yes; and the moment she looked at my hand, she said, "Eh, lad, thou wilt surely be hanged." In less than three minutes, and before, or just about that time from the date, I was arrested for the murder of Mr. Blackburn.

The gipsy pointed out the lines in my hand, which I never observed before. Upon one hand, close to the ball of my finger, never before, the delicate running from one side of the palm to the other, and upon the other there is no such mark at all.

I mean to say that there is not in the world such a person as a gipsy. I am sure they think nothing of robbing a man, or a woman, or a gentleman's child. Servant girls should be cautioned against them, as from them we used to learn all the ways of the houses in the neighbourhood.

As the time I left the gipsies, I had £25 with me, which I cheated them out of. I left them, finally, after being about two years with them, and I have heard no more of them since. I was then at the other side of the world, and I have heard no more of them since. I was then at the other side of the world, and I have heard no more of them since.

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On my return to my unhappy and desolate parents, I heard that they had given me up for lost, and that they had advertised their prodigal son in the public papers, for the purpose of finding out his whereabouts. I was then at the other side of the world, and I have heard no more of them since.

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business for me if I did not get more than four pounds a week as my share of this species of church plunder.

The watches and articles of this kind, we always took to Sheffield, where we were always sure to find a ready sale for them at the pawnbrokers' shops.

It came now to another, and more extensive species of thieving. About this time I became acquainted with Joseph Tattershall, a weaver, about twenty-one years of age; Richard Slater, aged about twenty-four years; Thomas Swinwick, a shuttle-maker, about nineteen years old; James Wells, a weaver, about twenty-six years old; Geo. Hartley, alias, Bacco Hartley, a weaver, about twenty-four years old, and John Gillett, a weaver, about thirty years of age. I mean to say that there is not in the world such a person as a gipsy. I am sure they think nothing of robbing a man, or a woman, or a gentleman's child. Servant girls should be cautioned against them, as from them we used to learn all the ways of the houses in the neighbourhood.

The first robbery which I recollect to have been committed by them, after I first joined them, was at the White Bear Inn, (the head inn,) Barnsley. He had followed him by design, seeing that he was drunk, and we overtook him at the top of the Old Mill-lane, in Barnsley. It was on Saturday night the 24th of October last. The robbery was committed by the five of us. We had seen him get change for some notes at a grocer's shop in the town. He was much hurt and was obliged to be taken to the inn by some persons who saw him on the ground. I did not touch the gentleman myself, and very often with the party and helped to rob him. Bacco Hartley knocked him down with a heavy piece of wood. It was quite dark; he fell at once as if he was shot. I then took his money, and all went to a public house, kept by Michael Tenny. I do not recollect the name or sign of the house, but we there shared the money equally among us. This house was most frequented by thieves of the very worst and most notorious description. In fact, it was our headquarters and the headquarters of the several gangs of thieves in Barnsley and the neighbourhood.

The landlord would admit any kind of company, however bad, and would receive any property of any description. We spent most of our time there. He had many dances in the house, which were always attended by girls of the town and the very worst of characters like ourselves. He would not allow his children to go to this, or to many other houses which I shall mention in the course of my narrative. The very best and most innocent girls will look in for change or a message, and when pressed, will take a taste from one and a taste from another, and very often will remain there all night, and be ruined, and never care for father or mother again; and they are denied when their parents think them long out, and come to look after them.

There was no reward offered for the apprehension of the persons that robbed the gentleman of whom I have just spoken from the White Bear, and who, afterwards heard, imagined had lost his money.

I was allowed an equal share of all plunder with the others. I had allowed them, on one occasion, just before the robbery I have mentioned, to share with me in a robbery I had committed by myself at Doncaster Races. The robbery was effected by myself upon a gentleman in the street at Doncaster, who had a crowd of his pockets of a pocket-book, containing £24. I did not know him; nor was I aware he had any money about him. It was all chance work.

I also robbed a gentleman on the same day, on the race-course, of his pocket-book and a memorandum-book. The pocket-book had in it £27, in £5 notes and sovereigns. I did not know who he was; I did the act just as the moment the horses were passing from one and a crowd of his pockets of a pocket-book, containing £24. I did not know him; nor was I aware he had any money about him. It was all chance work.

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(To be continued in our next.)

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

## THE NEW MOVE.

"Save me from my friends."

Another part the Star will be found a long and interesting letter from Mr. O'Connell, in which he calls, and we think justly and fairly, for the expression of public opinion as to the "new move." We last week showed that it was deficient in the principal ingredient, "Universal Suffrage." Mr. O'Connell says it escaped us, that it was also deficient in equalization of representation; while it appears to have escaped him, that it is also deficient in the mode of election;—that of self-nomination being substituted for "the Ballot." "Save us from our friends."

We last week put a "kick in the gallop" of the project by showing DANIEL'S delight and co-operation. We have this week to notice the fact of the whole Whig "Establishment" being in ecstasies at the project. They say it is just the thing—"the one thing needful!" just the "Charism for the times we live in;" each and every one of our contemporaries, if they will allow us the familiarity, unhesitatingly declaring the object of the "new move" to be "to get rid of" FRANKS O'CONNOR.

Before we begin to lay a few extracts before our readers from the "damning paper" of the Whig papers, just one word.

Our readers will recollect that when commenting upon DAN'S plan of having "a body sitting in London, directing the country, and saturating the land with tracts," he said that funds, ample funds, would be subscribed; and, in commenting upon his scheme as propounded in a letter to the defunct Fox and Goose Club, we took the liberty of saying, "Aye, faith, there would be no lack of funds to support such an Association; the secret-service fund would bleed freely." Now, then, hear what the Morning Chronicle says, with reference to the "new move."

"WE SEE NOT WHY A PORTION OF THE PUBLIC GRANT FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO THE PROPOSED ASSOCIATION, AS SOON AS THEY ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION."

A word only will be required upon the above. Is the object to carry the Charter? If so, is a Whig Government very likely to give "grants of money" to effect an object, to frustrate which cost them millions of money and loss of character?

One extract might be sufficient, but the Sun, the Greenacre Chronicle, the Spectator, the Examiner, and all, even Mother Goose, are in a ravine of delight with the project.

We shall give GEORGE H. WARD, M.P. for Sheffield, a distinct notice upon the subject; while, as there is but a step between the ridiculous and the sublime, having commenced with the Chronicle, we shall finish with Mother Goose.

In a column for the various, written in that most correct journal, by Mr. HANCOCK, SMITH, and his right modestly placed in inner 9 m. [a kind of preparatory school for beginners?] we find the following laudation of our friends' "new project. STANFORD says:—

"BUT THE CHARTER FOR THE NEW PROJECT IS A KIND OF WALK IN THE HOUSE BUT A HACK, so long as the Tories join the Whigs in all their destructive measures, and the cry of 'keep the Tories out' brings all the Radical tail to the aid of the Whigs, upon the slightest chance of defeat, no matter what the question is."

Messrs. WHITHEAD and SWEET have put the thing upon its proper footing. They say, "we have called this occasion what they please; we have no dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have witnessed its blighting effects upon our less fortunate neighbours, and as we hold our votes in trust for them, for THEIR best friend they shall be given."

We look upon the result of the Nottingham election as of the last importance to the Radical cause. The return of LAWRENCE, the French Cook, will add a joint to the oppressor's tail; while the return of WALTER must, as a matter of course, smash the knot and break up the old bundle of rotten twigs. They ought not to hold office; they ought not to proceed with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and they will know how to value Chartism power, if their man is packed up again and sent back to "TRAVELERS AND SWINDLERS" labelled "This side up." "POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT."

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

In fact, "ignorance," "ignorance," "ignorance," has been the cry as long as we can remember, and long before we were born; and would, if knowledge were an electoral test, be a cry with the powerful few, who may well cry "ignorance," so long as a people are ignorant enough to let them live upon their very heart's blood. But we waste time, as the will of the country, which we this day record upon the foolish attempt, puts the extinguisher for ever upon all hope of a wise people being gullied by ignorant exultations.

## THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Or a verity the Whigs are like the fastidious soldier; hit them high, or hit them low, we cannot please them. In the unreformed times, when even Buller Pitt looked upon public opinion as a requisite in the ministerial stock, Parliaments were dissolved upon questions, not upon the relative value of persons upon a fanciful arithmetical sum made of a candidate's whole creed and life. Thus, for or against the Malt Tax, the Emancipation Bill, the Disasters' Relief Bill, or any other Bill upon which the Minister did not find himself quite secure. These were the labours of electors narrowed to the mere expression of opinion upon the one question at issue.

But now, alas! dissolution being a thing never dreamed of, so long as the old crew can hang together, every single contest becomes a matter of wholesale canvass; and whoever tells most lies and swears hardest to them, has the best chance, provided he has a Lord of the Bedchamber at his back with the "needful."

In speaking of the Nottingham election, the Chronicle says that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has nothing to apprehend from "the eloquence of Mr. WALTER," upon the question of the Poor Laws; and the Whig press is outrageous at the starved-off of Nottingham making the vulgar question of food, raiment, and liberty, any part or parcel of an election contest.

Now, it is quite clear that "quod" Mr. WALTER'S eloquence, Lord JOHN would have nothing to fear, but the fact of Mr. WALTER being returned, just now, "pendente lite," upon such a question as opposition to the New Poor Law, would speak in dumb eloquence to the Noble Lord, a language of which he would comprehend the full value. It would be far more significant than Mr. Lord BURTON'S nod, and especially to a brother Minister of the Noble Lord's, Sir JOHN C. HOBHOUSE, the other Member for Nottingham, and to whom it would be a very significant notice to quit, or to have his traps, at all events, ready for a start upon the next rent day.

Now, we look upon the question of the Poor Laws as next in importance to our Charter; not that we expect any, the slightest, mitigation from the return of Mr. WALTER, or from a whole Tory House. But being the very worst of the many very bad Whig measures, and this being the time for renewing the contract, we do, without cant, look upon the present opportunity, taken in all its bearings, as a Divine interposition of Providence, to afford the people of Nottingham (so riotous and furious for "Reform") an opportunity of testing their former reliance upon Whig tricksters, by which they were induced to have recourse to the torch for the destruction of property.

We take it, that if the Poor Law was a just reward for what the people of Nottingham did to promote "Reform," that the return of Mr. WALTER, just now, will be a fair reward for the Poor Law.

But let us come to the point. A merchant of the name of TRAVERS consals with a grocer of the name of SWINICK, both of the city of London, as to the most fit and proper person to represent the poor weavers of Nottingham. These fellows say, "O! T. P. G. Y. H. L. Z. LARSEN, the French merchant, and Chairman of a whole parcel of Boards and Banks, is just the man to cook the weavers' dist; so let us consign him to the starve-guts at Nottingham, marked 'To be kept dry, and this side up.'"

"He is just the man," says the Sun. Well, down comes this worthy to a Mr. CROSE and others, and they counter-sing the consignment, and they put the right side up, "Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Ballot." About Sir Mary's Church, and the Poor Laws, and all those trilles, he is silent, but will think of them.

Now, then, pitching men over board and coming to a consideration of measures, what, let us ask, are the "PLAQUE" just now endeavouring to accomplish? Is it not to make a repeal of the Corn Laws the only test upon a dissolution—"the one thing needful," as the "Young Lion" has it?

On this question, however, the French cook, Monsieur Froggy, and his opponent are upon a perfect equality: as WALTER is for a repeal of the Corn Laws; so the people think that a repeal of the New Poor Law is more necessary than a repeal of the Corn Laws; and, therefore, without reference to the rival men, they make measures their consideration; and they say, "what do you want? If a Corn Law repealer, you can have him in the person of a Poor Law repealer." But no, as your wealth depends upon your poverty, you would prefer neither to both.

Now we like to be plain, and let us take a fair sample for a plain argument. WALTER and EASTWICK are, then, proprietors of the leading journals of their respective parties. EASTWICK calls himself a Liberal and WALTER a Liberal. Now, the repeal of the Corn Laws is to be the next test of liberality, and WALTER, as well as EASTWICK, is up to the mark there; and then WALTER is beyond EASTWICK in liberality upon the next question of cheap food, the repeal of the New Poor Law. But why mince the matter? The Sun and the Whigs call all opposition to Whigs by the Chartists "unholy alliance between Chartists and Tories." We ask, could an alliance become unholy than with a bloody faction, who have consigned the best friends of the people to penal settlements, to felons' dungeons, and to death?

Again, DAN and his myrmidons have told the Chartists that they are no party, and have no power; but as SWART tells the Tories to their faces, we hold the balance of power; and how can we show that power so effectually as by beating the enemy most immediately in our way, because in office!

If the Chartists had a man of their own, and if it was a general election, then their duty would be to stand by their own man; but here they must use their right as the balance of power, and instead of being long made tools of, they must now make a tool of WALTER to beat the Whigs.

The Sun says, "Mr. Smith was recommended; but we don't want a Government hack." Why, what is every Whig in the House but a hack, so long as the Tories join the Whigs in all their destructive measures, and the cry of "keep the Tories out" brings all the Radical tail to the aid of the Whigs, upon the slightest chance of defeat, no matter what the question is?

Messrs. WHITHEAD and SWEET have put the thing upon its proper footing. They say, "we have called this occasion what they please; we have no dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have witnessed its blighting effects upon our less fortunate neighbours, and as we hold our votes in trust for them, for THEIR best friend they shall be given."

We look upon the result of the Nottingham election as of the last importance to the Radical cause. The return of LAWRENCE, the French Cook, will add a joint to the oppressor's tail; while the return of WALTER must, as a matter of course, smash the knot and break up the old bundle of rotten twigs. They ought not to hold office; they ought not to proceed with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and they will know how to value Chartism power, if their man is packed up again and sent back to "TRAVELERS AND SWINDLERS" labelled "This side up." "POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT."

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

Nothing can be more silly than the Whig chatter of Chartists leaders being hired by the Tories, and this reason—"The Whigs but prove popular hatred against themselves, because, though nothing were to pay Chartists leaders, they cannot get one; for it would be a dangerous experiment to advocate Whig principles upon a public hustings. The hatred to Whigs and Whiggery has become awful and deadly. Unite, indeed! Perhaps Mrs. FROST, Mrs. CLAYTON, or Mrs. PERRIS, may feel inclined to unite with the Whigs!"

Now, one word as to the justice. Suppose, then, a contest for Nottingham to lie between Sir ROBERT INGLIS, the greatest Tory in England, and FRANKS O'CONNOR; and suppose EASTWICK, or MUNDO YOUNG, to have the casting vote; for whom would they vote? For INGLIS, without a moment's hesitation? Then, inasmuch as Whigs hate Chartists more than they hate Tories, why may not Chartists pay them off in kind? However, we have only to say that we highly approve of our friends' determination; and we should be cowardly were we to await the result and then give our opinion according to that result; so we go in the boat with WHITHEAD and SWEET and our jolly Chartist crew, and say "down with the Whigs!"

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## THE CONVENTION.

We this week published a list of the several delegates nominated to the Convention, to meet on the 3rd of May. If any have escaped our observation, we most urgently press upon our friends the absolute necessity of forwarding the names, under cover, to Mr. A. H. KIRKWOOD, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester, for the Executive, by the first post, in order that the business may be completed.

It will be the duty, then, of the Executive to transmit, at once, to each locality which has returned a delegate, the list of the ten chosen at a public meeting by ballot, and also to forward a list to our office.

It will then be the duty of our London friends to agree for a convenient, commodious, and respectable place of meeting, so that not an hour's delay will take place when the delegates arrive.

When the treasurer is appointed, Mr. O'Connell will transmit to him the funds for the payment of the delegates, and places of meeting; and as Glasgow has nobly resolved upon paying its own delegate, we respectfully submit the propriety of paying the three London delegates £1 per week each, which will be the £3 apportioned by Glasgow paying its own. This is for the delegates to decide upon.

This is a work which cannot be omitted, and no time must be lost. Every locality that has elected a delegate must be prepared with means to send him to London on Saturday next, May 1st, if chosen.

We have already noticed the following as nominated:—M'DONNELL, Pickett, Cullum, Deegan, Collins; Woodward, Brighton; Dover, Norwich; Skivington, Loughborough; Smart, Leicester; Marsden, Bolton; Williams, Wales; Arthur, Carlisle; Gillett, Sheffield; Sweet, Nottingham; Martin, Birmingham, for Restoration Committee.

Any of those elected, who cannot attend, will have the goodness to advise the Executive, at once, of that fact; and any whose names have been this week omitted by us will also advise the Executive.

In balloting, of course the Executive will put in the name of each candidate as many times as he has been nominated by different localities.

Never, perhaps, was there a more propitious movement than the present for our representatives to meet. We shall expect a fair and full expression of opinion upon all questions interesting to our cause; while their effect, and the effect of the National Petition, must be a sickener for those who hugged themselves into the hope that Chartism was dead. It is now going to rise from the tomb with a giant's strength.

Let the petitions be signed by every one in the kingdom.

## GEORGE HENRY WARD AND THE NEW MOVE.

This uncommon booby, who will thrust his head into everything, has written a parcel of stuff upon the "new move." He writes about what he knows nothing. He says that "FRANKS O'CONNOR is a ferocious, because LOVELL, COLLINS, and VINCENT discontinue the new Convention" the fact being that COLLINS has sought the honour of being one of the members, and we think, indecently sought it.

But poor GEORGE has a parcel of stuff about a man with one leg, and a man with two legs; but he has not said a word about the man with two legs and two arms not being able to fill one belly. He hints, as usual, about a bit of political economy, and then says he will say nothing more upon that subject, but takes us to task for not saying what the Charter would do.

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

despotic than laying down rules for the government of an enfranchised body not yet in existence. Whatsoever an Universal Suffrage does, it will do with the concurrence of the majority. That's all we have a right to expect.

But our reason for giving GEORGE HENRY WARD a separate notice is this: he is chief "knowledge" monger; he says he will give the people a vote when they are qualified by "education," and that being his test, it becomes our duty to compare his practice with his preaching, in order that we may judge of his sincerity. We take it, then, that reading his Chronicle is a good preparatory "education," at least so GEORGE HENRY WARD must admit. We next take it that a tax upon "knowledge" is the way to prevent its spread. We next take the last Stamp Returns, and find that the Chronicle is paying well at 4d. We then take the Chronicle at 5d. and we find that, GEORGE HENRY WARD, Esq., principal "knowledge" monger, has taxed his scholars to the small sum of £41 13s. 4d. per week, or more than £2000 per annum, or to the amount of one-fifth of the whole sum proposed for "educating" the whole people; or in other words, taking a leaf out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's book, he has laid an increase of ten per cent. on his moult. We think that will do for our friend!

While he is clamouring for "knowledge," as a test of electoral fitness, he has fobbed £2,000 a year by non-electoral ignorance; no, by electoral ignorance, for we doubt the people reading his jargon.

How different with the Chartists. Maguire, the spy asks the Secretary of the Golden Lane Association for a Northern Star, and he offers 4d. No, says the Secretary, they are sent to us for circulation by our English brother Chartists; we will only take one penny to defray expenses. How different that, from our friend's practice!

In fact, the whole press is mad about the new Convention; and the Examiner takes the metropolitan Chartists to task for not returning more gentlemanly men than NASOM, WALL, and BOGGET, and also states the proposal for a new Convention to be a failure. Poor, poor Examiner; one half of the sum for its expenses was lodged by return of post, and the Convention meets on the 3rd of May under your nose, and just in time for the "PLAQUE," who are about assembling at the same time. Will they meet our men? We give them the Examiner and Chronicle staff to back them.

Our poor old croakers are all dead-beat. "Keep the Tories out" has lost its charm. What next?

## IRISH PROGRESS: DAN IN A QUANDARY.

All things are going gloriously on in Ireland; every post brings us new intelligence; and every new batch of intelligence is more inspiring than the last. The seed of Chartism, sown upon a soil so fruitful, cannot fail to bring forth plentifully; and it is doing so to the high discomfiture of the arch-traitor and his dupes and myrmidons.

Dan is in a fix, and knows not what to do; the ghost of Chartism haunts his day dreams, and disturbs his nightly slumbers. He now dreams bitterly, or seems to do so, that he attacked them. He is too old a general potter to know that by so doing he has necessarily caused many to inquire; and the villain knows enough of man's disposition to receive the truth upon inquiry, to know that all investigation, instituted by Irishmen, into the principles of Chartism, their connection with repeal, and with the interests of the Irish people, must lead to comparisons between these unchanged and unchangeable principles, and the over-fitting, torn-tornness of his career; consistent only in being perfectly inconsistent; which comparison could end only disastrously for him. Hence, at a meeting of his staff on Tuesday week, the old Fox takes another trick out of his bag, and seeks to "pammon the flock" by affecting not to treat the Chartists with contempt. The Belfast Vindicator thus reports it:—

"MR. MURPHY GUINNESS said that he had made it his duty to go to Golden-lane on Saturday evening last, and had succeeded in procuring some information relative to the Chartists who met there. The first clue he had procured to their discovery was one of the cards dated 'Bulfinch 1841,' and bearing the signature of two secretaries. He (Mr. Guinness) had afterwards succeeded in making out their principal man or leader (hearty—who resides in Golden-lane, and who gave him (Mr. Guinness) a copy of the Northern Star for one penny. He (Mr. Guinness) offered full price for the paper, but it was refused, the gentleman to whom he offered it saying that he got it gratis







## Spirit of the Press.

not persecuted, slandered, and vilified of our leaders, that plan is sufficient for all purposes. We want to collect the money by the time that O'Brien's imprisonment expires; from the 24th of the present month, he will be in his mother's arms, and drag on a weary and fruitless incarceration. Now, I would recommend to you the adoption of my plan; publish it in the *Star*—let there be a fixed time for the closing of all provincial accounts; say September 1st. Then the committee sitting at Leeds will have three weeks to square up their accounts. If the country does not adopt my plan, or one similar, it is not what I take it to be. *The plan*, as I call it, follows:—

L.A.S.

The following towns and districts to subscribe the sums I have appended to them, and MORE if they choose; and others, that I may have inadvertently left out, could also subscribe, by recommending to the Central Committee "the appointment of a treasurer" for their town or district:—

Brighton ... ..	£.
Portsmouth, Portsea, Chichester, &c. (C.)	15
Isle of Wight (C.) ... ..	15
Southampton (C.) ... ..	15
London (C.) ... ..	60
Bath, Trowbridge, and neighbourhood...	20
Wilton and neighbourhood ... ..	15
Wotton-under-Edge ... ..	5
Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Mer- gomy, Merthyr Tydyl, and Welsh districts ... ..	50
Cheltenham ... ..	20
Ipswich ... ..	5
Flymouth ... ..	5
Stroud ... ..	5
Birmingham ... ..	30
Bradford ... ..	15
Carlisle, Cumberland, and districts (C.)	15
Canterbury ... ..	10
Derby ... ..	5
Durham County ... ..	10
Exeter ... ..	5
Halifax (York) ... ..	10
Hull ... ..	15
Liverpool ... ..	15
Leeds and neighbourhood ... ..	40
Manchester and neighbourhood ... ..	30
Nottingham and neighbourhood ... ..	10
Newcastle and neighbourhood ... ..	10
Sheffield ... ..	20
Truro and County of Cornwall ... ..	10
Worcester... ..	10
York (City) ... ..	5
Scotland ... ..	60
Ireland ... ..	20

£610

Those places marked with a (C.) were, I believe, represented by Bronterre in the late "Convention." I would recommend that public meetings take place in all the towns I have mentioned above, and others also, for the purpose of appointing treasurers, collectors, &c., and that they be confirmed by the "Central

Committee" sitting at Leeds.

My friends, as I said before, that plan I sent to the Northern Star office, some eight or nine months since; and it was rather longer than now, and owing to its length it was refused insertion in that paper. I do not wish this as a censure on the *Star*, far from it; I am only sorry that the editors of that talented and fearless advocate of the rights of Englishmen, Mr. "Tribute" was then to give "O'Brien the power of bringing out" a "Southern Star," for dark indeed is the Southern Star, the South. You have the Northern Star for the North, the evening Southern Star for the South; for with the brave O'Connor in the North, and the unflinching O'Brien in the South, we might soon DEFY the power of the *rest* of the most despotic Governments that ever swayed the destinies of Britain.

My friends, as Secretary to the "O'Brien Fund" in Brighton, I can answer for the men of Brighton substantially, that when I say that they have, for the past nine quarters, been doing well, I mean, as Secretary to their Political Association, surely I can say so on myself the duty of answering for their coming forward in no noble an undertaking.

And now, my friends, by subscribing myself to the Northern Star, I shall see him this evening, and I will tell him over its contents.

NATHANIEL MORLING,  
Secretary to the Brighton  
National Charter Association.

March 25, 1841.  
22, Albion-street, Brighton.

P.S. Since the foregoing was written, I have heard that Mr. Woodward has received a letter from your office, in which I shall see him this evening, and we will meet soon over its contents.

N. M.

Broom. At the Hatterden Garden Police Office on Saturday last, George Jules, a married resident, at Ball's-pool, Islington, was placed at the bar charged by Ellen Bangrove, a pretty-looking young woman, with having intermarried with her whilst she was married to another man. Mr. Jules had sworn, stated that she resided at Northold, Harrow. The prisoner, about twelve months ago, introduced himself to her as a single man, and paid her a visit at her home, in the name of Mr. Jones. The result was the birth of a child. The prisoner deserted her and the infant; and she was afterwards married to a man named Jones, of the same family, and was living with him at Northold, Islington, when she came to London and gave him into custody. Police constable, No. 18, N. division, for proving guilty, said the prisoner into custody when, prior to being informed of the said offence, she had been living with him at Northold. "I know what you want me for; I can't keep two of them. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but she said that she had been married to a man named Jones when he married her. Prosit, said the prisoner, my husband was transported for life, and I am not sure that he is alive. Mr. Combe told the prisoner that she was not to say anything more, and that the writ, and he should commit him for trial. A nice point of law might be raised upon the subject, but it would be left for the consideration of the Judge.

**Bankrupts, &c.**

*From the London Gazette of Friday, April 10.*

**BANKRUPTS.**  
Ball, W., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 28th,  
at half-past one, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of  
Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, Attorney, Lewis Venn.

Arnold, T., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 23, at  
wo, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of Bankruptcy,  
Basinghall-street Attorney, Lewis, Verulam-build-

Epiphani, London-wall, licensed victualler, April 21, one, May 21, at eleven; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. *Attorney*, Bow-lane, Cheap-side.

Wakefield, F. and C. G., Old Broad-street, brokers, April 28, May 28, at eleven; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. *Attorneys*, Egan and Co., Cannon-street.

Bedingfield, Susannah, Needham-market, Suffolk, raw-manufacturer, April 30, May 28, at twelve; at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Ipswich. *Attorneys*, Marriott Suffolk; and Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row.

Beddingfield, J., Stowmarket, Suffolk, surgeon, April 30, May 28, at one; at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Ipswich. *Attorneys*, Gudgeon, Stowmarket; and

Valter and Penuberton, Symonds' Inn, Chancery-lane.

Price, J., Purdy, J., and Price, J., jun., Yeovil, Somersetshire, linen-drapers, May 3, and 28, at eleven, at the Bull Inn, Bridport. Attorneys, Batten, jun., Yeovil; and Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Hepper, C., Liverpool, hotel-keeper, May 7, 28, at nine, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys, Howard, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and Baxter, Lincoln's Inn.

Nicholson, J., Cheltenham, brewer, April 26, May 8, 8, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham, Attorneys, Bubb and Longwood, Cheltenham; and Roy and Temple, London.

Halliwel, W., Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 4, 28, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Hitecock, Manchester; and Johnson and Co., Temple.

**DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.**

V. and H. Gledhill, Liverpool, builders—B. and W. Gledhill and G. Hepworth, Huddersfield, woollen cloth-manufacturers—G. E. and W. H. Stagg, Sheffield, cutlery—J. and J. Priestley and J. Smith, Sheffield, cutlery—J. and J. Smith, Sheffield, cutlery—as regards J. Smith—J. Tompkins and J. Ashton, Liverpool, printers—H. Moorhouse and S. H. Smith, Sheffield, Yorkshire, table-knife cutlery—R. T. Turner and T. Cross, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factors.

*From the (Gazette of Tuesday, April 24.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

James Francis Edgley, wine-merchant, Mark-lane, City, to surrender April 30, at two, and June 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Freshfields, New Bank-buildings.

Edward Ledgard, oil-cruisher, Miffield, Yorkshire, April 27, and June 1, at two, at the Commissioners' rooms, Leeds. Watts, Dewsbury, Yorkshire; Jagues, Kestivy, and Edwards, 51, place, Holborn, London.

William Freeman Cole, ironmonger, Cambridge, April 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Cambridge. Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London, Esquire, Cambridge.

Lawrence Thomas Brown, innkeeper, Newcast, Lancashire, April 28 and June 1, at ten, at the George Inn, Newcast Wiltons, Gloucester; Glida, Newcast; Cree and Son, Verulam-buildings, Gays's-st, London.

John Berry, banker, Liverpool.

Thomas Bernard, merchant, Devon.

Redford Potts, coal-merchant, London.

James Dickson, draper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

John Hicklin, printer, Nottingham.

Henry Smith, wine-merchant, Doncaster.



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