the poor-rates, but the county and all parochial rates

would be paid off. With respect to priority of claim,

#### MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. (Concluded from our eighth page.)

its gratitude on them if it wished, but the country felt very differently. The Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department said that nothing could be more satisfactory than the speehes, not excepting his own, which had been made against the motion, and seemed to suppose that this question, that interested millions of the working classes, was to be disposed of, and that he (Mr. Dancombe) was to be put down by a bad joke on the part of the Right Hon Baronet about monomania (A langh.) He might be guilty of monomania, but if he were it was a monomania which was participated in by almost every individual of the House.—(Laughter.) There were very few in the manufacturing districts who did not feel that inquiry was necessary into the whole of these transactions. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the speech of the Learned Attorney General, any one would have supposed from it that the present motion was one in approbation of the placard which he read to the House. It was a speech which possibly he had already delivered at the Lancaster Assizes; ignorance on points upon which the commonest textto individuals on account of their political opinions, ceive these men, with the acts 60th George III., c. i., complained that certain persons had been arrested, same political opinions as the prisoner! Or fancy a and put into the lock-up house of Manchester, and man in the commission of the peace declaring that he other places, and there detained for five or six days "would not take a Chartist as a bondsman, for he was previous to being carried before the Magistrates for determined to put down the Chartists." It was not examination, and afterwards detained for three days without reason that Mr. Baron Rolfe, in his admirable before they were liberated, there being no charge charge at Lancaster, reminded the Jury that it was against them; that the Magistrates knew at the not the object of the commission to put down Chartism. against them; that the magnetians and but to punish those who supported it in an illegal that Mr. Beswick, the superintendent of police, way. But, however ignorant we might have presuptive that he could not procure the evidence for posed a justice of the peace to be on every point of which he ransacked the town of Manchester. That constitutional law-and we certainly were not disposed part of his case had not been answered by the to stint our anticipations on this head—yet we Attorney-General. He had not told the house why were not prepared to find any men so deluded those persons had not been called up for examina- as to expect—and not only to expect, but to publish tion. He said that Leach was convicted on an abroad their expectations—that they should be able arrest of thirteen days. Those thirteen days were to put down any political party, or crush any political after the first arrest when the case went to Liver- opinion, by dealing harshly with those who supported pool and was altogether abandoned. At the end of September he was again arrested and kept in prison cumstances, and in every fortune, men are ready and for seven days, and then it was that he was tried glad to appreciate fair play in their opponents, and and convicted. But whether he was convicted or where there is a fixed popular reverence for the idea not had nothing to do with the legality or illegality of the conduct of the Magistrates. It was the wish of the Right Hon. Baronet, and he had himself no obnoxious class, should pervert justice into hostility, doubt, that this motion would be supported by a very small minority, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that it would meet with the approbation of saved from being laughable for its absuraity by being a great majority of the people of the country.

The House then divided, when there appeared,— For Mr. Duncombe's motion ..... 32 

On this subject the Times of Thursday thus remarks:-

"We are not generally disposed to regard with over- learning what they profess to dictate—the laws of due favour the canduct of the Democratic section in the England." House of Commons; and, as our readers know, we have thought it a matter of no slight felicitation to all who raine either the dignity or the time of our Legislators, that this class has of late years become smaller in its numbers and humbler in its tone.

After this rather unbecessary preface, we may be Mr. HUME moved for, and obtained, the issue of the is now the 'Daice decus columnzque rerust' with the had been unseated by petition. faithful expectants of a Chartist Millennium-for having brought before the notice of the House the petition of several persons charged with participation in the the magistrates who examined them.

Finsbury were from twenty-two men, principally natives of the northern and western counties, and most of them, . we believe, connected with the Chartist Association. of which they complain from the following extracts:-The petition of George White, news-agent, of Birmingham, states that he-

"Was arrested on the 26th day of August last, and solicade for the space eleven weeks; and

placed in solitary confinement."

to himself £210 and surelies £100."

I's recurrence.

However, instead of presenting a decent and moderate Person whose prayer was preferred by Mr. Duncombe contradicted; and, even where confirmed by testimony, consequence, the natural consequence, of such am impolitic course? Why, that the real gist of the com-Plaints was lost night of, and the attention of the house fritteed away in discussing the criminality of particular Christs and the good intentions of particular magistrates. The main point—the real grievance, namely, that certain men were brought before certain magistrates, charged with felony and misdemeanours, for which the

this was suffered to glide out of view altogether. Now, we have no wish to justify the language used by the Chartiet orators: it was violent, illegal, and allowed. Sir A Fitzherbert, the celebrated lawyer and large and enclosing allotments. and that by the Chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and allowed. Sir A Frizherdert, the calculated interest in the chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and allowed. Sir A Frizherdert, the calculated interest in the chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and allowed. Sir A Frizherdert, the calculated interest in the calculated interest in the chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and allowed. Sir A Frizherdert, the calculated interest in the calculated in the calculated interest in the calculated interest in the calculated interest in the calculated in the calc The latter were equally riclent, equally likesal, equally book of surveying, thus laid down the law:—"Kyery and many are widows. The average of each family allotments, only one, an old marine, had not sufficient the poor's rate fund—an arrangement under which he miconstitutional. The Chartists had no right to assemble together, to stop mills, impede work, and to make his portion assigned for his want of success the poore man." Sir R. Door to make his land answer. He has since left the poor's rate fund—an arrangement under which he cottager sal have his portion assigned him, and then sal being taken at five, upwards of 1,000 persons are thus energy to make his land answer. He has since left the confident that in a very few years not only mence at eight o'clock precisely.

# Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 282.

But be it remembered, none of the prisoners were

charged with treason; they were charged with riot and

sedition; and for these the law allows men to be bailed;

and to have refused bail under such sircumstances con-

victs the magistrates either of the most monstrous

and inegment into oppression !- why, it is a thing only

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

ALLOTMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

tions had been presented,

pitiable for the infatuation which it betrays.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

inflammatory speeches. This was riot, sedition, nay, seconding to the Amorney General, it was treason. VERBATIM REPORT OF THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT LANCASTER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, No. 2, OF

THE above Work will be Published in Weekly Numbers of 64 Pages of Royal Octavo, Edited by half a dezen able-bodied papers in the parish. This occurred in his own parish:—A man of the age of 80 FEARGUS O'CONNOR, E-q., Barrister at-Law, and to which will be added to individuals off account of their perfects of the set and the face, refusing an amount of bail impossible, or so sect 2, and 7th George IV., c. 64, staring them in the what I have witnessed in Cholesbury, I feel that I am the is application the board of guardians said, "You what I have witnessed in Cholesbury, I feel that I am the is application the board of guardians said, "You seeking guardedly in making the assertion—thear, have a son who has a cottage in Heritordshire. He speaking guardedly in making the assertion—thear, have a son who has a cottage in Heritordshire. He

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST. With Notes upon the Trial; also a Dedication to Baron ROLFE.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF THE JUST JUDGE WHO PRESIDED WILL BE PRESENTED WITH THE LAST NUMBER (GRATIS)

The Portrait will be Executed with a view to its being placed as a Frontispiece, and when completed, which will be in about four Numbers; the whole will make a valuable work. Price 7d. a Number, in a wrapper. The Portrait gratis.

To those who have been Subscribers to the Work.

Subscribers and Agents are requested to give their Orders to Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, serious consideration—(hear). Here was an example of before they were weighed down to the dust, what they London; Herwood, 60, Oldham Street, Manchester; and Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market the beneficial effects of the system; in the course of had a right to demand. He meintained it was the Street, Leeds.

it. And this in England, too, where, under all cir-Cotton, a lawyer, who wrote on the subject of enclosing, I of parochial relief, but the result has been to the same said-" In the carriage of this business there must be effect, as only three of the number receive parochial much caution to prevent commotion," and he recom- relief, two of whom are infirm persons who would mended, "that plots shall be devised to the inhabitants of Law-that here men, acting in a judicial capacity, at and under easy values." Lord Chancellor Bacon should avail themselves of its facilities for injuring an strenuously urged the enclosure of waste lands, with this condition, "so that the poor commoners may have no injury by such enclosures." A report (drawn up by one degree less wicked than it is silly, and is only Sir J. Sinclair) of a select committee of the House of Commons appointed for the purpose of considering the subject, was in these words-" If a general bill "But we trust that the magistrates will profit by were to be passed, every possible attention to the rights this publicity. Lord Denman has pronounced his of the commoners would necessarily be paid. The opinion upon them; the people will form theirs; the poor would then evidently stand a better chance of House of Commons has not censured them, thanks to having their full share undiminished." But was any Hon. Member of that House prepared to deny that the superfluous matter of the petitions. We would only express a parting wish that they will, with decent the public had a right to these waste lands? Why and modest diligence, resume the perusal of their what meant the standing order on the table of the house? forgotten Burnses and Biackstones, and set about "That in every bill for enclosing lands, provision be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and that the committee on the bill have before them the number of acres proposed to be enclosed, as also of the popula-The House met at four e'clock, and after some petition in the parishes or places in which the land to be enclosed is situate; and also do see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for allowed to express our thanks to Mr. Dancombe-who writ for Nottingham, in the room of Mr. Walter, who the investment of the same in the churchwarders and verseers of the parish in which such open space reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences by such parish; and that in Mr. FERBAND rose, pursuant to notice, "to move any case where the information hereby required is not disturbances of last autumn, and their treatment by for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of waste given, and the required provisions are not made lands." He said, in the middle of the second session in the bill, the committee on the same do report speci-The petitions presented by the Hon Member for of the present Parliament, the middle classes, and more ally to the House the reasons for not complying with

"Great is the crime in man or woman To steal a goose from off a common; But surely he's without excuse Who steals the common from the goose." ple acknowledged by that House. Barrington, in his work on our "Ancient Statutes," calculated that not many centuries ago half the lands of England were held upon the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without the excellent effects of this practice I am the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without the county. Of the excellent effects of this practice I am the owner of leasing allotments for any term not extended sustenance three houses and a colt, a waggon, two carts, a ceeding twenty-one years, the rent of the cottages to be plough. harrows, &c. He ploughs the land for the lands of England were held upon the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without the lands of the parish. The waste lands he should propose to be let rent free for the first year at half the rent of the cottages to be other tenants, and is paid either in kind or money, as best suits the parish. The waste lands he should propose to be let statute enjoins the admission of bail, and that the being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and straw to Statute enjoins the admission of bail, and that the being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to second year, and at a fair annual value for the third with the second provided with testimony from many quarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and atraw to second year, and at a fair annual value for the third with the second provided with testimony from many quarters. At the second year, and at a fair annual value for the third with the second provided with testimony from many quarters. tigious proprietors urged their claims on the ground fath and wens to two hundred and three persons, the purchased £20 worth of wood and turned it to good should go to remunerate the parishes for the expense of

otherwise be in the workhouse, and the third, also relief, but had discontinued it since they had got land.

Rent for a quarter of an acre ... Digging ... ... ... Manure ... ... ... ... 0 10 Seed ... ... ... ... Planting ... ... ... 0 4 Suppose the man to hire and pay for everything ... ... ... PRODUCE. I wenty sacks of potatoes Other vegetables Less labour, &c., as above ... 2 15 6 tant point is gained. Having acquired certain advantage the expectation of any benefit being likely to arise Clear profit, supposing the man to hire and pay for everything

The opinion expressed by the agent was, that the man balf an acre, supposing it half potatoes, keep a pig, ments is the best proof of the advantage derived from them. There is a general improvement in the character of the occupiers, who are represented as becoming. plaint"-(Hear, hear.) Was not that an instance worthy of the consideration of the House? Was it not one over which they should rejoice, at a time when the working-classes were so much distressed, which fact not one of any patty denied, and when there was so much difficulty in keeping the peace of the country, and to prevent the scenes of last year being re-enacted? He knew! that any such disturbances could and would be put down by the strong arm of the law; but would it not be more gratifying to be able to say that they had done justice to the poor, by restoring to them their rights, and placing them beyond the reach of temptation and want, and making them once more happy, and contented, and peaceable subjects-(hear)? But he found that Mr Power gave a similar account of the working of the system at West Looe. "The effect upon the poor-rate has been a diminution from 10s. in the pound to 3s., but the moral effect upon the poor is beyond calculation, the population being principally seafaring men, who in bad weather had no occupation, and but who have now occupation, and are happy, contented, and laborious."—(Hear, hear.) "I went over the land and found it in excellent condition." No doubt many Hon. Members had heard of the parish of Tring, where this allotment system was first carried into effect a few years ago, when the whole parish had become insolvent, the poor-rates had broken down under the demands upon them, and rates in aid were: still growing worse and worse. A society in London took the matter up. A quantity of land was bought at Cholesbury, and the rector of the parish, who had acted in a most praiseworthy manner, had in a result to the Labourers's Friend Society :- "1. The land is still divided into allotments, varying in sizi as that grown in Belgium." But he would maintaining themselves and their families exclusively tion, and 30,000,000 uncultivated. Now, he should requested to tatend. by their allotments, and by the casual employment they obtain elsewhere. 6. The tenants pay their rent punctually-viz 22s. per acre (inclusive of tithes). This is the full average rent of land in the neighbourhood. 7. With respect to the question, 'What was the rent of the land per acre previous to the Agricultural Employ- every parish one-t, entieth, or five acres out of every ment Institution purchasing it?—you probably have hundred, should be allotted to the use of the poor. forgotten that, with the exception of about 16 acres, He considered, that to give them that quantity was the whole of the land in the parish at that period was abandoned on account of the excessive rates upon it. The last tenant of the estate, before it passed into the that this land should be for ever reserved to the use bands of the institution, was R. D. The result of his of the poor; and that, with that object, it should be agreement with his landlady is curious, and shows how held by trustees for their benefit, the said trustees being acres for £23, and stipulated to pay all rates up to a churchwardens, and the overseers. By this arrange- Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham Court-road. certain amount, whilst all above, it was agreed, were ment he should, he thought, prevent the slightest to be deducted from the rent. When settling-day came chance of jobbing; but, in order to preclude all susthe balance was against the landlady; her shares of the rates having absorbed the whole of the rent, and extracting from her pocket some few shillings besides. The tenant had paid rates to the amount of £46 7s. The contrast with the state of the parish then, with what it is now, resulting, as it does, entirely from the allotment (A laugh.) Hon. Members might laugh, for they prosystem. In 1832, just before the Agricultural bably did not know the miseries of wet and tattered Employment Institution took the parish in hand, clothing; but he could tell them that medical men it was almost exclusively a parish of paupers; since were almost unanimous in declaring their opinion that that period it has not had an able-bodied pauper belong- nothing was more detrimental to the health of the for it was a source of anxiety and loss to the propriethemselves contributors to the rates, to the amount of Lastly, for these eight years, no person resident in the parish has been convicted of any offence against the laws of the country. To this contrast of the past and present state of the parish, I beg to add another of the should propose to leave for the decision of the ratepast and present condition of one of the allotment men. payers in public vestry assembled, and convened by select purposely the most remarkable case, the more fully to show what the capabilities of the allotment system are to better the condition of the agricultural poor. In 1832, G. S. was almost the only labouring man belonging to the parish who was not a pauper. He was, however, all but reduced to the state of one, whilst, as to the actual amount of privation, he found inadequate. With the same sanction he should was a greater sufferer than most of those receiving parochial relief. Having a wife and four children dependent upon him, the institution allotted

Five Shillings per Quarter industry, comfort, and morality, and from being disturies been plundered .- (Loud cheers.) tressed and discontented made loyal and peaceful sub- The motion having been seconded. jects, not one of them during that period ever having racter given to them by their pastor, who declared, that although there were in "Wicked Wigginton" infirm, belongs to Bristol. Twenty-nine names were six hundred paupers, if he could have the 200 or 300 pointed out of persons who formerly had received acres of waste land, he would soon reduce the pauperism and raise that wretched place to the same happy The Hon, and Gallant Member excited great laugh-Many Dissenters have allotments. The following is an state as Tring—(hear), There was another point to ter by his reference to a letter from a working man, account, on an average of six years, of the profits of a which he begged the attention of the House—the state da'ed from Cheetham, but bearing the postmark of of the cottages of the poor, which, in fact did not deserve the name of cottages. They were wretched ... 0 12 6 hovels, in which fevers were generated, and where that chester knew the way to cheat-'em-a very good scourge of the human race—the cholera—which motto for the Anti-Corn-law League. The Cheetham snatched away in an instant the highest as well as the lowest, played alarming havoc. Medical men and speeches.

O declared that it was as much the interest as the duty of declared that it was as much the proposed Lord Worsley was afraid that the proposed Lord Worsley was afraid that the proposed diseases, which were increasing in malignancy every bill would be wholly impractible, but he would year-(hear). Mr. Higgins, chairman of the Bedford not be so ungracious as to oppose its introduction. Union, had thus described the advantages which had 6 arisen from an improved description of cottages in his scheme any thing else than a project for maintainarisen from an improved description of cottages in his scheme any thing else than a project for maintain-vicinity, in his report to the Poor Law Commissioners:—"The man sees his wife and family more comfortable than formerly. He has a better cottage and garden. He is stimulated to industry, and as he rises in respectability of station he becomes allotment. While not opposing the introduction of the property of strives more to preserve his independence, and becomes Lord John Manners believed that there was a a member of benefit, medical, and clothing societies; growing feeling in the country in favour of some such

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

... 4 4 6 quarterly or half-yearly, in the savings-bank. Almost duced the example of the religious brotherhood of always attendant upon these advantages, we find the Charlewood Forest, who are successfully reclaiming man sending his children to be regularly instructed on a barren and stony moor; and declared that he who works for a farmer for twelve hours, from six to man sending his confidence to be regularly instituted and would not give up the belief that it was possible by himself and family more constant in their attendance careful cultivation, to produce sufficient wheat in this at some place of worship on the Lord's day. A man country for the maintenance of its entire population; who comes home to a poor, comfortless hovel after his, and he thought that in the present entire deadness of day's labour, and sees all miserable around him, has his the public mind to all party political excitement, the spirits more often depressed than excited by it. He scheme might be tried. feels that, to do his best he shall be miserable still. and more industrious and diligent, and as never frequenting or beershop; but give him the means of making himis too apt to fly for a temporary refuge to the alchouse those pests, the beer-houses. Frequently they have self comfortable by his own industry, and I am con-been known to work by candle light. Not a single vinced by experience, that in many cases he will avoid instance has occurred in which any one thus holding himself of it." But it was not only the poor who could more profitably exchange our labour for the vinced, by experience, that in many cases he will avail would be benefited by such an arrangement as he pro- corn of other lands. posed; the freeholders, he felt convinced, would speedily find all the advantages resulting from it. being an entire absence of political feeling amongst Why, let them take the case of flax. Between the people, that there was a growing spirit of dis-£25 000,000 and £30,000,000 a-year was paid to content, only to be abated by practical measures for foreigners for fl.x, oil-cake, linseed, &c. Societies. however, were now rapidly forming both in England and in Ireland for the prosecution of the flux cultivation. There was one of those societies at North Walsham, in Norfolk, and another at Belfast. The to stop the satellites of Jupiter. latter bad succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectation. Mr. S. R. Mulholland, at the society's lands were proposed to be enclosed for the benefit of meeting in Belfast in November last, stated that the the rich or poor. With the Corn-law monopoly, the firm with which he was connected had sent no less bill would only serve the purposes of the owners of than £40,000 of ready cash annually out of the country for the purchase of flix, but that in the present year they had not spent as many pence, and he called upon the meeting "to take advantage of what God and nature had done for our soil." He had also been told, that "Mr. Beard, of Killalea, lately sold a parcel of who idled about, a dead weight upon the poor-rate; highest reached £140 the second, £133, and the third, flix in which there were three different qualities; the £126 per ton; and few finer samples had ever been imported into this country." But he had still better lands could not be profitably cultivated. They might evidence. There was no member in the Hourse who was not acquainted with the name and reputation of the firm of Messrs. Marshall, at Leeds, indubitably the largest firx purchasers in the kingdom. What did they bili. say of our capabilities of producing flax? In a letter which he held in his hand they wrote as follows:received from neighbouring parishes, and things wore "As we import a considerable quantity of flax yearly from Belgium and Holland for our establishment here. we are, of course, much interested in the success of any plan for increasing the quantity grown in England. letter dated November 3, 1842, thus reported the the plant. At one time the flax grown in the

propose that the land at present unappropriated should be allotted to those who had a claim upon the different parishes. Where the lands were already allotted he did not intend that his measure should apply. He should propose that out of every hundred acres in not to give them too much, whilst it would be a downright robbery to give them less. He should propose picion of it, he should also propose to enact that the trustees should be bound to make an annual report to the magistrates-(hear hear.) He should also propose that five acres of these lands should in every parish be laid out as a drying ground. poor than their habit of drying their clothes in their own confined dwellings. In his own part of the and having hung it out, to remain for the purpose of evening next, at the watching it until it was dried. Another proposal he seven o'clock. The remainder of the land he should propose to a lot to Lord Abinger. Mr. Duncombe, Feargus O'Connor, the use of the poor, to be divided into lots of such size and others will attend. Chair to be taken at eight and extent as shall be deemed most useful, no man being 'o'clock. apportioned less than a quarter of a rood. The ex- Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening at public notice. He should also propose that the trustees should have the power of exchanging allotments of equal or greater value previous to their having been broken up, also of purchasing waste lands, with the consent of the ratepayers, if the extent of the original allotments to the poor should hereafter be also propose that the trustees might expend out of the poor-rates a sum of money not exceeding, he should

he should propose that the poor who had obtained settlement in the parish by birth or otherwise should have the first claim on the land originally allotted, as will ason that afterwards purchased; and with regard to these purchases, he should propose that the trustees, with the consent of the ratepayers might, if they saw fit, purchase waste lands previously allotted, and erect cottages thereon upon the same terms and in the same manner as in the parishes where no allotment had taken place. The other provisions of his measure would be of comparatively minor importauce. With regard, however, to the difficult question of boundary, he should propose to adjust it in this manner: that owners of allotments should not be compelled to enclose them, but that any owner desiring to enclose his own might call upon the adjoining were that 'he possessed the worst land and the worst owner to erect his boundary fence, and if he re fused wife of any man in the parish." (Laughter.) The might build it himself and compel payment before jussame reverend gentleman had addressed a letter to him tices of the peace. With respect to the machinery for that morning, in which he confirmed all that he had putting the bill into operation, he should propose that stated in that just read, but added what he Mr. Ferrand) for the first three years the Tithe Commissioners should wished to call the attention of the Right Hon. the be employed in making the allotments—their expenses he had already delivered at the Laucaster Assizes; but this motion had nothing to do with the prosecution which there took place. He (Mr. Duncomber made no complaint of those prosecutions, or of the manner in which they had been conducted by this manner in which they had been conducted by the Attorney General and the Government; and the trial Attorney General and the Government; and the trial the increase. There is a large unenclosed common in the persons so prosecuted had not have administered it more than the persons so prosecuted had not they persons so prosecuted had not the persons so prosecuted had not be the persons to person the person to the p Home Secretary to: -"I have at this time the charge during that time to be defrayed by the Government. hear). I cannot conclude without informing you must sell that, and with the proceeds of the sale he that the conduct of the men generally, since they must relieve you." The son come to him (Mr. Ferrand) have held their allotments, has been such as to give He said that he had built the cottage out of his hardme very great satisfaction—(hear, hear). They are earned savings, and before he would comply with the very punctual in their attendance at church, advice of the Board of Guardians and sell his cottage, we have been obliged to build a gallery he would become an alien from the country. He begged in it for the accommodation of their children. All the the House to listen to his appeal in behalf of the poor allotment men, with their wives, and every child old man. Give the poor a small allotment of land and a enough to attend the Sunday school, are members of a spade to cultivate it, and it would have the effect of clothing and fuel club; and as much as from £30 to £40 diminishing the number of inmates in the Union has annually been intrusted to my care, the fruits of Workhouses. (Cheers.) The poor man then would not their weekly savings. Now, was it not the duty of be deprived of the privilege of attending at his usual the Government to take this subject into their most place of worship. (Hear, hear.) Give the peor. eight years we see a community of persons restored to right of the poor—a right of which they had for cen-

> Colonel Wyndhau wished to see Mr. Ferrand's infringed the laws of the country. That was the cha- Bill introduced. He was all for it, but in the present depressed state of agriculture, he wanted to see the lands already in cultivation kept in it, instead of grabbing about the heatis. He would stand by the Government so long as they stood by agriculture. Manchester. He did not know the geographical position of the place, but perhaps the Members for Manworking men expressed a wish that Colonel Wynd-

Sir JAMES GRAHAM could not see in the proposed

and frequently besides this, lays up a certain sum, measure as that proposed by Mr. Ferrand. He ad-Mr. Hume regarded the project as one of those

cultivating the barren soils of England, when we Sir John Hamner believed, that instead of there

their relief, of which he considered the present measure to be one, though not a prominent one. But free trade he was certain we must arrive at: as to taxing or stopping machinery, we might as well try Mr. BROTHERTON wished to know if these waste

land, who by enclosure bills have been appropriating every available common. Lord POLLINGTON believed that the bill would

benefit the poor, and therefore he would support it. Mr. AGLIGNBY was desirous of seeing the bill introduced, in order that its provisions might be carefully considered, though he teared that the project. would not prove practicable or beneficial. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD denied that the waste not return a productive outlay to the capitalist, but in the hands of the working man they would yield a sufficiency for maintenance, He supported the

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

# Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

NEWCASTLE.-In consequence of the rapid and wide extension of the Coal Miners Philanthrophical Society, a general delegate meeting will be held at Mr. Hamlet Booth's, the Rose and Crown, Shields now proceed to state how he promised to allot New Road, Newcastle upon-Tyne, on the first day The land is still occupied by the original tenants, with the waste lands. According to his calculation, there of May, to form another or improve the present Exfew exceptions. 3. The population of the parish has were in the three kingdoms no less than 75,000 000 ecutive, and to alter such rules, or rescind others, as slightly decreased. 4. The estate has passed into priof cultivatable acres of land in state of waste. There that meeting thinks proper. Delegates from all vate hands. (About 150 acres) 5. The tenants are were also about 46,000,000 of those lands in cultivations coal districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, are

> YEOVIL.-Mr. C. Maunder, of Martock, will lecture here on Monday evening, at the Hall of the Yeovil Improvement Society.

> LONDON .- Mr. Knight will lecture at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. MARYLEBONE.—On Sunday next Mr. Gammage, of

Northampton, will lecture at the Mechanics' Institution Circus-street, at half-past seven. LONDON.-MR. GAMMAGE will lecture on Monday

evening, at 59. Tottenham Court-road. A CONCERT for the benefit of Mrs. M'Douall will be held on Monday evening, at the Feather's Admission two-pence.

Mr. FARRER will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeaters Arms, Old St. Paneras-road. Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-

A BALL will take place on Easter Monday at the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagainlane. Single tickets, one shilling-double, one and

meeting will take place in this locality next Tuesday evening, for discussion—the subject, the Land, and how to obtain it. LIMEHOUSE.—Mr. Frazer will lecture on Tuesday

1. CHINA WALE, LAMBETH -A general district

should make would be to allot a portion-say five CHARTISTS ATTEND !- A public meeting will be acres of land-for the purposes of recreation. By this held on Monday evening, at the Political and arrangement he hoped our old national and healthful Scientific Institution. Turnagain-lane, to present an the enjoyment of the inhabitants of every vicinity, for his conduct in exposing that political Judge.

pences attending this allotment he should propose to be the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnpaid out of the poor-rates, but the extent of the enclo- again-lane. A lecture will also be delivered here sures, and consequently the outlay, in any one year, he on Good Friday. Chair to be taken at seven

> ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.-Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, will lecture in the Chartist room, Charles Town, on

> Sunday. SIDDALL.-On Monday evening Mr. Butterly will lecture in the Association room. Cinder-hills, at eight o'clock.

> Mr. BROPHY will lecture at Relice on this day (Saturday) At Coxhoe, Monday; Shincliffe, Tuesday; Hoffall, Wednesday; Framwellgate Moor, Thursday; New Durham, Friday. Mr. Davies will lecture on Monday, at West

> Aukland; Tuesday, Southchurch; Wednesday, Copycrooks; Thursday, Leasingthorn. A DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Seincliffe Bank Top, on Saturday next. Bolton.—Mr. Peter Rigby will lecture here, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

> SHEFFIELD.-Mr. G. J. Harney will address the Chartists of Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) at half-past seven.

On Monday Evening, in the same room, there will be a public discussion on "the land;" to com-

especially the working classes, looked to the First Lord, such order." The poor man had a right to call on the of the Treasury for measures which would conduce to House to recognize this principle. In many parts of their comfort and permanent happiness. It was per- England the poor for centuries had cut turf and peat Our readers will best learn the nature of the grievances feetly true that the measures which the Right Hon. for their consumption during winter; but he regretted and support his family, and that a mechanic can do Baronet had brought forward last session had conduced to say in many parts of England the landed proprietors more. The continued increase in the demand for allotto the comforts of the Working classes; but this benefit had taken advantage of the poor ceasing to practice had been short-lived. The working classes had scarcely their rights for a certain number of years, and had then tasted the cup of sweetness which the Right Hon. prohibited them from doing so for ever. It was said was brought before Messrs. Spooner, Beale, Moorsom, Baronet had granted them than it was dashed from in an old distitchand other magistrates, and was committed to Warwick their lips by an universal reduction of wages throughout County Gool;" \* that he "thereupon applied the country, far beyond the reductions which had taken for leave to put in ball, which was agreed to by the place in the price of food; and, instead of the working magistrates, who demanded six sureties in £100 each, classes having been in the least benefited or relieved by and himself in £600, with forty-eight hours' notice; the measures of the Right Hon. Baronet, in both the that he had good and sufficient bail then present in manufacturing and agricultural districts, they were sufcourt, who were well known to be such by the magis- fering misery, want, and privation unparalleled in the In many parts of the country the working classes, more trates; and R. Speoner, Esq, one of her Majesty's history of England. He asked the Right Hon. Bart. particularly the poorer portion of them—and he spoke justices of the peace, informed him the petitioner, in now whether he had any remedial measures to bring positively with regard to many of the handloom open court, that he abould not accept any person hold- forward for the purpose of raising this opported class weavers in his own neighbourhood—had been enabled ing similar political principle to those of the petitioner, of people out of their distress. In preparing the mea- to live comfortably through the enjoyment of these as bail on his behalf." The petitioner then goes on to sure which he asked leave to introduce into the House rights, which of late years had thus been taken away relate, that, "Upwards of fourteen respectable trades he had been advised and assisted by some of from them. If every Hon, Member in that House men and shopkeepers tendered themselves as bail on the cleverest men of the country; and he was would declare his conscientious conviction, after a due behalf of the petitioner, and were refused; \* \* convinced that the measure be was about to consideration of this subject, he would certainly avow that he was, in consequence, confined in cold and propose would restore the working classes of the himself to be in favour of the allotment system. He country in a great degree to their former comforts. The knew that some Hon. Members, even during the prethat he was ultimately obliged to make application to distress which had prevailed in the large manufact sent system, had declared that the system had not the Court of Queen's Bench, and that his bail was at turing towns was rapidly extending to the smaller worked well where it had been put in practice; but lest accepted by an order from Mr. Justice Cresswell.' towns and into the agricultural districts. With the he was prepared to prove quite the reverse, and that "The petition of another, John West by name, a permission of the House, he would give a slight idea of it proved the greatest blessing wherever it had been hand-com weaver, of Durby, shows that the petitioner the state of the population of the town of Bingley. He adopted. He was sure that he should convince the was arrested on the 29th day of September last upon remembered when it only contained one mill, now it House that if the allotment system of waste lands were a charge of sedition and was brought before Sir J. R. had ten mills; formerly it had been almost a purely adopted, it would prove, to a great extent, the salva-Cave, a magistrate for the county of Derby; that he agricultural district, now it was equally agricultural tion of the country; for it must be clear to all, that if Tas required to find hall to the amount of £400, which and manufacturing What had been the evidence of something were not done for the working classes, and considering the station in life of your petitioner, is, in the state of Keighley given before the committee which that speedily, the consequences would be most serious the opinion of your petitioner, excessive and unconsti- sat on the Keighley Union? [Sir C. Napier made some (Hear, hear.) The Government were sitting on the toficnal; and that, for the want of such bail, he was remark which was insulible in the gailery ] He verge of a volcino at the present moment, which might committed to the County Gaol of Derby, where he was hoped the Hon. and Gallant Member for Marylebone burst forth with mischievous effect, unless precauwould not interrupt him by personal remarks additionary measures were taken. Thousands were in want "The petition of Robert Brook, a schoolmaster, of dressed to him across the House. He had been and suffering, and had borne their distress and priva-Todmorden, contains amongst other declarations the informed by the medical officer of that town in cot- tion with patience and humility, that had been praised following:-that he was 'arrested at his own house tages of four rooms each as many as twenty-five by almost every member of her Majesty's Government upon a charge of sedition, conspiracy, and riot, and was people were living, sleeping almost altogether in but praise would not fill their empty bellies—thear brought before John Crossley, Esq., and James Taylor, one room in the grossest immorality, whilst typhus hear.) Those poor people had waited with earnest E-q., when the former addressed him in such terms as fever raged amongst them. In this town this fever anxiety to see what would be done for them in the annually increased in virulence. He held in his hand present session, which was nearly half over-thear, "I have got you at last, and I am glad of it, and a report made to her Majesty's Principal Secretary and no.) At all events, Hon. Gentlemen were about I will take care to punish you. You have given me a of State for the Home Department from the Poor Law, to enjoy the Easter festivities; but what had they to deal of trouble with writing to that rascally Northern Commissioners on an inquiry into the sanatory condi-Star; that he was required to find ball, himself in the tion of the Habouring population of Great Britain, hear.) There had been a great deal of talk, sum of £200 and two sureties in £100 each; and when which was presented to Parliament by the command but not one practical measure which would give two persons of good and unblemished character, both of Her Majesty in July, 1842:—"Mr. Chadwick relief to the poor—(hear, hear) The working men of property, both voters of the West Riding of states that the annual slaughter in England and Wales, classes laughed at the idea of foreign colonization; Yorkshire, offered as bail, the said magistrates told from preventable causes of typhus, which attacks they would never sanction it; for it had been tried, them, 'He would not take their bail, because they were persons in the vigour of life, appears to be double and not a ship came home from the colonies which did Chartists; and he would not take a Chartist as a bonds the amount of what was suffered by the allied not bring some disappointed wretches who had suffered man, for he was determined to put down the Chartists armies in the battle of Waterloo. In Manchester, more abroad than at home, and would rather die of in Todmorden.' Finally these bondsmen were accepted; among the labouring classes, more than 57 out of starvation at home than be transported again to a dis-. . the peritioner was again arrested and brought every 100 die before they attain the age of five years. tant colony. But, he would proceed to state some before certain magistrates at Manci ester, and requested. He states that when the kelp manufacture lately ceased, other important facts. In the parish of Long Newton, to find other bail, himself to the amount of £400, and on the western coast of Scotland, a vast population of in the county of Gloucester, the effects of the system two sureties of £200 each; but not being able to do the lowest class of people were thrown into extreme were these:—"The late Mr. Estcourt stated, that out to, he was tent away to Kukdale, and eventually went; they suffered from cold, hunger, and despair; of 196 persons there were 32 families, consisting of 140 hrought up at Liverpool before Lord Abinger; . . . hever heless, from their acattered habitations being persons, in the depth of extreme poverty. The pourties that he was bent in a liverpool before Lord Abinger; . . . hever heless, from their acattered habitations being persons, in the depth of extreme poverty. The pourties are the statement of the country of Goldenster, the energy of the system were these:—"The late Mr. Estcourt stated, that out to the country of the country of Goldenster, the energy of the system were these:—"The late Mr. Estcourt stated, that out to the country of the country of Goldenster, the energy of the system were these:—"The late Mr. Estcourt stated, that out to the country of the country of the country of the energy of the country of t that he was kept in prison on account of such extensurrounded by pure air, cases of fever did not arise rates amounted to £324 13s. 6d. in 1801. The result Eve bail being required, until the trials came on at among them." The mortality and immorality of the of the allotment system was an immediate abatement Liverpool, when Lord Abinger reduced his bail as follows; population now crowded in the manufacturing districts; in the misery of the poor; the most gratifying improve--frem himself £600 and surelies to the amount of £600, was frightful in the extreme. Was there no remedy to ment in their character and morals; and a progressive rescue this portion of the population from their misery? diminution in the poor-rates down to £135, in 1829 To these we will add but one case more, that of a Were the functions of Parliament at an end, or were (the last year reported). (Hear, hear). In Skiptona potter, near Stoke-upon-Trent, who complains that they able to redress the grievances of the people? moyne, an adjoining parish, the same results were exhe was committed by a magistrate of Newcastle-under- They were told to look to foreign colonization for a perienced. In the small parish of Ashley, where the Line en a charge of felory; that " the magistrate, remedy. Were they to send abroad to die unpitied and same plan was pursued by the Hon. Member for Oxwhen asked what bell would be sufficient, replied that unheard-of the peaceable and loyal subjects of this ford, the same results followed. In the parish of Lynhe had made up his mind not to alore bail" . . . . country, who had a right to exist in the country where don, in Rutlandshire, where the cottagers had been observing that "he" the petitioner) would be taking they were born? What said Mr. Burn in his lefters on allowed these privileges for at least 200 years, an encom, that the petitioner was kept in gool for eight home colonization :- " If the 46,000,000 acres now in closure took place, and an allotment was reserved for With, tried at Stafford by Special Commission, . . cultivation are not sufficient to maintain the population, the use of the poor, and to be let to the cottagers at an acquitted, because the Jary could not believe the there are millions yet uncultivated that may be increased. The happy results of the system were ed in value 5,000-fold. It appears that there are described in a letter written by the Earl of Winchilsea, We purposely abstain from referring to the other, 46,500,000 acres of land in cultivation, and nearly on the 4th of January, 1796, to Sir John Sinclair, matter contained in these petitions; and when we look 31,000,000 uncultivated. 16,000,000 were reported by the President of the Board of Agriculture." Lord to the exeggerated inaccuracies with which they term, the Emigration Committee to be profitable lands. Winchilses in that letter said he had made inquiries ing to it. In 1832 the land was worse than valueless, and the assimptions spirit which they breathe towards Nearly the whole of the waste land in Ireland is into the effect of giving small allotments of land, all who were concerned in putting down the riots, we reclaimable, 3,000,000 of which, that are equal to and that he was not uncommon for a poor man to carry and equals, if it does not exceed, in value anjacent land to produce s that mothing could be of greater benefit to produce s that mothing could be of greate Was not limited to an inquiry into the one main and rental of £1 per acre, at an outlay not exceeding £10 per the labourers and the landowners. The working in the surrounding parishes. In 1832 the poor contangible grievance which was so severely felt by many acre. Thus, in the cultivation of the land, Sheffield people were enabled to better their condition, and sumed the profits of all the land in the parish: they of the Petitioners—we men the unwarrantable refusal and Birmingham must send their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or now maintain themselves and their spades, their pick—to make their homes comfortable, and the make their homes comfortable, and the make their homes comfortable, and the make the ma of bail by the magistrates in some cases, and their exes, and their draining tools; the wheelwright must a pir, and thus they became better able to do their fortably on only a portion of that land. In 1832 the totally unwrights in some cases, and then draining work, the water many more contented in their station, and weekly expenditur, of the poor, at this period of the there. Had the petitions been confined to this un-must supply the pleugh-coulters and the axletrees; the sequence of a lumptic in an arrangement he hoped our old national and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an arrangement he hoped our old national and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an arrangement he hoped our old national and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an acquired a sort of independent and healthful Scientific Institution and the scientific Institution denicted, undersied, and most unconstitutional stretch saddler must put on the harness; Wolverhampton must prevented them from becoming turdensome to others; shillings, if the maintainance of a lunatic in an asylum of authority, some good might have come of them. For supply its chains, Waisall its bits and ornaments; the the effect was beneficially felt upon the poor-rates. be excepted. In 1832, the poor were supported by aithough we are not engineered to see the magistrates of carpenter must put up the gates with tools from Shef. Lord Winchilses also wished that Parliament would rates in and levied on other parishes; they are now Warnickshire, Staffordshire, or Lanceshire "crucified" field, and hang them with the hinges and padlocks of never make an enc osure without setting aside a portion by a cersure of the House—and in the present constituStaffordshire; the hedger and ditcher who encloses the of land for the use of the poor; and he mentioned the about one-eighth of the whole parochial expenditure bin of the House such a horrible catast optie is not ground, and the pleughman who brings it into cultivations of amily which enjoyed the privilege during Tery probable—yet do we believe that the exposure of tion, are clothed by Strond, Manchester, and Leeds; 200 years, and never did one of them receive relief from this glaring abuse would have been at the same time its their hats come from Newcastle-under-Line, their half-the parish. After quoting other extracts from this Bust leniert purishment, and the best preventive of boots from Northampton or Stafford; they take their letter to the same effect, the Hon. Member said he breakfast out of a basin farnished by the Staffordshire thought he had read sufficient, he was sure, from that Potteries; Sheffield finds the knife, Birmingham the letter, to show the advantages of the system he was complaint upon one definite and intelligible ground, the spoon; the merchant traverses the ocean to bring their now advocating, proving, as the letter did, that for coff-e and sugar; the engineer finds a coffee mill, in 200 years it had worked beneficially to the lower has blonday diverged into a vague and rambling state. Which the turner furnishes a handle, "&c." What he orders. But he held in his hand the report of a gentlement of wrongs, real and imaginary; unsupported and proposed to ask the House to de was to restore the poor man whose opinion he supposed would have great again to their comforts, and he proposed to do this by influence with the Right Hon. the Secretary for the not altogether unjustified by the peculiar circumstances an allotment to them of the waste lands. He asked for Home Department. It was that of Mr. Power, respect-Strending the ontbreak. What, therefore, was the an allotment of the waste lands of England to the ing the county of Cambridge, as stated in the Poor poor as an act of justice: he asked for it in the name of Law Commissioners' Report for 1834, page 103:the law of England—a law acknowledged by the greatest "Allotment of small portions of land to labourers for dren dependent upon him, the institution allotted say, 3d. in the pound in any one year, in the erection the law and constitution of England for central the purpose of employing their leisure hours, giving him four acres. He is now the occupier of the purpose of employing their leisure hours, giving him four acres. He is now the occupier of of cottages on the allotments. They should also have eighteen acres; he is the owner of a cow, a pig, the power of leasing allotments for any term not expectation and bettering their condition by increased sustenance. the law of England-a law acknowledged by the greatest "Allotment of small portions of land to labourers for

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL SRD.-Fresh up to-day, a very small supply came to hand. The demand for both red and white was somewhat brisk, at an advance on last Monday's quotations of fully is per qr, and a good clearance was readily effected by the factors; in Foreign Wheat not the slightest rise took place. Grinding and distilling Barley on full as good terms as of late, but malting mingham. qualities were a dull sale. Mal:, at full prices; Oats, at fully late rates. Beans and Peas at our quotations.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

The Flour trade was heavy. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 3RD.—One of the principal features of this morning's market was the exhibition for sale of 14 extraordinarily fine Devons, bred and fed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. They met a brisk sale, at comparatively high rates. Of Foreign Beasts, only two, direct from Hamburgh by a steamer, were on offer; they were of very prime quality, and sold at about District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messers. Milne how Money is raised or lowered in Value, by altera-4s per 8lb. The arrival of Beasts were tolerably good, but we regret to say that their quality was somewhat beneath an average. The Beef trade—particularly with the finest selling qualities—was firm, and an advance in the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight of quite 2d per 8lbs. The Mutton trade may be termed steady, and the quotations were enhanced 2d per 8lbs. The Lamb season has fairly commenced. Although some of the Essex qualities made a trifle over last Monday's currencies, we do Haywood and Bramley, Sheffield; official assignee, not feel ourselves warranted in quoting anything Mr. Hope, Leeds. higher as a general figure than 6d per 8lbs. The Thomas Brook, Veal trade was in a sluggish state, and the middling and inferior descriptions of Vcal were quite 5d per Bankrupts, Court. Solleitor, Mr. Sykes, Huddersfield 8lbs lower; but the value of the best qualities was official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds. maintained, that ruling at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lbs. The Pork trade was dull at about last week's prices. The only importation of Foreign Cattle into the United Kingdom during the past week has been the and Bramley, Sheffield; and Mr. Copeland, Sheffield two Hamburgh beasts before noticed.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—In consequence of the prevailing mild weather, and the large supplies and May 16, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Bankof green vegetables on offer, the demand for all kinds rupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Guskell, Wigan; Messrs. of potatoes is heavy, at barely last week's quotations. The arrivals have been moderate since our last. BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—Since our last report

this market has been moderately well, but not to say heavily, supplied with most kinds of hops, the demand for which is inactive.

WOOL MARKET.-Although there is certainly a trifling improvement in the demand for most descriptions, we have no alteration to notice in prices. Tallow.—There is no new feature in this market, except that the delivery is considerably less than had been anticipated: prices are nominally the same as last week, both on the spot and for the autumn. The price at St. Petersburgh was firm at the last date, and there are various reports as to the total quantity for shipment this season; some say 120,000, and others 150,000 casks. Town Tallow is plentiful.

ORIGIN OF PENSIONS.—The first pension ever granted was by Henry VIII., in 1512, when the sum of twenty pounds a-year was given to a lauy of his Court, for services done! A gentlewoman also had MONTEZUMA, Lowber, Jan. 7, May 7, Sept. 7. the second. We are in the dark as to the extent of EUROPE, her merits; but it was from the same Sovereign, in NEW YORK, Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7. of twenty pounds a-year was given to a lady of his

THE HIGH SHERIFF of Northumberland, pursuant to a very numerously signed requisition, has convened COLUMBUS, the county for the 12th instant, at Morpeth, to take ENGLAND, into consideration the injurious effects of the income- OXFORD,

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Friday night an and lodged in the wall. The cause of this outrage we being select and more retired. have heard is attributable to some dispute about seaweed.—Clare Journal.

ENGLISH CATTLE IN IBELAND. - The following evidence of the terribly diminished consumption in England:—Eight or ten prime Devon bullocks and at rates of passage very reasonable, and the accomcows, imported within a few days by a provision modations in Second Cabin and Steerage equal to Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High An ample consideration of the diseases of women; house in this city, were sold to a respectable victualler in our market this morning, leaving a fair profit to the importer. No wonder that our export trade to England has stopped, when English bullocks can be sold to Cork butchers at a fair profit to the speculator.—Dublin Evening Post.

## Bankrupts, &c.

# From the London Gazette of Friday, March 31.

Ez-a Harle, St. John's-street-road, chemist, to surrender April 7, at ten o'clock, May 9, at half-past one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. May, Queen's-square; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane.

Edwin Miles, Bridge-house-place, Newington-place. May 9, at half-past twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court the day before sailing. Solicitors, Messre Sudlow, Sons, and Torr, Chancerylane; and Mr Rowland, Thirsk, Yorkshire; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane.

James Whiting, Seckelord-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter, April 11, at twelve o'clock, May 12, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Rush, Austinfriars; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Thomas Hutchins, Andover, common carrier, April

6, at one o'clock, May 12, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Garrard, Suffolk-street, Pallmall Esst; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Thomas Maggs, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, upholsterer,

April 7, at one o'clock, May 3, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. James Stamford, Cranborne, Dorsetshire, grocer, April 15, May 12, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messra Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-inn; and Mr. Davy, Ringwood, Hamp shire; official assigne, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. George Eshelby, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn, currier, April 15. May 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solleitor, Mr. Cox. Pinners'-hall; efficial assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick-place, Old Jewry. Thomas William Coleman, John-street, Pentonville,

coach proprieter, April 7, at twelve o'clock, May 10. at two, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Ashley, Shoreditch; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Henry Kay, Chiswell-street, victualler, April 7, at one o'clock, May 10, at three, at the Bankrupts'

Court. Solicitor, Mr. Burnell, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-George Martin Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Messrs. bers gives union and Benefit until Death.

Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgate-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. William Southam, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller, Earnings 24s. per Week. April 13, at half-past twelve o'clock, May 11, at half-past 11, at the Bandkrupts District Court, Bir. mingham. Solicitors, Mr. Marklew, Walsall; official

assignee; Mr. Bittleston, Birmingham. Edwin Freeman Smith, and Richard Mogg Bryant, Bristel, carpenters, April 19, at one o'clock, May 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Hall, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton,

John Clapham, Leeds, licensed victualler, April 24, and May 17, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Upton, Robert Smith, Worcester, attorney, April 12, at

kalf-past one o'clock, May 3, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Hydes and Tymbe, Worcester; official asignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham. Mr. Younghusbaud, Cheltenham, brickmaker, April

11, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol. Solicitor, Mr. Barnett, Tet-Cheltenham; official assignee, Mr. Miller Thomas Hinderwell Thompson, Liverpool, merchant,

April 15, at twelve o'clock, May 10, at eleven. at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. C:z:nove, Liverpool

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Zohrab and Francis, Liverpool, commission agents. Cowgill, Comer, and Jones, Liverpool, brass founders. J. Meek and Co., York, curriers. J. and J. Morris, Wigan, coal proprietors. Union Company, Leeds, and Liverpool, carriers on the Leeds and Liverpool canal; as far as regards J. Parnaby. C. Tetley, A. M'Kean, and S. Tetley, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-merchants; as far as regards C. Tetley. Leach and Brayshaw, Bradford, Yorkshire, stonemssons.

# From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 4.

BANKRUPTS Henry Wood, bookseller, Fleet-street, to surrender April 12, and May 16, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Close, Furnival's Inn; official

assignes, Mr. Whitmore.

William Burton, draper, Cambridge, April 22, at twelve, and May 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Ashurst, Chespside, London : Mr. Cannon. Cambridge; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. John Hutton, draper, Ringwood, Hampshire, April 18, at half-past one, and May 9, at twelve, at the application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter Bankrupts' Court Solicitor, Mr. Moger, Bartlett's (post paid) to the Secretary at the Society's House Buildings, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Graham. John Robert Hitchcock, hosier, New Sarum, April 12, and May 5, at two, at the Bankrepts' Court become members, on transmitting a Medical CerSolicitor, Mr. Baylis, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgatetificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed
Solid by

street; official assignee, Mr. Lackington. Joseph Nye, surgical instrument maker, Bridgehouse place, Southwerk, April 10, at one, and May 9,

at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Bolicitor, Mr. Lane, Argyle-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Al-John Howe, knife manufacturer, Sheffield April 26 and May 15, at eleven, at the Leeds Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr. Freeman.

Henry Morris, grocer, Stourbridge, Worcestershire April 12, at two, at the Birmingham District Bankrapts' Court. Official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Bir-Edmund Wheeler, corn dealer, Birmingham, May 11

at the Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Birmingham. Thomas Bardley, hat manufacturer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, April 12, and May 12, at half-past one, at the B. R. Buchanan. Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Stanier, Newcastle-under-Lyme; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

James Higham, victualler, Kearsley, Lancashire, April 10, and May 1, at twelve, at the Manchester and Co., Temple, London; Mr. Weston, Manchester; tions in its Quantity, and the evil effects of the official assignee, Mr. Hobson, Manchester.

Joseph Travell, tailor, Sheffield, April 13, at condensed by M. Chappelsmith. eleven, and May 4, at twelve, at the Leeds District

Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Wadsworth, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, Leeds. George Rutcliffe, fender manufacturer, Sheffield, April 18, and May 9, at twelve, at the Leeds District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, or Messrs.

Thomas Brook, woollen cloth merchant, Longwood April 18, and May 9, at eleven, at the Leeds District

John Eyre Pearson, wine merchant, Sheffield, April 18, and May 9, at twelve, at the Leeds District Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messra Smith, Haywood, official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

John Evans, coal dealer, Liverpool, April 20, at one, Gregory, and Co., Bedford-row, London; official assignee, Mr. Pollett, Liverpool.



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THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS. (BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL PROM

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CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, - 19, - 19, - 19. Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7. S. AMERICA, COLUMBUS,

up for Cabin Passengers, at 25 Guineas each, the attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Thady Kelly, at | Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. his house at Clenagh, near Newmarket. He had been sitting in a large arm-chair in his bed-room, and had just left it to get into bed, when a gun, loaded with two bullets, was discharged through the window. two bullets, was discharged through the window, own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate both of which went through the back of the chair, rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. both of which went through the back of the chair, rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of

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To sail punctually on the 13th April instant. Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howeli, and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If detained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the tained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing one shilling par day each the tained time for sailing the tained ti appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each | Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by in this cautiously written and practical work, are writing a letter, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it saddlers' ironmonger, April 7, at half-past one o'clock, will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, Apply to

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>
> Member's Funeral ... 29 0 0
>
> Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 2 0 0 Loss by Fire ... Substitute for Militia ... ... ... 15 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance ... 5 0 0 in the Society's Asylum,) per Week [0 6 0 Imprisoned for Debt

Imprisoned for Debt .... 0 5 0
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Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 15 0 Loss by Fire ... ... ... 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0

Earnings 15s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 0
Member's Funeral ... 12 0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 10 0 Loss by Fire ... ... 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 0

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Member's Funeral ... 10 0 0

Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 0 0 Loss by Fire ... ... 10 0 0 Substitute for Militia ... ... 3 0 9 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0

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Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a pernicious application of these inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but withearly youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early D cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both most certain to be successful. It is for these cases originated in her breast, and continued to spread Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their nearly all over her body, defying every effort of sur-CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with from them. She further states that she is now any of those previous symptoms that betray its almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely An ample consideration of the diseases of women; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive also nervous debility; including a comprehensive structions of destructions structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more | To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetgenerally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalucomplaints are gradually removed by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- public at large, make my case known, I remain, Genacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the Matrimonial STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4. Great Charles-street, BIPMINGHAM.

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The and have previously gone through a regular course | Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO. FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had the hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno- as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street. London. rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

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PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer- could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c. sexes, including Gonorrhan, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, and intelligent members of society, all bearing tesblotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, 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 a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Methe usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine, Houses in

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LELDS.

READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!!

THE following statement of facts has been com-1 municated to the Proprietors of PARRS. LIFE PILLS:-

J. WRANGHAM.

Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to every one who may be suffering from similar complaints with which I have been affected, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial effects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immedidiately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement, and feeling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS PATTISON, Painter. N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries

by Mrs. Moxon of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now

tlemen, yours, very gratefully, RICHARD TURNER. N.B.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

Jaffra, October 17th, 1842. Sir,—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills. lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by

F. MATTHEISZ.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's

Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street. Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Win-

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that

is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 500 letters from influential, respectable, timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinction of being not only the most popular but the most

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Me-Sons, Farringdon street, and Sutton and Co., Bow dicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lis. each. Full directions are given WALL COOR DOX,

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843, Gentlemen,—Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the ntroduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life

respecting the good the pills have done ma. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London. A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated,

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. street, London.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

chester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir,—You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me

imilar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully reated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

## EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

In our last sheet we announced that arrangements or otherwise, of Emigration; and to indge of the best location for English Emigrants, from actual observation." What follows is the "Introductory Letter" then promised. The "Notes" will be commenced next week.

#### TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

MY FRIENDS,-For a long period I had contemplated a visit to the United States of North America. Many circumstances combined to urge me to make it. For several years, however, it was unavoidably deferred: but -28 will be seen by the sketch of my Tour, which under arrangement, will appear in the columns of the Northern Star,-I undertook it last summer.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have tention, and I have besides had occasion to be in Scotland a considerable portion of the time that has elapsed since my return from the United States.

I must crave the indulgence of my friends to overlook the inaccuracies of style in this " record of observations;" for I make no pretensions as " a writer." I modives, and performed it to the best of my ability, to conduct so vile, so cruel, and so oppressive. with a view to render service to those who need it. My first object in "going ont" was to ascertain how far the "thousand and one" flattering statements circulated respecting America were founded on facts. Secondly, to ascertain how far the much-reduced and

unwillingly idle artizans of this country could improve their condition by removing thither. Thirdly, that by observation and experience, I might be enabled to alleviate, in some degree, the sufferings inflicted upon those who, from choice, undertake the voyage with a view to improve their condition; and

sure of circumstances and want of employment, are compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land. These classes to which I here allude will no doubt profit by the expose which I am now enabled to make of the organized system of swindling and plunder existing, particularly in Liverpool and New York, by which the unsuspecting and simple Emigrant is fleeced oftentimes of "his all" And if my efforts in this department have only the effect of putting Emigrants upon their guard, and arming them against the insidious attempts of the hungry chesting crew that abound to their desummation, my labour will not have been in vain; and the reflection that I have been the instrument of good to the poor driven-away worker will be an ample

My attention was first attracted to this branch of my present subject, by an occurrence which fell under my own observation in the latter end of 1841; and in which I was called upon to act a somewhat prominent part. It was detailed in a letter from myself to Sir George Sincinir at the time: and I here give it, that the reader may have some idea of the infamous tricks reserted to by parties connected with Emigrant Shipping, and serve as an immediate warning to all who may be now contemplating a voyage "out" to be mindful what sort of "bargains" they make. They will do port of the " receipt for passage" they may receive. The following letter will show them a reason why:-"TO SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR, BART.

"Liverpool, 20th November, 1841. "SIR,-Your kindness induces me to take the liberry of laying a case of villany before you, for the purpose of craving your benevolent interference with the powers that be. I will not trouble you with any further spology, but state the facts.

"A poor woman, the wife of William Bradley, late of Huddersfield, after disposing of her little furniture, came to this place with seven children, for the purpose of taking a passage to New York, where her husband had been forced, by pressure of circumstances, to Emigrate, some short time before. She arrived here with her children and a brother, on the 15th nit; I reached here on the 17th, and on the afternoon of the same day, found the woman, and accompanied her to a shipping office, where she had previously been to treat for a passage. I asked Mr. Robinson one of the contractors, several questions, all of which he evaded answering, and addressed himself to Mrs. Bradley, desiring that she would say, 'that she would give £16 for the conveyance of herself and her family." She had previously been asked £19 10a. I desired her to leave the office, as it was improper to treat with any one who would not explain.' She was following me, when he stopped her, and offered to take her for £15. However, I advised her to wait, and I would make some inquiry 2: some other office. I saw her the following evening, after I had engaged a passage for her and family for £12 10s. She informed me that she had just paid to the Messra Robinson, or rather to their agent, the sum of £14 10s; and this she had done after the most violent threats and intimidations, such 22 'if she went and paid anywhere else, they would take care she should not go; 'that they had had so much trouble with her, that she must pay them for it; 'ii she did not pay them she could not go at all,' ac ac; so that in terror, the poor weman agreed to my. Her brother was with her at the time she paid; but as neither of them could write, they had with them a person who could. When the bargain was concluded, it was at first proposed to give a receipt on a plain sheet of paper. This they refused to accept, having seen others upon a printed form. Hereupon the agent produced a printed form, and while filling it up, the person who accompanied the woman and her brother, and who could write, was watching to see that all was done right. As soon as the agent saw this, he, with the most shocking oaths and imprecations, seized the said person by the collar,—told him ' there was the door: to begone !- that they wanted no raid agents there,' and fiolently pushed him out. When these things were detailed to me, I asked for a sight of the receipt; and I soon found the execrable rascality of the whole transaction. It was a printed form, with the blanks partly filled up, and partly not. It set forth that the parties had agreed for a second cabin parsage to New York, by the Alfred; but the words 'IF ROOM had been interlined! So that the poor woman would have been entirely at the mercy of the harpies; and liable to have been sent ashore, as the vessel was leaving port, on the ground that there was ' no room' ! and that her ' bargain' was to go if there was 'room.' It also set forth that a balance of 24 was still due for the passage. To give you as correct an idea as I can of the 'precions document,' I have here transcribed it, preserving its form and peculiarities as well as it is possible to do

so in writing :--" No. 463. Berth, No.-"Transatlantic Packet Offices, No. 1, Neptune-street, Waterloo-road, and 16, Goree Piezzas. " Mrs. Bradley, Mary, Elizabeth, Eilen, Emms,

Sarah, Frederick, and Thomas, making two adults and

six children, have agreed with us for a second cabin Presige to New York, in the Alfred, A taking all the for hospital money; ship finding terths, water, and London.

" This ticket not transferable.

baggage; the rest to be paid for. Balance due for passage £4, and which, with the places as now agreed upon filled up by others.
"Signed { For J. & W. ROBINSON,
M. SOMERVILLE."

be given. I then went with the poor woman and her saying, "is a sight for sair een."

she sailed directly by the ship 'Cambridge.'

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have and that licenses ought to be granted to proper persons. ledge too are being taught in our common schools—a three miles from Rochester, and in the winter time complied with the very urgent requests of many kind. At least, an investigation ought to take place immething hitherto neglected in all countries—and in this especially, I have little to amuse me at night but to friends in various parts of the country, to have given distely into the general mode and management of lies the political salvation of the people. Indeed, this account of my Tour a more early publication; but these affairs; for the cruelty and imposition is beyond among the rising generation, a knowledge of govern- far from being rich and great, as you suppose, but I am business engagements have too much occupied my at- calculation. Would my business permit me, I would, ment is becoming a primary part of education; at my own charge, stay at the port, watch the pro- esteemed in this country more essential than all else. ceedings, and make a report.

#### "I have the honour to remain, Sir, "Yours, most respectfully, "L. PITKETHLY."

The facts connected with this case, brought so immedistely under my own cegnizance, made a deep impression on my mind; and when I at last made arrangements to " go out," I determined to make myself fully acquainted with the practices and conduct pursued towards Emigrants, both on shore, and when crossing the broad Atlantic. For this purpose I made many inquiries, and obtained much information, when at more especially the more unfortunate, who, from pres-Liverpool; of which more hereafter: and I also determined to take my passage among the crowd, so that I might not only see, but feel, the common treatment to which poor Emigrants are subjected. I am now glad I did so, otherwise many facts with which I became but too well conversant, both on my outward and homeward passage, would have been unknown. I shall make them public, in the hope that they will lead to an altered state of things, much to the benefit of the During the period I had the tour in contemplation,

held an extensive correspondence with personal friends in the States for my guidance, and in order that I might arrange matters so as to proceed through the country with as much facility, comfort, and advantage as possible. This induced me to take the route of which a sketch will be hereafter given. Among the correspondence referred to was a letter from my friend Dr. Smiles, of the city of Rochester in the State of New York, which was published last summer, and which had an extensive circulation and excited much interest, in consequence of a suggested combined plan of emigration, for the carrying of which into effect reveral societies in England have been formed. More of this however, hereafter. My ronte, generally speaking, was as follows:-I

remained a few days, and then proceeded to Providence, the capital of Rhode Island, and to Stonnington. From thence, by steamer, up the Straits which divide Long Island from the Main (and which is often called the East River) to New York; from which I proceeded along the River Hudson to Albany, and onward to the Shaker village at New Lebanon, bordering on the State of Massachusetts; from here I returned partly by a different route to Albany, and proceeded to the West by railway through Schenectady, Utics, Syracuse, Auburn, &c., to Rechester; then to Lockport and Buffalo by packet: next on Laka Erie by Dankirk, Astabula, Fairport, Painesville, Cleveland, Sandusky and other places in the State of Ohio. I then crossed over the Lake, and landed at Maldon, in Canada; next to Detroit, capital of Michigan, which State I crossed in its full extent. At St. Josephs I took steamer for Chicago, State of Illinois, in the district of which I remained some time. I then procoeded to Racine, in Wisconsin territory, and onward to Rochester, (in Wisconsin), Troy, &c., returning by Milwankey. I there took the steam-boat once more and proceeded by the Fox and Beaver Iales on the north-west shore of the State of Michigan, passing the Straits of Michillimacinac, (which divides the State of Michigan from Wisconsin Territory), Into Lake Huron, where we soon reached the Island of Mackinsw,—a contraction of the name of Michillimacinac, thence to the large island of Bois Blank, landing on the east coast of Michigan, at a small settlement called Presque Isle; from thence to the rapids of St. Clair, crossing Saginaw Bay. At the entrance to the rapids is Fort Gratiot Thence passing through Lake St. Clair, we arrived again at Detroit, and went by the Lake Erie to Buffalo. From here I went by steamer and railway, passing Black Rock, Grand and Navy Islands, with Schlosser and Chippewa the principal scenes in the Canadian revolution) to the Great Falls of Niagara; from which I preceeded to Drummondsville, at Queenston, in Canada; crossed the great river to Lewiston, and took Railway to Lockport, and from thence proceeded

route to New York. From that city I again set sail for England. I have considered it proper to give this introductory outline of my "Tour," before the "Notes" taken during it, are commenced publishing. When the latter are finished, a series of observations and reflections will follow, in which I shall endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the impressions which the facts have collected have made on my mind; and also endeavour to apply the information so acquired to a practical purpose, having for its object and end the benefit and well-being of the poor Emigrant, driven by hard times" from his native land. I flatter myself that when the whole is completed, a mass of information not hitherto accessible will be in the hands of the people. If that should, in only a slight degree, subserve their interests, and lead to benefit, my object and sim

onward by canal packets to Rochester, and by previous

#### I am, my friends, Yours, devotedly,

L PITKETHLY. Huddersfield, March 27th, 1843. P.S.—In the course of the above introductory letter, I have alluded to a communication, received from Dr. John Smyles, of Rochester, State of New York, which has excited considerable attention. Believing that it will be found to contain valuable infor- The object would be to benefit the condition of all, and mation, of immediate practical use to the "out-going" not subserve individual interest. To form a comemigrant, independent of the "suggested plan" before munity of countrymen and friends, an extensive social spoken of. I have given it entire. The writer is a man circle of these in the west, to be away from the of extensive information, acknowledged ability, and misery that is making rapid approaches to every man's has had a many years experience in the United States, door at home, would be worthy of a Howard. I am He is cousin to the Editor of the Leeds Times.

will be answered.

TO MR. L. PITKETHLY.

regret I did not get your letters, as it would have grati- grate who stay at home. They would not then have to "Only provisions and wearing apparel allowed as fied me much to have kept up a correspondence with dread being left among strangers in a far land, but you. I should have liked especially to have heard from would mingle with, and be sustained by, old familiar you during the sitting of the National Convention, of faces, to wismen, and countrymen. The Canada Comhospital money, must be paid on or before the ship goes which you was a member. Its proceedings particularly pany have long acted upon the plan I have sketched; out of port, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the interested me, and I seldom saw an English paper, on and succeeded even in this, although they could offer "Signed For J. & W. Robinson, and February and the special sessions for passing the accounts of the progress to the people, beyond what they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not paid all the passage money?" I saked. "Why they had not people, beyond what they had saked the people, beyond what they had sa Was instantly told "they had." Then," I asked, "why the only sources of information I received, and even These things can be had, and at a cheaper rate, here. In the only sources of information I received, and even the late that instant. is there a balance of four pounds to pay? The answer these, being like angels' visits, "few and far between," A person ought to bring nothing with him but industrious was that 'they had paid all they agreed for, namely, I was often left in ignorance of the real state of the habits, and as much capital as he can scrape together. 214 102. I sent them directly to the effice to learn popular movement in England. In the country where I After seeing America, if you think the plan feasible, Why it was so. They returned to say, that the person live—so far from New York—an English paper is at all and capable of accomplishment, it would be a good The received the money being absent, no answer could times a rare affair; a radical one, to use a homely Scotch thing to write out a plain and true account of the

the where I had engaged a passage for the family, years, often changes the political opinions of old country as would cover my expences in travelling west—I would and there we explained the whole matter. They radicals. One sees so little of real practical republicangled a passage for the ramily, years, often changes the pointers of practical republicangled a passage for the ramily, years, often changes the pointers of practical republicangled a passage for the ramily, years, often changes the pointers of practical republicangled a passage for the ramily, years, often changes the pointers of passage and when you come here. I have Exemed to understand that such things were of no ism, that some are apt to become disgusted, and because been long accustomed to write for the press, and my necumm occurrence. I enquired, 'If such of a little disappointment, almost become Tory. But to long residence here, enables me to give much information. Findlers could not be put out of the trade? my mind, this is but a skin-deep view of things. A tion on American matters, hitherto but slightly touched and stated, 'That it was disgraceful to have such people just set up for themselves on a new principle, on, if touched on at all. I mean information of interest in it—that it was calculated to bring all the shippers cannot act with perfect wisdom at once. It would be to the farming class of the old country, and they are of liverpool into odium? They said, They could absurd to expect it; but so long as they possess sufficient seldom addressed by our fashionable American tourists. net' I asked, 'If they did not think it would be proper to have the gang taken up for swindling?' change, time will correct the many abuses that have the gang taken up for swindling?' crept into their legislation. The greatest evil impossible raid, 'If would be well to have them arrested.' into which the American people have fallen, is limited by went in search of the Superintendent of Police, but went in search of the Superintendent of Police, but went up to the spot, as near as he could guess, from their own hands the power of the spot, as near as he could guess, from their own hands the power of the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot as the spot, as near as he could guess, from the spot as the sp Police, but was not fortunate enough to find him. I ence. For years back, wealth alone has been ill nature of the English Tories. Nearly all of them ran away as fast as he could; he felt himself grow- any that have yet been encovintered. But the happiness but was not fortunate enough to find him. I ence. For years back, wealth alone has been ill nature of the English Tories. Nearly all of them ran away as fast as he could; he felt himself grow- any that have yet been encovintered. But the happiness had a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a second in a way as fast as he could be a way as fast as he coul bit was not fortunate enough to find him. I legislated for. Throughout the Union, in every context this was a state, legislators seemed to meet for no other purpose that this was a state, legislators seemed to meet for no other purpose that the police is the class whose noble impulses give tone and vigour than to enact laws to enhance its power and influence the class whose noble impulses give tone and vigour thing, you had better see Mr. Henry." I therefore, directed the woman, with some witnesses, to meet me the following morning, and we would wait on the licettenant appears to me now, however, that the people's eyes are the feelings the feeling This chire. We found him in. I explained the case, opening to the fact, that no man, or body of men, are ject to study the habits, the feelings, the desires, and man. By the the time he had reached home his in which the capacity for action of the Yankee farmers? Did trousers were soaked with blood, and the wounds he entitled to any privilege or right, beyond the right of citi- the capacity for action of the Yankee farmers? Did trousers were soaked with blood, and the wounds he in which the capacity for action of the Yankee farmers? had the demand been made for the four pounds balance, zenship. The foundation stone on which the writers go among them, and make these a study; had received were from most tremendously large spend their time.

thought it would be well to have the fellows brought class legislation, has obtained ito a great extent, and vicious habits of the European aristocracy, which up for swindling; and that I intended to lay the case | unless the evil be remedied, our institutions will become | their means are unable to support; they, after a few before the Home Secretary. At this last remark, a mockery and a byewerd. Wealth will rule as surely months, conclude to give a sketch of America and he started, and asked me, 'What he had to do and as certainly as it does with you. I sometime a think, the Americans, as if they knew about it and with the Home Office, that he was not appointed by in the present state of the intelligence and mora lity of them. For the most part all they spend their the Home Offica' I said, 'I did not intend to com- the most advanced people, it will do so yet for ages; wit in pencilling the corrupt productions which plain of his conduct to the Government; but it was but I nevertheless struggle against its influence, whether result from the exotic plants borrowed from the old had been made with Mr. Pitkethly, of Huddersfield, truly surprising to hear him say that he was not appublish in the Star, in weekly portions, the pointed by the Home Office, while his bills, stuck upon the masses is unequal to the full understanding of their soil, are thought unworthy of notice. To estimate, cor-\*Notes of his tour through a portion of Canada, ment.' The lieutenant, after considering upon the case, cajole and deceive them, so as to render their productions, under which he lives, in forming his character, one must abide among the farmers of every the walls, stated that he was appointed by the Govern- system of government, it is a simple and easy matter to rectly, the genuine American, and the effects of the and several of the STATES OF NORTH AMERICA; par- and representing, amongst other things, that, although tive powers subservient to advance special in- racter, one must abide among the farmers of every ticularly the States of Massachuserrs, Rhode there was good proof as to how Measra. Robinson terests. I think it must be conceded that the form degree, who hold from twenty five to fifty, one hundred ISLAND, NEW YORE, PENSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHI- and their tools had acted, it would be difficult to con- of our government was in advance of the intelli- or two hundred acres; and who work the soil they vict, as they would find persons to swear the contrary. ligence of the people—hence the many anti-republican own. Find out, that it is the ambition of all to become He then proposed to send an officer with Mrs. Bradley institutions that they permitted to grow up every- possessed of a piece of land, which the poorest can call deriaken with a view of ascertaining the desirability, to the office. This he did : and when the insolent and where. They are the poisonous vines that have slowly his own, and observe, in consequence, the influence of brutish fellow found they were in a mess, he instantly and stealthily crept up the tree of liberty. Unless republicanism, on the more equal division of the soil said, It was understood that a bargain had been struck, pruned off, they will surely destroy its vitality. That among the people. Contrast the system which encouso as to leave the balance stated, but having found out the such will not be their fate, I feel a fervent hope, en rages this, and permits the attainment of the former mistake, they were ready to take them for the £14 10s. livened and cheered, by what I have observed since I objects of human industry, with that which prevails in which they acknowledged to have received. The return came to this country, of the desire of the people to England, where wealth is produced but to be unproof the whole sum however was insisted on; and after correct abuses which designing and selfish men have ductively consumed in estentation, pageantry, and toman-inner-office consultation, and being informed of what willingly encouraged, I cannot but entertain the belief foolery. No; this would not do. It would be to stab I had threatened to do, viz. 'To have them brought that all will yet go well. The productive classes are to the very vitals, the artificial and abhorrent system before the magistrate for awindling, that morning, if firm and determined republicans. They have been so that obtains, not only in England, but over all old the money was not paid down to the woman, it was often misled by cunning politicians, they are daily be countries, and lend a glorious aid to the millions now instantly returned, and she went and paid the £12 10s | coming awakened to the fact, that they must understand | struggling for political salvation; but this is far from at the other office, where I had bargained for her, and Government in all its relations themselves, and not take being the object of such writers. the dictum of travelling orators as the standard by I have thus, my dear sir, written you a long letter "Sir, among many complaints, I found that the which to act and judge in politics, economy, and finance. Probably, although I have had time to write it, you general opinion is, that a law ought to be passed for They begin to study these matters, and think and act may not have to read it. I do little else but write, and regulating the engaging of passages to foreign ports; on their own responsibilities. These branches of know- I know you are always busy acting. I have a farm Without a thorough understanding of what it is, I look "In the meantime, I shall be most glad if you could upon the mere right of Suffrage and the Ballot as of No. 78, Franklin Street, at my brothers—if before, or conveniently communicate with Sir James Graham, small amount, and probably of doubtful good. Eng. after, here—and be sure to call on me; most folks in verbally or by letter; and I feel confident that this land is about the same size as this State. Suppose by Rochester can direct you to my residence. Meantime, statement of the case, although most hurriedly drawn the wand of the enchanter the population of the first am, my dear sir. coly desire them to believe that in the task I have up, is sufficient to arouse your kind and benevolent was at a moment's notice crowded within the area undertaken, I have been prompted by the best possible; heart, and to cause you to make an effort to put an end, of the last, with the same productive means, and all the rights of citizenship conferred upon them. In the present state of their knowledge, do you think they would be much better off? Not at all. The same inequality of condition would soon exist, and the masses have to beg to be permitted to labour, many of whom would not be so permitted, but would die of starvation. The Charter, as a mere instrument to confer rights, such as voting for a representative, &c., would do little good to the people of England in itself. It is the revolution that it would necessarily bring about | Charles Clapham, incumbent of Armley, was entered the destruction of a splendid but frivolous and use- by thieves, who bored a hole with a brace and bit, less government, which all their earnings are tuxed to and by that means unbolted the door, The thieves support—the annihilation in some way of the national obtained for a booty several articles of silver plate,

debt—the abrogation of the laws of primogeniture—and including spoons, sugar tongs, a wine strainer, a the permission of the more equal division of the soil small box, a fruit knive marked "B. Clapham;" among the many. A universal interest must take the some plated articles, including decauters frames, place of special interests, and the education of the douters, toddy ladles, and candlesticks; some people, and not their ignorance, must be the object of powter articles, and a brown silk umbrella. The legislation. If the state of intelligence is such, that robbery would go far to show that this neighbourthe suffrage might be conferred and yet wealth and its | hood is infested with a daring gang of thieves-the influence, privilege and prejudice, maintain their sway, system of "boring," from the noise which it necesthe liberty of all to vote would be a grand evil. When sarily makes having been laid aside for some years. a man has his children starving at home, let him be ever so conscientious, a loaf of bread will buy his vote. Nature will speak more thunder-toned than patriotism; or rather, addresses to his patriotism. Do not fancy me tinged with Toryism, because I discourse thus. No; but I have studied the matter here, where what you are fighting for is in operation, and I have long discovered that a people may be given all the rights of freemen, and yet not maintain themselves such. The right to vote, without the right to labour, I cannot understand. To be unable to obtain the permission to do so, is the same thing in my eyes, for A DISORDERLY.—On Saturday last, a man named laws that will bring about or preserve a state of things. John M Konna, was fined 20s. and costs, by Messrs. that necessitates many to ask and be denied the right Wright and Musgrave, at the Court House, for to live by labour-to preserve a mere physical exist having on the previous evening, while intoxicated,

will it be a century hence, if the people do not look to

it in time?

my countrymen and friends from this quarter have visited it. From the account given by all, it must be a other part of America. The section I now live in is much. This is a dreary time for us farmers to sit by the fire-side. As you remark in your letter, any kind of land may be had in Wisconsin, prairie, wooded, or part wet, although I fancy not much of the All of it is said to be better adapted growing wheat than any other part of the Union. In population it is rapidly increasing, and will, in a year or two, become a state. By all means come and see the country before you determine on anything; but from a knowledge of your former active life, I should predict it would not suit your disposition to settle down in the wilderness of the far west to the cultivation of the soil. There would not be sufficient to keep in play your active mind, unless, indeed, you brought 1000 people with you-combined their labour in agricultural pursuits for your mutual benefits-you to reap for the capital advanced a fair return, and they for the labour spent an equal equivalent; and if you even gave to the last, as it ought to have, the largest share, in the end you would reap a rich reward. A reward that would gladden the hardest heart, to see 1000 people independent and happy, and you with a recommended to their adoption the plan agreed property always improving, and interest enough to save you from any loss in the outlay of capital. I have no doubt all this could be accomplished, if one had means enough to start and carry through the scheme, and without losing a farthing. Another plan night be adopted with probably a better chance of success. It is one I have long thought of, and you are the very man to put it in execution and carry it through. It is this. | vested for the ensuing year :-To establish an agency in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the purchase of a million of acres in Wisconsin, at government price, about five shillings, English money, per acre, every subscriber to be entitled to a quantity of land, from five to a thousand acres, according to the amount of money subscribed That a company might be formed by an enterprising man for this purpose, I have no deubt; and Wisconsin is just the place for such a scheme. There, any quantiry of land could be had, and that, too, fitted for every kind of purpose. Water privileges, and every other facility afforded in abundance; and, as I before said, the climate well adapted for Englishmen. At the present crisis in England, there must be many small farmers who would be glad to join such an association of friends and countrymen, before the last of their means is expended in taxation. They only want, I am persuaded, a leader; one to point out the way, show the advantages of the scheme, and be, as it were, the pioneer in the business. The individual members of the company might have their choice of the kind, as well as the quantity of land, and the price be appraised according to its relative value, and the privileges attached to it. In this way, the best would bring a little over the cost price to pay expences of survey, agency, &c., and the worst would be sold for less. satisfied, after you have seen Wisconsin, and had some personal talk with me here, when you come over in the I received with much pleasure your letter of the 4th spring, you will embrace the plan. It is the very thing to of October, 1841. Although it is twelve years since I give employment to your native energy and activity, last saw yon, I had no difficulty in recognising the old and I feel assured it would be the means of rescuing risk, and paying, before embarking, one dollar each friend with whom I first formed an acquaintance in many from the misery of poverty, that must speedily come upon them if they remain at home. Besides, if You say you have written to me twice or thrice. I an association like this was formed, many would immi-

country, its soil, products, &c., and lay it, through this little work, besides the said theory contains brether to the Government Office for the Protection of 1 still remsin as radical as ever; nay, probably I am the columns of some influential journal in England, much that is instructive and profitable, as regards Emigrants It was a few minutes past four. We found more deeply dyed in the wool than when you first knew before the public. Indeed, if you know of any paper the means of ensuring good health, and all may be it is not a supply the means of ensuring good health, and all may be it. it closed. I then took them to the other Shipping me. Yet this country, or rather a residence in it of who would pay a trifle for such information—as much Just when the ship was going out of dock; when the superstructure of their system was built, was, that all observe the unwearied industry, the temperate and teeth. A surgeon was sent for, and the man has been Poor woman having nothing left would have been thrown men were born politically, and in the eye of all law, virtuous tenor of their conduct, their general intelli- ill in bed for several days. The next morning some

write. It pleases myself, if it does no one else. I am sufficiently independent to do pretty much as I like, " caring for nobody, if nobody cares for me." If you reach New York in May, you will find me a

Yours, respectfully and sincerely,

#### Local and General Entelligence.

State of New York, Rochester,

February 1, 1842.

LEEDS.-House breaking.-At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, the residence of the Rev.

evening last, an inquest was held at the house of with the greatest possible advantage to every indivi-Mr. W. Penniston, the Woolpacks Inn, Little Lon- dual concerned in their introduction, of the establishdon, to enquire touching the death of an infant ment of that system of universal education, and of named William Irving, residing at Little London. permanent beneficial employment, which formed the The child was two months old, and had been rather poorly on Wednesday last; it was found dead in bed on Thursday morning, without any marks of violence, or without any suspicion of any thing being first used for the Congress, which was held in May, wrong. Verdict-" Died by the visitation of God."

tence—is dreadful to contemplate here, and yet I have at the Cross Keys, in Water lane, drawn a knife, divisions, or classifications of the inmates, in accordance hat in his hand begging?" I answered immediately, seen it more than once in our crowded cities. What and treatened to stab the landlord, for refusing to fill him any more ale. He was sent to Wakefield for a month in default of, payment.

But I must now reply more directly to your letter, Assault on Females.—On Monday last, an old and James Musgrave, Esquires, on a charge of of Correction.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR .- On Saturday last, the overseers of the poor for the township of Leeds and the various out-townships, for the ensuing year. There were present—The Mayor (in the chair), Esq. Before proceeding to business, Henry Hall. addressed his brother magistrates and upon last year, of choosing an equal number from the office a political one. Edward Baines. Esq., cordially concurred in the arrangement; he had watched its operation during the past year, and it had been found to work well. The following are

#### LEEDS TOWNSHIP. Mill Hill.-Mr. William Reinhardt, druggist, Briggate; Mr. James Wales, silversmith, Boar-

West.-Mr. Peter Law Atkinson, Hanover place;

Mr. Luke Marsh, Queen's square; Mr. W. Avens, Skinner-street. North West .- Mr. John Daniel, Cobourg-street Mr. Matthew Johnson, Brunswick-street. North.-Mr. John Metcalfe, Trafalgar-street Mr. Joseph Broadhead, Lowerhead-row. North East.-Mr. Thomas Weddall, St. Peters'square, paper-stainer; Mr. James Phillips, Mr. Gervase Horsfield, Beckett-street. East .- Mr. Wm. Burrows Hainsworth : Mr. James Craddock. Kirkgate.-Mr. Richard Stead, maltster. Kirk-

gate; Mr. James Linsley, grocer, Briggate. South -Mr. Jeremiah Scott, spirit merchant,

#### OUT-TOWNSHIPS. Armley.-Mr. R. W. Simpson, Mr. S. W.

Farrer. Hunslet .- Mr. Wm. Bailey Holdsworth, Mr. Samuel Petty, Mr. John Rothery, Mr. John Holbeck.-Mr. Joseph Isherwood Whalley, Mr. Wm. Navlor, Mr. Emmanuel Briggs, Mr. Thomas

Crossland. Beeston.-Mr. Richard Crossley, Mr. James Ingham. Wortley,-Mr. Benj. Barton, grocer, Mr. George Hepper, gentleman. Farnley .- Mr. John Ingham, Mr. James Trough-

Bramley .- Mr. Robert Wood, Rodley-road, Mr. Robert Clough, Mr. Robert Wood, saddler, Mr. James Walker. Chapel Allerton .- Mr. Vivian Procter, Mc. Wm. Headingley.-Mr. Joshua Benn, Headingley, Mr. Joseph Whitaker, Kirkstall.

Potternewton.-Mr. Wm. Stubbs, butcher; Mr. Hutchinson Gresham, pawnbroker.

A New Theory.-" A new and startling theory as regards the painful duration of human life, appears in a little book called 'The Extraordinary Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' generally called Old Parr, obtained gratuitously of any agent for Parr's Life Pills—a medicine which is rapidly superseding all others, as it has never failed to conquer the most inveterate disorders.

inter the street, with her seven children, without home, free and equal. In their declaration of independence, and the honest independence after which their persons, on proceeding to the spot of the preceding and without a sixpence, when, very possibly, she had believe before been ten miles from her home; that I since, in action, it has been lost sight of. Special, or small parts of society—among those who ape the Review.

HARMONY HALL. LETTER IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In accordance with the statement contained

in my last letter. I now give in detail, some of the proceedings of the Rational Society at this establishment, in order that your readers may have before them the experience the society have gained with regard to prac- my way home. I was stopped by a policeman of the tical operations on the land. When the estate was taken in 1839 a consultation was held to determine what course should next be adopted. Mr. Owen, who well knew by practical experience that no good result would arise, unless every and threw me on the pavement. He then picked me

nary farm, and all the funds then at the command of necessary convenience before any members were called for the purpose of ascertaining whether friend Patrick to it, as he knew that they must, of necessity, become The popular excitement for commencing practical

overpower this advice, and as Mr. Owen well knew that experience would be fereible, and the most direct teacher, he offered no objections to their course, but resigned the office of Governor, to which he had been elected, in favour of a more sanguine person, and a draught of about forty persons was made. energy which clearly exhibited the honest intention police force, and I appeared before the magistrates for with which they came to it, and they showed themselves, in their respective departments, to be highly qualified for the purposes for which they were selected; without giving the least provocation, and the aggressor but there was an absence of that general and full cem- was to escape with impunity, merely because he was prehensiveness, of so large an undertaking, which was a "rural policeman." My witnesses, three in number, absolutely necessary for successful results, and after progressing for a considerable period, struggling through

a great number of difficulties, providing some better

most industriously at their various occupations, the

leading parties came to the resolution, that it would be

highly desirable they should again have the counsel and

operations and the enthusiasm and zeal of some of the

leading members of the society, contributed together to

advice of Mr. Owen, with regard to the course they ought to pursue. Mr. Owen immediately advised a great change to be point, up to the meeting of Congress, held in Manches-

ter, in May, 1841. At this Congress Mr. Owen resumed the office of Governor of the Queenwood Community, as it was then called, and proceeded vigorously to re-organize the strength of the Society, and to put the land in high cultivation; he also commenced the erection of Harmony Hall, as the first normal establishment for the formation of the character of the human race, on principles entirely different from any yet adopted, in any age or country; principles which, when they have had the opportunity of becoming fully developed, will SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INFANT. -On Saturday allow, not only without any cost or loss to society, but

subject of my last letter.

Harmony Hall, which was commenced in August. 1841, was erected at a cost of about £16,000, and was 1842. It was at that period in a very unfinished state. and even up to the present time, some portions are not with a friend, and we leisurely walked over the bridge completed. Everything in this building, which is cal- together; when about the centre of it, we passed by culated for the accommodation of about one hundred a person begging. After we had gone five or six yards and fifty persons, is of the most substantial and superior from him, my friend, turned quickly round and said, kind. It is constructed on a plan for three distinct "Ah! do you know who that young man is with his with their ages. The front part of the building is "No, Sir, who is it?" adapted for the younger portion of the residents of both | Charlist, and he cannot get any work, because he is sexes, such as are still unmarried. The centre is in- of that opinion, and his indomitable spirit will not let tended for the adult married persons, and contains him submit, and there you see him, forsaken by his or you will tire of my philosophising. In regard to Scotchman, named John Thompson, residing in accommodation for twenty couples, being arranged in friends, a humiliating spectacle to his enemies, and a Wisconsin Territory, I never was there, but many of Brewery Field, was brought before the sitting such a manner that the bedrooms may serve as occa- terror to others from following in his footsteps."

> an equality with any in the kingdom. magistrates of this borough held a special sessions crection of this building, and the consequent outlay, at | would I, from the situation I hold, be allowed to be at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing this period of the society's operations, were premature so; but feel strongly that something must be done to and extravagant; and there was a short period during alleviate the distress and awful misery of our country. which I entertained this opinion; but subsequent and I feel assured that no one will attribute this letter experience has convinced me that the soundest, wisest, to anything but a pure desire to atimulate some kind Griffith Wright, Esq., James Musgrave Esq., Henry and most prudent course which could have been taken, friend (say Mr. Sinclair), to get up a subscription in aid Hall, Esq., Anthony Tetley, Esq., Joseph Robert was to provide a superior residence, where at the least of this persecuted and spirited patriot. Atkinson, Esq., Richard Bramley, Esq., Hamer a nucleus of mind should be formed, capable of apstanefeld, Esq., Ralph Markland, Esq., Edward preciating the great, noble and enlarged views of the founder of the rational system, and willing, in conseman, Esq., D. W. Nell, Esq., and Thomas Hebden, quence of the convictions thereby produced, to brave Esq. Before proceeding to beginned Hall exerciting in defence of these proceedings to beginned the second three produced to brave everything in defence of those principles, which are capable of conferring such unbounded happiness on the human race.

A great mistake has hitherto always been made, in each party, so as to avoid all appearance of making supposing that a few of the working classes can advantageously associate, without superior circumstances, in a manner that shall enable them to cope with the capitalists, who are often supposed to be their ratural enemies; but this mistake has readily been corrected by the prothe parties in whom the office of overseer was then ceedings which have taken place here. We now see that the permanent happiness of every individual is only to be obtained by the general happiness of the whole of the human family being secured; and we likewise see the manner in which this can be done. Education and employment must become the regenerators of the human race, and this education must be founded on ascertained principles of nature, and given equally to every child that shall be placed within combined operations. Already we witness the vivilying effects of superior circumstances, more especially on the minds of the rising generation. They are acquiring strong physical constitutions, free and happy dispositions, healthful pleasant countenances, and mental and moral qualifications, which attest strongly the truth of our fundamental principle, that the character of man is formed for him and not by him.

With regard to the land, our farms are now getting into the best cultivation of any in the neighbourhood, and we are anxiously desirous of calling on a sufficient number of our fellowmen, to come and partake with Waterloo-street; Mr. Thomas Walsh, marble us the pleasure and delight which is afforded by preparing for the great and mighty change, which notwithstanding every obstacle that can be opposed to us,

As I stated in my last, we could now locate some hundreds, and shall do so, as soon as the necessary funds and other circumstances are at our command; but the great object of our undertaking must be to exhibit to the world a specimen of what can be done by the scientific combination of land, labour, skill, and capital, well and wisely directed.

One well-arranged, well-conducted combination upon a sufficiently extensive scale, actuated by the true principles of the Rational System, will produce such conviction on the minds of all who visit it, as shall secure the adoption of the system on a national basis, and every effort must now be made for this being done without delay.

We are laying out about twenty-seven acres for a garden and orchard; and the progress which is making in this department, is of the most satisfactory kind and character. In the course of a comparatively short period we shall have the most superior circumstances in these respects that have yet been combined, and if we increase the extent of the combination in a proper: ratio, there will be an economy and a return for the capital embarked, that will throw every other means of money belonging to Mr. Peddie than the Emperor of

Rational System; but this self-denial is amply compensated by daily witnessing the progress which is made in the introduction of a superior mode of life, for themselves, their families, and eventually for the whole of insane as to give me 3s. 2d. to apply to my own purtheir fellowmen.

We have commenced an educational establishment as a means for affording the best opportunity of training future members for the system, and for assisting in meeting the outlay incurred; and as soon as our general arrangements will permit, we shall commence some possible amount of employment.

No one must imagine from the outline I have given RURAL ADVENTURE. - In an evening last week one that the point to which we have now arrived is to be of the rural police was going down a rather solitary obtained without considerable difficulty, requiring the road between Lenton and Radford, when he heard a continual exercise of prudence, cantion, and foresight, slight noise, sounding like a suppressed groan; he with strong determination, firmness, and love of order. or misery of the world is depending on the progress we let-lane, respecting Mr. Peddie's watch, on the day make, and this must and will stimulate every individual the large meeting was held in Marshall's factory at

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants, March 25, 1843,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Well knowing you to be a lover of

fair play, and always willing to expose tyranny in all its varied forms. I take the liberty of forwarding the following facts, trusting you will give them publicity in your widely circulated journal. On Friday, the 17th of March, a little before nine o'clock in the evening, as I was passing by the police station, in this town, on name of Patrick Spellman, who, without the least provocation began pushing me about. I asked him if I could not go quietly about my business without being insulted? Upon which he seized me by the collar. arrangement was complete, and in order, and the energies up, and again threw me down across the iron curbing of the members were rightly directed, advised in the of the pavement. The violence of the fall was such in the first instance that it should be used as an ordisufficient recollection to know that the "rural gent" the society should be applied to putting the land in dragged me inside the police station, and, after being the highest possible state of cultivation, and that the kindly permitted to stand there a few minutes, several most strenuous efforts should be made to procure 2 of these "raral gentry" deliberately and forcibly pushed large supply of funds, wherewith to provide every me outside the door. I then waited near the place Spellman, whose face, despite his disguise, (for he was the reflex of the circumstances by which they should in coloured clothes,) I well knew was going out on night duty or not. Finding he was not, I proceeded homewards. On the Monday morning fellowing, I applied for a warrant for Patrick for an assault. The case came off on Friday last, March 24th, before Mr. Henry Hill, and Mr. Dehane. After I had stated my charge in a plain distinct manner, the head of the "rurals," who delights in the cognomen of Colonel Hogg, cross questioned me at some length, with a view I suppose of shaking my evidence; but his valuable time was completely thrown away in that respect, These parties commenced their task with a zeal and as I had no vindictive feelings towards any of the the sole purpose of seeing whether an inhabitant and a rate-payer of the town was to be grossly insulted one of whom was a policeman, were then called upon, and fully corroborated my statements. The whole of the witnesses for Patrick were policemen, with the circumstances for their future comfort, and working exception of a little Irish woman, who keeps a lodginghouse, and who was very particular as to what she swore, and in whose house Patrick lodges: these witnesses, as many persons present can testify, were so contradictory in their evidence as to create feelings of disgust in almost every one in court. One of the force informed the magistrates that when I applied made, and that the operations should be limited to the for the warrant, I did not knew the man's name, for narrowest possible extent, until a larger supply of funds that he was present at the time I made the appliwas at the command of the society, and this course was cation. 1 then called upon Messrs. Bache and Lee, adopted, and matters were restricted to the narrowest two of the magistrates' clerk, one of whom granted me the warrant, who proved before the magistrates that I applied for the warrant in the policeman's proper name of Patrick Spellman, before the said peliceman entered the room. Mr. Dohane, one of the magistrates, then told me that he had not the least doubt but what I had stated was correct respecting the injury I had received, but that the evidence was so contradictory that he had a doubt as to the identity of the person charged with the assault, and that, as a matter of course, friend Patrick would receive the benefit of such doubts. The case was then dismissed, and I had the satisfaction of paying three shillings for allowing Patrick to insult me.

I am, dear Sir, Your's very respectfully, GEORGE BROWN, Town Well Fold, Wolverhampton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-

SIR.—Having been at Newcastle on Saturday, the 25th instant, in going down Gateshead, I fell in

Magistrates, at the Court House, Griffith Wright sional sitting rooms. The back of the building I really was paralised and motionless for sometime was intended for the infant establishment, which and when recovered, my friend and I went and gave noble country, with a soil and climate fitting it ad- having feloniously assaulted two little girls, named at present is held in the house built by the him our mites, with strong feelings of emotion for the mirably for English settlers. Its situation on the map Martha Whitaker and Elizabeth Tate. The old members soon after they came down and used as man who could held to his principles with so much is such, that you can ship either to New York or New wretch, who looked upwards of sixty, lived neight their residence until they removed into Harmony Hall. tenacity and zeal, and beard his very enemies in the Orleans, and receive from either place supplies in return. bour to the girls, one of whom had neither father The building also contains the necessary offices for trans- midst of so much distress, shivering with cold, and In climate, it approximates nearer to England than any nor mother. He has been in the habit of going to acting the business of the society, of the governor, the holding out the hand of want to those whom he knew the the house of one of them during her cister's ab- matron, and secretary, and good and convenient store- would rather mock him than relieve his necessities. too cold, full six months of winter, and I dislike this very sence at werk, and on Friday morning at seven rooms for all the purposes of the establishment. There Are there no humane and Christian Chartists in Newo'clock, was shown to have committed the offence are also in the front division of the building large and castle, to take up this poor and all-but blind man's with which he was now charged. The outrage on capacious dining, sitting, and drawing-reoms, the cause? Will no one see that something is done the other girl took place about a month ago. The former adapted to the classification of ages of which I for him? for in his degradation, every man in the Magistrates fined him £4 and costs; or in default before spoke, and the kitchen has already acquired a cause is doubly bound to do so; no man will put of payment, to go two months to Wakefield House celebrity for its superior proportions which places it on himself at the head of the cause in any town, when Cockburn's situation is constantly before his I know it has been considered by many that the eye. I am not of the body of Chartists myself, neither

A LOVER OF HUMANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

respecting me, signed William Oddy and John Smith. you will allow me the privilege of having a few lines more inserted, informing these parties of their duties, and of enabling the subscribers of the money Mr. Peddie has received from Bradford, and which was originally intended to redeem his watch, to ascertain correctly how such money has really been so appropriated. After I had read the paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 4th inst. from your Bradford correspondent, charging me with having 3s. 2d. belonging to Mr. Peddie, I wrote a letter to the sub-Secretary, informing him that I had no knowledge of having such money, and that I had paid a sum. but I did not exactly know the amount, for interest of Mr. Peddie's watch at Leeds, on the day the large meeting was held in Marshall's factory, at Holbeck, and that I had no remembrance of having received it from either the Bradford Council or Mr. Peddie's friend; but stated if I had, it would be acknowledged in the Association books in my own hand-writing; and, whether it was so or not, I requested he would let me know by note or otherwise. Had Mr. Smith complied with my request, which he might have done with very little sacrifice, I should not have written or put you to the trouble of publishing anything from me; but instead of this, it appears clear that Mr. Smith, who, I am informed, is your Bradford correspondent, had much rather leave his statement unexplained, that he may have frequent

I assure you, for my part, that I have no desire to occupy any space in your Journal more than is necessary, or justice to the accused requires. Had Mr. Smith stated, in the paragraph which appeared on the 4th instant, for what purpose I received the 3s. 2d., perhaps I might have remembered the time and circumstance—and it would have saved you and me part trouble. This, I conceive, it was his duty to do. and not to publicly accuse me of having 3s. 2d. belonging to Peddie, and, at the same time, know he was sending for publication an abominable falsehood, which he must have done, if he had examined the books, as he states in his letter of last Saturday's paper, and

found the receipt of it acknowledged in my own hand

writing. How he and Mr. Oddy can both have omitted

opportunities of making a display of his oratorical

etters for publication in your paper.

owers to the Council concerning it, and of writing

Mr. Smith I am somewhat acquainted with, and am not at all surprised at its being so. I imagine it cannot be possible that Messrs. Smith, and Oddy, and their twelve witnesses, could be so foelish as to give me 3s. 2d., unless I had informed them for what purpose I either had applied it, or intended to apply it; and if I have received it, and paid it. I have no more

obtain sufficient satisfaction as to the manner in which it has been appropriated, and that the council, including Messrs. Smith and Oddy, may either be found to be so pose, or I be exonerated from such a base and unfounded

Mr. Editor, by publishing the above, you will greatly oblige me and my friends, and I trust it will be the last communication I shall have to forward you upon this charge; you must be satisfied yourself, from the above, description of manufactures, so as to give the largest that it is in consequence of the neglect of your Bradford correspondent, in the first instance, that I have thus to trouble you.

I remain yours, A determined enemy of these who wish, by calumniating others, to obtain notoriety

and popularity for themselves, HENRY BURNETT.

13, Reform-street, Bradford, March 27th, 1843.

P.S. If Mr. Craig should see or hear of this, he will greatly oblige me if he will inform me by letter the amount we paid at Mr. Greeham's, pawnbroker, Huns-

[We must have no more of this. ED.]

FROM CANADA, under date of March 12, we have an account of another desperate conflict between the Connaught and Cork men, in which two were shot, besides the cabins of the weaker party being plundered and torn to pieces. The military, afraid of the carnage they would occasion, had kept aloof, but subsequently made several arrests.

GRAVEN HEAD, DRURY-LANE. evening last, at eight n.m., Mr. Thos. Carter in the chair, when the following address was agreed to, and ordered to de sent for insertion to the Northern Star :-

ADDRESS.

side; but we have " something far more and better;" We have truth and talent, and by virtue of these we can enforce our claims to the native superiority due to the nobles of nature.

celebrated Turkish gun, which was so large and well- for the STRUGGLE of the morrow. shotted that, though fired but periodically, it, itself, did the execution of a whole battery.

The Northern Star, so well served as it is by its unflinching and nudeviating Editor, has effected a wide breach in the citadel of corruption. The walls begin to totter: let us have a magazine, and we enter, and hoist the standard of the Charter in place of the stricken flig of faction. While a newspaper is chicfly devoted to the political tervice of our cause, and is the organ to report the weekly progress of our movement—a monthly magazine will more particularly store up the literary and scientific aids of Chartism, and will be found especially serviceable to young men and women, from the variety and condensed excellence of its centents, consisting of essays, tales, narratives, memoirs, anecdotes, reviews, poetry, and miscellaneous instructive and entertaining articles, all having a direct tendency to nourish democratic strength and republican freedom. The numbers bound up at the end of the year would form a valuable library book, and would do the work

of many tracts. We are happy to state that this project will have the fostering and anspicious light of the Northern Star shed upon it—and such a favourable conjunction cannot but bode good fortune to the people's cause.

By order of the Committee, JOHN WATKINS, Sec. N. R.-All orders and communications to be addressed pro tem to the Secretary, at the Craven Head,

Drury-lane. The committee expect to be able to commence the Magazine by the beginning of May.

# NOTTINGHAM.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION, IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

In another place will be found a report of the proceedings at the nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough of Nottingham, which, however, though of itself interesting, merges into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the reception of the Poor Man's Friend and England's

Glory. Mr. Duncombe had been invited by the nonelector's committee to visit the town of Nottingham, &c., &c. and, as is that gentleman's invertable practice, he instantly complied with the wishes of the unprivileged unwashed.

Wednesday evening, at half-past five, was the hour appointed for the arrival, and up to that moment all was bustle, anxiety and hope. At four the producers of wealth began to assemble in the spacious market, and before half an hour had passed away the numbers congregated, and the amount of flags waving in the breeze far surpassed in amount any the memory of man in the rotten electoral hole. it to say that Nottingham market, perhaps the largest in the kingdom, was covered, in marchreturn with Mr. Duncombe. Shortly before five away—we hope to come no more : o'clock, the joyous poor fellows, headed by a splendid band, and joined by some hearty souls from Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Mansfield, Chartist districts, that are no churls of their population when the When the cavalcade reached the destined spot, every eye was cast along the line of railroad. in the hope of catching the first glimpse, till at multitude; when the train arrived and with it the people's champion. In a moment, Duncombe made his appearance among his admirers, escorted by splendid grey horses, and the shouts from the assembled thousands sounded and resounded through the air and made the Station ring again. We shall not leaped into the carriage. It had none of the coldness, nor yet the formality of a procession; it was a jumping, joyons mass, moving on as best they could through the along, Duncombe was cheered from the windows and roofs, and every standable place from nine in ten of every house; so the thing moved on till the speak, Mr. Dunne kindly offering his spacious building as a hustings. When the multitude reached the Market-place the scene was grand and imposing in the extreme. There was scarcely any moving room, in the spacious ground; and when all came to effect. wedge into hearing space, the numbers astonished both Whigs and Tories, all admitting that even the O'Connell procession was insignificant in com-

from? Not much time was lost in preliminary matters. Mr. O'Connor, in a few words, introducing Mr. Dancombe to the meeting, and his reception was cheering in the extreme; in whort, nothing could be more so, and language could not describe it. spoke as follows:-

claimed. "Where the devil did they all come

Working men of Nottingham, having understood that exceptions have been taken to my coming among you, or interfering in your local affairs; but having been flattered by your confidence, communicated to me through a desire to ascertain my opinion with reference to the relative merits of two candidates claiming the honour of your support. I should consider myself wanting in respect to you and to myself, if I had withheld my opinion from you-(cheers)—and how could I more perfectly discharge the onereus duty imposed upon me by your confidence than by accepting your kind invitation, whereby the present pleasing opportunity would be afforded of giving you my opinion in person !—(loud cheers, and "your'e welcome.") Mr. Gibborne and Mr. Walter, jun., are now in the field. Of Mr. Gisborne I will frankly say that I consider him in ing man in Parliament-(cheers)-and I have ventured to pledge myself upon his behalf that he will not fall short of your most sanguine expectationsgreat personal regard for him, and, as a Tory, consider him as good as Tory could be-(laughter)together-(hear, hear). But if he was the best man in the world, a committee of the House of Commons has sealed his doom, and put his nominatiod out of the question, and it is for you, the electors of Nottingham, to say whether or not you are satisfied with this system of hereditary legislation attempted to be imposed upon you-(cheers and" no"). Is the mantle torn from the father to descend upon the son as a right ?- (no)-or have we not already had enough and more than enough of hereditary legislation in one of the Houses of Parliament ? (Cheers purpose of supporting the Whigs; but Mr. Gisborne is a shrewd man, and a man of talent, and no friend to sinecurists-(laughter)-and he knows well that the support of Whiggery, now-a-days, would be but a sinecure—(laughter); he knows, and you know, that the Whigs are defunct, that you killed them while they hoped to destroy you—(loud cheers and laughter). If then you give Mr. Gisborne credit for shrewdness and talent, you must also accord to him your belief that he will use his talent shrewdly, and not stultify himself by supporting a nonentity—(laughter). Mr. Gis-borne knows, as I have long known, that all reforms are now valueless, save the one reform, and that is the document entitled the People's Charter-(loud cheers and waving of hats). The English mind has busied itself upon this one great and vital point, and your affections—(loud cheers). Why, will any man deny that the House of Commons requires reform?—(no). What do you think the House were occunight? discussing, like mandarins, whether opium was good for the stomachs of the Chinese or not-(laughter). Some declaring that it was—others that it was not, and others that they, the Chinese, should be allowed to judge for themselves; an opinion to which I must own I subscribed as the most rational. Then when all the other Mandarins had shaken their heads, the great Mandarin-Peri -(langhter)-got up and shook his head, and informed the House that as important negotiations were now pending between his Government and the Lhinese Government, that it would be better to postpone any further discussion upon the subject; and no little Mandarin wagged a head after that— (laughter). Now, working men wouldn't waste their

LONDON CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE invest the whole people with the means of carrying entitled. Upon again reading the whole thing we ont their object-(renewed cheers.) However distasteful my interference may be to some, the cheering reception I have met with assures me that I was This Committee held its weekly meeting on Saturday | neither an intruder nor yet an unwelcome guest-(" No, no, we'd rather see you than the whole batch of them," and theers.)-and, continued Mr. Dancombe, the honest pleasure which I have just reason to feel, can be communicated to other hearts. I am sure it will be felt and participated in by the or asserted, that to expose them would occupy cor.si-The time has come, brother Chartists, when the independent electors of Finsbury, who have honoured publication of a Monthly Magazine is imperatively me with their confidence upon more occasions than called for by our glorious cause. Such a magazine will one-(cheers, and shouts of "Come to us, we will have show, not only that Chartism is rising in the world, but you.") Mr. D. continued to address the meeting at that we Chartists are able to compete even with those further length, again assuring them that he would week before his trial came on. Was the Learned who value themselves upon their respectability, and who also count upon the unswerving support of Mr. consequently effect to despise us as poor and ignorant. Gisborne, and with an earnest appeal to the people We certainly have not much rank and wealth on our not to be bullied out of their course by judges, jurors, or magistrates. He retired amidst shouts following shouts, and cheers succeeding cheers.

Cooper being recognised by the meeting was oudly called for, and upon his appearance was as The battle of the Charter is to be fought with the loudly cheered. He addressed the meeting with

> the morning of nomination, were Viscount Dungannon, on Tory, and Mr. James Williams of Suncame forward. A little before the hour of nomination, an interview took place between him and Mr. Williams, in the presence of their respective friends. The Chartists not being so well prepared as was desirable agreed, on condition of Bright declaring his attachment to and readiness to support their principles, it was agreed that Mr. W. should retire. To this Bright consented. The candidates having been nominated, they addressed the people, having been abandoned, he was convicted on the clearabout 2 or 3000, at great length. Bright, in the course of his address, declared his views on the suffrage question sufficiently clear to bind him to the support of the principles of the Charter, but did not dwell upon them. The show of hands was immensely in his favour. On the following day (Tuesday) the polling commenced at eight o'clock. Bright took wards Dungannon had the majorny, and at the close the numbers were—

#### Dungannon ...... 505

BIRMINGHAM.-On Wednesday week, lodge in connexion with the Independent Order of United Brothers, Leicester Unity, was opened at this town within six weeks.

> WILL BE PUBLISHED On SATURDAY NEXT, April 15:h, 1843, HYMNS FOR WORSHIP.

SUITED to the present state of the Church. Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; Cleave, London; spire.

#### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

PHENOMENON GREATER THAN THE COME r.

dimensions or proportions, is a phenomenon of no the power of making and administering the law into been disposed to set up our own opinion with any We cannot guess at the numbers, suffice ordinary character; the earthquake under our very their own hands. noses, that frightened all who heard its rumbling. ing order, by the countless thousands on their save one sturdy policeman, had its shake and passed

And it is for all men the very best of physic;

Station, where Mr. Dancombe was expected to moves, new inventions, new tricks, new schemos, and give them all; it may be next week. new men and new measures, are all passing before us in quick succession. All have their day, and fleet length, the wished-for moment came and one away. But of all the phenomena that have been pregeneral shout of "He's coming," ran through the sented to the curious in those wonderous times of wonsented to the curious in those wonderous times of won- the Empire, reporters, specially engaged for this derful things, we know of none that can stand in fair comparison with the "People's Charter." It is not O'Connor and Cooper, to a carriage drawn by four more than three years since the headsman of his trials. In the matter of Cooper's trial, though the day proclaimed the decapitation of the monster, London press gave the evidence at great length, when lo! as by magic, it presented itself, as if in and the opening speech of the prosecutor, the O'Connor seems to regard the "LEGALITY of every call it a procession, it was no such thing, for every one mockery of the boast, in increased size and vigour! defence was shorn of its fair proportions most point." We think with him that it is most impor- foremost to form a political union previous to the passwould see Duncombe, and, if possible, all would have The Tories taunted the Whigs with their pigmy unduly, and we had no means of remedy. We have tant to make Chartism a thing of which none attempts to put the giant to death, and this (Thursday) morning received from Mr. WHITE need be legally afraid. There can be no doubt besought the privilege of entering the lists against the following letter :crowded streets, and, as it moved its slow length it. No claim so strong to middle class affection as that which promises to annihilate the defence of labour against capital; and to no circumstance did Market-place was reached, where Dancombe was to the present administration more owe middle-class would accomplish what the Whigs had failed to seen is contained in the Morning Post, and Morning

The first Tory tournament at Lancaster was report to suit themselves. looked forward to as an extinguisher of Chartism. parison. One gentleman who stood near us ex- or at least as a means of deterring all good subjects from any avowal of this "damnable doctrine." Before the principle had gained strength from per- Bench, next term. secution, the advocacy of it by an overseer, a shop boy, or a bankrupt shop-keeper, was hailed unbounded enthusiasm, when behold. with When the echoing tumult had partially ceased, he after the many attempts to subjugate it. and in spite of revilings, ravings, and persecution, we find noblemen of talent boastingly arraying themselves under its banners. What should we have thought if, four years ago, we had read the speech of Lord RANCLIPFE, which appears in our present number? We, like others, would doubtless have looked upon him as a monomaniac, and as a fit and proper subject to be handed over to the tender keeping of Dr. SUTHERLAND. Sure we are that those who else would have considered a to pass sentence at once. nod of recognition from his Lordship, as food for a Wednesday last, the declaration of the Noble Lord was received with one universal burst of acclamation. with those tried like himself on the civil side in the every way qualified to serve the cause of the work- testifying not merely his sanity but his foresight.

We are not in the habit of attaching any great importance to the declarations of our nobility; but Cloud cheers). Of Mr. Walter, however, I know when we find a Nobleman of character, of talent, and nothing; and, as to the old gentleman, I have a of stake, not for any personal object, nor with a view to his own aggrandisement, boldly and manfully but I liked him better when we used to proclaiming his approval of the despised and perse- Bench would be stopped up, and the public business sit and vote on the Radical side of the House cuted principle, even with the fresh stripes of Government persecution on its back, we see in that some thing to value, to admire, and to rejoice at. Lord RANCLIFFE has declared himself a Chartist, unequi- it would be better for him that sentence should be triumphant on the broadest scale. We are most vocally a Chartist; and upon an occasion, too, now pronounced. when policy would have dictated a more cautious to the Court and take his share with the rest, as his course, to a less honest politician, Lord RANCLIFFE recognizances provided that he should do. knew that Mr. GISBORNE had been forced by the Chartists upon the Whigs, and that the less said | ment to be now pronounced? and aye.") I am told that Mr. Gisborne has been about Chartism the better, for the immediate entirely with your Lordship. charged with a desire to get into Parliament for the purpose; but no, says Lord RANCLIFFE, it is not "Mr. Baron Alderson-Well, the Crown doesn't of the most intelligent, as well as honest, of our to be the question of a day, it is to be the principle of the age, and I will not damn it with the brand of Expediency. Lord RANCLIFF, as a landed proprietor. or as an English nobleman, is not afraid to cast his land and his title upon the waters of Chartism. What a rebuke to those pigmy revilers who oppose any judgment in the matter. the principle upon the false presumption, that by its adoption their superiority over their fellow-men

From the lateness of the hour at which we not this week been able to say so much upon stopped by the Court, the subject as its intrinsic merit demands—in persecution will but rivet it still more closely in our next we may recur to it, in the hope of making that Judges should not be thanked; they only de their more agitation, more excitement, until we finish off the conduct of an honest English nobleman, a for thanks; were they to do less, they ought to be nothing PRACTICAL. Why should we not? The pattern for the "shoy hoys," who would receive a punished. pied about during nine hours of precious time last nod from his Lordship as a favour not to be for-

> MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION ON THE and of the Counselfor the prosecution.]" TREATMENT OF UNTRIED CHARTIST PRISONERS.

lengthened report of the debate on this most important motion. We had purposed to accompany it by some remarks in exposure of the horrible system, of entire absence of all law proved by the facts developed in Mr. Duncombe's speech, his behalf. precions time in such a frivoulous discussion? (cheers.) and of the miserable subterfuges to which The speaker then adverted to the werse than folly the Attorney-General was driven in his

desist; for two reasons: it would be an insult to the understanding of the simplest man in England to attempt a demonstration of that which is so manifest that nothing can hide it; and the whole defence of the learned ATTORNEY-GENERAL is so palpably dishonest, so rife with falsehoods, assumed, insinuate d. derably more space than the speech itself. We callnot pass by the most unfair reference to Mr. White, whom he affirmed to have been convicted alraost a the Government "made all right" before the

well informed about the matter as actually to speak that might possibly arise among those who, as the to accomplish that which you and I, in common with The battle of the Charter is to be longing with the rest of our Chartist brethren, have so much at press, as all great national battles are: and a magazine, animated energy, as did G. J. Harney, when the pressure is a confidently, several days beautiful to prepare the longing with the rest of our Chartist brethren, have so much at heart—that is, equal justice to all, and happiness to all press, as an great included in a great included in peace and joy, to prepare before it happened, as it if had been always a thing with the keeping of the people's interests. Without the human family. I feel convinced that our long and of history? There is also a most petty and ungentle- at all reviving or wishing to revive any matter of arduous agitation must have proved to every reflecting manly attempt to fix upon Mr. Leach a charge of discussion on the conduct of the last Executive, we DURHAM.—CITY ELECTION.—On Monday, the falsehood, that coming from the Attorney-General may advert to the fact that many circumstances have tent. Who is he that has beheld, and has not admired, nomination took place. The only candidates, up to deserves especial notice. LEACH's petition stated:-"That your petitioner appeared at Liverpool, when the first charge upon which your petitioner was arrestderland, on Chartist principles. Unexpectedly, on ed, and after suffering thirteen days' confinement under the morning of nomination, Bright, of Rechdale, the circumstances mentioned, the indictment against surer. We think also that past experience has proving unto them, and to the world, that our principles

your petitioner was abandoned, and, as he believes, from a knowledge the prosecutor had that his witnesses were most grossly and foully perjured, and that your witnesses had been perjured or not, but he knew this, that in Liverpool the indictment was found, upon which

of dealing with a [matter was never had recourse to avowing our conviction that its arrangements are we did, that the mai-administration of class legislation the indictment to answer which he appeared at serious mischiefs from which we have before sufthe lead and maintained it till twelve o'clock; after- Lancaster, was not found at Liverpool. But LEACH fered; and for which remedies must be provided miserable figure as the poor Attorney-General modified. We think also that there are some mat-Wardall's Temperance Coffee House, 35, Ludgate- while dragging through this filthy mess, in which ters for which it is absolutely necessary to make hill, being the third lodge of this order opened in the temerity of middle-class mill-owning magistrates provision, and for which this plan of Mr. O'Conhad involved him. We are not willing to take his NOR's does not provide We fear also that some from which we have no manner of doubt that the difficulty, if not doubt. And though it might be man and the gentleman revolted with a loathing thought that we are stepping off our proper ground, with a firm co-operation, we shall prove unto the May be had of Hobson, Northern Star Office, as perfect as the nasty mess was calculated to in- and invading the "legal territory" which comes slanderers and the waverers that we are still progress-

Talk of one law for the rich and another for the our solicitude that any new effort which the people "THE LAND," and you echo to the cry, and I follow in poor! Why the whole tenor of the debate on this may now make may be quite sure to be "all right the train, and say "THE LAND;" but the question motion and of the facts stated by Mr. Duncombe, and safe." Upon all these matters, we shall, in which new arises is, is the land to come unto us, or we prove conclusively that this is a most mistaken sen- all probability, speak more fully hereafter. We Well, then, if we are to go to the land, some plan timent; and that in reality, we have no law, either now point attention to them as proper subjects of must be adopted to come at the means. for rich or poor : but that the rich do whatever they deep and anxious consideration for the people. We "Well, Sir, we all know that many pence makes for rich or poor: but that the rich do whatever they deep and anxious consideration for the people. We pound, and one million pence a week will realise a sum please, and protect each other in the doing of it. would gladly hear the people's own thoughts upon of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, From Mr. Jarvis, Mansfield The comet without head or tail, without definable Thus it is; and thus it must be till the people take them, before we enter into details. We have never thirteen shillings and fourpence we can be a supported by the support of the s

#### ORGANIZATION.

WE have received several communications on the "Cold water cures the gout, the cholic, and the phthysic; subject of Organization, as brought before the people cause requires a helping hand, proceeded to the monamania is having its turn, new policy, new them for the present : we shall probably get more, it should be canvassed and sifted by the people—

# MR. GEORGE WHITE'S TRIAL.

THE impossibility of our having, in every part of paper has laid us under great disadvantages in getting anything like a fair statement of the various

38. Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, April 5th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,-The reports of the daily press, concerning my trial, are exceedingly meagre, and in most cases incorrect, and as it was utterly impossible for me toleration of Tory rule than to that hope which to supply a correct one, I trust that you will not pubwas strong in them, that a "strong Government" lish the Times version of it. The best that I have nation on the part of most of those who have led Chronicle, in both of which the most important points of my defence are overlooked; of course they took their of asserting and enforcing their principles, to abide tion, coming, as they do, from one of labour's nobles.

unlawful assembly, and found guilty of seditious language, which language was never uttered by me. I shall have to appear, with the rest, at the Queen's cause has received an advantage, but it has been seed which we have sown is showing itself already

#### Yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

This was intended merely as a private letter; but, under the circumstances, we think it no more than justice to Mr. White to publish it: as we had before getting the letter taken the trial from the Times; thinking it the fullest report. In a later edition of the Times, we find also a report of the proceedings, so far as they went on, in the other indictment against White, which was stopped on the delivery of the verdict in the first case, and the Jury discharged by consent. After which it is stated

"Mr. Baron Alderson intimated that he was disposed

The defendant expressed an earnest desire that it week's gossip, would have cut him dead; while, upon should be postponed, and that he should be permitted body, must be made conformable to rule, while the to come up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench next term. That had been the course adopted Lancaster and Staffordshire cases. He had expected to be dealt with in the same way, and should be taken been, circular, coming back always to the same unawares by sentence being now pronounced. His wife was expecting him home.

"Mr. Baren Alderson said, that a recent Act of Parliament gave the Judge of Assize the power of securing those desirable objects. We wait anxiously passing sentence with the view of preventing public inconvenience. He foresaw that the Court of Queen's much impeded, and this should be avoided. The pri- people something in the shape of an immediate and soner, too, would else be put to expense and trouble in attending the Court of Queen's Bench day after day, perhaps for a considerable time; and he thought that

"The defendant said that he would rather come up "Mr. Baron Alderson-Does the Crown desire judg-

"Mr. Sergeant Adams-No. my Lord: we leave it is, that I understand that at Warwick Gaol, to which place alone I could commit, there is no provision for persons like yourself. The Court above will have the power to send you to the Queen's Bench, or any other England. I will accede to your request, and so I shall get rid of the inconvenience of having to execute "The Defendant-My Lord, of course you'll have a

voice in it. " Mr. Baron Alderson-No, I shall not, or I'd give you the benefit of it.

"Mr. Baron Alderson observing, it is much better and then, when the imprisoned get free, we have

"[It is due to the defendant to mention that he

Let it be noted that the paragraph last quoted is the Times' opinion of Mr. WHITE's conduct at Times in the early part of his defence must have

The speaker then adverted to the werse than folly the Attorney-General was driven in his of the free traders hoping to force a repeal of the corn laws from a House of Commons constituted as endeavour to screen the "unpaid" from the odium at present; but, said he, if they are sincere let them to which he must have felt them to be well sident of the Republic during fifteen years.

The Gazette of Cracow announces the death, on the letter to something of the sort; and the sooner the believe we could. I believe we could a believe we c

ORGANIZATION.

MR. O'CONNOR'S NEW PLAN.

We refer with great pleasure to the plan of Mi O'CONNOR for a New Executive, detailed in his letter. It is well deserving of public attention and I will, on these matters, by letter or otherwise, consideration. Let the people read and ponder well say something more." upon it. Let them exercise their judgments freely. It is a matter of vital importance to our movement received a letter from a gentleman whom, though he and Mr. O'Connor will not, we are quite sure, be not very prominent in the movement, we know, and regard any section of the people as paying him any feel proud to know, as one whose strength of mind compliment if they should adopt it, simply because and sterling honesty deserve much attention. He Gentleman speaking by anticipation? Had it his, without examination. He wishes only that writes as follows:some mode should be adopted calculated effectually Judges went down-and was the trial, after all, a to serve the object of concentrating our energies and mere mockery and farce! If it were not so, how in of preventing the people or the cause from is, because I believe that the time has now arrived for God's name came the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to be so being sacrificed by any folly or treachery us, as Chartists, to make a further advance, in order combined to evince the necessity of some such regu- the noble conduct of our unwashed and illiterate artilations as those which Mr. O'Connon here proposes sans sallying forth from their workshops, and mounting in the Council of thirteen and in the public Treaquite sufficiently demonstrated the necessity of some ples are based upon justice, and therefore they are check upon the amount of "responsibility," which petitioner had ample means to prove them so." He so small a body as an Executive Council of five (the Attorney General) did not know whether the might be disposed to assume in the putting forth of ciples, where they have not been always triumphantly documents by which the whole body might be com-Leach appeared at Lancaster, and so far from the charge promised, and the liberties of our best men endan-

We have read with some degree of care Mr. abandoned at Liverpool. But the whole is of a have confidence in it; while at the same time we piece. We only call upon people to read it, and then think there are parts of it which require to be caredefence of the magistrates as any fair portraiture of of the arrangements contemplated by this plan sity imposed upon the office of Attorney General; law, be attended with some considerable their host. more naturally under Mr. O'Connon's own inspec-But what a lesson does this teach of the system! tion, we are yet certain that he will take kindly undue prominence, though we have always conceived the people to be entitled to its honest ex- ask, weaken our present position? I unhesitatingly say From Mr. Driffield, Spilsby, proceeds of

in Mr. O'Connon's letter of last week. We reserve forth this "Skeleton of a Plan,"-his anxiety that be taken up in the same spirit that the Trades' Union his wish to receive the suggestions and assistance believe him to be sincere when I hear him wishing that of all, that the plan may be improved, if possible, society was regenerated. Talking is very good in its may be corrected, if in any point illegal,-and made in every respect practically efficient-cannot be too much admired: It is the very spirit in which plan must be hit upon in order to set it agoing. I all propositions for public acceptance ought to be would beg to suggest the propriety of calling a small made, and which the importance of the subject of the best minds that can be selected from the Chartist especially demands in this matter. We rejoice to see the care with which Mr.

that our cause has derived an impetus, hasten to place ourselves in this formidable position, especially in certain quarters, from the pro- and then if we knock at the door of St. Stephen's, ceedings connected with the late trial. That whether Peel or Russell be the gate-keeper, they will advantage is owing not more to the exhibitions of talent which were made than to the proofs which were afforded of the earnest determinathe movement, while they took every opportunity by such means as might comport with and conduce I have been acquitted of the charge of riot and to the peace and good order of society. We have is taking. We rejoice to see them : they are proofs made thus an advance in public estimation; our that our labour has not been in vain-that the Abram Duncan moved the next resolution, which was purchased at a dear rate, and we cannot afford to in the blade, and will yet ripen in the full ear. repeat the purchase. Besides any further exhibition of the same kind would only tend to lessen the advantage we have gained by this. We must now, therefore, endeavour to proceed safely. We must take care that our organisation be within the law, and we must take care to abide by our organisation. when established, and to see that it is enforced on all no more tampering with it by our own officers-no more involving of the cause and the party in the "responsibility" which individuals choose to take upon themselves. Each man must now learn to know his own place and keep it. It is quite possible so to direct our movements as that the law shall be compelled to work with us and for us; and this must! be done. Every public act, every movement of the rule is made conformable to law. We shall then, as a body, be safe; our onward progress, at whatever speed, will be onward; and not as it has hitherto point whence we started. We see much in this "skeleton of a plan;" that will go a long way towards for the filling-up of the "skeleton," which we trust will be found to effect it fully, and also to lay before the practical application of our own principles, to cheer and aid us in our struggle, to make them ultimately happy to see in several of the master-minds of the movement acraving, simultaneously, manifested after something practical—some present embodyment in useful results of our principles and energies. We claim attention on this head to the following extract of a private letter, written in February last, from one leaders, to a person whom it will be seen he was wishful to put in nomination for the Executive:-

" I have for a considerable time past been of the on the benefit of it.

"The defendant was proceeding to express his nearly all we are now doing is labour lost. We Socialists, if they move slowly, are doing something. We are doing worse than nothing. I am not quite evinced no disposition vexationsly to pretract the case, so wild as I was four years ago; and though equally and behaved himself extremely well throughout, and so as to obtain the good opinion of the Judge and Jury, see then, that roaring multitudes will not of themselves ever bring the Charter. As yet we (as a people) have neither the virtue to get the Charter by moral means, nor have we the courage nor means to take the Charter by force. EISEWHERE we give, as promised in our last, a engthened report of the debate on this most imporleaving anything undone we are now doing calcuproduced a powerful impression upon decent men lated to accelerate the obtainment of that measure, when the ribald sneerer makes this admission on which would shew the world we would know how to apply legislative rights when we got them for

thinking, it is my earnest desire to see you at the To Readers and Gorrespondents. Executive Board. I am weary of Chartism as at present conducted. Let us prove by acts and deeds that we are fitted to legislate, and depend upon it, so far from retarding, we shall greatly accelerate

the triumph of the Charter. "More I cannot say now; when the gods permit

Anent the same matter, we have also, this week,

"Sin,-1 hope you will allow me a small space in the columns of the people's paper, it is the first time I the rest of our Chartist brethren, have so much at individual, as well as to the world at large, that when the people are properly united, their power is omnipothe hustings for the purpose of discussing our glorious principles with the classic and refined aristocrats, and immutable?

" I am not aware of any meeting having heen pro perly convened for the purpose of discussing our princarried, save and except in that small market-house of incurables situated upon the banks of the river Thames, where they make errors by hundreds, and squander the people's money by millions.

"As Chartists weide not profess to have the gift of Now, a more beggarly, insidious, and unfair mode O'Connon's plan; and we have no hesitation in prophecy; nevertheless, we always knew that certain causes would produce certain effects, and knowing, as than is here instanced! LEACH never said that admirably adapted for the remedy of some very and the improved and still improving state of machinery would ultimately bring on national distress; knowing this, we asked for our political rights to be conceded unto us, in order to empower us to alter the did say, and the Attorney General knew it to be before the Organization can be again put into that institutions of our country, so as to enable us to prevent fact, that "the first charge" against him WAS state in which the people either can or ought to so dreadful a calamity; but instead of our just rights being conceded unto us, our petitions have always been treated with contempt by a large majority of the members of that House which is falsely called the people's to ask themselves if ever man and advocate cut so fully reconsidered, and, perhaps, to be considerably House; and also most of those out of that House who move in rather a higher sphere of society, as they term it, have treated us and our principles somewhat uncourteously. The reason why some of them have done so. I believe, is because they have been quite ignorant what our principles are; others have misrepresented us, because they thought it were their interest to do so; but, if I am not greatly mistaken, such indivi-Sir Frederick Pollock. It is merely the neces- might, because of the stringent character of the duals are finding it out that they reckened without

"Well, let us persevere onward, and as sure as two and two make four, if we only unite our agitation ing in the right course. Now, Sir, for our onward movement. Does not our

great champion, and virtuous patriot, O'Connor, cry out are to go unto the land. I say we must go to the land.

"Now then, brother Chartists, if this sum could be placed in the hands of an Executive, every week, for From Mr. Jarvis, Mansfield the purpose of being judiciously laid out, would it, I

pression whenever we imagine that we can thus it would make us doubly strong; but anxious as I am to see either this or some more improved plan carried into operation, I know it cannot be accomplished in one The spirit in which Mr. O'Connor has put week; it will have to be the work of time; but if it was, the time will be short, and I say he that has it in his power to subscribe and does not do so, I cannot place; but, in my opinion, the time has now arrived when it behoves us to act as well as talk. Now, if it be adviseable that an experiment should be tried, some ranks; say one from Yorkshire, one from Lancashire, and one from each of the other counties; the said dele-

gates to meet in some central place. " We, your friends at Keighley, were amongst the ing of what was falsely called the Reform Bill, and we are now ready to assist in placing Chartism upon a more solid basis than it hitherto has been. Let us politely let us in.

# "Yours in the cause of Democracy,

"JOSEPH FIRTH.

"Keighley, March 21, 1843."

These sentiments are worthy of earnest considera-These are evidences of the turn the public mind

We have yet much to say upon this subject of remodelling our movement. We shall return to it again and again, and lay our own thoughts before the people. Meantime we commend it to the careful consideration of Mr. O'CONNOR in the filling up of his "skeleton;" we have had no communication with him on the matter, but should be glad to have. We feel earnestly desirous that our new Organisation should be perfect; that it should embrace every advantage, greatest number." and guard against every disadvantage; hence, we advise the people to take time, to deliberate, to weigh well every point, to give, through the Star, the benefit of their opinion, to those who may be occupied in preparing measures for their consideration and acceptance. Let, it however, be noted, that whilst inviting from all the expression of their opinion, we do not offer general license, and promise general indulgence, to every man who can spin out a letter of a column or two in length. What we want are not writers and essays, but hints and observations; short, pithy, and to the point-telling what the letters mean, without waste of words. Unless this caution be observed, our space may be unduly occupied, and we may be obliged to offend many by suppression or

We think no steps should be taken for appointing an Executive until the re-organisation of the people has been agreed to and determined on.

#### TO THE PEOPLE. My FRIENDS,-Every moment of time which a

state of continual ill health leaves at my disposal is,

in one way or other, so fully devoted to, and occupied in, your service, that it is impossible for me, without neglecting other and more important duties, to reply to half the letters I receive. I hope, therefore, that those to whose favours answers may be long deferred, or never sent at all mill are the gallant fight at Stafford, with unbounded be long deferred, or never sent at all, will accept of enthusiasm. Mr. Cooper assured his audience that "My DEAR SIR.—With the contents of your letter I am highly gratified. It tells me that if you can be prevailed upon to accept the office of one of the invitations to visit various places. Most of them I modely made nime of the invitations to visit various places. Most of them I Monday afternoon, the Superintendant of the following day, in the Market-place. Executive, and if the people will only elect you, have been obliged to decline. My health will not the "general" a courteous visit, and informed his that the best results will flow from your appointnow bear hard labour; save in regular and usual that the Borough Magistrates could not permit his that the Borough Magistrates could not permit his circumstances. Many circumstances combining intended meeting. "My dear sir," said Mr. Cill the operation through a length of years have shattered my constitution, and left me but "the shadow received the proceedings at Nottingham we have in which he had presided at these trials, when he was again. Behold the round we tread: Agitation—finished; and what I can, I am willing to do. EXCITEMENT - OUTBREAK - PERSECUTION - APATHY; I have great pleasure in acceding to the request of my Manchester friends to attend their meeting and tea party in Carpenter's Hall, on Good Friday, the 14th instant, and to to be tried again to-morrow." Two o'clock came, preach their anniversary sermons on Easter Sunday, the 16th; if my Stockport friends, whose invitation has lain by me since before the trials, can arrange a meeting for Easter Monday, I will try to visit them at the same time. On the Sunday following, the 23rd I nursesse in easterdays with the manufacture of the same time. On the Sunday following, the same time. On the Sunday following, the same time are same time. 23rd, I purpose, in accordance with the request of obliged to desist, from weakness and over exertion my Bury friends, to preach their anniversary sermons for the Sunday School; and if my Blackburn friends | unitedly purposing to get up a public mountain Market-place, next Monday, for petitioning Parlie can do with me on Monday, the 24th, I will pay my ment relative to the unjust treatment and unconst suit the Rochdale people I will try to see them on Gaol. Mr. William Biggs, author of the ephemers. Monday, May 1st. My Scotch friends must excuse me. I dare not travel northward till the warm weather and will see Sir James Graham about it! Good come. About the middle of June I hope to grasp lack! what singular notions of liberty this poor the warm hands of my hearty friends in Edinthe removal of the social misery existing! I the warm hands of my hearty friends in Edinbelieve we could. I believe we must come to some-burgh. God save you all and speed the Charter.

WILLIAM HILL.

MARY ANN ABBOTT .- We cannot spare room for the rules she mentions. John Smart, Aberdeen.—His letter to Mr. O'Com.

NOR must stand over till we have room. CLEAVE'S LIST .- We have been obliged to keep this document back these two last weeks: we hope to publish it in our next. This will, perhaps, satisfy several enquirers.

We have once more to request the continued patience of our numerous and esteemed Correspondents. The trials have claims upon our notice, which we cannot lay aside; they furnish matter for serious deliberation, and we are sure they would not be made sufficiently public except through our columns.

D. C., Dublin.—The papers leave Leeds on the Friday evening, the same as they have always done. B. G.—The task is no easy one; nor as we think the people just now prepared for its accomplish. ment: when they are, they will find our plan OUR WELSH FRIEND WITH THE UNREADABLE SIGNA.

TURE is delayed for want of room. REPEAL OF THE UNION. - The rejection of Mr. Clancy, by the Golden Lane Repealers, next meek. H. Jones-The address is received: but we have no

room for it at present. We shall call attention to the subject shortly Mesmero-Phrenology.-W. Raspin, of Bradford. writes thus:-There are a great many persons of talent in the Char-

tist ranks, who are sufficiently qualified to lecture upon this most important subject, who have made Phrenology their peculiar study. Let such individuals be immediately selected from amongst us Let the price be such that all our brethren can attend, and after defraying all expences, give the surplus to aid in the promulgation of our glorious principles."

John Wake.—Nothing can be further from our intention than to identify Mr. ROBERT OWEN and his peculiar principles and crotchets mith Chartism. We did not imagine it possible that any person could have formed such a conclusion. We dislike the infidelity of Mr. OWEN as much, and disclaim it as earnestly as Mr. WAKE, or any other of our readers; but we do not let the absurdity of the Socialists' metaphysical dogman blind us to the excellence of their economical arrangements; or to the proof which their expe riments afford of the power of united industry to provide physical and intellectual comforts for the masses. We have ever regretted, as a national evil, the infidelity with which Mr. OWEN and all the principal leaders of Socialism interlard their whole system, because we know its tendence to skut out even from enquiry many ardent mind who would go entirely with them, so far as their system is political.

#### FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

From John Bull, Marple .. the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight ... ...
Joseph Smith, Hunslet .. Mr. Driffield, Spilsby, proceeds of Crow and Tyrell's Beverage ... 0 ... 0 1

Mr. Jones, Northampton, ditto \_ a few Chartist friends at Potovens, near Wakefield ... Trowbridge, Wiits, per J. A. Marchant ... ... 0 16
Wm. Drayson, Eastry ... 0 0

a few friends at Pendleton, per. J. Millington, Manchester ... ... 0 FOR MRS. ELLIS.

FOR THE VICTIM FUND. Crow and Tyrrell's Beverage ... 0 3 0 Mr. Jones, Northampton, ditto

## Charust Intelligence.

which had lain dormant these ten years past, was a that day occupied from one o'clock to five in the even ing, to the very high gratification of some few scion of our landed aristocracy. The day being exceeding fine, although somewhat cold, and as the factories were closed, as well as most of the public works, the gathaing was rather extraordinary; in fact, we never wit nessed so vast a multitude congregated together on the same ground; there were certainly between thirty b forty thousand persons present. The Chartists having had a wish to take the advantage of this meeting, with a view to spread their principles, had previous invited Mr Abram Duncan, from Arbroath, assist them on that occasion, and had given notice accordingly. Just as the races for the day closed. band of music was seen advancing from the south ex of the race course to a hustings which stood in a ha low space on its north extremity, and which was shorth surrounded by a vast body of people of both sexa Mr. James M. Pherson was called to the chair. Mr. Archibald M'Donald moved the first resolution:-That the inhabitants of Aberdeen, in public meeting assembled, view with astonishment and regret, the conduct of the aristocrats of the country, the magitrates of this city, and others connected in getting w the frivolous and costly display exhibited this di before us, as also their profligate waste of the wealth and substance of the toiling millions, at a time what so much distress is prevailing, and destroying the vital of this unhappy country." The resolution was seconds by Mr. Sherron, and carried with acclamation. Mr. That this meeting adopt the Charter, and use il legal means to make it become the law of Green Britain." This resolution was ably supported by Mt Duncan, and carried. The meeting then dispersed after having given three lusty cheers for Fearge O'Connor, the same for the Northern Star, and for our banished patriots. Mr. Abram Duncan is be turing here by engagement, and will continue to don

DUMFRIES.—On Monday evening last, Mr. I drew Wardrop lectured to a crowded meeting, in the room of the Working Men's Association, on Jeres Bentham's maxim of " the greatest happiness to "

NEWCASTLE. - Mr. Thomas Dickinson lectured the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn. Cloth Market, on Sund evening, on the evil tendency of the law of Primogor tute. On Monday evening, according to announcement Mr. Beesely gave a splendid lecture on the capabilitis of the land, and the rights of the people to the land Several names were enrolled after the meeting. weekly business meeting was then commenced. In minutes of the previous meeting having been read in confirmed and the weekly contributions paid in, & Fleming moved, and Mr. Young seconded, "That of Secretary be instructed to announce through the St. that a district meeting of delegates from all partis Northumberland and Durham, will be holden at Shircliffe-hill Top, on Saturday, 15th April, for the par pose of making arrangements for the support of Beesley as lecturer for the counties of Northumberland and Durham; the hour of meeting to be two in the afternoon, when it is hoped that Morpeth, Alnwick Radcliffe, Blyth, Bedlington, Cowpen, Cramlington, (East and West); Seaton Delaval, Seghill, North South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Houghton Spring, Hetton, Rainton (East, West, and Middle) Thornley, Wingate, Stockton, Darlington, Bishop West Auckland, Staindrop, Barnard Castle, Should Bridge, Hexham, Blaydon, Winlaton, Swallwe Sheriff-Hill, Kenton, Tawdon, and every other locally in the two counties will see the propriety of attending either by delegate or letter, stating the part they in willing to take in that laudable object. Any letters my be addressed to the Secretary, James Sinclair, now agent, 25, High-bridge, Newcastle. LEICESTER .-- Mr. Cooper delivered

addresses in the Skaksperean-room, last Sunday master, Judge Erskine, told my Special Jury a few days ago, what Judge Tindal told told the Staffed Grand Jury at the preceding assizes,—that the por ple of this country have a right to meet when the like, and where they like, for the discussion of the Charter-tell the magistrates this, and assure them that I shall hold the meeting. Let them arrest me, if they dare, for I have not the slightest objection The Shaksperean and All-Saints Chartists and unitedly purposing to get up a public meeting in the Midland Counties' Charter," who is mayor the

year, says he disapproves of the intended mee notions of his owns authority he must have if he imagines he can affright Chartists from the assertion of their constitutional right to meet and petition

Parliament!

MARLISLE THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IN. PROVEMENT SOCIETY .- The members of the above society held their regular weekly meeting, on Sunday evening, at No. 6, John-street, Caldewegate. The minutes of the former meeting were read over and confirmed, after which. Mr. H. Bowman delivered a lecture on the following subject:—" What are likely to be the effects of a total and unconditional Repeal of the Corn

ARBROATH-Mr. Robert Peddie addressed the people of this town on Thursday. TROWBRIDGE -On Monday evening last, a leo-

ture was delivered at the Democratic Hall, on the late trials of Feargus O'Connor, and fifty-eight other Chartists, by W. P. Roberts, E.q., to a large and respectful

DUBLIN.—The adjourned meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was held on Sunday. the 2nd of April, Mr. Patrick Rafter in the chair. Mr. W. H. Dyoit entered the meeting soon after the chair was taken, and was received with the nimost respect and esteem. He appeared a little the worse after his recent illness. Mr. Rafter, the veteran chairman said, that as the resolutions, which would be proposed that day, had reference to the Canadas, and emigration, he should like to make a few observations upon them. He regretted exceedingly to see the names of any of the Catholic clergymen to the prospectus of the Catholic Emigration Society. for he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, that the term Catholic was given to it in order to make it popular, and for the purpose of taking in the unthinking and the unwary. He knew something of Canada, and he knew this, that if the prothey would as willingly have given it the name of "Glorious, pious, and immortal memory society." as that of Catholic society. He could not trust, nor would be trust, advanced in years as he was, a clergyman, whose name was to the prospectus of that Catholic Emigration Society, or who sanctioned it, no more than he would trust his life in the hands of a clergyman of the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, or Luther, or Cranmer, or Cardinal Wolsey. The first Catholic priest that brought a blush to his cheek, was the Rev. Mr M'Donald, P.P. of Glengarry. He (Mr. Rafter) was at the time a very young man when he met Mr. M'Donald in Greenock, where he was at one and the same time Catholic Chaplain and paymaster to the Glengarry regiment. He met him afterwards in the same every part of the room soon became densely capacity in Guernsey. His conduct, as priest and crowded. paymaster to the Glengarry regiment in Ireland, in than to him (Mr. Rafter). But, this much he did Canada, from Mr. Addington, the Prime Minister these were concluded, of England, for the services he rendered the English

LONDON.—THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEET-ING was held on Sunday afternoon. Two shillings fit and proper person to represent the town of Notwas received from Camberwell. Mr. Simpson reported from the Observation and Victim Committees. Credentials were received from Mr. Ritchie, for Somerstown. Mr. Wheeler reported from the committee for getting up a meeting in honour of Mr. Duncombe; and Messrs. Mills, Knight, Ritchie, Pickersgill, and Salmon were added to the commeeting adjourned, reports having been received from various localities approving of the new arrangements for organizing the metropolis.

tions or improvements which might be effected in

Marylebone.—On Sunday last a lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Balls, after which he gave a shilling to the defence fund.

Walworth.-At the weekly meeting here, after the usual business two members were enrolled. THE ROTUNDA.—The members of the Council residing in Surry and Kent, met on Sunday, at the Rotunda. Arrangements were made for a meeting on the 5th, and one or two notices of motion were

Mr. BENBOW lectured at the School room, late Zion Chapel, Ropemakers'-Fields, Limehouse, on

Farrer also addressed the meeting. Northampton, to whom was passed an unanimous vote of thanks.

South, London Locality.—The members of this locality met on Monday night last. Mr. Fussell gave an excellent lecture to a numerous audience. Mr. Marrin also addressed the meeting, eliciting much applause.

Sheffield.—Mr. Edwin Gill addressed the Charthe Government Factory Bill. On Monday evening a very spirited discussion took place on that all-im-portant subject, "the Land," in which several speakers took part. The discussion was adjourned unto the Monday night following. Mr. Edwin Gill directed the attention of the meeting to the trial of William Jones, at Leicester, by Baron Gurney; and concluded by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting deeply regrets the prostration of justice, as witnessed at the late assizes held in Leicester, in the case of Wm. Jones; and this to remove Baron Gurney from that seat, which by securing the rights and liberties of the people."

The resolution was carried unanimously. BIENSLEY.—The Chartists of this town called a laughter, should send in the same on Monday night, as it is desirable to send it off as soon as possible.

Mindleron.—On Monday evening, Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a lecture, in the Reformers Chapel, upon the present alarming distress, the cause of that distress, and the remedy. Mr. James leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the same place, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. KNARKSBOROUGH.-Mr. Beesley, of Acerington, lectured here on Friday, upon the capabilities of

Commons have been passed here.

here on Sunday last. COLNE.—The lads of this place, at a public meeting, have passed a strong resolution, condemnatory had again commenced, tyranny had raised its head of any agitation, except in favour of the People's

his place to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, in approba- partizanship and intolerance to the bench,-(hear,) tion of his public conduct. SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- Mr. John West lectured here on Monday night, in the Market Place, to a very large and attentive audience.

Halipax.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. B. Rushton lectured in the room of the Association, swan Coppice; after which Mr. O'Connor's proposed plan of Organization was taken into consideration.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Female Chartists of Nottingham have formed themselves into an Association. Twenty-one new members have enrolled their

here on Monday.

on for two months' certain.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER.-We understand there is not the slightest doubt but that his Majesty fully intends to visit this country in the course of the ensuing month. It will entirely depend on the health of the Queen at what period moters of this scheme thought to profit by it of the month his Majesty will leave Germany, as it is said that it is the King's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until her Majesty's recovery from her acconchement. Various alterations are being made at the King's apartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of servants have been engaged. It is stated the King will remain six weeks in this

#### NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

NOMINATION-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH. The doors of the Exchange were thrown open by about a quarter to ten o'clock this morning, and

Shortly after ten o'clock, commenced the legal 1798, was better known to some of those present forms, the reading of the writ and the proclamation know that Mr. M'Donald got a grant of land in calls of "What do you think of that John?" after

Lord RANCLIFFE made his appearance amidst lond Government in Ireland, and he afterwards became cheering, and said brother electors and non-electors. Bishop of Teronto; and every body knew of the he had the pleasure of proposing to them a candidate his father. (Laughter.) Mr. Gisborne certainly services he rendered the late Whig Government worthy of their support; but previous to doing so had one advantage over him, as he (Mr. J. Walter) when he fomented a rebellion in Canada, after hav- he wished to assure the gentleman on his right that had not any past conduct to refer to, but he ing robbed the Canadian Exchequer. An honest he would avoid any personalities; he wished to per- advocated the same principles as his father; and his man, priest, or layman, cannot belong to any sue a straightforward, fair, and honest course; he scheme of sending his poor countrymen to Canada, was there to advocate principles and not to serve tinued laughter.) But if he was to come here banishes the fluer feelings of humanity from the Mr. Rafter resumed his seat amidst great cheering, the cause of either Whig or Tory; he would ask on different principles—(here the speaker came to a After some of the usual routine business of the Asso- what had the Whigs done for the people-(nothing)! ciation was settled, Mr. O'Higgins brought forward -nor had they anything to expect from them; and the resolutions which have already appeared in the he would ask what had the Tories done ! Why, Peel newspapers : and, after an able and lengthened ex- had told them that he would prescribe when he had position of the tricks to which the Catholic Emigra- got possession of the fee-but he was like the Doctor tion Society have had recontse to, and are practising who gave no relief, but said, "I physics, I bleeds, to his immortal honour, succeeded in throwing it Mesmerism. We would advise all to attend, and, a very long debate, it was carried by a majority of the 19.h April, which was seconded by Mr. Bond, and correct and for the purpose of making money by the anfortu- and I sweats 'um." He stood before them now as not nate-dupes and victims, he concluded by moving the he did in 1812—they might say that he was not against him (Mr. Walter) they had brought forward pin your faith to no man's sleeve. adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Dyott seconded much improved but he held now the same princi- one of a very heinous nature—a charge of being the motion, and, in an able and eloquent speech, ples which he held then. He was the firm advocate young, and to that he must plead guilty; but let the exposed the nefarious practises of the Catholic of Annual Parliaments-(loud cheers)-of Vote by despisers of youth tell them what intrinsic value Emigration Society; and proved, to the entire satis- Ballot, and Universal Suffrage—(continued and pro- there is in age. He considered youth was the time faction of the meeting, the great advantages which longed cheers)—in fact, he agreed with and sup- when they were most free from age, and as he was of this town had notified during last week that on Ireland, but particularly the industrious classes, ported every principle of the Charter; but it ap-derived from an association founded upon such prin-peared that the Tories thought that instead of the time—he hoped that he should improve—(hear, ciples as that which he was then addressing. Mr. principles of the Charter being carried out, that the hear),—and should they think him worthy of Manning supported the resolutions, and said he fell people of Nottingham were to be handed from father being their representative—(no, no),—he hoped time announced for the lecture, the room was pretty a pride in belonging to a society that had the manli- to son. (Laughter.) Now he held this to be the they would find that he should improve, and correct to witness the phonomena of which are manliness to adopt such honest, patriotic, and independent greatest absurdity. It was hereditary legislation, that he should be always found to serve them to their eager to witness the phenomena of which so much resolutions. Mr. Moran said that he fully concur- Mr. Walter, Jun., had not told them his political satisfaction. After some other remarks the Hon. red in the resolutions; and that he regretted his opinions—and he was ignorant of them. He could Candidate sat down. inability to attend the meetings as he ought to do. not discover what he was about; but Mr. Gisborne His heart was with them, but his own trade (painters) was the tried advocate of the working man's rights, met every Sunday, at two o'clock, and he was and agreed with him (Lord R.) that the people obliged to be with them, which circumstance pre- were the sirce of all power and wealth; it remained vonted his attendance at the meetings of the Asso- for them to judge like men, and say whether they ciation. The resolutions were put from the chair, would have a tried friend of their cause, or one who and carried unanimously. After which, Mr. Moran seemed afraid to state his political opinions. He was called to the chair, and the usual thanks voted would also add, that by returning Mr. Gisborne they by acclamation to Mr. Rafter. The meeting of the would wipe away the stain from their characters; Association was adjourned till Sunday the 23rd of and he was not only an advocate for the People's Charter, but was opposed to the Corn Laws. He concluded by proposing Thomas Gisborne, Jun., as a

tingham in Parliament. D. BEAN, Esq., in seconding his nomination, said that it was well known that he was an Anti-Corn Law man. He also wished to see the rich paupers done away with, to prevent the polished scamp from putting his hands into the pockets of the people and rubbing them by Act of Parliament. He had mittee. After the transaction of other business the much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Thos. Gisbone, jun.—(cheers.)

Mr. CHARLTON, who was received with much dissatisfaction, said that he claimed at their hands fair play which open-hearted Englishmen should Scientific and Political Institution, 1, Turn- grant to each other-(hear, hear, from Mr. O'Con-AGAIN-LANE.—The directors were occupied the whole nor)—they would also, perhaps, be more patient of Sunday in making arrangements for the fur- when he sold them that he should not detain them therance of the objects of the institution, long-thear, hear)-the recent events which were Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, Borthwick, Salmon, Davis, well known to them had caused a vacancy for a Browett and Walker were appointed a committee member for Nottingham, and he had a candidate of management for the ensuing month, Messra. to propose to them. The Noble Lord who proposed Browett, Wartnaby, Dron, Parker, and Wyatt were Mr. Gisborne had said that he had been a member appointed a committee to report upon any altera- for twelve years, and he agreed with him that he had been the friend of the working man's rights-(here decorating the hall. Messrs. Wyatt, Flude, and the speaker who was much confused, said that he Rathbone were appointed to report relative to the had forgot, which was met with cries of "Your establishment of singing and other classes. Ar- fast") he was now about to name a candidate to rangements were made for lectures, and the meeting them, Mr. J. Walter, jun., whom they had never adjourned until Thursday evening. again")-and though he was young, he was not younger than the Noble Lord when he first represented Nottingham; he would remark that the committee had absolved Mr. Walter personally from being a party to bribery, and he fought their battles but he said that was not to the question—(Oh.) was apart from all political motives-(laughter) which part of the liberals be belonged. Was it their Tillman's C.ff.ee-house, Tottenham-Court-road. Mr. Mr. Walter had to contend against secret enemies; now all would be fair and above board. He accused LAMBETH, 1, CHINA WALK -On Monday evening the parties who had entered into the compromise of Walter, the nuffinching advocate of your rights.

Mr. J. BARKER seconded him. ferward, said that he should propose a man who would advocate the rights of all men. They had E-q as a fit and proper person.

of seconding the nomination of F. O'Connor, Esq. Mr. GISBORNE then rose, but gave way to

Mr. MELVILLE who proposed Mr. Tyas. Mr. Chas. Wilcockson seconded him, when Mr. GISBORNE again came forward, and was assis: Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in his patriotic effort know who were his opponents—for as to the last and to exert themselves for the obtainment of the he came from—and under these circumstances he turday 15th April, at ten o'clock in the forencon, People's Charter, that being the only means of must ask the Sheriff to again repeat his name, and when each colliery that considers the welfare of inform them of his residence.

public meeting, to take into consideration the New Mr. Gisborne observed that they did not appear Pactory Act, and to determine what course should to be much wiser. Now he (Mr. Gisborne) wished to say respecting this new "Science," which is just Several other persons in the room were desired to be much wiser. Now he (Mr. Gisborne) wished to say respecting this new "Science," which is just Several other persons in the room were desired to be pursued by the working people in regard to the for a fair stand-up English fight, and he believed The following account however has been handed public meeting called by the Dissenters on the above question. A resolution was adopted, to the tendered his hand to Mr. Walter that the working people should attend the meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to watch the proceedings, and to give their support to any plan which they may think an improvement to the Bill before the House of Commons. A resolution was adopted. The following account, however, has been handed that it was usual for them to shake hands before in to this office by a gentleman upon whose veracity in the following account, however, has been handed that it was usual for them to shake hands before in to this office by a gentleman upon whose veracity while the party in the mesmeric sleep gave indication of the shock by a slight jerk of the head. Mr. Hunsler Ward.—New Turnpike Bill.—A which they may think an improvement to the Bill before the House of Commons. A resolution was adopted, to the engaging, and he tendered his hand to Mr. Walter we can place every reliance; and on his authority while the party in the mesmeric sleep gave indication of the shock by a slight jerk of the head. Mr. Hunsler Ward.—New Turnpike Bill.—A description was adopted, to the engaging, and he tendered his hand to Mr. Walter we can place every reliance; and on his authority while the party in the mesmeric sleep gave indication of the shock by a slight jerk of the head. Mr. Hunsler Ward.—New Turnpike Bill.—A description was defined in the following account, however, has been handed in to this office by a gentleman upon whose veracity in the following account, however, has been handed in to this office by a gentleman upon whose veracity in the mesmeric like party in the mesmeric sleep gave indication of the shock by a slight jerk of the head. Mr. Young, one of the members of the Leeds Social had no personal animosity, but he stood there to any plan which the statement. He states that he was also the following account, however, has been handed in to this office by a gentleman upon whose veracity in the following account. carried at the council meeting, that the Secretary of inconsistency; and he hoped that they would give was held on Monday evening last, the 3rd instant, upon whom the process of demesmerization was and Treasurer to the Defence Fund, should audit to his opponents as patient an hearing as they had in the large room acjoining the Punch Bowl Inn, to practised; but both the persons opened their eyes their books by next Monday night, and that all given him, for he wished to give them every oppor- consider certain clauses in a bill now passing through at the same moment. Walls had one of his arms Persons holding monies belonging to the above fund tunity of pulling his character to pieces—he had Parliament, which, were they to become law would quite rigid when Briggs was demesmerized; and should send in the same on Monday night, as it is desirable to send it off as soon as possible.

Stockport.—Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on Sunday afternoon, to a numerous and attentive audience of youths, in their commodious room, after which a lively and entertaining discussion was entered into the manner of t on the subject of competition. In the large room it safe to come amongst them sooner. This the time appointed for commencing the meeting, it safe to come amongst them sooner. This the subject of competition. In the large room at six o'clock in the evening, a respectable congregation assembled and listened to a long and continuing letture from Mr. Clark. on the land. At the close, a handsome collection was made.

MINCHESTER.—On Sunday last, Mr. David Ross lettured in Carpenter's Hall, both afternoon and evening, to large and respectable audiences.

MINCHESTER.—On Monday evening. Mr. C. Dovle.

MINCHESTER.—On Sunday last, Mr. David Ross lettered in Carpenter's Hall, both afternoon and evening at the time appointed for commencing the meeting, the time appointed for commencing the meeting, the Alderman, by virtue of his office, took the chair, and after reading the requisition, called upon the requisition called upon the requisition called upon the address, who lessed to the meeting, the Alderman, by virtue of his office, took the chair, and after reading the requisition, called upon the requisition called upon the leturer and Mr. Briggs were endeavouring to mesure the Alderman, by virtue of his office, took the chair, and after reading the requisition. Called upon the requisition called upon the subject to the meeting, be and after reading the requisition called upon the requisition called upon the requisition called upon the subject to the meeting, when Mr. Thomas Jones, wholesale wireworker, inc., rose and addressed the meeting at the danger was a form of the requisition called upon the requisition called upon the subject to the meeting and after reading the requisition called upon the requisitio only stopped away, in order that the bribery might first resolution, which will be found in the Adveront stage of the mesmeric sleep; and in this state he denced that he sanctioned it—for if there were no briefly seconded the resolution. Mr. Richard Bayl- was induced to walk up to the platform, a way

A SHITON UNDER-LYNE. -Mr. Challenger lectured and the only difference was, that they set limitations to their principles, and he did not agree with the limitations; and he had, as he had stated, supported in every form; in the courts of law, by magistrates on the bench, and in ecclesiastical courts. (Hear, CLITHERO.—An address has been presented from hear) The Lord Chief Justice has carried political

-and not only made use of his situation to brow-

beat witnesses, but defendants. (Cheers.) He then

exposed the conduct of the magistrates—the recent

decision with respect to church rates-and the send-

ing out of bishops-and it was singular that the

Lord of the Admiralty should select the steam-ship

then it was a slip. ] He (Mr. Gisborne) challenged country, and the extra domestics have been taken rights, they would not send a boy. (A voice, "but presiding over them, but he hoped it would not be is there nothing else than Universal Suffrage!) the last. The meeting then separated at half-past shortly addressing the assembly. advising the Sunday question, he had advocated the opening his views on that subject. He would say, in conclusion, that if he was elected and they should at any time call upon him to resign, he would do so. Mr. J. WALTER, jun, then came forward and said, that Mr. Gi-borne had said that the working people were before the constituency and the legislature, and therefore, Mr. Gisborne could not be possessed of much knowledge, as he aspired to belong to the inferior classes. In the observations he should make we certainly were not prepared for so rich a treat notions. he should be guarded to put a proper construction against bribery, during which there were repeated upon what had been said; and he claimed their regards for the unequivocal attachment they had hewn to his father. He did not come there from ambitious feelings, and therefore, if he was returned it would enhance the value of it both to himself and father had given proofs of his conduct. (Long-conpause, and there was a cry that "he wanted a fresh book.") Young as he was, he was old enough to

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS. THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good properties of this Medicine, must by the recommendations of those who experience its benign efficacy, (in many instances after all other means had failed) do more to bring it into notice, than anything else, has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are constantly practised upon the public by fictitious or manufactured cases, which causes little faith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it with those persons who are eye witnesses of the curative powers of a Medicine in their own immediate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to the convictions of every one under whose notice they happen to fail. The entire columns of a newspaper would be totally inadequate to contain a fiftigth part of the details of previous suffering, and the joyous expression of gratitude in the numerous etters he has received. But he disdains to agitate the public mind with them, knowing fuli well, that the Medicine having gained a footing, alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages of the peasant, nothing can stay its course, nor is there a civilized portion of the globe where it will not nlumately be known and prized as the great restorer

Sold in boxes a 131d, 2s. 9d., and 11s.—In Leeds by Hobson, Northern Star office; at the offices of the fercury and Times; by Reinhardt and Son, 76, Briggate, and by most respectable Vendors of Proprietary Medicines. In London, by Simpson and Co., the Proprietor's Agents, 20, Mile End Road; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Edwards,

# Local and General Entelligence.

NEWCASTLE.-A meeting of delegates of the miners of the Tyne was held in the Half well and often. It had been asked what were Moon Inn. Byker, on Saturday. The Chairman the political opinions of Mr. J. Walter, jun., having been appointed, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the numerous It was immaterial for this election. Their part delegates were requested to report the progress of the society in the various localities, when it was And as to Mr. Gisborne, it appeared doubtful to ascertained that the numbers were greatly increased in each locality, and that twelve fresh localities intention to forget Whiggery? (Yes). Would Mr. had joined the society on the Tyne since last Gisborne go the whole length of the Charter? (Yes.) delegate meeting. A good deal of local business But he would tell them that the Whigs were more having been transacted, and large sums of money Mr. Wherler lectured on Monday evening, at their enemies than the Tories. Eight months ago paid in from each locality to the general funds of the society, the delegates separated highly gratified with the progress so visibly made in the society. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:a lecsure was delivered here by Mr. Gammage, of having opposed Mr. Walter. (Loud cheers from Mr. "That the miners of Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staf-Walter's friends, and counter cheers from Mr. Gis- fordshire, Cumberland, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, borne's) He would sit down by propising John and every other district where either iron, lead, or coal miners are employed, be respectfully requested to sing by operating upon Walls much sooner than to put themselves in communication with the Mr. J. Sweet, who was loudly cheered on coming General Secretary to the Miners' Philanthropic a general rule, Briggs, being apparently the most Society, (Mr. David Swallow, care of Mr. James Sinclair, news agent, 25, High Bridge, Newcastleheard something about the New Poor Law, but he upon-Tyne,) who will feel great pleasure in giving SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Edwin Gill addressed the Charconid not look upon those men as sincere who de-every information necessary for becoming members tists of Fig-Tree-lane, on Sunday night last, upon priced the people of that power by which alone they of that laudible body."—Another delegate meeting could get it repealed. He proposed F. O'Connor, of the miners of the Durham district was held on the same day at Shinchff-hill top. The minutes of Mr. C. Roberts said that he had again the honor their previous meeting were read and confirmed; likewise the minutes of the last delegate meeting of the Tyne district. It was then reported that not former collieries that were joined, but that nine continued, while Walls gave no evidence of being of the society's future prospects. only were the numbers increased in each of the fresh collieries in their district had joined since excited; but as soon as the muscles of the mouth received with loud applause, and said—Electors and their last meeting. Some local business having were relieved by a wave of the hand in front Inhabitants of Nottingham, as he had the konour of been disposed of, and the contributions paid in of it, or blowing upon his face he would standing before them as a candidate, he thought by each locality to the general funds of the move his lips as if in the act of swallowing meeting calls upon every lover of his country to that it was a privilege to which he was entitled, to Miners' Philanthropic Society of delegates from all sometimes the same song, and at others a different sometimes of delegates from all sometimes the same song, and at others a different agreed that a general meeting of delegates from all to obtain for the defendant a new trial, to endeavour candidate he knew nothing, and he believed from the collieries in Durham and Northumberland be what he saw, that they were all equally ignorant as held at the house of Mr. Hamlet Booth, Rose and his abitrary and partial conduct he has disgraced, to who he was, what was his occupation, or where Crown Inu, Shields New Road, Newcastle, on Sand

> This was complied with amidst considerable to attend by delegation. The following account, however, has been handed

denced that he sanctioned it—for if there were no intentions to commit bribery there was no need to stop away. He (Mr. Gisborne) did not keep away; bike Road, then rose to answer some questions asked by several gentlemen present. Having informed the uncomfortable, he would go to more general printed in the sanctioned it—for if there were no briefly seconded the resolution. Mr. Richard Baylbeing made for him through the audience, and the person who operated upon him taking hold of his by several gentlemen present. Having informed the hand, and desiring him to "step out." When arrived at the edge of the platform, he was desired to collect information on the subject now before the meeting that he meeting the the Land. He was well received, and gave general stance. They had been told that the Whigs could before the meeting, proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the was well received, and gave general stance. They had been told that the Whigs could be one the meeting, proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, he put them down the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other, several times, and the meeting proceeded at some length to after the other times. not consistently support him (Mr. Gisborge)—(hear, show the injury the poor, who had no animals or again in the same places in the floor, without at-

LEWISHAM, KENT.—Strong resolutions on the re- hear, hear.) Now, he contended that they vehicles of traffic or pleasure would sustain, were tempting to rise on to the elevation. He was, there- and enjoyments of our large and often distressed popular to the course whatever it may we have come to jection of Mr. Duncombe's motion by the House of could not consistently do otherwise. He (Mr. the nineteenth clause in the New Turnpike Bill to fore, lifted on. When there, his eyes were just the nineteenth clause in the New Turnpike Bill to G) did not differ from them on principle, become the law. He stated that in a very short time after all the Toll Gates were removed, that the Highway Rates for the Township of Hunslet. would be double what they are at present. He sat the Whigs to keep out the Tories, for since Toryism down amidst the plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Holdsworth, millowner, then rose and made a long rambling speech in which he attempted to show that the cost of maintaining the Leeds and Wakefield Turnpike Road, as well as the other roads in the Township, would not augment the Highway Rates 12d. in the pound, that the removal of the Bars would be a benefit to the poor. Mr. John Carr, cudbear manufacturer, followed in the same strain, and after venting his malice, like the bursting of Mount Etna, upon the devoted heads of Messrs. Bayldon and Devastation to send out that minister of peace the tion of the meeting. After a few remarks from Jones, sat down amidst the groans and disapproba-Bishop of Jerusalem; he also alluded to several of Messrs. Beckett, Stockdale, and Rushforth, against the clauses in the proposed Education Bill; he the motion, Mr. Jones rose to reply, and after thanked Mr. Charlton for saying that he had always rebutting the calumnies and misrepresentations been the friend of the working classes. [Mr. (harlton thrown out by the different speakers, in a genitiveness" was touched, and the manifestation gardens as himself, and who were both willing and —I did not say so.] (Cries of you did.) [Mr. Charlton, clear and masterly manner, sat down amidst was most marked. "Tune" was excited; and able to make the attempt to purchase and to carry them of the manifestation and the manifestation gardens as himself, and who were both willing and the marked. "Tune" was excited; and able to make the attempt to purchase and to carry them of the manifestation and the manifestation gardens as himself. loudest applause. The Chairman then them to show to the contrary; he was glad to see put the resolution, when nearly the whole the liberals united, for cold aristrocratic Whiggery of the meeting held up their hands in its favour. could not put down Toryism. He was an advocate Mr. Samuel Beaumont, traveller, then rose to profor the extension of the Suffrage; he had always held pose the second resolution; and, after a few brief that the safest place to deposit the Suffrage, was with remarks, read the resolution and the petition founded upon; and the moment it was touched, he attempted Mr. Mearns, the curator of the sardens, had given the whole people, and without any other limitation upon it. Mr. Foster Wray, printer, seconded the to spring from the platform against the walt. The a guarantee that the expenses of keeping them up, than such as is necessary to have a registration. resolution, which, after a few words in opposition He had looked at all classes and he had not dis- from Mr. Joshua Barnard, getleman, was put to covered one that would produce good Government; the meeting, and carried all but unanimously, a few there was not one class but what would abuse that hands only being held up against it. Joseph power—the class who now possessed it had abused Beckett, E.q., then proposed a vote of thanks to tions; and he replied that he had no knowledge of subscriptions £250, and the sale of the plants £15, it, and they were more ignorant than the body of the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct any thing beyond the fact that he felt a strong desire this sum would exceed the actual out as for labour, the name along the chairman and large a surthe people, and were always behind them. And in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Jones, what little good they did get, was caused by the and carried unanimously, amidst the loudest appressure from without; and if they wished for plause. The Chairman then returned thanks in a rised; all else was oblivious to him. He stated which they had to pay. He (Mr. S.) thought it tyranny to be curbed, magisterial authority to be brief and appropriate manner, in which he stated also that he had endeavoured to resist the going into would be madness, in the present state of trade, to properly restrained, and the people to enjoy their that it was the first time he had had the honour of

> FRASER'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—We visited the Commercial Buildings the other evening, and were most agreeably surprised at the mode in which Mr. Fraser treats his subject. The musical part was delightful. We have attended concerts where a combination of talent has been concentrated—we have heard the "stars" of the musical world-but as we received at Mr. Fraser's party. We never before heard anything to equal it: the true spirit and feeling of the post, and the rich, yet simple melody of the composer, were so nicely blended, and we sensibly felt ourselves called from the heights ment and Burial Ground Acts. to which fancy had soared, on hearing "A man's a man for a that," and "The days of Auld Langheart of man.

Phreno Mesmerism .- We see from bills posted remember when Mr. Gisborne endeavoured as far as in various parts of the town, that the public of mittee, the Council do lay the next borough rate thirds, and consequently this proposition was not possible, to deprive the poor of their rights, by sup- Leeds are likely to have an opportunity of wit- upon the amended valuation of Messrs. Sharp and carried. porting the Kingclair Enclosure Bill, and his father, nessing the astonishing effects produced by Phreno-

Thursday evening, the 30th, a lecture would be delivered in their rooms, Heaton's Court, Briggate, on Mesmerism, admission twopence each. At the has been said; but very few of them prepared for the new discoveries exhibited, and the astonishing effects produced; but as these will be much better understood by a condensed report of the proceedings, Mr. Ald. Luccock seconded the motion. we give an outline of the operations and effects no doubt, much of it will be disbelieved by many parties, but hundreds of our townsmen who witnessed the of the Socialists' Mesmeric Class, mounted the platform, accompanied by Mr. Briggs and two boys, one named John Briggs, aged about 17 years, dark hair and eyes, apparently such a subject as mesmerisers desire; the other named Uriah Walls, aged about 18, but quite of a different temperament and amendment being Conservatives. disposition, light hair, ruddy countenance; in appearance altogether an unlikely subject. Both of these ried :youths had been previously operated upon several times: but at first the one named Walls could duce any perceptible mesmeric effect. The busitheir backs towards each other. A brass chain same." was then made fast round the wrist of each, passing, in the sitting posture of the boys, over the shoulder of each, so that it was not in contact with anything but the clothes of each boy and the skin of the wrists. The operator proceeded to mesmeriza operated upon), by contact of the thumbs and a steadfast gazs. Both of the boys were in the fourth stage of the mesmeric sleep in one minute. A few passes were made over the head; and then "self esteem" was excited on one of the boys. They both rose up together, with apparent self confidence. On 'combativeness' being excited in Briggs, Walls exhibited the feeling very markedly, the development of this organ being larger in him than in Brigge, and he apparently possessed more muscular energy. On Walls being operated upon, Briggs exhibited the feeling so decidedly, that it must have convinced all that a sympathetic connection was formed by the exhibit the feeling in one by operating upon the all carried. other, appeared to depend upon the excitability of the operating upon Briggs, than Briggs could by operating upon Walls. The operator was very careful fore adjourned until next Wednesday. in exciting these organs: as in some private experiments Walls had manifested " combativeness" most decidedly, clearing all before him. Indeed, during ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS the public examination, notwithstanding all the operator's care, the chain which connected the two, a strong one, was often snapped in two. This was the case both when "combativeness" and "acqusitiveness" were excited. Walls was more deficient to sell the same. Amongst the shareholders present in "tune" than Briggs; and Briggs could be made Walls could by operating upon Briggs. Indeed as excitable, could be sooner effected by operating upon Walls than Walls could be by operating upon Briggs. Many times when Walls was being operated upon, Briggs gave the first indication of being excited. He sung long before Walls attempted, although Walls was the person operated upon. I After referring to the long and explanatory report would just remark that Walls appeared liable to presented by the Council to the special meeting of fall into a deep sleep with the muscles of the face, and the mouth in particular, quite rigid, so that 1842, we do not think it needful to go into much detail Briggs he would sing as long as the excitement state the present condition of the funds, and our view behalf of Michael Gill, a provision dealer, and the one to the one Briggs was singing. It was impossible for the one not operated upon to know the operations performed upon the other. It would be too tedious to go through the whole of the operations. when each colliery that considers the welfare of the conclusion. Previous to demessmerizing the boys, their order in each of the two counties are expected to attend by delegation.

While the conclusion of the partners in the true spirit the gardens for the ensuing year including the interest of liberal tyrangy, proposed that two of their workand the effects produced; I will, therefore, pass to lower part of the cheek of Briggs by merely bring- of the debt." IEEDS.—MESHERISM.—We have not had much ing the points of his fingers near to each lower jaw. he was found very excitable. During the time the

action to the word. The boys Briggs and Walls, when be worse than insolvent. under the excitation of this organ, had each of them repeated the Lord's Prayer. The gentleman conand he immediately ceased. On "sulf esteem" though he did sing, he proved himself to be greatly them ou if possible. deficient of the organ. Several other manifestations, particularly those of the organs, "benevolence," acquisitiveness," "combativeness," were produced.

evening) shortly addressing the assembly, advising the Sunday question, he had advocated the opening them not to place too much faith in all they heard of the gardens on that day, but as the very thin respecting the new "theory" of mesmerism; but attendance bespoke the indifference of the public to rather to look on with an inquiring eye, and chronicle the privilege offered, he should not now oppose the the facts as they came before them, so that a " science" might be built up from them. He also cautioned them against any attempt that might be made to twist the facts so as to accord with preconceived ported at great length the original proposition.

#### LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council of this Borough so neatly executed, by Mr. Fraser and his two was held on Wednesday last. There were twentydaughters, that the very soul of music was made four notices on the paper; including twelve under apparent to the mind of man. On leaving the room the Municipal Act, and twelve under the Improve-Memorials from various wards in the Borough. agreed to at recent meetings, were read by the syne," to the dull reality of fighting for a living in Town Clerk, but no discussion was allowed on any

> VALUATION OF THE BOROUGH. The first notice on the paper was, "That in pursuance of the recommendation of the valuation com-Cooper." Mr. Ald. Luccock moved this, and after Mr. Stansfeld then moved an adjournment to 18 to 10.

> > THE NEW GAOL.

The report of the New Gaol Committee having FACTS FOR MESMERISERS, OR MESMERIC PHENOMENA been read, RECORDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC, AND Ald. Torrie moved, "That the Council do confirm THE EDIFICATION OF DR. STANILAND .- The Socialists the conditional agreements already entered into for the purchase of the land belonging to Mrs. Hannah Walker, in the Township of Armley, and to Mr. William Hardwick, in the township of Wortley, namely, for the close containing 3 acres, 2 roods, and 33 perches, or thereabouts, belonging to Mrs. Walker, at the price of £200 an acre; and so much belonging to Mr. William Hardwick, at the price of £250 an acre, as, together with the said close, shall

"That in consequence of the distress now existing Mr. Barr's cierk, that gentleman said that any extraordinary effects can be appealed to for the truth in this borough, and the great difficulty of collectof these statements. Shortly after eight o'clock the ing the various rates, and the heavy burdens on the lecturer and chief operator, Mr. Sladen, a member rate payers, it is inexpedient at present for the Council to take any further preparatory proceedings towards building a new gaol."

Mr. LISTER seconded the amendment. After a short discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of 44 to 6—the six who voted for the The following resolutions were then put, and car-

"That the Council do immediately appoint some person or persons competent to estimate the expense. scarcely be affected; it took forty minutes to pro and to superintend the erection of the proposed prison and other buildings, and to declare, or authorize ness of the evening was commenced by a short the Gaol Committee, or some other Committee, to address by Mr. Sladen, after which he proceeded arrange the duties of such person or persons, and and J. Wilkinson. Other names were proposed by to exhibit the strange effects of phreno-mesmerism. agree with him or them in respect to the terms on various persons in the meeting, including John The two boys were scated in two chairs, with which he or they shall undertake and execute the Stowe, George Dufton, Thomas Tilney, John Frank-

"That the Council do resolve that it is expedient to borrow money for the purpose of completing the purchase of the said ten acres of land, and the eroction and completion of the new Prison and buildthe one named Briggs, (the most likely one to be Act 6 Victoria, cap. 98, and other Acts of Parings in the manner authorized and required by the liament now in force, not exceeding the sum of £40,000, at the lowest rate of interest, to be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing the same, either by thirty equal annual instalments, or in such other instalments as the Council shall deter-

## loans, on the terms required by the Act. BOROUGH EXPENDITURE.

the ensuing half year, were then brought forward. Fraser, news agent, Georges-street; John Jackson, chain. In general the person operated upon ex- The total amount was £12,997 10s; this was re- corn mill r; Wm. Brook, tobacconist, Kirkgate hibited the feelings first; but the time it took to duced in committee by £300; the other items were

At noon, on Monday, a meeting of the shareholders in these gardens was held at the Philosophical Hall, in Park Row, to consider a proposition were J. G. Marshall, Esq.; C. Beckett, Esq.; W. H. Marcus, Esq.; E. Eddison, Esq.; R. Cadman, Esq.; W. West, Esq.; W. Willock, Esq.; J. C. Maclea, Esq.; E. Bond, Esq.; W. Smith, Esq., of Burley; and E. Baines, jun., Esq.

W. Smith, Esq., was unanimously voted into the chair. The following report of the Council was read by Mr. Eddison :-

shareholders, held on Monday, the 25th of April, taken for each candidate, when a large majority ap-

The total income of the Society, for the past year, from all sources, has been £662 2s. 5d.; the total instant. In the mean time the liberal Leaguers, debt, including outstanding accounts, is £4,3738; 5d; Anti-monopolists, and Free Trade middle class the monies received during the year, including exmen, seeing that the popular will was in pences of management, has been £800 14s. 23d.; favour of Mr. Pickard, demanded a large leaving an accumulation of debt for the year of amount of bond from his supporters, a cus-

the 29th July, 1842, that "Mr. Mearns had received day of the meeting, called on some slight pretence. instructions to estimate and had estimated that the sum | but ostensibly for the purpose of intimidating their It was also stated at that meeting that " a sale of the

"that it should be abandoned, at all events until the experiment of annual subscriptions had been fairly of their work, if they (their workmen) did not vote for the man that they (their masters) did. We now think that that experiment has been fairly In fact, every species of coercion and intimidation tried, and that, from the apathy which has been mani- has been used by the masters, who, in thus taking

we feel that we should not be acting justly to the hareholders if we did now most explicitly announce and strenuously urge it. After a canvass made during the last two years, we of Mr. Hume, a new writ was issued for the borough regret to inform the meeting that very few shareholders of Nottingham. Mr. Busfield Ferrand moved for. have been obtained, and that the subscription list and obtained leave, to bring in a bill for compelling

longer to carry on beyond the time which must elapse before a sale can be made. feel compelled to make this announcement. We feel, closed his case. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd occupied as we have often before expressed, that such an alternative is a disgrace to the town, and its inhabitants, the Judge commenced his summing up on Thursday and such of us as have been in the direction from the first also feel that notwithstanding our best wishes and personal exertions, for the success of the undertaking, a very large portion of that disgrace, must and will

fall upon us individually. We would not now particularly mention that which has been so frequently alluded to as the cause for so limited and so insufficient a support, viz, stagnation of trade, or the closing or opening of the gardens on Sun-Mr. Thomas Bury, pawnbroker, to Mary, third days: but there does exist a very apparent indifference to the wants, the necessities, and the rational pleasures

fanned a little, and he opened them. The organ of this conclusion, and we think the shareholders at large "veneration" was then excited, by merely touching must now be of the same opinion as ourselves, that it with the fingers; and he immediately commenced | there is now no other alternative left but to sell-and to deliver, in an impressive and feeling manner, a if this be not the immediate decision of the sharereally beautiful extempore apostrope to TRUTH; holders, we beginned one who thinks otherwise to During the course of it he exclaimed, "To thee, O! prepare not only to lose all the present amount of his TRUTH; to thee, the real and only Saviour of man- shares, but to add (as they have done at Manchester) kind; to thee, I humbly bow the knee !" suiting the something more to get rid of his loss, or we shall soon

Mr. Eddison having read the report, moved the following resolution :- " That the gardens, and the tinued his address, still kneeling, when the part of his head formerly touched was slightly blown upon; sold without delay, either by auction or private contract, and either together or in parcels, as a being touched, the expression of his features committee to be now appointed shall think proper." instantly changed, and he rose from his kneeling. He expressed his anxiety for the success of the position, folded his arm, threw back his gardens, but thought that the course he had sughead, and stalked to and fro on the plategeted was the only one left open to the society. form in a most self-sufficient manner. After Ho intimated that there were present, gentlemen the excitation had been allayed, "philo-pro with the same good wishes for the success of the

Mr. Wm. West seconded the motion.

Mr. H. H. STANSFIELD moved as an amendment the adjournment of the meeting for a mouth, because he A newly-discovered organ "velocity" was operated thought there was a chance of carrying them on. operator caught him in his arms, and was aided by seve for 1843, exclusive of interest on money borrowed, ral others. Li took four of them to hold the excited sub- should not exceed £550. Now the receipts last year ject back; he making great efforts as torun. On being amounted to £661, but supposing that this year the demesmerised, he was asked what had been his some at total receipts realized, say at the gardens £350, to close his eyes at the commencement, and the rub. &c., as estimated by Mr. Mearns, and leave a surbing of his eyes at the last, when he was deme-me plus of £65 towards the £200 per annum of interest, the mesmeric state. All the experiments excited offer these twenty acres of land for sale, and in a few closing of them on the Sunday.

Mr. Willock seconded the amendment. Mr. West then, in a very venement speech, sup-Mr. Bond, solicitor, argued against the sale, and contended that the gardens could yet, by proper management, be carried on.

On the amendment being put to the vote, there was a majority of two in its favour, so far as persons went, but the minority holding the largest number of shares, it was declared to negatived During the pause which ensued, several of the shareholders left the meeting; on the original motion being put, there appeared ten for and thirteen against it, but the minority holding seventy-six shares, and the majority only fifty-nine, it was thought to be carried, but on referring, however, to the rules, it was found that no sale could take place, unless sunctioned at a meeting, not merely by a numerical majority of persons present, but by the holders of a majority of shares, to the extent of two-

and carried.

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.—A public meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Leeds was held in the Vestry of the Parish Church on Saturday last, at noon. The "lads" mustered in great strength, and carried the meeting all their own way. Mr. Wm. Brook, tobacconist, Kirkgate, was called to the chair. The Vestry being completely wedged, a motion for the adjournment of the meeting was made and carried, it being agreed that the meeting should be held in the Churchyard. On its asembling here, however, the vicar " consequently another move was made-from not exceed 10 acres, for the erection thereon of a Here, although it was market day, there new prison with suitable offices and buildings." was "ample room and verge enough." The notice by which the meeting had been convened was Mr. MARTIN CAWOOD moved as an amendment, read at each place. In answer to a question put to householder having paid his poor-rates, and liable to the highway rate, was eligible, and might legally be elected on the Board of Surveyors. Mr. Benj. Knowles moved that the Board of Surveyors consist of nineteen. This was opposed by Mr. Greveson. engraver, who thought fifteen sufficient, the meeting, however, did not think with him, and carried the original motion for nineteen. Mr. Joseph Jones then proposed a list of nineteen persons, whom he considered in every way eligible for the office: and Mr. Thos. White proposed a list of 13. whom he considered qualified. The latter list included the names of Geo. Hammond, W. Hornsby, John Goodison, John Sellers, John Rinder, Edward Walker, Joseph Town, Thomas Anderton, Thomas Gamble, W. B. Hindle, Wm. Mawson, J. S. Darby, land, Thomas Brumfitt, and Robert Baker, Esq. On Mr. Tilney being proposed, some questions were put to him as to what he had done with some wood blocks, which he had taken from the Highway in Vicar Lane, and substituted stones in their stead. These, he (Tilney) said were at his yard, but they were ready when they were wanted to repair with. Some confusion took place, and Mr. Tilney appeared to be glad to escape the further questioning of the meeting. The voting was then proceeded with, and the following persons, including the entire list of Mr. Joseph Jones, except two who declined to stand, were elected by very large majorities, a show of hands being taken for each candi-It was also resolved to advertise for tenders for date :- Messrs. Wm. Gregg, butcher, Shambles; T. Clarkson, shoemaker, Central Market; George Dufton; John Goodison, milk dealer, York Road; Joshua Hobson, publisher of the Northern Star; The estimates for the Borough expenditure for John Sellers, tallow chandler, Leadenhall; Thomas Nicholas Dunn, coffee house keeper, Kirkgate; Wm. All carried.

Baron, tailor, Gower-street; George Hogg, mason, Cobourg-street; Benjamin Kuowles, joiner, Bowlperson, in connection with the power and activity of place on other resolutions; but there was nothing of ing Green Yard; Samuel Boothman, bricklayer, the organ excited. Thus Walls was large in public interest. The Council sat until after five York-street; J. Sanderson, cloth dresser; E. P. "combativeness," and could be excited sooner by o'clock, and then had only got through eight out of Kitson, butcher; George Robson, butcher, operating upon Briggs, than Briggs could by oper- the twenty-four notices. The meeting was there- Georges-street; and Edward Blundell, toy dealer. These were declared by the Chairman to be duly elected. A motion was then made by a person in the meeting, that the new surveyors be instructed to look after the wood blocks which had been taken by Mr. Tilney, and bring them back, which having been carried, thanks were voted to the Chairman for his business-like conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.—The accounts of the old Surveyors are to be passed on Thursday next, at noon, at the Parish Church vestry.

YEADON .- A public meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Yeadon was held on the 9th inst, in the Old School room, in that place, for the purpose of electing the constables and overseers of the poor for the ensuing year. In consequence of a press of business, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th. Candidates for the office of overseer were proposed, and tenders of the salaries were put in the hands of the chairman, and read by him to the meeting. A show of hands was then peared in favour of Jos. Pickard, an operative, (the working men's choice). A poll was demanded on nominee of the respectable masters and middle classes, the poil to take place on Monday, the 20th tom that had not been acted on before. It was stated at the general meeting held on Friday, The masters of the Union mill met previous to the charged from their employment. A majority property which had been then long expected, could only of the master manfacturers have also acted in the be effected at a great sacrifice," and we recommended same diabolical spirit, by threatening to starve fested by the public to become shareholders, as well as advantage of the necessities of their workmen, have to become annual subscribers, the shareholders will be forfeited all claim to the title of Reformers-a title. satisfied that at the earliest day the gardens should be they have long notoriously held, by conduct that sold. This course has been often alluded to by us, and would have disgraced the worst days of rampant

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.—On the motion instead of reaching £600, has only realized the sum of allotments of waste land. The name of Lord J. £275, with an expectation of about £10 more. We Manners was agreed to be coupled with that of feel convinced that even with the greatest economy, we Mr. Ferrand. There was no other important are not warranted in recommending the shareholders business.

STAFFORD.—THE TRIAL OF COOPER AND OTHERS.— After the examination of two or three witnesses It is with great regret and equal sincerity, that we for the defence, Mr. Cooper announced that he had morning. He was not expected to conclude before late at night.

> MARRIAGES. On the 1st instant, at Richmond, by the Rev. G. T. Driffield, M.A., Mr. Barber, to Miss Hedly, daughter of the late Mr. Woolfall, joiner and builder, Blackburn.

STAFFORD. THURSDAY, MARCH 30. (Before Mr. Justice Erskine and a Special Jury) REGINA &. COOPER, RICHARDS AND CAPPUR.

Mr. Justice ERSKINE proceeded at nine o'clock this merning to sum up this protracted case. He was sorry, in the town, and there was a great influx of strangers, after the patient attention which the jury had exhibited many of them colliers. There were many Chartist during the inquiry, that it would be necessary for him to meetings held. Heard of the meeting of the 13th of detain them while he entered at length into the evi- August. The magistrates met, and gave directions to dence on the part of the Grown and the defence; but, Mr. Burgess, the Commissioner of Police. There were although unquestionably much time had been lost in meetings on the 16th and 17th. They began about six useless cross-examination of the witnesses for the prose- o'clock in the evening and ended about dark. They cution, he did hope the jury would consider such a were held at Duddeston-row. There were about 1.000 course was nothing more than a manifestation people, working men. Between the 16th and the 20th of just howage by the defendant Cooper to the the excitement greatly increased. On the 20th the system of jurisp ndence under which he was then magistrates met again, and issued the placard. There taking his trial. Whatever might be the result, while were at this time placards calling a meeting for the 22nd. no man could do otherwise than deeply deplore the O'Neill's placard came out first, or at least he saw it distress which existed in the Potteries at the time these first. Fears extensively prevailed in the town. The onlyinges occurred, on the other hand, no man could notices were issued and posted by the authority of the exquee the tumults and violence which then took place, magistrates, and special constables sworn in. The The Learned Sergeant, in his reply on the part of the magistrates applied for and obtained additional military Crown, had truly observed, in the language of Mr. assistance. There were large bodies assembled in vari-Curran he had knewn tumult and violence to make our parts of the town on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th; many sich poor, but he had never known it to make a but the magistrates and police prevented any regular poor man rich." He (the Learned Judge) regretted meeting. Business was during the whole of the time, that the defendant Gooper, in cross-examination, had in a great measure, suspended. The inhabitants were thrown imputations upon the motives of Major Tench, alarmed, and the peace of the town was greatly enthe gallant officer who, in the discharge of a necessary dangered. The defendant was apprehended early in duty, had caused the military to act on the morning of the morning of the 26th, and committed the same day, the 16th of August; but he was glad to find, that sub- free which no further meeting was attempted, and sequently, in his address to the Jury, he, the de- order was restored. fendant, had shown better taste, and had acquitted It was then proved that during the week preceding the gallant efficer of doing more than what he the one in which the defendant was apprehended there considered his duty on that occasion. With was a great influx of colliers into Birmingham, who ful means. The object might be perfectly lawful, but now produced. if its promotion was attempted by illegal means, then an unlawful conseivacy was clearly established. If, as follows:was the case in a recent trial in another part of the country, there had been a count in the indictment which would have allowed him to reserve a case for the Court above, he should have gladly availed himself of that course; but here he had no option, but was compelled at once to give an opinion upon a point raised in the indictment. The result of his examination of the law upon the subject was then, that any number of workpeople had a perfect legal right to combine to com- laid in the first count of the indictment. pel masters to mise their wages; and if it was coman illegal conspiracy could be supported. But it would was frightened and went home. be for the jury to say whether or not the defendants, in meeting was an unlawful meeting; and if they were serted them. satisfied that that was recommended by Cooper, the defendant, and was the result of previous conspiracy between them and the other defendants, or between him and any other persons, then that would ratisfy the charge upon this indictment. The Learned Judge, after in loudest tones, that the noble struggle must now be going through the evidence with great care and made. The days of tyranny are numbered. Shall Bir-Patience, concluded his address at eight o'clock in the mingham, once the Polar star of liberty, now slumber? The Jury retired for about five minutes, and upon moral battle, and declare that now our country shall be their return found a verdict of Guilty against all the free.

defendants, but recommended the defendant Cappur to

he might pledge himself that the defendant Coppur state of the country. Influential men, of all shades of would not be brought up for judgment. felt deeply indebted to his Lordship for his portant subject. kindness and courtesy during the whole of that protracted investigation, and he was worthy of the name of Eskina

The Judge-You bad better say nothing about me. The defendants are to be brought up for judgment

WARWICK ASSIZES.

CIVIL SIDE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1. (Before Mr. Baron Alderson and a Special Jury ) (From the Times.)

TRIAL OF GEORGE WHITE. George White surrendered to answer an indictment for seditions language and motors and uniawful assembling at Birmingham in August last. The bill had been found at the Birmingham Borough Sessions, on the 22nd of October last, at which time the defendant was in custody under the commitment of the megistra'es, and the indictment was removed by certiorari into the Court of Queen's Bench. On the 29th of October a summons had been taken out before a Judge-at chambers, and the defendant was admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Cresswell on the 16th of November, when recognizances were entered into by himself in £200, and four sureties

in £50 each, that he would appear and plead to the

indictment, and appear on the return of the posteo in

case he should be convicted. Mr. Serjeant ADAMS. Mr. HILL, Q C., and Mr. WADDINGTON appeared as counsel for the Crown. The defendant undertook his own defence unaided. Mr. Sergeant ADAMS stated to the Jury the case on behalf of the Crown at some length, as it appeared by the evidence subjoined. He spoke of the fears that extensively prevailed in the town and neighbourhood, of the meeting of the magistrates on the 20th, and of their notices by placards and advertisements in the public papers of the forbiddance of such meetings. He alluded to the state of things which rendered it necessary for the magistrates to apply for, and the Government to supply, a reinforcement of military. In addition to the Dragoons usually quartered in the barracks in Birmingham, a force of Infantry and Horse Artillery had been procured. The Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire regiments of cavalry had been also on duty in the neighbourhood of the town and of the iron and coal districts. The pensioners too had been embodied and drilled, and great numbers of the respectable inhabitants sworn in as special constables. The Learned Counsel observed upon the extremely mischievons tendency, especially in times of Dopular excitement, of such proceedings and conduct as the defendant stood accused of. The Gentlemen of

entire satisfaction. Mr. H. M. Griffiths produced the placard affixed on the 19th by the defendant (28 deposed by the witness Johnson, the notice of meeting on the 22d signed by O'Neill, the notices by the Mayor and the Mayor and Yardly Fields, in the county of Worcester, three or of high treason, and this was a warning, which in no in that House to shrink from the duty which they owed Magistrates of the 20th (placards and newspapers), the four miles from Birmingham; and the mob returned unfriendly spirit he meant to give on this occasion. to the people—(hear, hear.) He had presented some defendant's letter to Cooper (proved to be in his hand. after dusk riotously and tumultuously, to the great People had a right to include their own opinions, petitions to that House which he proposed to refer to a writing by Mr. Adkins, the Governor of the Warwick alarm of peaceable and orderly people. There was a land, by lawful means, to promote them, though he select committee, in order that the committee might prison), a print of the Queen's proclamation issued on meeting on the 25th, but that was the subject of another himself and the gentlemen of the jury might differ report their opinion on the truth of the allegations in the 13th, and a print of the Queen's proclamation of indictment. At the meeting of the 22nd, which was in the from them. It was the privilege of Englishmen. those petitions; and it would be necessary, if not to the 12th of December, 1838.

Mayor and Magistrates were put in and read .-

the Jury, he said, would hear the evidence, and then

pronounce whether the charges, or any and which of

them, laid in the indictment were made out to their

#### " CAUTION. "Public-office, Borough of Birmingham, August 20, 1842.

ings have been held in various parts of the kingdom of defendant, who reunited and addressed them. large bodies of men, who have proceeded from place to place at unseasonable hours, and that violent and seditions language has been addressed to them, and it has general hooting at the police, the noise, tumult, and been represented that such meetings are intended to be great confusion, and consequent alarm that were creheld within this borough; notice is hereby given, that ated, and of the facts that people closed their shutters no such meetings will be permitted to assemble, and from apprehension, and that the ordinary business of varied by the context and the rest of the speech, regret at the disturbances which had taken place; they caution is at the same time given to all well disposed men was to some extent suspended. persons not to attend or join any such meetings. Notice is also given, that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent the assembling of any such meetings, so as effectually to protect the public peace and prevent the " SAMUEL BEALE, Mayor."

"CAUTION.

" Borough of Birmingham, August 20, 1842. "We, the undersigned, magistrates acting for the borough of Birmingham, having received information of meetings in this neighbourhood, and having this day witnessed the attempt made by certain individuals to call together and address a body of persons within the said borough, under the present state of disturbance unfortunately existing in other parts of England, deem It to be our duty to make known to the public in general that, after the publication of her Majesty's proclamation, all assemblies of persons in considerable numbers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's peaceable subjects are illegal, whatever may be their avowed object, and wherever held, notwithstanding they may not at the time be attended with open violence; and we declare our firm intention to prevent the same, and to subject any individuals who may be found assisting at such assemulages to the peralties of the law.

into peril and incur the consequences of any measures derstand me, gentlemen. that may be adopted for the apprehension of the peace.

(Signed by the Mayor and nine other Magistrates.) Mr. S. Beale sworn.—Was the Mayor of Birmingham in August last. There was great excitement prevailing

peace, and to excite and prevent the due execution of Moor-street, Birmingham. Read it at the time and left

The placard was then put in and read, and was as

"Chartists-The men of the north have struck werk! The people are being murdered! Attend at Daddeston-row to-night! Come in your thousands!"

There was no printer's name upon it.

about the town and neighbourhood:-

"Men of Birmingham, -A crisis is now come-Britain and Ireland are aroused—the nation's voice declares, No. Awake! Arise! Stand forward in the nation's

"A great meeting will be held on Monday, Aug. 22nd, at ten o'clock, on a piece of ground in Summer-lane, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd said he would take care that the near the Asylum, to memorialize the Queen, and to recommendation of the Jury was attended to; he thought consider what Birmingham shall do in the present awful democratic sentiment, and from various parts of the Cooper, addressing the Judge, said the defendants contry, will attend and give their advice on this im-

" By order of the public meeting held on "Thursday, Aug. 18. in the

"Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, "ARTHUR O'NEILL, Secretary." Michael Daly, late a Sergeant of the Birmingham

police, and now a sub-inspector of the Staffordshire force, having given in evidence the words attered at the meeting on the 15th of August, as laid in the first count in the indictment, deposed to the facts that the defendant on that occasion told the people to conduct themselves in a peaceable manner, for all the authorities wanted was an opportunity of bludgeoning them and cutting them up, and that the people were quiet. George Philip Tandy, a policeman, also swore to the utterance of the language on the 15th, as laid in the first count of the indictment.

Isaac Cottrill having, on the 26th of August, apprehended Cooper (the Well-known Chartist) searched him and found upon his person a letter (proved by the keeper of the Warwick gaol to be in the defendant's handwriting.) The letter was then put in and read, and was as

"Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1842.

"We are in a tremendous state of excitment here; military, pensioners, police, special constables, cannon, and God knows what are being called into requisition. Sturge and O'Neill sold us on Monday and broke up a meeting which they called in order to defeat ours of the following day. Cooper, there never was greater rascals than they have proved themselves (see the Star of Saturday.) We held our meetings in defiance of proclamations, exhortations, and threats from the magistrates; they covered Duddeston-row with police, but we ordered the people to follow us, and held a meeting of 40,000, where we carried the Charter amidst thundering cheers. I forget to tell you that my house has been surrounded with police these two nights, and that a warrant has been issued for my apprehension. I have, nevertheless, marched with the 'sovereign people' and addressed them in defiance of their warrant. We shall meet again to-night and 'no mistake.' There was some ugly work last night-my body-guard chucked a raw lobster into the canal, and the town has been paraded by soldiers, our lads cheering and marching with them like trumps. I would rather than £10 you were here count for riot, and that the jury should confine their that he was not now about to address an impartial or now to sing 'Spread the Charter.' I expect to be landed in Warwick gool before Saturday; but, dear Cooper, no matter what befalls me, I have made up my mind to stand by our glorious motto, 'The People's unlawful assembling. In order to convict of the former bench of that House. He was aware of the risk he ran, Charter and no surrender.'

"Your democratic brother. "We are getting on gloriously here-O'Neill and Sturge have damned themselves. "To Mr. Thomas Cooper, No. 11, Church Gate, Leicester."

police interfered and prevented it; and the defendant

Other general evidence was used, of the carrying of banners by the mob, of the crowds collected, and of the had been in the dark hours of the night. The defen-

This was the case presented on the part of the The defendant then (it being nearly five o'clock, and the trial having commenced at about eleven) applied to the Learned Judge for an adjournment of the case on the alleged grounds that he was too much exhausted and not well enough then to conduct his defence as efficiently as he might do and desired, and that several of his witnesses, whose testimony he deemed to be of importance to him, had been prevented from as yet arriving at Warwick.

The learned and humane Judge responded, that he was ready to grant the defendant any indulgence he could. He said that he had observed, in the detiously, or with wrong motives, to protract the duravery mildly said, "I will accede to your request, and grant you the indulgence you seek, postponing your hearing until Monday."

had been extensively posted in the town as well as a lawfel one, the stipendiary magistrate being present The defendant—I humbly thank your Lordship. Mr. Baron ALDERSON-Gentlemen of the jury, I exhortation to the magistrates to be vigilant and not being done in a lawful manner as they were then hope and believe that it is not necessary to caution you, prompt. The placard that had been issued by acting. The consequence was, that every one was not in the ceurse of to-morrow, Sunday, or between this O'Niell the defendant was not responsible for, and satisfied there was a degree of sanction given to these and Monday morning, to communicate with any other he must say that this was by far the most outrageous proceedings. The crowd soon separated, and pro-"And we further caption all well disposed persons person than one of yourselves upon the subject of this that had been produced. That about the moral ceeded to pay the visits they intended to pay before in this instance, that not more than forty-eight hours police, armed with swords and cutiasses. They took from joining in, or being present at, any such meetings trial. At present you have heard, you know, only battle" was a piece of fudge that they always put in. they entered Manchester, and invited the different mills was required to inquire into the solvency of the bail :

The Defendant\_I have perfect confidence in yeu, The people had been peaceable. This circumstance break was not got up for the purpose of carrying any hours longer. If a committee were granted, he should ill-disposed, and the preservation of the public gentlemen of the jury, and seek to put no further re- was ambiguous, because it did not appear whether public measure; but after this time delegates were be able to prove that it was well known to the magisstraint upon you than your own consciences may dic- they were so because they were so minded, or betate to be proper and right.

The Court then adjourned to Menday morning, at meeting in Summer-row had been after the posting nine o'clock. MONDAY, APRIL 3. At nine o'clock this morning George White, the could be more irrational than for the policemen to On the fourteenth of August, things had taken upon finding two sureties of £200 each, and himself in Chartist, in a tone of uprightness and injured inno- be sent in their uniforms for the purpose of noting a very different turn from what was expected, and £400, to appear at Liverpool, and answer to the second cence, commenced his defence. He spoke in an what was said! They went for such purpose in plain from that moment a degree of charge of conspiracy. That your petitioner appeared at Irish brogue, and began by observing upon the clothes of course. It wasn't a question whether the character of the witnesses brought against him, and jury morally approved of the conduct of these police- disgraceful kind were resorted to on the part of the tioner was arrested, and after sunoring thirteen days' said, that surely the jury could not think of convict- men, but whether they believed the acts spoken to magistrates towards those individuals who had engaged confinement under the circumstances above mentioned, magistrates towards those individuals who had engaged to the indictment against your petitioner was abandaned. ing upon the evidence of such blackguards as those by them to have been done as they stated. The evil in the turn-out. A proclamation was issued by the the indictment against your petitioner was abandened policemen, "of that fine Mr. Tandy and the rascally dence was admissible, though it might come from an spy Daly." He complained of the spy system, and impure and a tainted source, as was the every day of the people being hunted down by such fellows. practice as to accomplices. His Lordship remarked it was stated that those who resisted the turn out and perjured, and that your petitioner had ample means to Bad man, as the Learned Serjeant said he was, he upon the supposed intention to call off in some degree continued to work should receive ample protection; prove them so. That your petitioner has great reason had entertained the blackguard Daly at his table the military from the north, and then proceeded to in his private house, where he had been prying into read the words alleged to have been used at the his private thoughts, and then came into the witness- meeting of the 19th, and in allusion to those about box telling point blank lies against him. He had the former dreadful insurrection and burning at the insinuated himself into the good graces of the de- Bull ring observed, "What was this for but to set the fendant, as a private individual, seeking to have the people to act against the Government and the laws?" gun trade taught him, and for these honest services He then read and remarked on the placard which Mr. Commissioner Burgess had made him a sergeant. the defendant had been seen to affix upon the wall. He didn't think on Saturday night that he should As to the prospects that were held out to the people have been this morning called upon to answer these assembled, it was highly mischievous to hold out trumpery charges, for he had then seen the "learned counsel looking quite ugly at one another" on the cease out of the land," the Bible said, and it must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such a seembled, it was might must be abandoned. After such a province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the turn-out? He had received whole charge must be abandoned. After such as the province to the breaking down of their witnesses, and thought that so; it ever was a world of trials—all had their 16th of August the crowd from Burnley demanded confined with Messrs. Turner, Tinker, and Seddons. they were going to give it up. Was he to be dragged trials—and the greater part of the ills which those admission into Colne, and promised Mr. Folds (magisfrom his home and his wife and child upon the evi- who gathered round the defendant complained of trate of Colne) that no property should be destroyed, the House to the cases of Mr. Turner and three other dence of such a set of blackguards as they had seen, were such as Kings and Lords couldn't create and the very rakings and scum of Birmingham, who couldn't cure. There must always be poor people, had been the companions of Mr. Griffiths (the attor- and the existence of the poor would be the blessing these circumstances they (the Jury) had nothing were spread all over the town, and there was very whatever to do. The defendants were charged. With divers other persons, with having natively conspired to excite the law lawfully and sedificually conspired to excite the people to ricts, routs, excite the people to ricts, routs, excite the duced, on a wall by the Green Man public-house, in people to ricts, routs, excite the duced, on a wall by the Green Man public-house, in an old woman who sold cabbages beying not the town into the hands of the poor would be the blessing money, and also gave nim £1 out of his own pocket, and the existence of the poor would be the blessing of the thought that life and property posed offence with which he was charged was the upon the understanding that life and property posed offence with which he was charged was the working the first of the poor defence with which he was charged was the dirty work in which he was apprehended. For this people to ricts, routs, excite the duced, on a wall by the Green Man public-house, in an old woman who sold cabbages beying not the town into the hands of the poor of the poor defence with which he was charged was the money of the poor defence with which he was charged was the dirty work in which he was apprehended. For this duct, and the rich should set them the example. In the working classes, would this dispenser of justice and of the poor defence with which he was charged was the upon the understanding that life and property posed offence with which he was charged was the disturbance.

In the working classes, would this dispenser of justice and of the poor defence with which he was charged was the disturbance.

In the working the property posed offence with which he was charged was the disturbance.

In the working that the first head of the poor defence with which he was charged was the disturbance.

In the working that the first head of the poor defence with which he was charged was the should be kept involuted. In the control of the poor defenc an old woman who sold cabbages having put up her considering the language of the 19th, the terms of the peace, and to excite and prevent the due execution of moor-street, miningnam. Read it at the time and left shutters, there was none. The meetings had been be preliminary placard were to be noticed, but he again with it money out of his own pocket, when he had a was examined. When he was arrested, also, a very part of persons to accomplish a certain object by unlaw-doubt the placard he saw was in the same words as that it was fair to give the defendant the and not in the night time, according to the evidence benefit of any ingenious enggestion as to the context, of these vile blackguards, and it was more desirable because they did not know what it was, but none octo make a population intelligent by lecturing on curred to him. His Lordship then read and observed summer evenings than to encourage people to sot in upon the words used at the meeting of the 22nd. public houses. There was nothing that he saw As to those of "Bring them in your jacket pockets," against him to answer, except the tomfoolery sen- they were nonsense, taken literally as deposed to, tence mentioned by Portlock. "Bring them in your but it was for the jury to consider and determine jacket pockets." How could they bring the police- what their true import was. Then as to the words, men in their jacket pockets!—and it was to the "Force to force," what could they mean else than Witnesses were then called, who proved the uttering policemen that the word "them" was by this witness setting the people to resist the authorities! There, of the words at the meeting of the 15th of August, as made to refer. He had been opposed to the colliers then, were the instructions for a placard given to the laid in the first count of the indictment.

The printer by the defendant. The printer thought that Sarah Mann-Was at a meeting in Duddeston-row on | Corn Law League had not been benefitting the work- | some of the words were too strong, and refused to print petent for them to agree not to work for certain wages the 19th of August, about seven o'clock. There were ing classes. He had had nothing to do with their them, and some were struck out, which, though legigiven by employers, he (Mr. Justice Erskine) did not eight or nine hundred persons present. The defendant strikes, but had told the people that if friend Sturge ble enough, they would put out of their consideration. given by employers, no (Mr. Justice Erskine) did not eight of their consideration. see why it was not equally competent for them to agree spoke of the Queen's proclamation, and said there was found them the money for the support of themselves. The defendant was to be responsible only for what and combine for any other legal object. He saw nothing one at the time of the Bull-ring concern, &c. She then and their wives and families, they might strike as he had actually adopted. What remained called upon In the law to render such an assembly or combination proved the uttering of the words as laid in the second soon as they pleased. He complained of the great the people in two large characters, "To work no Then, if the obtainment of the Charter was a count of the indictment. There was a policeman before expenses that he had been forced to incur in having more," and spoke of their "delivery from the hellish Ewind object, which, n questionably, it was, and the her, and many of the people cried out that he was a been forced to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench tyranny that blasted the hopes and the prospects of means pursued were not of an unlawful character, he spy, and said. "Stone him;" "Fetch him out of the been detained in prison for eleven weeks—shameful no more the people than were "the three tailors of the had opposed Sturgo and all of that Tooley-street." The defendant was a man of acutemeans pursued were not of an unlawful character, he spy, and said. "Stone him;" "Fetch him out of the to be admitted to bail, previously to which he had the people." Now, those to whom he referred were Ebent 23t Portlock—Saw a crowd of persons on the party, and if he was a rogue, he was an open, and ness and understanding, and, one would think, must the means they adopted for the establishment of the 22nd, coming along Summer-lane. Went with his not a sly, cunning, hypocritical rogue. If it was to have seen and known the operation of these meetings People's Charter, cid not conspire to bring about that brother into a public-house there. White, the defendant, err, to be a friend of the whole family of man, then at such a time. The people, in giving up the meeting result by incitements to violence and tumult; whether came, and there were thousands of people. The defen- had be erred, and not else. There had been no more that had been intended (Sturge's and O'Neill's) they did not intend, by advising a constitution of labour, dant addressed them, and said they had been misled by disturbance than there would have been after a dog had acted in accordance with the law, and upon the to produce discontent and those tumults and outrages O'Neill and Sturge's party, who had been negotiating with a kettle tied to his tail, and all the children in principle that the better part of valour was discrewhich succeeded. If they the jury were of opinion with the police. He said that he had called a meeting Birmingham would willingly subscribe a halfpenny tion, and he wished that the defendant had given that the defendants intended influencing the Govern- for the following night, in Duddeston-row, and he would a piece for such a spree next week, and for this them up too. One of the policemen had very proment or the Legislature by force and intimidation, then hold his meeting force to force, if they would do as he cause there had been all the police in hundreds, perly declined to answer the question put to him the charge in the indictment was fully made out. The did. The people cheered, and said "We will." He drawn up rank and file, and the military and all that "Whether he wasn't the worst person in all Bir-Learned Judge then proceeded to read over and analyze said, "You will come prepared to meet the police; you stuff, and the police had been engaged in running mingham?" and the Learned Judge thought that it the evidence. Allusing to the turn-out at Mr. Ridg- will bring the sticks in your jacket-pockets, and it after a few little boys who threw pebbles at one had not been judicious in the defendant to cast asway's manufactory, his Lordship observed that if the should be force to force, and all the policemen in Birways manufactory, his Lordship observed that if the should be force to force, and all the porcental in the men were quietly at their work, and were willing to men were quietly at their work, and were willing to their work, and a mob of people, in the man desided guilty, and what was the responsible to the man desided guilty. ner the witnesses had described, went, and by terror or had brought four hundred colliers into the town to who committed him, he saw on the bench laughing, very unfortunate. With the defendant's letter to by force compelled them to desist from their work, that support the meeting, and O'Neill and Sturge had demeeting was an unlawful meeting; and if they were serted them. it reasonable that anybody should have the power A placard, as subjoined, had been, on the 19th, posted but it was no joke to him, the fun of the thing was to say of himself what therein appeared about his about the town and neighbourhood:—

all one side. He knew that he stood in the front body guard, and so on, and the throwing the raw rank of Chartism. "I am a Chartist," he said, but lobster into the canal? Who was he that he was to were people to be bullied and frightened out of the have a body-guard? The question was, whether avowal of what they thought right? He argued that they were satisfied that he uttered the words with the Charter was nothing new, and that the very word the intent imputed, &c. If they thought so they poll" meant nothing short of universal suffrage. would convict him. If they could explain it in any He was before the magistrates, it was true, and there was some chatter about sticks and umbrellas, them to give him the benefit of it. but all that was in evidence was, there was a lot of little lads running about the street who frightened all the police. When before the magistrates he lost his silk pocket handkerchief, by the way, and some body pocketed the affront as he did. There was not a greater set of scoundrels and known thieves than the Birmingham police. They had been turned out of various other towns, and prowled about the streets prying into the actions of the people. He had nothing whatever to do with the Bull-ring affair, which was four or five years ago. He came from week, after presentation of petitions on various Leeds to Birmingham two years ago last February. subjects, and some conversation on foreign matters, He had brought a great number of witnesses at a very heavy expense into the town, but he did not Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the know that he should call them to meet this paltry trumpery that was talked of. It would be a loss of time. Every count in the indictment was knocked Robert Brook, of Todmorden; - James Leech, of Manup without them, and if the conductors of the prose-chester ;- J. G. Harney, of Sheffield ;- Jonathan cution were determined to keep them, the gentleman Brown and nine others, prisoners in Southwell House of the jury, he was not. He said that there was of Correction ;-R. T. Morrison, chairman of a public

in idleness upon the "vitals" of honest men would dispersed and sent about their business. He his witnesses; he would not keep the Learned Judge, the gentleman of the jury, and the counsel Chartist, which was no crime at all!

exercise my right of reply. a perfect right to do so if you please. That is a Corpus Act. or of the other acts passed in 1819 and matter only for your own consideration. Mr. Serjeant Adams was satisfied with the leaving more than the ordinary law had been put in force—that the case as it stood without replying.

Mr. Baron Alderson then proceeded to sum up.

attention to those for the different seditious language an unprejudiced tribunal; for look whichever way he charged to have been uttered on the three occasions | would, he saw nothing but justices of the peace-(hear of the 15th, 19th, and 22nd of August, and that of the and laughter)—the great unpaid—ornamenting every respectively they must be satisfied that the words of the hornet's nest he was bringing about his ears. by were used, that they bore the meaning charged, and the statements which he was about to make; but that they were used with the intent charged. An he had a duty to perform, and he should not shrink unlawful assembling consisted not in that which was from its performance let him please or offend whom calculated to alarm merely timid women and children he might. (Hear, hear, hear,) His motion was not and foolish men, but in what reasonably tended to brought forward with any party views or feelings excite alarm in persons of ordinary mind and under- whatever, and he trusted that if he should standing, and to interrupt them in the reasonable en- be able to make out a sufficient prima fucie There was a meeting intended for the 24th, but the joyment of their own comforts. If the purpose had case for the inquiry for which he asked, there was such been by the course alleged to change the laws, he a sense of justice in that House that no sentiments of headed 4,000 or 5,000 persons, and took them to was not prepared to say that it was not an overt act false delicacy would induce any man, or any body of men, morning, several thousands assembled in the neighbour. It was the improper means, by force and threats, refer to the whole of the petitions, to refer to most of The following copies of the notices issued by the hood of the asylum, in Summer-lane. The arrangements and not the object, which was complained of. The them. The first petition related to what might be of the police then prevented any regular proceedings of defendant had observed upon a particular measure called the origin of the disturbances; it was a petiand O'Neill, who told the people to go home, and Judge) as to that, said that it was a crime, if it ever inhabitants of South Shields. He had presented it to "net act in violation of the orders of the magistrates." was done, to carry that measure by force. His the House on the 3rd of March, and he had since then Mr. Sturge, on this occasion, begged of the people to Lordship then read the words contained in the first received various communications respecting it from the "Whereas information has been received that meet disperse, and they began to do so, but were met by the count of the indictment. The object seemed to be to manufacturing districts. The petitioners prayed that obtain what the defendant called the Charter. House to institute an inquiry into the origin of those

> which they had not before them. He had felt it to stated that they did not attribute them altogether to the be his duty, in a case at Derby, to suggest possible distressed state of the people, but they considered that contexts, making the matter of a less guilty, or more the causes of the late outbreak were mainly owing to innocent nature. Here it did not occur to him how the inflammatory and revolutionary tendency of to do so, but he enjoined the jury to take it into the speeches of the Anti-Corn-Law League—(cheers their consideration whatever of this nature might from the Ministerial benches.) They stated fairly and reasonably be suggested by their own that whilst their friends were suffering imprisonminds. His Lordship then proceeded to read the ment, expatriation, &c., those who were the evidence. As to the excited state of the people at causes of the disturbances were at liberty, and the time, he observed that what might not be dange- they asked the House to institute a strict and scrutinizrous at one time, and under one state of circumstances, ing investigation into the causes of the late outbreak. might be so in the extreme at another, and under The Hon. Speaker then ran over the principal incidents another state of circumstances. It might be safe of the beginning of the strike first in Staffordshire and and not dangerous to introduce a red hot poker into then in Lancashire, which being already familiar to our a grate full of coals, whereas it might be dangerous readers we omit. Speaking of the meeting at Manand unsafe to introduce it into one full of gurpowder chester, on the 9th of August, in Granby-row Fields, to fendant's conduct of his case hitherto, no desire vexa- or other explosive material. It appeared that at which the Ashton men were escorted by Mr. Maude the meeting not many of the strangers in the town and the Common Clerk, he said, that meeting was adthe meeting not the strangers in the town and the was quite willing to believe had been observed present. The notice of the magis dressed by a very intelligent man named Doyle, a Charthat the defendant had no such intention. He then trates was a very indicious and proper production tist, in the presence of the stipendiary magistrate and trates was a very judicious and proper proclamation tist, in the presence of the stipendiary magistrate and to have been put forth at that time, forbidding meet—the common clerk; in the course of his address Doyle lngs of this description. The Queen's proclamation said that there could be no doubt of the meeting being

> > in other parts of the kingdom, and it contained an aed that no one could afterwards object to anything

cause of the steps taken by the authorities. The of O'Niell's placard. At the meeting on the 15th, in Duddeston-row, the language was certainly very imprudent, if used. With regard to the spies, what

way consistently with his innocence, he besought The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty, upon the first three counts. Sentence will be pronounced in the Court of Queen's Bench next term.

THE DEBATE ON MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, in last Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose to move-"That a grievances complained of, and the allegations contained in the petitions of George White, of Birmingham ;nothing against him, and, as the case had not been meeting at Nottingham; -John Skevington, of Loughproved, he called upon them now as honest men, and borough ;-James Arthur, of Carlisle ;-John Allinson, men who had families of their own, to pronounce him of Stockport ;- Samuel Robinson ;-of Stoke-uponnot guilty of the crime that was alleged against him. Trent;—James Mitchell, of Southport;—Samuel His conduct had been such that he had had no need Crowther, of Halifax;—William Gilpitlan, chat man to shrink into holes and corners, as the witnesses for of a public meeting at South Shields :- the Committee the prosecution had been compelled to do, and he to report their opinion, with the evidence, to the had no doubt but that he should walk out of that House." He said that her Mujesty had been graciously room honourably acquitted. He trusted that the pleased, in her speech from the throne, to express her state of things would yet be changed, and that those concern that the public peace had been most seriously who were paupers now would become enabled to disturbed during the last year in the manufacturing earn a competency, and to be honest customers in districts: and her Majesty had also been pleased to the purchase of the manufactures of the rich, to their observe that the ordinary laws of the land had been advantage, and the comfort of themselves, and then sufficient for the suppression of those dirturbances. He that these "blue-coated fat pigs," who were living | believed that the House fully concurred in these views: but he believed also, that if the House had been in possession of the circumstances which he was now about would not make a long defence; he would not call to lay before them, they would not have expressed themselves as they did in their address in answer to that speech. He did not wish it to be understood that waiting there. There was another indictment he intended to impute to the government the slightest against him, and he hoped and trusted that they desire to mislead her Majesty, that House, or the counwould get rid of that also in the course of the day. try: he believed that the government had been them-What was he charged with, but that he was a selves misled, and that up to the present hour they were unaware of the illegal transactions which had Mr. Serjeant Adams-My Lord, as counsel for taken place. He did not mean to say that the ordinary the Crown in the case, I don't think it necessary to law was not sufficient. It was not understood that the government had applied to Parliament for any extra-Mr. Baron Alderson.-Very well, you have ordinary powers, such as a suspension of the Habeas 1820; but he appeared there to say that something

the magistrates of England had administered something more than the law, and that they had administered if He said that there was no evidence to support the with partiality, cruelty, and oppression. He was aware dant appeared to have concluded with an exhortation had ordered it to be printed had caused to be to peace and tranquility. It was for the jury to say, expunged from it certain words which applied to the how far the import of the language might have been conduct of individuals. The petitioners expressed their

processions, &c., as they will thereby bring themselves one side, and the other remains to be told. You un- It was, however, only evidence in this case as show- to turn out. At the end of three days hardly a mill was but it was determined to prolong the imprisonment, in ing the state of popular excitement at the time, at work at Manchester. It appeared that this out the most wanton, unjustifiable manner, for forty-eight

some of the manufacturers in that neighbourhood. Mr. | tendent of police (Mr. Beswick) under the pretext that Brooks, of Sunnyside, I believe the son of the alder. if the apprentices appeared before the magistrates with man (this information is from men who were there, and Mr. Turner they could get back earlier to tell the result are ready to make oath upon it), said to them, when to Mrs. Turner. the people went to stop his works, 'that they were The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked whether this was taking the right plan; that by such means they would alleged in any petition from this person? be able to compel the Government to do something for Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that Mr. Turner had not them, and by no other means. He also went round presented any petition to the House, but he had been his works, and showed them his boilers, whilst they requested by that individual, and by Mr. Tinker and drove in the plugs. He gave them every encourage- Mr. Seddons, to make their respective cases known to ment, and told them where the other print-shops were the house. Turner, then, was carried to the cells, and in they neighbourhood, and the people proceeded from after the lapse of time which he had already described, his works to stop the others; he also gave them some. and after all the impediments which had been thrown thing to eat. Mr. George Hamilton gave them food in his way of getting bail, he was liberated. Turner, on when they stopped his mill; this gent eman lives at hearing the nature of the charge against him, and be-Irwell-terrace, near Bacup, Lancashire. Mr. White- lieving that he had been guilty of no offence, on his head gave them bread, butter, ham, and cheese, when trial at Liverpool pleaded guilty to the mere circumthey stopped his works. Mr Ackroyd, Bacup, gave stance of having printed the placard, and since then them, when they stopped his mill, both food and he had not been called up for judgment. But was this money. With respect to Mr. Folds, when in the an offence of such a nature that a person merely charged police-office after my arrest, I heard the superintend- with it should be locked up in a felon's cell, not more ent of the police say that Mooney could not be arrested; than thirty inches wide, and where there was not capathat the magistrate had acted rather injudiciously; bility for four men to sleep, and where the place was that they had given Mooney the power to stop the swarming with vermin? This was a most revolting mills; and that he had done so under the sanc- proceeding towards those who were presumed to be tion of the magistrates. This I can affirm." Such innocent in the eye of the law-(hear). The apprenproceedings would certainly lead any one to suppose tices were carried away under the pretence that they that the millowers and the magistrates did not object to would shortly return and inform Mrs. Turner of the the mills being stopped; but the moment those persons result; but instead of that they were conveyed to the declared in favour of certain political rights, a very liste of Man and kept there for the purpose of giving different course was pursued from what had hitherto information and evidence against their employer. These been followed. On the 11th of August, he believed the apprentices were kept in the Isle of Man until the magistrates first assembled at the Town-hall respecting special commission sat at Liverpool last October. this movement, and they sent for Sir C, Shaw. That he had just stated, Mr. Turner, thinking that he had officer thought it to be his duty to give in a list of the been guilty of no harm in printing this paper, when magistrates present stated that they knew that these, up the cases for the prosecution at this commission found were the persons who had caused the late disturbances that they could make nothing of the apprentices, and and had originated the outrages which had taken place. I that they were not necessary for the prosecution of their Upon which, as he (Mr. Duncombe) had been informed, employer and the other persons against whom charge Sir C. Shaw said that this was not the case, for that he had been brought respecting the placard, they sent the knew that the persons who originated the turn-out and superintendent of police to Mr. Turner, and said that the disturbances were the hired advocates of the Corn- he must take back his apprentices. Mr. Turner replied. Law League-(loud cries of "hear, hear," from the no, they had left his service, to the great injury of his ministerial benches.) This was also one of the allegatiousiness, and the persons who had induced them to de tions in the petition which he had presented from South so were the responsible parties. Upon this Mr. Bes Shields, and if the allegation was capable of being dis- wich, thinking to alarm Mr. Turner, pulled out a lette proved, the committee would be a very proper tribunal which he alleged he had received from Mr. Gregory for that purpose. The proceedings, however, which the gentleman who was sent down by the Government then took place towards the working classes were of to investigate the cause of these disturbances, and read the most unjust nature, and the petitioners were per- it to him, in which it was stated, that if Mr. Turne fectly right in saying, that punishment should not did not take back the boys, that the Government would be allowed to fall on the heads of those individuals have him up to London, and proceed to have sentenn who had received some encouragement, but upon passed upon him. Now he (Mr. Duncombe) should like the originators and promoters of these disturb- to see the Government which would, after this, bring ances. But what was the conduct which those up this person for judgment because he did not comple magistrates of Manchester pursued towards those with the orders which were alleged to have been made who were supposed to be guilty of what he supposed he respecting these apprentices by Mr. Gregory, an I whom, must call political offences? On this point be would by the bye, he still refused to receive. Then, with refer to the first petition which he had presented, respect to the cases of Mesars. Tinker and Seddons: be from James Leach, bookseller and stationer, of 40, Oak. thought that their treatment had been still Worse. He street, Manchester. It appeared that it was intended, would read to the House a statement which had been by himself and other delegates to hold a public meet | made to him on this point by these two persons. The ing on the 16th of August, in commemoration of the stated-"On the 14th of August, 1842. we. Isax memory or Mr. Hunt, for that was the anniversary of Tinker and George Seddon were apprehended and take the day known by the name of the Peterloo-day. The from our beds at two o'clock in the morning by the petition commenced thus: -- "That your petitioner was superintendent of the police, Richard Beswick, and i arrested on the 17th day of August, 1842, on a charge numerous body of special constables and soldiers. We of sedition and conspiracy, and after being confined in a were then taken to the Town Hall, Manchester, and dark, dirty, and damp cell from Wednesday till Friday, after undergoing the ordeal of searching were locked was then, for the first time, brought up before the up, without an hearing before a magistrate, or ex

magistrates, Messrs. Foster and Maude; and, after an immation during a period of six days, that is to say, from examination, was remanded till Tuesday, Mr. Beswick, two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, until teno'clock superintendent of the Manchester police, stating by a.m. on the following Friday. At this period (Friday) that time he should be prepare 1 with his witnesses." we were brought before the stipendiary magistrate, M. Now he would ask the Honourable and Learned Attor- Maude, when Beswick, not being prepared with evi ney-General whether he (Mr. Duncombe) was not cor-dence, we were remanded until the following Tuesday rect in designating this imprisonment of the petitioner, On this occasion our able barrister, Mr. Green, proved without examination, from Wednesday to the follow- that the several charges of the indictment were only ing Tuesday, an illegal transaction on the part of the misdemeanour offences. The officer who apprehended magistrates? The law was, that, when a man was us refused to shew his authority for so doing. We arrested, he should be carried before a magistrate as were again remanded till the following Friday, when soon as possible, but it appeared that this petitioner no evidence being forthcoming, we were again remanded was arrested on the Wednesday, and was not carried till the Tuesday next: we were then brought up in before a magistrate at all until the Friday, although close court, and our friends refused admission. M there was a magistrate sitting up stairs in the place Beswick again appeared, but stated that he had m where he was confired. It appeared that whon Mr. evidence to adduce, although he confessed, 'he ha Leach was carried before the magistrates, Messrs. ransacked the town for that purpose.' We were not Mande and Foster, they did not take the trouble to in- admitted to bail, to appear again in a fortnight, and quire into the case, but remanded him, without exami- were compelled to find two bona fide sureties of £100 nation, to the following Tuesday: this, he contended, each. At the time appointed we again appeared was an illegal proceeding, and he should like to see the the Borough Court, when Beswick having communications and the should like to see the the Borough Court, when Beswick having communications are the second to the should like to see the second to the Borough Court, when Beswick having communications are the second to t lawyer who would say that it was not so. The peticated to the magistrates that there was no evidence, tioner proceeded to say, "That good and substantial were dismissed. You will thus perceive we were a bai was offered, but was refused, on the ground that prison nineteen days, and eleven days on bail. In cor the offence was of so heinous a nature that no bail clusion, it may be well to state that we have both best could be accepted." He begged to remind the House, unemployed since that period, and have scarcely the that the offence for which Mr. Leach was arrested was, chance of succeeding again. Seddon, who is a delicated that a placard was posted at his door in which the man, is fast declining, and Tinker and family are suffer people were called upon to declare for the Charter, ing severely." These persons were in prison in the That your petitioner then, with thirteen others, was way for nineteen days, and there never was a gress confined in a very narrow cell, where there was scarcely violation of the liberty of the subject than in this pr room for two persons to pass each other, and where ceeding. It might be well to state that these me it the stench arising from a privy at one end of it, along been almost constantly out of employment sim with the disagreeableness of so many being confined to- that period, and they assured him that there was scarcely gether in so small a space, rendered it most intolerable any chance of their obtaining it again. After and disgusting. That at night your petitioner, with this do not tell him that this was law, or anything like three others, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Tinker, and Mr. law, for the Habeas Corpus Act was virtually and pri Siddons, were locked up in a cell two yards and a half by | tically repealed if such proceedings as these were to two, in which there were two beds, two feet and a half tolerated. From the case of Leach and his associated each in breadth; one of these cells are usually allowed in the prison, he would proceed to that of Skevington for two prisoners, though they be felons. The beds This person, in the petition which he presented to were swarming with vermin, and the narrowness of House, stated that "in the month of August last the them rendered it impossible for your petitioner, with people deemed it right to cease working, but wat the other prisoners, to take off their clothes. The peaceable. On the day before the people struk consequences was, that your petitioner, with the other (Thursday, August 18th), the magistrates of this di prisoners, never undressed for thirteen nights." It ap- trict commenced swearing in constables; and on the Fr peared that the petitioner, as well as those confined day, the day the people struck, they swore in the whole with him, were remanded for thirteen days, because the day-they sworn in, drinking at the public expense superintendent of police thought proper to tell the A peaceable meeting was held at six o'clock in Magistrates that if they were remanded, he should be evening, and notwithstanding the two special const enabled to produce evidence against them at a future bles endeavoured to make a disturbance the people segday. At the same time it was clear that this man knew rated quietly, intending to meet at eight the same night that there was no evidence, and that he should not be but the constables being so drunk, and anxious for able to bring forward any evidence showing criminality riot, the meeting was given up, to show that the people on the part of these persons. The fact was, that this were for peace. The magistrates continued at the was done to prevent these persons being set at liberty, public office, and had the attendance of policement occeedings of defendant had observed upon a particular measure called the origin of the disturbances; it was a peti-with Sturge as having been carried by force; but he, (the Learned tion which had proceeded from a meeting held by the land presented it to in deflance of the Habeas Corpus Act, which, notwith- and girls to assemble, from curiosity, when, no distinct the deflance of the Habeas Corpus Act, which, notwithstanding the boast of the government that the ordinary bance having taken place, the riot act was read. Of law had proved sufficient in their hands, had been vir- the following morning, the 20th of August, I was tual y suspended by the magistrates in these districts. rested at my own door, on a charge of using sedition That on Sunday, your petitioner, with thirteen others, language, about one or two hundred policemen, per were paraded in the prison-yard before Sir Charles sioners, and constables, with the head of the Shaw, Inspector Irvin, MacMullen, and others of the police, coming for me, and I was taken before Manchester police. Your petitioner was called out the magistrates, Messrs. Philips and Diwson, and from the root of the reinconcer by Circ. Charles and Constitutes, Messrs. Philips and Diwson, and the root of the reinconcer by Circ. Charles are called out the magistrates, Messrs. from the rest of the prisoners by Sir Charles Shaw, and the Rev. J. Dudley. On the testimony of one asked if ther was anything he could do to serve your stable, whose evidence was refuted by three witness petitioner; that your petitioner complained of the I was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for all great hardships to which he was subjected, not being months, only one hour being allowed to obtain allowed to see any of his family or friends, and Bonu fide ball being then refused, I was conveyed to requested him to see Mr. Maude upon the subject, Leicester, escorted out of the town by about 500 which he promised to do; that gentleman (Maude) how-policemen, pensioners, and constables, and nine soldier ever, refused every application made to him, and during with drawn swords, the soldiers and four policement the whole period of your petitioner's confinement, going all the way with me. At Leicester I was treated paither friend nor over local editions. neither friend nor even legal adviser was allowed to as a felon, and lived on felon's fare, washed in visit him. That on the following Tuesday, August 23. bath, prison dress, &c.; remaining there till the 25th your petitioner was again brought up before of August, when the difficulties thrown in the the above-named magistrates, and after a lengthened of bail were removed. Your petitioner further beginning the magistrates and after a lengthened of bail were removed. Your petitioner further beginning the removed to state, that on the following Monday some persons lowing, the prosecutor stating, that by that time he had were taken up on the highway, and required to find no doubt but he would be able to prove a very serious bail for having walking sticks. On Tuesday afternoon offence against your petitioner; good and substantial scouting parties were sent out, one of which found bail was again offered, but refused, on the same grounds some men at the monastery, where soup is given away. as before. That on Friday, August 26, your petitioner they brought them away as beggars, getting here about the management of the property of

chosen and met, and nearly all those individuals who trates that the bail which was offered by Leach and turned but declared for what was called the Charter. his fellow-prisoners could not have been better as re-With respect to this demand for the Charter, or political garded the gentlemen who presented themselves for equality, ile would only say that these people were that purpose. "Shortly after, your petitioner was again quite as well entitled as any other class to demand arrested on a second charge of conspiracy, and after seven what they conceived to be their political rights days' confinement in New Bailey lockups, was liberated oppression and unconstitutional proceedings of the most Liverpool, when the first charge upon which your petidisgraceful kind were resorted to on the part of the tioner was arrested, and after suffering thirteen days' magistrates, as he had been informed, in which protection was promised to life and property, and in which had that his witnesses were most grossly and foully and, if he was correctly, informed - and the matter to complain of the unconstitutional conduct pursued could be easily investigated by the committee, if it towards him by the authorities and police of Manches should be granted—some of these millowners who had | ter; your petitioner, therefore, prays that your honour. seen the proclamation, and had therefore resisted the able House will be pleased to institute an immediate mob in their attempt to enforce the turn-out, were inquiry into your petitioner's case." Thus, then, the blamed by these magistrates for resisting the mob. result was, that when they went to trial at Liverpool (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the state of the coun- the whole charge was abandoned, and thus these men try between Coine and Burnley at this time; and what were kept nineteen days in prison without bail, when was the conduct of some of the magistrates and mill- it was clear, from the very commencement, that the upon which he ordered the soldiers to open out, and persons, some of whom had been confined for thirteen the town was handed over to a Chartist of the name of days, and some for nineteen days. Mr. Turner was a Mooney, and also gave him £1 out of his own pocket, highly respectable printer in Manchester, and the supupon the understanding that life and property posed offence with which he was charged was the should be kept inviolate. Now, if the late printing the placard which was affixed to the door of have given the town into the hands of the people, and cells of the Town-hall for three or four days before he from Bacup, information respecting the conduct of apprentices, who were carried away by the superin-

ing which, some of the ment. When the persons who were engaged in getti

was again brought up, and after an examination of witnesses had been gone through at great length, was committed to take his trial at Liverpool, but would be allowed out, upon finding two sureties of two hundred pounds each, and himself in four hundred, giving forty-eight hours' notice of hail: that hail was immediately again. Friday, August 26, your petitioner they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about they brought them away as beggars, getting here about the same evening; and after nine, though they had been sent to bed, the magistrates had them allowed out, upon finding two sureties of two hundred because he was known to be a Chartist, to the magistrates had them away as beggars, getting here about the same evening; and after nine, though they had been sent to bed, the magistrates had them away as beggars, getting here about the same evening; and after nine, though they had been sent to bed, the magistrates had them allowed out, upon finding two sureties of two hundred because he was known to be a Chartist, to the magistrates had them away as beggars. forty-eight hours' notice of bail; that bail was immediately tendered in court; notwithstanding, your natitioner was not hack till the forty cickt hours. How had been taken into custody, and who had been taken into custody. petitioner wes put back till the forty-eight hours should received a representation regarding their case, from transpire, and was ultimately liberated on Tuesday, person of the name of Warner, which he would read to the angles of Angust at form called the 30th day of Angust at form called the 30th the 30th day of August, at four o'clock in the after-House. This paper was dated Loughboro, and proceeded noon, being ninety-six hours in prison after the bail "John Mee and others were taken up on the 22nd of had been first tendered in court. Now, it was clear August, by the inspector and thirteen of the count.

Continued in our seventh page.)

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. (Continued from our Sixth Page.) them all to the Loughborough police station for safety and in the middle of the night called them out of bed. When J. Mee told him his name, the worthy Magisthe others were sent for one month each; and when tioned them. He told them 'it was a very mean case. for I believe you are innocent;' and the chaplain questioned them very closely, and said, 'I believe you are innocent, because you are all in one mind, and one tale: but God was visiting them for some of their former sins." Now, Sir, the facts of the case are these:-There is a is given away every day to all the poor that go;

had no doubt that if the House would give him a comif honourable gentlemen would carefully read these diers passed through a narrow causeway, which leads Member select, as worthy of the consideration of the man who was described to the House as a guiltless man who had published a narrow causeway, which leads Member select, as worthy of the consideration of the and took them before Edward Dawson, Eq., who was suthorities of the town went to a most respectable man, trates; and that it was full time to provide some intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but intendent if he saw them begging? He said the super-bear and said to ject should not again occur—(hear, hear.) There was larger and that it was full time to provide some his house when he was shot! Feather, the conduct of the magis. There were none of the individuals brought before committee no on side at an. Was not of the house when he was within a few yards of the form was within a few yards of the town went to a most respectable man, trates; and that it was full time to provide some his house when he was shot! Feather, the constable, the House by the Hon. Gentleman whose case would securify that such outrages upon the liberty of the subintendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but offered to become bail for the petitioner, and said to ject should not again occur—(hear, hear.) There was should compare the observations he should submit to should not again occur—(hear, hear.) There was only the first that he had been made. He said that it was full time to provide some his house when he was within a few yards of the town was only trates; and that it was full time to provide some his house when he was within a few yards of the town was of the form of the form of the form of the first he had been made. The had been made and the provide some his house when he was within a few yards of the town they (the prisoners) had said they were begging. His him, "Your licence will be in danger on the next another case to which he would now call the attention of the House with the authentic which, when the mercy of the Crown was exercised. worship said, 'That would do,' and asked their names licensing day if you become bail for george White.' of the House with the authentic without the authentic with t trate's reply was, 'Oh, I shall send you for three good bail was effered for the liberation of the petitioner, months to hard labour, and I am very sorry I cannot he "was confined in solitude and cold for the space months to for longer. And is your name Green? to of eleven weeks, during which time your petitioner's and Gallant Gentleman opposite, the member for South trade before the misfortune happened, but has not the persons in who seeks the misfortune happened, but has not the persons in who were brought before the tribunals of their name Green? Then you may be given being 'Yes.' Then you may wis gave birth to a child, and was thereby incapable to work since; he had 2s per week inquiry was prayed were judiciously selected. He country, and who they had been also to work since; he had 2s per week inquiry was prayed were judiciously selected. He go. Without any reason whatever being expressed, pacitated from attending to your petitioner's business thereby subjecting him to serious loss, independent of they arrived at Leicester prisen, the Governor quest the agony of mind which he had to endure." The whole of his papers, the petitioner stated, were taken from him, and when, on his bail being at length perfected, he applied for his letters and papers to be given to him, in order to that he might prepare his defence, they, as well as his other property that had been taken, were detained by order of the Rev. J. Bonastery about a mile from Sheepsheed, where soup Boudier, one of the visiting magistrates of War- single stick or stone flourished or used, not a single had not been the slightest disturbance, and therefore victed in the same county; there was J. G. Harney, and they were in the soup-room, and Father Edwards at a loss to understand by what authority this reverened told them to wait a minute or two, and he would magistrate had kept back from the unfortunate pribring them something to eat; and before they had time somer the letters and papers which were necessary for town, to the number of between 400 and 500; they eye-witnesses of the circumstances, being within two he believed, since their trial—[Mr. T. Duncombe to bring them any, the police force entered and him in the preparation of his coming defence—thear. dragged them away. Before the police reached this hear, hear). Mr. White went on to state—"Your hospitable building, they met two men on business, petitioner has since applied to the magistrates of Birwhom they seized, and asked the inmates whether mingham to have his property restored. They expressed these two men had not been there begging, and they a wish that it should be delivered up, and wrote to the said, 'No.' What, not a little water?' And the reply visiting magistrates of Warwick to that effect. That was again 'No,' but the police themselves then had your petitioner was referred to Sir James Graham. the daring impudence to beg some pears which they and wrote to him on the subject, requesting that his E.W. They then asked whether the cottagers had seen property might be restored, or a sufficient reason given many persons go up to the monastery; and they said, for its detention; and that her Majesty's Secretary for rounded by a body of police, and the whole 400 or 500 it. At the time that Messrs. Bingley and Hall. there were persons continually going up, so they could the Home Department refused to give it up, or state persons, without any rhyme or reason assigned, were were approaching the top of King-street, an old man, not tell who went. All this was done without the know- the grounds on which he withheld it." Now Mr. ledge of the inmates of the monastery; and Father White was a working man with a family depending Edwards says that he will give his oath they never upon his exertions, yet in this manner had he, for a asked for anything." He had always understood that period of many weeks—months, indeed—been prevented it was a privilege of the poor to go and obtain soup, from attending to that business by which he had mainor other charitable donations, from an institution like tained himself and those who were so dear to himthe present, without their being interfered with. Was (hear, hear, hear). Then there was the case of Mr. it not monstrous, then, that men under such circum. Robert Brook, schoolmaster, which had also been stances should be committed for three months, or one printed with the votes that morning. This petitioner they were known to be Chartists? He then came to a lown house, Back Brook-street, Todmorden, on the 5th case of a most disgraceful character which had occurred of September last, upon a charge of sedition, con-Mr. Scholefield being arrested in the manner in which was grossly insulted by the said John Crossley, Esq., he was, and the treatment which he was exposed to, and amongst the language used was the following :- 'I reflected the greatest disgrace on the magistrates who have got you at last, and I am glad of it. and I will treated a most respectable dissenting minister in this take care to punish you; you have given me a deal of way. This gentleman was arrested at six o'clock in the trouble with writing to that rascally Northern Star.' morning, on the 30th of August, with his son, a lad That your petitioner was required to find bail in the sum ment which he then met with in a letter which he had hundred pounds each; and when two persons of good addressed to him (Mr. Duncombe). He said:-"On and unblemished character, and both men of property, Priday, the 30th of September, 1842, as soon as the ser- and both county voters in the West Riding of Yorkvant opened the gates to my house, a little before six shire, presented themselves as bail, the said John Cross-AH, three of our police constables, Messrs. Baswick, ley, Esq., told them, 'he would not take their bail Irwin, and Green, came into my house and because they were Chartists, and said he would not sent the servant up stairs to say that I take a Chartist as a bondsman, for he was determined was wanted immediately. I came down, half to put down the Chartists in Todmorden,' and the condressed, to know the purport of their early visit. Mr stable was ordered to take me away, but through the Beswick said, 'I have a warrant against you.' I said, interference of the solicitor sent down to look into the Yery well; I will dress and come down again directly.' case, your petitioner was recalled, and the same indivi-I returned and said, What is the nature of your war-duals taken as bondsmen. Your petitioner was again rant? He read the substance of it, being for 'riot, arrested and brought before the Magistrates at Manconspirary, &c.' I said, 'Very well, I am your pri- chester, whose names your petitioner does not know, soner. I was giving instructions to my son. a youth and requested to find other bail to the amount of—him- at the Assizes, and not at the Quarter Sessions; but the had was proved by the son of Mr. Scholefield that the infirmary where he remained for eighteen weeks the law recourse should be had. If half what had was proved by the son of Mr. Scholefield that the infirmary where he remained for eighteen weeks in his twentieth year, as to what he must do. 'Yes,' self in £400, and two sureties of £200 each, but not Right Hon. Baronet sent no answer to this application. He was now incapable of work, yet from the time of been said were true, the man was not the proper persons met at their there was no mosting for the mys Mr. Beswick, but I have a warrant against him being able to do so, your petitioner was sent to Kirk- The consequence was, that these twenty-nine persons the outrage up to the present mement not the slightest subject for an inquiry before a committee of that also, for publishing a seditious placard. I saked him dale, along with many more in the same situation. Were brought before the Quarter Sessions in October. Inquiry had been made into the the matter. No com- House, but he should be tried before a jury, and be purpose which had been the avowed object of the if he had any more? He said, 'No; but before I go Your petitioner was eventually brought up at Liver- They were presecuted on three indictments; the trials mittee of the town's-people had investigated the made to answer with his life to his country parties coming to Manchester, which was something I must look over your papers, letters, drawers, &c.' I pool, before Lord Abinger, to take his trial, when the lasted for three days; but although there was evidence matter. No witnesses had been examined; nor was for this atrocious act. Whether the case were so said, 'Very well,' and ordered my daughter to open first case was given up, and your petitioner traversed that there were twenty jurymen waiting in Court, after any thing done to elucidate the transaction. bad, he should probably enable the House to judge my place he might wish. He accordingly commenced the other, and had to find bail, himself in £200, and the first four prisoners had been convicted, and although Some London newspapers referred the matter to by the evidence, on outh, given in Lancashire, which his search (Without legal authority, as I have since two sureties of £50 each. Your petitioner complains the remaining prisoners asked that fresh jurors should learned. He emptied one drawer of the whole of its that he was kept in prison, on account of such excess try them, this was refused them, and they were destitute of foundation. The Hon. Member for his search (without legal authority, as I have since two sureties of £50 each. Your petitioner complains the remaining prisoners asked that fresh jurors should Leeds, which might be one reason why no inquiry would show that similar charges relating to Preston contents; very diligently examined the surgery; then, sive beil being required, until the trials came on the whole twenty-nine of the soldiers at Preston, speeches, the character of which might be known into my private room, where was opened for him my at Liverpool, when the Judge (Lord Abinger) reduced dictments, by the same jury; the result was, that they That paper said:—" Murder, or What?—On Tuesday and accused them of much unnecessary cruelty." secretaire, portable writing-desk, drawers, &c. He was his bail as follows:-from himself £600 and sureties to were all sentenced, some to six month's imprisonment, afternoon, whilst Mr. Samuel Crowther, a respectable Their conduct had been spoken of in language which now under trial at Stafford. The resolution of the go to the Borough Court, and ordered an officer to gentlemen for precisely the same reasons. When Mr. others. We were not there long before we were sent and sufficient bail presented themselves -men perfectly these men had been tried before a Judge of Assize, posed that they did not excite heart-burnings and stated, not only that the evidence he had heard was from thence to the New Bailey, the County Court, and, solvent, and in respectable circumstances, town-coununtil it opened, we were, with about a dozen others, cillers of Birmingham, for which office they must pos- as was brought against them. (Hear, hear.) At all could be recollected when it happened that it had avoided, although grammed up in a small cell about three yards wide and sess a qualification of £1,000 over and above what events, there was the evidence of the first day, which felt these things keenly, and they would continue to that the Executive Council of the Chartists had issued not entirely escaped, all the horrors of such a warsix or eight yards long, with a disgusting and offensive would pay their debta. On these gentlemen presenting six or eight yards long, with a disgusting and offensive would pay their debts. On these gentlemen presenting no judge would have allowed to be used against them leel them. What must be their feelings, he put it to a large placard, on which they said, "Englishmen, if ever there was a moment of such imminent place at one end sufficient to make any one sick. About themselves, the magistrates, Mr. Badger and the Rev. on the third day on a separate indictment, as had been the blood of your brothers reddens the streets of danger, but from which it had pleased Providence one o'clock we appeared in court before Mr. Mande, the Mr. Cartwright, asked one of them whether he had stipendiary magistrate; and Mr. Gregory, not having not taken the chair at a Chartist meeting some six any charge against us ready for a hearing, we were re- months before; and the other asked, whether he had manded until the Tuesday following. I offered bail for not signed the requisition calling that meeting. On myself and son's appearance; but no, my case was so their answering in the affirmative, the magistrates said perions that nothing but my person could be taken; as at once they would not accept the bail of persons. At Halifax for the blood of the maniac.—He was confident that been fired upon while peacefully "agitating for the and when 150 mills were stopped. It was at that more doubts still would be thrown by the public on the Charter." That was their expression: now let him moment that persons, whose motto was "peace, cut off from all my professional and important duties. committed to prison, where he remained a considerable permissy transactions, &c., and my own son could not time. Mr. O'Neil's case was taken up by a benevolent out the slightest necessity—the had under him about seventy policemen, said with the owners' consent; but in some cases see me without a magistrate's order. Tuesday came, individual, and a criminal information was filed against ready to come forward and prove that the military, which he had brought before the House were not and about the same number of troops, and these and after the examinations my son was to find bail in Messra. Badger and Cartwright, who, he (Mr. Dun-£200 himself, and two others of £100 each, and myself in combe) believed, were defended on that occasion by £800, and two sureties of £400 each, with forty-eight the honourable and learned Solicitor-General. And hours' notice. My bail was tendered then, but refused; what was the justification they set up? They at the expiration of ferty-eight hours again offered at admitted the whole facts as stated by Mr. O'Neill and the Borough Court, before Mr. Maude. He was about they justified on the ground that the sureties proferred to receive it, but one of the police officers put him a were Chartists. One other very extraordinary reason countrymen, pursued the course of previously exciting no justice could ever be obtained by working men. officer on his oath, stated that it was necessary, for of the law. They supposed that any demonstration the safety and protection of the police force and of his of physical power was moral force; that persons make further inquiry. On this they (the bail) went to bave taken place between Mr. O'Neill and one of the tary, it appeared, were collected together at the North- snother for the poor, and if the House wished to own men, to fire; that the multitude continued to marching with weapons, calculated to intimidate Er Thomas Potter and told him their case. He said, constables who took him to prison, or rather a conver- gate Hotel, at Halifax, and there had money given disabuse their minds of this impression it would press upon them, and hem them in more and more, he would take the word of any of them for £1,000. sation between the constable and a person of the name and promised to meet them at New Bailey at five of Lancefield, who addressed him while Mr. O'Neill was ing liquors, and make them, as it was said, "up to the he had presented were not, indeed, public petitions— stances, the officer, for the safety of his o'clock, 'and we'll have him out, you shall see.' with him; for all that it would seem Mr. O'Neill did mark"—thear, hear). Under the influence of the mili- they were the petitions of individuals; but they were the petitions of individuals; bu The time came, and it was done. Thus was I at liberty was, "while eating a pork pie," as the opponent stated tary all sorts of illegal arrests were made; and not unimportant ones, of the body necessary. All the evidence brought forward by the hear, hear). He could show this to be their again, after a week's imprisonment; and since, at (a laugh), to cry, "hear, hear "to some remark one of the persons so arrested remained in prison for several politic. They had a claim to consideration if wronged government, and it was not impugned by the Char-Incoster, a complete acquittal, and my son not of the other parties made with reference to the Chartists days, and were then dismissed, without being taken - they had a right to demand redress when aggrieved; tists, justified the officer. The united council were prosecuted at all! The expense, inconvenience, giving the magistrates a good deal of trouble. If Hon. before the magistrates, or having had from that and these individuals looked with anxiety to the deci- of the same opinion; and it was difficult to admit they called to a bricklayer, who was employed, to and annoyance has been great." The police. Members of that House, whose custom it was to cry time to this night; and on this occasion that there was the smallest opening for the language cease work—that they would not permit him to work. men then took the papers of this gentleman "hear, hear," to sentiments unpleasing to the ears of on which they were arrested—(Hear, he would go further and say that, amidst all the bard- of the placard, and the public notice which was The man replied, he was determined to go on with away, and had never returned them to the Rev. Mr. Tory magistrates, were to find themselves brought up hear). Preston was the only place at which there ship and privations to which, unfortunately, the work- taken of the event at Preston in the address of the his labour, and they then said they would bring Scholefield, although he had repeatedly applied for before Messra Cartwright and Badger, and have their them, and not one of these documents had been used enter which had been used the military was the inhabitants that the interference of the military was the military was the military was the might say that it was their only hepe—that they which the Chartists asserted that their breaking for the military was the trial was, as was to be expected, that the Rev. Mr. of administering the law was, though their case would Scholefield was honourably acquitted. Thus, then, be far lighter than that of men not so well able to help this gentleman was remanded to the New Bailey prithemselves, as was the case with the various petitioners dera fired, the people were certainly much exasperated would be considered and redressed. He would say, in consisted of an assembly of 10,000 people, hemming ton, from day to day, for the purpose of seeing whether to the House on this occasion—thear, and laughter.) at the conduct of the police; but the few stones that this superintendent of police (Beswick) could not suc. What a justification was this of Messrs. Cartwright and ceed in getting up some fearible charge before the Badger !- (Hear, hear) Had be not seen the fact sworn it was altogether to the astonishment of all well-dis- Members, as honest men and as wise legislators, not to was clear that the officer refrained as long as he magistrates. The next petition to which he should to, and well attested in the preceedings of a court of tall the attention of the house was that of George justice, he could not have believed such a statement in they saw the soldiers fire in sections upon the peo- the House for its indulgence; he thanked the Right had at length adopted. He had called the attention White, news-agent, of Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, reference to gentlemen, named as, and calling them- ple. The consequence was, that a number of perwho complained strongly of having been committed to selves, administrators of the laws-(hear, hear, hear,) good on the evidence of hired and acknowledged spies. Another justification put forward by these individuals certainly thought the Government ought to satisfy paid to his statement. It had been necessarily long; it statement of the Honourable Member in the other Now, if anything could be more disgraceful to a was, that the Lord Lieutenant, and the Magistrates Government, or a magistracy, it was the employment of generally of Staffordahire and Worcestershire, when tated by the urgency of the case, or otherwise.—(hear, with these acknowledgments, he would conclude by founded. The House could, in the exercise of a about from place to place, joining mobs, for the spies. (Herr, hear.) He did not believe that the these disturbances in Staffordshire began, met together bear.) In a letter which had been sent him on the making his motion. Right Honourable Baronet, the Secretary of State for and agreed that any persons holding a particular de subject, the writer distinctly stated, that at the time General Johnson seconded the motion. The Hon. transaction referred to by the Hon. Member for the Home Department was at all cognizant of, or a scription of political opinions, should not be received as the magistrates sent for the intoxicated soldiers, horse Member complained of the excessive bail which was Finsbury. With reference to the motion, he would party to, the employment of spies on this occasion, bail in any case which might be brought before them— and foot, to clear the streets, and spare neither man, demanded in these cases, particularly at Dudley; say that the House must find it impossible to conbecause he did not believe that he could have anything (hear, hear.) Now, here was a direct conspiracy on woman, nor child, there was not the slightest breach of and the excess was proved by the circumstances that code it. The motion was entirely wrong as to the to do with such a proceeding. With respect to what the part of the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates genethat occurred to George White, against whom there rally of these counties to infringe, to violate, that which was nothing but police evidence address, when he was had always been held to be the clear liberty, to be as these are not calculated to goad on a peaceable peo- was contrary to all justice. Was that the way, he not concede to it; and if he adverted to some been before the magistrate, the first witness produced one of the most sacred rights of the subject, that of ple to acts of violence, I do not know what is. To see would ask, to put down Chartism? He remembered facts connected with it he should make the Against him was police Sergeant Daly. On his being giving bail—thear, hear). And what was the opinion, the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney-General, now a Noble Lord, now bringing it forward apparent.

That he always did not not allow what is access on the first witness produced one of the most sacred rights of the should make the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney-General, now a Noble Lord, now bringing it forward apparent.

He must state to the House, with reference to along the streets, no matter where before the soldiers at the persons by Mr. Atiwood, had that he was accustomed to walk about with them.

That he always did not not allow what is a love of the persons of the persons by Mr. Atiwood, had the twee secutions of the court on that occasion? Lord Denton, were driven before the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney-General, now a Noble Lord, in a lot of the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney-General, now a Noble Lord, in a lot of the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney-General, now a Noble Lord, the soldiers cutting and been presented to this House, with reference to along the street, no matter when the soldiers cutting and been presented to this House, with reference to along the street, no matter when the soldiers cutting and been presented to the soldiers cutting and inferiors, and That he always did so in coloured clothes, and that he of Westminster, 13 Edw. I, c. 15. Lord Coke in his the bayonet or sabre, from one street, to another, till down Chartism. But was that done by making the for judgment. He was averse from alluding to them did not think that they knew that he was in the commentary upon that statute (2 Just 191) says, that opportunity of escape offered; sceres were cut with masses discontented? He believed that the only in any way that might seem to aggravate their police. He was asked whether he was instructed by to deny a man plevin, who is plevisable, and thereby to swords, and pricked with bayonets, and some of them way to put down Chartism was to give the people offence—it was indeed with great reluctance he did by one to do this, and he replied by his superior offi- detain him in prison, is a great offence and grievously very severely."—(hear, hear.) After the Manchester their rights, and do them justice; and that there so, but his public duty compelled him. He should On his being further asked whether he had to be punished—(hear, hear); and Lord Hale (c 17) massacre, when inquiry was asked for repeatedly, but was no other way to put it down. He thought it have been extremely glad to have escaped from the received any orders to insinuate himself into the configurate himself into dense of White and the other person, his answer was speaks of a refusal of bail, as an indictable offence. that the loss of life which had taken place was utterly into the country, obliged him to the country, obliged him to the magistrate, who said the magistrate and the institutions of the country, obliged him to the magistrate and the institutions of the country, obliged him to the magistrate and the institutions of the country the magistrate. that the winess was not bound to answer the c 22) the Habeas Corpus, and the Bill of Rights, calls make remarks that he would have willingly postquestion. On White expressing a strong wish to ask it an offence against the liberty of the subject."—(hear, hear) the question, Mr. Spooner, another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the most unjusting to the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than the most unjusting to the most unjusting to the most unjusting to the most unjusting ton the most unjusting to the most unjusting to the most unjusting and that he had a right to put the question, but it was Stafford shire: "Almost the first page of their most to or 500 persons, and these were chiefly boys and refuse bail to men on account of their political viduals connected with the question, but it was Stafford shire: "Almost the first page of their most to or 500 persons, and these were chiefly boys and refuse bail to men on account of their political viduals connected with the question, but it was Stafford shire: "Almost the first page of their most to men on account of their political viduals connected with the question, but it was Stafford shire: "Almost the first page of their most to men on account of their political viduals connected with the question, but it was Stafford shire: "Almost the first page of their most the first pa in the discretion of the witness to answer it or not. On ordinary text books, would have convinced these genthe question being again put, the witness declined themen that their refusal on such a ground to receive the Answering it. Could there be the least doubt, after bail offered, was not a legitimate exercise of their office, this, that the spy system was practised and sanctioned or a proper performance of their duty as magistrates, during the late proceedings by the local authorities of but quite the contrary"—(hear). This was the opinion Rimingham of Rugland with reference Birmingham? George White, in his petition, stated—of the Lord Chief Justice of England with reference having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were fired at by persons in the mill, who were subsequently before Messra Spooner, and other excuse; how would such a plea be received from a escorted by the police and soldiery. The populace following many who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing—not the police or the military, or the harden spooner, Beale, Moorsome, and other excuse; now would such a pies be received from a control of the police of the military, or the mindred in the public office at Bir- poor working man, who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing—not the police or the military, or the mindred in the public office at Bir- poor working man, who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing—not the police or the military, or the mindred in the public office at Bir- poor working man, who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing—not the police or the military. mingham, and was committed to Warwick county gash offer it? (Hear, hear.) What effect would his saying offer it? (Hear, hear.) What effect would his saying authorities—but the persons in the ceach, who had fired done, and others. Some of them had not petitioned, allowed to state the nature of them, with shouts of examples of the might now be at them, with shouts of examples of the might now be at them, with shouts of examples of the might now be and some petitions why the committee, why it never granted such done, and others. Some of them had not petitioned, allowed to state the nature of them and some petitions why the done of the might now be at them, with shouts of examples of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at the middle of the might now be at them. The House had no means of the might now be at the middle of the enting sessions. That your petitioner thereupon they would read him an additional lecture, and send from shouting, they would be fired upon. Upon applied for leaves to work hard, this a few stones were thrown, not at the magisapplied for leave to put in bail, which was agreed to by him to prison for several months, there to work hard, the man leave to put in bail, which was agreed to by him to prison for several months, there to work hard, magistrates, who demanded six sureties in £100 and turn the tread-mill. (Hear, hear.) It was a very trates, or police, or soldiers, but at the coach, and who seconded the motion complained of the excessive Gentleman stated that Turner had committed no ether name that did not occur to him. This address and himself in £600, with forty-eight hours different thing with lord-lieutenants and magistrates of the soldiers forthwith fired. He did not blame the heavy bail taken. But if excessive bail had been offence; but he would lay the facts of the case bolice. That your petitioner had good and sufficient below to be with forty-eight hours and sufficient below to be with forty-eight hours different thing with ford-lieutenants and magnetizes of the soldiers here either, for they were deposed to in evible present in Court, who were well known to be violate the liberty of the subject in however flagrant a obey the magistrate's order; but certainly the majestrate's order; but certainly the majestrate's order; when a hundred thousands were meeting the majestrate's order; when a hundred thousand persons were not instifled in ordering the military means of obtaining redress was to apply to the law of the placard, at the assizes at Liverpool, but he going about different parts of Lancashire. Cheshire. Bed by the magistrates. That Richard Spooner, manner, and not the alightest notice was those by the magistrates. That Richard Spooner, manner, and not the alightest notice was those by the magistrates. That Richard Spooner, manner, and not the alightest notice was those by the magistrates. That Richard Spooner, manner, and not the alightest notice was those by the magistrates. The description of the law of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool, but the going about different parties of the law of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool, but the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd, at the assizes at Liverpool by the going about different parties of the placerd parties of the pl Ed on the Majesty's justices of the peace, At all events, he had not yet heard, though he should go before courts where represented that it came to him in the way of and Staffordshire, compelling those who were desirous to the peace, at all events, he had not yet heard, though he should go before courts where represented that it came to him in the way of and Staffordshire, compelling those who were desirous to the peace, at all events, it had been far more to would be most delighted to hear it, that he could be most delighted to hear it, that he could be most delighted to hear it, that he could be most delighted to hear it, that he could be most delighted to hear it. let accept any person holding similar political princi- advised to strike these magistrates from the commission

produce, who were not men who entertained that been brought better the rest. There were other peti-

was this marked difference in respect to what took thinks he shall never be able to work any more. (Hear, assembled in consequence of a notice which had been | yards of the victim at the time of the occurrence, and poor. One or two parties had visited the same place street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and two days before, and no damage whatever had been police-office. A small number of the Hussars, who had which they stood so greatly in need, they were sur- into a street called Nelson-street, which runs out of marched off to the House of Correction, at Southwell, named Samuel Crowther, a nailmaker, was coming no Riot Act having been read, ne act of violence what- towards them, apparently to go to his own residence, ever even attempted-(hear, hear.) When they were which was only two or three yards distant. At this lodged in prison, before they were brought up for period there was not the slightest disturbance in the examination, they were visited by a sergeant of the 45th streets, and, indeed, there were not, it is believed. regiment, and by an officer of the 60th R ales, by whom | twenty persons in the space betwirt the top of the they were asked if they would not enlist; the officer street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance rection, the officers there were puzzled to know what and immediately the old man staggered and recled the authority of the magistrates. At the time the sol- made into their grievances, and that their wrongs by this peaceful agitation. That peaceful agitation posed persons who were standing in the street when withhold the investigation demanded. He thanked could, and abstained from adopting the course he sons were wounded, four of whom had died; and he Learned Attorney-General for the attention they had court of law. But the House might infer that the women. At Blackburn there was even less reason, if opinions, or to make them find excessive bail. Yet last year. That trial had now reached the sixth and nober-minded inhabitants, had been most discredi- £600, and to produce six sureties. If they were not sible to speak of the delegates and to speak of the se table—most unjustifiable. On 15th August an attack dismissed there must be an inquiry, and he had transactions, impossible to discuss the question which having been made on Eccles's mill, the populace were great pleasure in seconding the motion of his honourfired at by persons in the mill, who were subsequently able friend.

The motion was then put from the chair.

why it must not grant the Honourable Gentleman's case of Leach, Turner, Scholefield, Harney, Sedber. The House had no means of giving any redress circumstance of Turner, who had been brought bit the petitioner complained strongly of the treatment He would not detain the House by going through regions. The case was thus stated to him in the House for Fins. document. He should, therefore, call be experienced in gaol, which he stated was the whole of these petitions. They complained of a correspondent:—"In going (on their before the House, which of the score of cases did he bury correctly, the Hon. Member said that Torner tion but to parts of it. It proceeded the barracks by the Smithy-stake, the solutions and he (Mr. Dancombe) great grievinge, and he (Mr. Dancombe) was sure that return to the barracks by the Smithy-stake, the solutions of the individual cases did the Hon. Was guilty of no effect.

Continued in our Eightin page.

"Prior to their trial." -The next was R. T. Morjudging from the authentic information which he individual who had fired the piece, and in having him arrested and brought to trial. He asked the Hon. Member why he would refer such a case to a House, without adverting to what took place at Manchester on the 17th of August last year. The The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would state to the House Honourable Member had called attention to the

mittee, that he should be fully able to prove this. All various petitions, and inquire into the subject, they to the barracks, Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker by House? If he might judge of the individual cases, person, who had publicly pleaded gnilty, who had be barracks, Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker by House? If he might judge of the individual cases, person, who had publicly pleaded gnilty, who had be barracks, Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker by House? If he might judge of the individual cases, person, who had publicly pleaded gnilty, who had be the law to the law t kinds of intimidation was practised by the police would be satisfied that there was ample ground for trade, who resides in King-street, when the soldiers he would give his word to the House that there was submitted to the law; and this man, who had actowards those who signified their willingness to become these complaints, and that it was essential an in- had passed, went to look for one of his children that not the slightest pretence to justify an inquiry. knowledged his off nee, the Hon. Member said had not the slightest pretence to justify an inquiry. knowledged his off nee, the Hon. Member said had not the slightest pretence to justify an inquiry. bail for the petitioner. In one instance one of the quiry should be made into the conduct of the magis. Was out of the house—he was within a few yards of There were none of the individuals brought before committed no off need that he had authorities of the town went to a most respectable with a few yards of the house—he was within a few yards of the individuals brought before committed no off need that he had authorities of the town went to a most respectable was within a few yards of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the head authorities of the town went to a most respectable with the magis. In consequence of these proceedings, notwithstanding good bail was effered for the liberation of the petitioner, tingham, and in the house of correction at Southwell; he was confined in solitude and cold for the space and certainly he could not compliment the Henourable of the motion that it was somewhat ill-timed. The state was a petition presented some time ago, in reference to certain precedings at Nothern time ago, he had conducted the administration of the law on that from the parish for six weeks, they would mention their names as he found them in the were of the leniency with which they had been occasion, on the bench of the Quarter Sessions at Not. him no longer; he is now obliged to live on his pension, notice of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and in the treated—(loud cheers)? But, so far as he tingham. What did Jonathan Brown, Harney, and or be a burthen upon some one else; he is fifty-four exact order in which they are put down. There was 'concerned, such conduct should have no inthe eight other petitioners complain of? It would ap- years of age; he is a married man, and has a wife and George White, of Birmingham; he did not state fluence upon him. It would not, in the least depear that that district, at the time of the general excitement, partook of the prevalent agitation; but there
correct; I have it from Crowther himself, he says he

was lately convicted before Mr. Baron Gurney. The Hon. Gentleman presented petitions—these The next was Robert Brook, of Todmorden, an petitions he had read, and he came there prepared to place at Nottingham and its neighbourhood, that there kear.) Now it was to be observed that in the particular individual who had been convicted in Lancashire, answer them, the Hon. Member pulled out of his was not one single act of violence committed, not a part of the town where this poor old man lived, there The next was James Leach, and he had been con- pocket a variety of papers, the accuracy of which was not confirmed on oath, and for the truth of which wick County Gool. He (Mr. Duncombe) was utterly pane of glass broken. On one occasion, however, some the act in question appeared to be an instance of mere and he also had been convicted in Lancashire; Jonapersons did collect at a place in the neighbourhood of wanton outrage. Mr. Bingley, the reporter for the Nottingham, at the distance of two miles from that Leeds Times, and Mr. Hall, of the Leeds Mercury, were vioted, though they complained of their treatment, a new proceeding in that House for any Honourable Member thus to be collecting letters from individuals scattered over five or six counties, and who it was evident were not well disposed to the peace of the community, and certainly not well disposed to the established law (hear, hear); it was not he said. usual, under such circumstances, and with such possessed, and of which he did not doubt the correct- statements, to seek from that House that inquiry done; but, on the occasion of these poor persons going been clearing the streets, turned up the bottom of King- ness, to show that none of these transactions were should be granted against magistrates. He now to the place to receive the promised provisions, of street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing proper for the investigation of a committee. He passed to the case of Leach. Leach was the chairman of the executive council of the Chartist body, and Leach was connected immediately and directly with the preparation and printing of this address, which originated with one of the defendants, and concerning whom he could not be silentthat was a man of the name of M'Douall, if he mistook not an orator at Deptford on some occasion. This man, not M'Dougall, but M'Douall, had been convicted at Lancaster, of the highest offence charged in the indictment. It was M'Douall who had prepared the placard; it was proved to be in his hand-writing; and it appeared from the evidence to have been concocted before the 17th, probably it was on the 15th: he thought that it was in the hands of the printer on the morning of the 16th of August. And here he felt very great regret in being compelled to mention the name of another person; but, as far as he could, he would not do that person chapel, on the night of the 16th of August. It appeared that the address of the Executive Chartists had been previously prepared and finished. It had been settled; but a suggestion was made by Mr. Feargus O'Connor to alter it. He was, however, then too late to make the alteration, and therefore it was allowed to be printed in the shape in which it had been originally agreed upon. But Leach was the person at whose house M'Douall was, and had corrected the press. He did not know but that he had shown the very copy of the placard which had been in front of Leach's house, and there was another copy of it found within his shop—(hear, hear.) The other person named by the Honourable Member was Mr. Scholefield: he was the gentleman in whose chapel the meeting had taken place, and the question was, whether Mr. Scholefield was aware of the object of the meeting for which he had lent his chapel. On the 16th it announced, but then there was no meeting for that with respect to a commemoration or a monument relative to Mr. Hunt. On the 17th August the placard came out. At that meeting there was also from the speech of the man named Cooper, who was object of the prosecution at Lancaster was to satisfy clave, that when they arranged at private meetings documents the object of which was to inflame the mob, then they would be mixed up with the violence fordshire were at the moment these publications took place. If ever there was a moment at which they would have been found guilty upon such evidence discontent, and give rise to an opinion that no justice correct, but the language was appropriate (The Hon. this country was on the eve of a civil war, and boasted of his going about from place to place, and it was proved that there was resistance to the commade a great mistake: they thought that by the absence of physical force there would be no breaking others, was moral force; that provided they did not break a man's head, that they did him no personal harm: that there was an absence of personal violence, there was merely moral force-(hear, opinion from the language of one of the defendants. In one case it was proved that a mob assembled, had actually been loss of life; and there, too, it would ling classes had been subjected during the last six delegates to the Chartist body. The Hon. and more with them, and see if he would do it. They did, military were not to blame, for they acted entirely under of retribution would come, that inquiries would be their rights." Let the House see what was meant working. The defendant in that case thus crossexamined the witness. "You say that I told the man not to work? Yes, you did do so. Did I do any injury to any man, or was any property destroyed? So far no man was injured no. property destroyed." Thus, then, they conceived that men could assemble in great numbers, and dictate to others, that they should not work until the Charter became the law of land. Now, it was his opinion, and he expressed it in that House without disguise-it was not only his right, but he was themselves as to how far this loss of life was necessi- had been, he was afraid, wearying and painful; and, transaction he had referred to was no better bound to do it. In his opinion every man who moved candid judgment, form its own opinion of the other purpose of stopping labour, or by intimidation to bring about a change in the laws of the country, was guilty of high treason—(hear, hear). He defied any member on either side of the House to contradict it. There was a question as to the fit mode of was a doubt as to the way in which questions ought to be dealt with. There could be no doubt but at the time that Leach was first taken up, and when he was carried before the magistrates, that the charge was expected to be one of high treason. In Stafford, he believed, these cases were so regarded, and a bill was sent up to the grand jury for high treason. He was not positive as to the fact; but it was in his recollection that an indictment had been found there for high treason, but the Government thought it better not to proceed for high treason. The judge at Liverpool had distinctly stated, that in his judgment, nection with Mr. Hunt's monument, and having also possible, for the soldiers acting, and the conduct of the magistrates had done. From day, and by the last accounts the speeches for the met, as it was stated, and as he believed it to be the magistrates there, and the conduct of the respectable working men they had demanded so large a sum as defence were only about to begin. It was imposthe constitution of their society, and the correction of some illegality belonging to it; but then, in Manchester, they abandoned the intention of having any meeting at all, they publicly gave notice of their abandonment of that intention; but then they met in Mr. Scholefield's chapel, on the night of the 16th, and the morning of the 17th, for the purpose of conthe chairman; Archer, the secretary; M'Douall this a few stones were thrown, not at the magis- whatever. The Honourable and Gallant Gentleman forward as the printer of the placard. The Hon. was another, so was Campbell, and there was anthen was put forth on the 17th of August, at a time ter might become the law of the land. The address Where the person holding similar political principal which have of your petitioner, as bail on his of the person. He trusted, however, have the encount of the person of t Staffordshire, it was not to be wondered at that the lasses, flourishing up and down, at the head of the boldery; a course peculiarly calculated to create which soldiery; a course peculiarly calculated to create at your energy, and expecting political opinions. On his offering these was not to be wondered at that the lasses, flourishing up and down, at the head of the guilty, but was not brought up for judgment. Turner was not conduct should be observed in other cases which soldiery; a course peculiarly calculated to create disconnected in the course of labour the standard was not tremble at your energy, and expecting political opinions. On his offering these was the case of Samuel Course and to the pro-

publicly issued, that on that day several cart-loads of were prepared to prove the facts as they appeared in rison, of whom he knew nothing; and then came previsions, which had been subscribed for among certain the newspapers at the time. That account in the John Skevington, of Loughborough, who was also benevolent persons, would there be distributed to the Leeds Times ran thus:—" The affair took place in King-convicted. As he had stated, he was prepared,

would show the House, without going into a committee, on evidence taken on oath-he would satisfy the House, from the nature of the cases to which the Hon. Gentleman referred, and from the evidence brought before the Court in Lancashire-that the statements in the petitions were not true. It was said, as one means of throwing blame on the authorities, that there was no necessity for calling out the military. In common, he was sure, with the great majority of his countrymen, and in common with the

saying,-" If you do, you will get plenty of meat and of probably near one hundred yards. All the soldiery government, he lamented the circumstances which drink, and get out of your troubles; if you do not, you had disappeared along Nelson street, except one man made that step necessary. For those who had sufmonth, at the discretion of a magistrate, merely because complained "That your petitioner was arrested at his have got into a terrible scrape, and you will smart for who paused and looked in the direction of the persons fered he felt the deepest sympathy; but there was no it." This was the first time that he (Mr. Duncombe) above-mentioned, and then levelled his musket, and occasion for a committee to ascertain those facts; had heard of a House of Correction being turned into a appeared to take a deliberate aim at them. Not the nor was it necessary to ensure the sympathy of the at Manchester, he meant that of the Rev. J. Scholefield spiracy, and riot, &c., and was brought before John crimping house for her Majesty's service—(hear, hear). slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley or Mr. House. If he were to judge from the statement of who had been kept seven days in prison without any Crossley, Beq., of Scattcliffe, Todmorden, and James the Hall, who, seeing no cause for violence, apprehended the Hon. Member with reference to the transaction had been doing nothing wrong. Some of the magistrates and police were present at the time. Having as a piece of bravado, and looked at him could hardly take place as described. The feelings any injury. Mr. Feargus O'Connor. M'Douall, and this immense number of men in the House of Cor- with perfect unconcern. The soldier, however, fired. of the people of this country were not obtuse—they several other Chartists, met at Mr. Scholefield's this immense number of men in the House of Cor- with perfect unconcern. The soldier, however, fired, of the people of this country were not obtuse—they rection, the officers there were puzzled to know what and immediately the old man staggered and rected were acutely sensible; and if the case as described

to do with them. They were accordingly desired to in the direction of his own door, but made were true, it was not a case for a committee, it was a class themselves out, according to their townships. no outcry. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—'The man case for a grand and p try jury—it was a case to They were then called over, one after another, and as is shot!' or some such expression, but Mr. Hall, bring the man to trial who had fired at the individual about six een years of age, and he described the treat- of-himself two hundred pounds, and two sureties one the policemen said, "No," or "Yes," to A or B and who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that in question, and had committed a great crime. so on, A or B was sent away or kept, and of the 500 he was only in a fit. In a few moments, however, a Refer that case to a committee of the House! Why

who had been arrested, but twenty-nine were detained. number of women rushed out of the house, exclaiming there could be no difficulty in finding out the the Magistrates were determined to make severe examples stairs, with a wound in his abdomen, his shirt was committee? [Mr. Duncombe said it was not taken

When these twenty-nine were taken before the magis- that the man had been shot, and on entering the house, trates, the Hon, and Gallant Gentleman opposite, when which was crowded with women uttering loud screams, they were committed, told them in so many words that the old man was found lying on his back on a bed up of some of them. The petitioners, in consequence of saturated with blood, and he was writhing with agony. this observation, and of the undue prejudices which Messrs. Bingley and Hall immediately went to procure gistrates would not act, the grand jury was sitting, they not unnaturally considered they should have to the attendance of a surgeon. On calling afterwards, it and a bill, if there were any bill, if there were any contend against, when they found the Magistrate who was understood that there was but little chance of foundation for it, might he obtained. Let the committed them, telling them beforehand that he would recovery. At the time the shot was fired, Mr. Bingley parties go before the grand jury and prove the facts, make severe examples of some of them-(hear, hear,)- and Mr. Hall were only about a yard from the man and no doubt the man would be put on his trial applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Depart- who received it. A more deliberate piece of butchery That he was a soldier, gave him no exemption. He ment that they might be tried before an impartial jury was never witnessed. The poor man was carried to was amenable to the law though a soldier, and to

Tery enrious in prying into things that could not really the amount of £600, to himself £200 and sureties to the some to shorter periods of confinement, when they nail-maker, and aged pensioner, was standing at his had been most improperly used—(hear, hear.) At meeting of delegates he had them before him. They concern him, such as my deeds, banking book, &c. I amount of £100. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that were once more lodged in prison, in order to undergo own house door, in King-street, watching the Lancers the trial, at which not a defendant complained of put forth their Executive address, and that, with raid to him, 'Surely there is no treason there.' Then, your honourable House will be pleased to institute an their sentences. The Hon. and Gallant trentleman visited pass by, one of the advanced guard having passed him the facts brought forward by the Crown, not a single their address, was published to the world. The to the drawers and work-boxes of my daughters, in the immediate inquiry into your petitioner's case." And them, and said. 'Now, if you will express your contri- forty yards, at the corner of Nelson-street, turned defendant out of ten or twelve who speke for themriting room and bed-room, and into all the rooms in the well he might pray for an inquiry into the case. It tion for the off-noes which you have committed, I will round, and shot the brave disciple of Wellington selves or by their counsel—he was speaking from his the public that where persons met in private conhouse. They took a large parcel away with them, and was perfectly clear to him (Mr. Duncombe), that there interest myself with the Bradford general recollection, having recently cast his eye which I have not as yet got back; but it is remarkable had been a regular conspiracy on the part of the magis- Home Department to obtain your part of the magis- Home Department to obtain your part of the magis- Home Department to obtain your part of the magisthat not one document was produced, either in Man- trates throughout this part of the country on this oc- all declined the doubt; the House could not doubt that the man had defendants on his trial denied that the wit chester or Lancaster, against me. We were taken in a casion-thear, hear). He was borne out in this asser- nothing wrong, and we shall not, therefore, do what been wantonly shot-that he had been seriously wound- nesses for the prosecution gave a correct ac- which they had themselves produced, and would not coach to the police-office; after a while were sent for tion by the disgraceful conduct of two magistrates of you propose; but we shall take a different course as ed-that he was even now in a sinking state—that it count of the transaction. The leading counsel for be permitted to escape, on the ground that they had by Sir Charles Shaw, chief commissioner of police, Staff rdshire, in the case of Arthur George to the matter, at a future time.' That course they was impossible that he should ever resume work. It several of the prisoners was his Hon. and Learned published a libel, from the mischief which they had whose term expired that very day, and he told us to O'Neil, whose proffered bail were refused by these two had taken was to bring the matter before the could not be supposed that these facts, and such facts friend, the Member for Sutherlandshire; and he did occasioned. He might now be allowed to point House of Commons. Now all this might be justices as these, did not make a profound impression on the not state to the court and the jury that the evidence out the state in which Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffollow at a respectful distance. There we found many O'Neil was brought before these magistrates, two good justice; but he working classes. It could not be sup- given was such as they could not rely on; but he

> done at the quarter sessions-(hear, hear). He had test the feelings of the working classes by their own. Preston, Blackburn, and Halifax, and the murderers to preserve them, it was at that very time when now done with the law portion of the case; and he what happened in this town only a short time ago, when thirst for more !—be firm, be courageous, be men." outrages were constantly being committed. Let would beg next to call the attention of the House to an amiable and confiding gentleman was shot in the In speaking of the transaction at Preston, in the adthe gross outrages which had been committed on both streets, the victim of assassination? The whole town dress of the Chartists to the Chartist public, they the lives and liberties of the people at Halifax, was thrown into confusion, and the people called aloud were peacefully and lawfully assembled, and they had having addressed three hundred thousand persons, the military had been called upon to act with administration of justice, that the working classes state the facts on the deposition of the commanding law, and order," went about stopping mills—they before they were called out at Halifax, in August last, strictly investigated, and were not the whole transforces were hemmed in, in front and rear, by the mand, even to the shedding of blood. In other were made drunk, and that whilst thus intoxicated, action rigidly inquired into. The House would neglect crowd in the streets, while two parallel streets, with cases there was the exhibition of physical force, and were ordered by the magistrates to clear the streets- its duty if it did not bring the offenders in this case to houses, were on each side. The mob consisted of in other cases the direction was complied with after thear, hear). Indeed, both there and at Blackburn the justice. He hoped that the House would concede the many thousand persons, and they assailed the sol. the greatest reluctance. But here the Chartists authorities, apprehending that the military might feel inquiry demanded, and so lessen the strong feeling diers and the police both in the front and rear, by some compunction as to acting against their starving which now prevailed amongst the working classes that throwing stones over the houses. The commanding

them by gentlemen of the town to spend in intoxicat- grant the committee he asked for. The petitions and would not give way; under such circum-

had been thrown were thrown principally by boys, and and if the House believed he had, it was the duty of for attacking them by the two parallel streets. It

humans. When the people were pressing so near, to where the men accused could vindicate their conduct; trace its contents, that he never read it, that he

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. (Confinued from our Seventh page)

history of the address and resolutions of the They came to Manchester for an entirely different purnon. Members to this fact—in his pocket was found a short note of the debate—it was like a little memorandum of what had passed, and it, in every hore out the statement of what had passed, and it, in every hore out the statement of what, periap, the Hon. Member would call the rene gade" shorthand writer. He would tall the rene gade" shorthand writer. He would tall the rene gade" shorthand writer. He would tall the Hon. Member that that the conceptable for the main-soif.') There were then may individual for the main-soif.') There were then but for Members in its should be put on a similar footing with its perperature of the public peace than had been rendered. House, and he would read it again. The Hon. Garage ment. He is a Member for Finsbury. He would say with construction of the county of Worces the mentioned to him to advert, but he felt it his discussion to what is his defence?

Hon. Members to the fact—in his pocket was found as similar footing with its perperature of the main-soif.') There were then but the would be unsatisfactory reply to the speech of the Hon. Garage ment. He is a Member for Finsbury. He would say with construction of the county of Worces the mentioned during however some Honourable Members might think the perpetuators together—to show that after the complete, spirited, and ter. Various subjects had been mentioned during however some Honourable Members in its conceptuation. The Hon. Garage ment of the county of the county of the county of the county of the mentioned to him to observe, was a man of excellent character. I unsatisfactory reply to the speech of the hon. Garage ment of the county of the county of the county of the county of the ment of the county of the ment of the county of the county of the ment of the county of the ment of the county of the county of the ment of the county of the ment of the county of the ment of the ment of the ment of the ment of the m prisoners—and he wished to call the attention of who advised crime, when that crime was executed, were working men. What does Leach say? This, Hon. Members to this fact—in his pocket was found should be put on a similar footing with its perpe- let me observe, was a man of excellent character. I writer. He would tell the Hon. Member that that its consequences, and liable to the same indictment machinery. Why should we destroy the work of our person was not there as "a ser." It was not the under which the actual perpetrators were charged. own hands! But this much I maintain—that it is jection to receive the statement of such a person- these misguided men-charges, which, if proved, the hours of factory labour, so as to make it comhe might have broken faith with those with whom would have subjected them to far more severe puno faith enght to be kept-(hear, bear, from Mr. nishment than did those upon which they were actu-Duncombe.) He said that if persons met together ally tried. The offence which they had actually been for the purposes of treason, or what was approaching convicted of was conspiracy, an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, but by nothing more.

No such modes of extra punishment as the treadmill else but some civil convulsion, when you invariably are they no seems of public data. The following more are they no seems of public data. ings, or that no sense of public daty—no feeling as to the public danger—was to induce them to repair the wrong they had been once willing to do, and to make no compensation for their guilt, then he said, mitted the respectability—for he adiffers are level and own there would be no safety where such considerable respectability and solvent had never passed that law, we should never have the for society where such conspiracies existed and such and solvent had been relied on the statement who had proved the treadmill else but some civil convulsion, when you invariably denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not not prove the denied all redress of the people, friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not not prove the denied all redress of the people, friend the ment. The officer in the denied all redress of the ment.

much less of suspicion. Cooper appealed to God that the time was come when the people ought to be represented—that now the people should be pre-held, nor in the slightest degree regulated, until every the Charter, and it concluded by counselling those guilty was that of high reason.—(rear, hear.) He was decidedly more than the charter was no fixed by more than the Charter would remove, by unitable that the Charter would remove, by unitable that the Charter would remove, by unitable the was not characterised by the first time that he had of the labourer, and cripple the efforts of commerce; dene home get to the spirit that prevailed at that it would give cheep government as well as cheap the charter and it concluded by counselling those guilty was that of high reason.—(rear, hear.) He was the charter, and it concluded by counselling those guilty was that of high reason for the clay the charter, and it concluded by counselling those guilty was that of high reason for the clay the charter, and it concluded by consided from all destruction the the matter of the clay the details had already been fully the helpest tribunal in the country. The Hon. Gentleary had been a livestigating the mother describedy with the head already been fully the details had already been fully to be detailed that the clear dup by the helpest tribunal in the country the fully fully fully fully the it would give cheap government as well as cheap food, high wages, as well as low taxes, bring happiness to the hearthstone, plenty to the table, protection to the oid, concation to the years, bring happiness to the hearthstone, plenty to the table, protection to the years, properly to the country, long-continued protective for mail to mill, to turn out their workmen; and pages, and pages, and pages, and pages, and pages, and pages, and possible to the most strengular distribution of the magistrates. The Chief is described by violence; but then most strength as clear the misconduct and had not reason to compliance to the magistrates. The Chief is described by violence; but then most strength as clear this crisis, when it was not characterised by violence; but then most strength as clear the most of the magistrates. The Chief is described by violence; but then most strength as clear the most of to the approving nations; therefore it is that we It might indeed be said, as it was said by the defen- together to violate the law, and afford the greatest pare for another insurrection, as the time is not far interfering by a criminal information, and we dis- they did fire, in order to prevent as much as possible the solemnly sworn, and one and all declar, d, that golden opportunity now within our grasp shall they show within our grasp shall they show within our grasp shall they preserved property and admit its sway, and join in paying to it a quiet and not pass away fruitless, that the chance of centuries afforded to us by a wise and all secing Gold, shall not pass away fruitless, that the chance of centuries afforded to us by a wise and all secing Gold, shall not pass away fruitless, that the chance of centuries afforded to us by a wise and all secing Gold, shall not pass away fruitless, that the chance of centuries afforded to us by a wise and all secing Gold, shall not be lost; jout that we do now naiversally resolve never to resume labour until abour's grievances are desired effect. And men to the People's Charge of the Golden opportunity of the House of have solemnly sworn, and one and all declar d, that dants and their counsel on their behalf, that all they discouragement to all those who were disposed to distant when the people must be again driven to vio- charge the rule; but as the conduct of the magis- any nunessary loss of life, they fired by single file. operations of labour. Evidence would be shown to difficulty, there being no protective force; that hold the commission of the peace, or more fitted organization which has been formed for the obtaining applicants entertained strong political opinions and homicide." (Hear, hear.) Then with respect to them, from which they might judge what every thing was quite at a stand-still, and nothing in every respect to do their duty with propriety and of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and the were connected with a violent political movement, the conduct of the mayor—in his (Sir J. Graham's) was the object of those parties when this was to be seen but the families of the unemployed advantage than the gentlement alluded to. What they paper was published by the Chartists workmen going through the streets. Similar state the themselves. To next passage referred to the ments were made from Stafford, Manchester, Dewshod-shed at Preston. It said further—"Country but, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield, and other men and brothers, centuries may roll on as they have pass, in these places, where there was no protective and www. Parties defended the Magistrates, and the were connected with a vision then the nature of the charge against them to doubt, but that the persons aggreed had applied in the roll of the mayor—in his (Sir J. Graham's). Of Universal Stuffcage, Annual Parliaments, and the were connected with a vision they was not be seen but the families of the unemployed advantage than the gentlem alluded to. What the persons the nature of the charge against them to person the nature of the charge against them to doubt, but that the persons was stiffed with a vision they used to do their duty with propriety and to thought the opinion of the mayor—in his (Sir J. Graham's). Vote by Ballot. He thought to the counts of the church of the church of the charge against them to person advantage than the gentlement, and the unemployed advantage than the gentlement alluded to. What the ments were of the charge against them to person the nature of the charge against them to the persons of the public the track of the count of the mayor—in his (Sir J. Graham's). The person advantage than the gentlement alluded to. What the subjective to the law was not possible to the law always led him the track of the track of the track of the person and the count of the mayor the decision of the Dudley magistrates, and the track of the track of the person against them to the person against them to the person of the Dudley magistrates and the person against them to the person Alt this, it was to be observed, was addressed to men for them to doubt, but that the persons discounted from the contings were doing moved for and obtained the papers connected and obtained the papers connected the papers connected them to do be a doment which has a do being the continued resolution by a pronounced, and has the majistrates who ordered them to do be a doment which has do been performed. The military heads of the was satisfied with his conduct; the papers connected as he and obtained the papers connected them to do be a doment which has do been performed. The military heads of the was satisfied with his conduct; the dollar the parable, k.e.p. your litthe conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of these men did not amount to high the conduct of the seeding so it the papers connected as he add that the majistrates who ordered them to do be a doment where do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he does not ordered them to do be a doment where he papers connected them to do be a doment where he does not do the satisfied the papers connected as he had not he papers connected as he had not here to were the very pink of humanity.

It is not five and who was continued resolution to the second network persons the them—they deserve slavery who would marly court course taken by the government! It was, in the temperately conducted, but that tumultuous assem- than in ordinary cases, but not from any desire to issued. So much, then, for the Lancaster and justice, and when in reality they interfered with i. Our machinery is all arranged." What, he first instance, to institute inquiries, and where indi
asked, was the messing of that? It continued, viduals were found actively engaged in these com
speeches and conduct which must have been expected. As to the refusal of bail, undoubtedly, before the

"Our machinery is all arranged, and your cause will binations, to arrest them. In the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been that he was absolutely necessary. Dudley cases. He now came to the case affecting the due administration of justice, and never more asked, was the messing of that? It continued, viduals were found actively engaged in these com
speeches and conduct which must have been to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been that he was absolutely necessary. Dudley cases. He now came to the case affecting the due administration of justice, and never more than the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been that the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been that the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed, and been that the first place there is the first place there to lead to violence, outrages, outbreaks, conflicts examinations were completed. in three days be impelled onward by all the intellect was arrested Leach, and afterwards Turner, the with the lawful authorities, almost certainly to blood-trates knew the nature of the charges that might be distinct explanation to the House; and they must wrung from him—of what was the conduct of one we can summent to its aid; therefore, whilst you are orderly make all be so and the person at whose house the address of the law is a rested to shed, and very probably to universal pillage, made, they did not think it expedient to admit to ail. remember that this statement did not rest on any individual at Manchester, when the delegates broke the wise; and whilst you are orderly make all be so and the person at whose house the address of the law, remember executive council had be n corrected. Could they the immediate neighbourhood of Dudley is of small ready to abide by the decision of the House; his own that you had no voice in making it, and are, therefore, have been passed by! If the prosecution had been held in other quarters, impression was in its favour. Then as to the excessive to in the petition. The House must bear in mind Learned Friend had disclosed the speech which was the to be large; he that though, in the law, and the caprice of for high treason, Leach must have been arrested. the slaves to the will, the law, and the captree of your nations." And in a passage which he had your nations. The prevaled on our side in the magistrates to an impression very generally had not as topped it and the captree of they had stopped it and the communication will be apparent severity of law, and order, have prevaled on our side. It is sworn that near Dudley, in a population of half a million, persons were expecting to they had stopped it and to the magistrates to an impression very generally had in a passage which he bead or of men's they appealing to men's will of the magistrates to an impression very generally had in the state of things they had stopped the entire labour of men's that it was likely that government when they declined to comply with the demands when they declined to comply with the demands been them. The proclamation said: "B. firm, said on the captree of the the apparent severity of extending. It is sworn that near Dudley, in a population of half a million, persons were expecting to which he communitated with the magistrates to an impression very generally distinct that it was been arrested, the materials and the communitation with the magistrates on an impression very generally that the offended in the stafford for high that the offended in the magistrates on an impression very generally that the communitation which he communitated with the magistrates on an impression very generally that the offended in the stafford for high the followers that though the hough the hourse labour of men's will of the magistrates to an impression very generally that the offended in the stafford for high the followers that the communitation which he communitated with the magistrates on the sample and in this state to things the full and not considered that it was homed that the submid had been or maintenance. It was no more any population of half a million, persons were expecting to the magistrates of the sum in this state of things the full and not considered that the with the magistrates on the staff informed of your resolution; and when a universal same of them, at all events, should not escape—humanity with which the magistrates enforced the were to be deemed innocent until found guilly, had also presided at the trial journal days, (hear, hear). With respect to the conduct pursued then of what use will beyonets be against public towards Leach, he had been astronished to the runder detention; but some degree of hardship had opinion?" Now, he would ask the House, he would sate the House, he would not escape—humanity with which the magistrates enforced the were to be deemed innocent until found guilly, had also presided at the trial journal days, (hear, hear). With respect to the conduct pursued law, as her Majesty's proclemation enjoined them, should be subject to any unnecessary hardship with which the magistrates of the magistrates of the House, for their conduct, and we been absolutely unavoidable; for the gools had been are of opinion that they would have deserted their so crowded that (the weather being hot) some degree of hardship had ont committed of their under detention; but some degree of hardship had ont committed to the gratual of the thouse, for their detention; but some degree of hardship had ont committed to commit a person of the thouse, for this described of the House, for their detention; but some degree of hardship had ont committed to the gratual of them, the thought it onto the think the detention; but some degree of hardship had ont committed to the gratual of them, the thought it of the trial of such the thought it of the trial of such the thought it of the provent it is a subject to any unnecessary hardship had not committed to commit a person of the public can the thought then the subject to any unnecessary hardship had not committed to commit the them, the thought it of the trial of such them, the first had no and he had done with this address. It was this :—
"All efficers of the association are called upon to add and assist in the peaceful extension of the delegates who may be expressed over the commission. He was aware that an error had been upon to delegate who may be expressed over the indication to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the security of the delegates who may be expressed over the delegates who may be expressed over the indication to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the security of the delegates who may be expressed over the delegates who may be expressed over the indication to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the main give their cordial support to the main give their cordial support to the magistrate, according to the magistrate, and association to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the indication to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the indication to it. (A triumher from Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher for Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher for Mr. Walley, and the second of the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher for Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher for Mr. Walley, and the peaceful extension of the the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher for Mr. Walley, and the second of the indication to the objection to it. (A triumher had been was committed by them, but the opinion which had be under the conduct of the main the peaceful extension of the the indication objection to it. (A triumher had been was committed by them, but the opinion which had been indicated to the indication to the objection of the delegate was not in the peaceful extension of the them to commission. He was available to the main the peaceful extension of the them the opinion which had the peaceful extension of the them the magistrate, and the secu House—he would ask the Hon. Memory himself—if, this, that in Liverpoel the indictment was found or Committee of Supply, the Hon. and Gallant Memory the Hon. and Gallant M was the construction which any fair and candid man by himself that the placard had been proved to have trates had committed a legal error, yet that at the the unlawful proceedings—(hear, hear)? But the House been stuck up on his house. It was also proved time they had no idea of perpetrating any injustice; ticularly as to the Hon, and gallant efficer the —("hear, hear," and laughter). That he must spread to the possession of all the possession of all the proof when the placard was the injustice; the proof when the placard was printed; and I the Possession of all parties; and I the Possession of the hear, when the proof when the with respect to these cases. He particularly re- also proved by one of the books, respecting the tak- Hon. Member for Finsbury intended to come before believe that the imputations involved in this motion manwith respect to these cases. He particularly respect to these cases. He particularly respect to the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books of the law in the form of the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books of the law in the first of the meeting of the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books and the first of the members of the form of the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books and the first of the members of the form of the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books and the first of the members of the form of the books and the first of the members of the books, respecting the taken of the form of the books and the first of the members of the books. It is then one of the form of the books, respecting to the members of the books. It is the the ind of the form of the books of the most of the the members of the books, the half of the books of the law of the first of the messing of the law of the first of the most of the first of the members of the books, in a most intendict the first of the first of the most intendict the form o Committee, and chairman of that body—then list he observed the name of Lord Ward—(hear, persons from Derbyshire and other places, which Mr. Mott, and by recollections of the K ighley Union Queen's Bench had not shown these gentlemen that Charmst delegates He thought so far from having Harney, one of the delegates, who had been also hear) He himself had been present at many of planning showed that it was of a most serious nature, —(a laugh)—and be indulged the House with a detail the magistrates could not do so with impunity, a doubt of it, that it had been made a matter of convicted. There were also Brown and Robinson, the conferences held between the magistrates were perfectly justified of the oppression to which the poor in the north of should have voted for the motion; as it was, if evidence. They came not to Manchester for the pur- and Allinson, who had been identified as the chair- and the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and had in taking strong measures for its suppression in the England were exposed. He had always considered should oppose it. pose of turning the strike to the account of the Charter. man of a Chartist meeting—these were all the per- never witnessed more temperature, combined with first instance. sons he had to do with. He might mention here judicious firmness, than he had seen manifested pose. But when they came there, seeing what was that the paper of resolutions of delegates which he upon those occasions—(hear). This was not, he gentlemen whose names were brought forward that his mind was unclouded by any vulgar prejuant inquiry, and from his (Mr. V. Stuart's) acquair the state of the public feeling, they have believed, the first occasion on which the Honour-but it appeared to him that the tance with that gentleman he must say he believed was afforded to them a "glorious-go" len apportunity." But to continue—these persons were all who had able Gentleman opposite had been unlucky in the reason, he should support the motion of his Hon. Member was not quite free from monoma-if an inquiry were granted, he would come out off They conceived it right, for their purposes, to tike been convicted, and sentence had not yet been passed, selection of a course to be adopted. It was a very Friend. advantage; and accordingly, as they had put it for They were to appear on the first day of the term to poor return to men who had, in a great crisis, disward in their placard, if all Wales, Scotland, and receive the judgment of the Court of Queen's Beach charged their duties with zeal and with great activity Ireland, had followed the example which was set for the offences of which they had been found guilty. —it was a poor return to such men, for a Member by Lancaster, the effect would be a general con. And this was the time which the Hon. Member of the House of Commons to stand up and attempt fusion in the country. There was, too, in aid of for Finsbury selected for making a charge against to hold them up to public scorn, and to reproach such an object, a placard issued of this description: the magistrates who had committed these men. It them for conduct for which they were well entitled -"Run for gold—labour—labour is suspended— would be safer for the public gratitude—(cheers.)

public credit is gone—paper is worthless—every better for the offenders themselves—it would be sometimed to public gratitude—(cheers.)

Mr. Fireden was almost inaudible for several sometimed to public gratitude—(cheers.)

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Mr. Fireden was almost inaudible for several functional, and in accordance with sentences, and was very imperfectly heard through—of the cases alluded to full perfectly heard through the cases alluded to full p classes—run for gold." He believed that their im—the discreet exercise of the undoubted powers out. He was understood to reprobate the conduct had been, in his opinion, most unwarrantable. He which such frequent reference had been made to night, bances in his native country, and he thought the pression was, that if this state of things could be of this House, if the motion for inquiry had of the Dudley Magistrates in refusing to take bail—a knew it to be a fact, that on the morning appointed he (Sir James) had, amidst much peril and anxiety, the House agreed with him that no blame could be got to spread from county to county, they would been postponed until it had appeared in degree of severity which had given an impression to for the trial of O'Neill, the Chartist preacher, be an opportunity of forming a judgment as to the cast on the troops for their conduct on that occasion succeed in carrying the Charter. He did not com- what way the Judge and Jury deliberating the public mind that the persons aggrieved had been cause there happened to be a crowd in the street, manner in which the magistrates of this country. The Hon. Member ought to be more guarded in the street, manner in which the magistrates of this country. plan, although it had been improperly imputed to him, of any man, whatever might be his options, whatever might be his options, who sought to maintain them peaceably—he did not ensured the most of queen's Bench had disposed of the persons aggrieved had been of the magistrates of this country than under the orders of the most of the most instance, a person of the distinct of the most instance, a person of an insurrection of a most plant of the most instance, and the most instance, a person of an insurrection of a most plant of the most instance, and the most instances under which the construction. He had been improperly imputed to he most disposed of the persons aggrieved had been disposed of the public mind that the persons aggrieved had been disposed of the public mind that the persons aggrieved had been disposed of the most instance, and also until the most instance, and also until the distortion of the without the slighted their duties; and he without the slighted their duties; and he without the slighted their duties; and he most instances of the most instances, and the most of the most instances, and the most of the distortion of the most instances of the most instances of the most instances of the most instances of the most of the most of the distortion of the without the slighted their duties; and he disposed of the persons of the distortion of the most of their distortion of the most of their distortion of the most of their distortion of the without the slighted their duties; and he most of their distortion of the most of their duties and the most of their duties and the begged not to mix himself up, as a representative the law-he must say that he was not surprised at to the House had long been treated with contempt, to trial on an indictment for stopping the Queen's without the infliction of serious injury upon pro- which money was spent in drink, which the soldies of the Crown, with the question of the Charter, or the the severity of the interference complained of a the House which the perty, its escape was mainly attributable to the and previous to their being called out and previous Anti-Corn Law Longue. He could say this to the having been exercised by the magistrates. So far as do nothing for them. They considered themselves agree people had been induced to read. Surely in these support which her Majesty's Government received to their acting. He had also stated, that in Blate Henourable Mainber for F n-bury, that if he would be knew, these gentlemen had done no more than was grieved and neglected. The Attorney-General had cases, the liberty of the subject had been grossly from the magistracy—(hear, and cheers.) It might burn ale and cheese had been supplied by the furnish him with the evidence to show that any their strict and absolute duty under the peculiar stated that the movement had not originated with the violated. The Attorney-General had given no be invidious to allude to any particular instances, habitants to the soldiers beyond what they we persons were consuming together to do a public and painful circumstances in which they were placed Chartists. It was at first a question of wages and answer to the charges brought forward by the Hon. but two had already been referred to by the Hon. entitled to. Whether they had a right to do soft mischief, he should immediately feel it to be his—(hear, hear). He thought it but right to mention of work. Many were out of employment, and those dury to see, first, whether that which was imputed one thing more: so far from the parties complaining who were in work were labouring at such reduced. Gentleman said these were not cases for enquiry by of the Counties of Stafford and Worcester. The had a very bad appearance, and was complained was a crime, and next whether it could be brought having been dealt with with extraordinary severity wages that starvation was staring them in the face. The had done was on the next to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to being called out should be brought that the military previous to be home to them-ticar, hear). All he had done was on the part of Government, he was not sure but that There was one case brought before the House which but although the parties aggrieved might proceed in commencement of the disturbances; but the Lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- in the lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in the lord- i this—where crime was imputed, it was fairly assented and fully proved, and when it complaint ought to be made against him—was of a prouliarly distressing nature. (We understated and fully proved, and when it could not be finity proved, the presentation was abandoned. He might now call the attention of the delegates which had appeared in the Northern Star of Saturday, August 20. There had been for your and the House to these need, and the House of the part of Government, he was not sure but that I hour few as one case brought before the House which had appeared in the Lord to the made against him—was of a prouliarly distressing nature. (We understated and fully proved, and at his (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the beyond what they was only by an intended to the House to the case, at the head of the House that all the proved, and this (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the head of the magistrates of the house to the magistrates fairly ascertained. In down to his county to discharge his official duties on the part of Government, he was not sure but their decisional complaint ought to be made against him—was of a prouliarly distressing nature. (We understoom a finite was only by and obtained appeared in the House that all the provided and this (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the head of the part which he had taken in the trials, stood the House that all the provided and this (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the head of the House that all the provided and this (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the head of the hour of the House that all the provided and the general short notice of two hours, that gentleman went of the magistrates fairly ascertained. In down to his country to discharge his official duties on the part of Government to the complet for the part of the action of the House of the House of the hour of the hour of the hour delegates assembled, and very nearly every one of as used the House that he made this statement with should be so unequivocally condemned? What is the breaches of the law, and gross invasions of the them space, the regulation being that no one was reme ance; but the facts were these:—It appeared the grand object for which they combined? To liberty of the subject, instead of preserving the public Member for Finsbury had mentioned the Lords been dismissed, and they ordered to pay the costs to made the statement with should be so unequivocally condemned? To liberty of the subject, instead of preserving the public Member for Finsbury had mentioned the Lords been dismissed, and they ordered to pay the costs. to speak more than five minutes—(laughter):—and he to him of the greatest importance that, having found obtain a voice in the making of the laws—(hear.) I peace, it was the duty of that House strictly and would advise the Hon. Member in his reply not to forty eight delegates exciting and urging the work—have seen a great many movements in my days for the impartially to inquire into their conduct.

Mr. T. Duncomes said he had referred only to the consured by the Chief Justice of that Court, and he work—have seen a great many movements in my days for the impartially to inquire into their conduct. take up more than two minutes. They had a short- ing men to continue their unlawful proceedings, to purpose of obtaining some share in the government. Sir J. Graham wished, before the debate closed, Lord-Lieutenant for Worcestershire.

| Was surprised when the Right Hon. Baronet related with an expense of violence and int:midation of the country, and the men who joined in and led to address a very few words to the House. The Sir J. Graham proceeded,—Very well; then he one person of that Judge's opinion that he had not been supposed in the surprised when the Bight Hon. Baronet related to address a very few words to the House. The Sir J. Graham proceeded,—Very well; then he one person of that Judge's opinion that he had not been supposed in the suppose of continue their unlawful proceeded,—Very well; then he one person of that Judge's opinion that he had not been supposed in the suppose of continue their unlawful proceedings, to purpose of continue their unlawful proceedings. account of the speeches that were made. Now he —it did, he repeated, appear to him that it was pro- them used language just as exciting as any imputed begged to say that in the pocket of brock, one of the per that they and the public should know that those to these men. And these, be it always recollected,

Magistrates and Police of Manchester.

that the Hon. Member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Dun-Captain Berkeler said, it was an injustice to the combe) was a gentleman of strong understanding, Charles Shaw, that he was most anxious to have riend.

nia—(a laugh.) That Hon. Gentleman seemed to with honour to himself.

Mr. Brotherton defended the conduct of the be haunted with the idea that all the Judges were Mr. Ain-worth, from his acquaintance with the laugh. necessarily wrong in their decisions, -that all Magis- circumstance, could say, of the magistrates of Pre-Lord Indestrie spun a long yarn chiefly from the trates were monsters of tyranny and oppression,—ton, that their conduct was most exemplary in eval affidavits of themselves in defence of the Stafford-that juries could not properly perform their duties, trying and difficult circumstances.

shire "Shallows." He admitted that they had and that Chartists were the brightest examples of committed an error, but he thought they deserved inuocence, and purity, and kindness. (Laughter.) This Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe) had stated that in the conduct was most exemplary in every shire the conduct was most exemplary in every shire.

Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down would, he would say, that from the commencement of these also read that portion to which he (Mr. Dancombe) believed, be alone in the opinion that his Hon, and disturbances he had received no more active and had referred. (Sir J. Graham-" You read it your Learned Friend the Attorney General had made an efficient support from any individual for the main- seif.') There were then but few Members in the night-(hear, hear, hear). His Hon, and Gallant, point which had been tonched upon by the Hon. Hale, Blackburne, and Denman, was, that the Friend, the Member for Glocester, had truly Member for Finsbury. That Hon. Gentleman had were guilty of and indictable for an offence against stated that all the facts of this case had been com- asserted—and as a military man he must have made the liberty of the subject. The House might bestore Government who had sent him there; but he after. But in adopting that course he was necessarily com- our duty to take care that muchinery does stated that all the facts of this case had been com- asserted—and as a military man he must have made wards volunteered and expressed a desire to give information. He, for one, had not the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten. He states that the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten. He states that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten and he slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessarily to the charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than the slightest obthe charges made separately against th Member for Finsbury had been dealt with seriatim liquor was given to the soldiers at Halifax, that they by gentlemen on both sides of the House competent were intoxicated before they were called upon to patible with the life and comforts of the working to give evidence on each of the charges. The Man act, and that a breach of military discipline ensued. Learned Friend the Attorney-General; the Dudley he (Sir J. Graham) had never heard such a charge case had also been satisfactorily disposed of, not- mentioned, either in that House or out of it; and withstanding what had since fallen from the Hon. with all respect for the Hon. Gentleman, he must Gentleman who had just sat down, by his Hon. declare that he could not place credit in the state for society where such conspiracies existed, and such printer, and some others—he thought it right, while unlawful combinations were to be found—(hear),— prosecuting these men, to put their names into the same indictment as that under which was ranked as to the speech of Cooper, and that he was sorry to be obliged to right was rested as to the speech of the working men, to give them all a common fate, and thus, so far training by the same in the North. Is it not prepared the North. Is it not prepared to the North in the North. Is it not prepared to the North in the North. Is it not prepared to the North in the Nor know, by means of that speech, what the parties ness by this mode of proceeding, the effect of it these working men came over to the works of myself near the parties ness by this mode of proceeding, the effect of it these working men came over to the works of myself near the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced by the long hesitated whether he should grant a crimination of his mind had been advanced

ter; but he did hope that other Hon, Members

Mr. V. STUART had to state, on the part of St

(Concluded in our first page.

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