TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, -As the writings of J. B. O'Brien are valuship to the public, and as his disciples are eager to see and hear his opinions in as well as out of prison, I think it my duty to send the following extract from a private letter that I received some time ago from him, to you for publication.

Your's, respectfully,

 And what, after all, my dear friend, The Cart with ht and Cobbett, but a brace of Quacks? The, for example, Cobbett's far-famed "Norfolk Petition," and his "Fourteen Hanchester Propositions, which contain the whole of his scheme—the whole of his plan for settling the affairs of the nation and, after comparing the Reforms therein dequate to care the evils we grown under? For what do they amount to? Why, just to this-make sale of able adjustment,) disband the bulk of the army, abolish to me to have completely mistaken both the end and plate effect to morrow, they would not realise any of temper, and handled his subject in a masterly style. and consequently cause no substantial change in the cated every time they came together. condition of the bulk of society.

society. In other words, the root of the evillies in allowingland to be the exclusive property of individuals, and in allowing other particular individuals to have the making, of the Chartists, on Monday evening last, at the m correct, through the intervention of which all rolu-

made belongs equally to all; it is the common property that can be the subject of private property, without do in the matter. sapping the very foundation of the institution, and opening hell under the feet of society. It is for want of making this distinction in practice, that society conworld. It belongs to enlightened reason to remove; both sources of evit, without pulling society to pieces almost wership as a divinity.

The taxes and the monopoly accruing from them the delegate to London. are not what Paine and Cobbett represented them. They WANDSWORTH.—On Monday evening, a lec- as he would wish the working men of Manchester builiffs, brokers, gaolers, hired satellites, &c. &c. would a fortnight, on Monday evenings. almost immediately swallow up the proportion of the aving that ought to fall to our share. That result Would be inevitable under the present constitution of mainty. Alas, while the land continues to be private properly, and until the universality of the nation shall be sole maker, issuer, and regulator of the currency, W Well as the sole landlord, there is no hope for the

JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

# Chartist Entelligence.

STOCKPORT.

CHARTISM AND SOCIALISM. Arrangements having been made during the last furnight, between the Socialists and the Chartists of this town, for a public meeting between Mr. Leech, Charist Lecturer, and Mr. Campbell, Social Missionary, on the relative merits of both principles, and which are calculated acconest and most permanently to benefit the working classes of this country, the Social

Leech, and Mr. John Crank for Mr. Campbell. speech, and a quarter of an hour each afterwards. Mr CAMPBELL then rose, and observed that the ming and distress of this country were to be attributed to four causes. First, want of education; second, want of employment; third, low wages; and fourth, competition of machinery against manual duce of the millions of the population, which was the cause of the want of employment. He contended society was carried on under the competitive system, heither under a Government established on the principles of the Charter nor any other form. He would prove this argument by referring to Republican America. That country was just approaching to the same state as this country, by the advancement of machinery. The American records proved this to be the case, and it ever would be till competition was put a stop to, and the heir attention to co-operation. He then proceeded to lay down the principles of Socialism, in doing which, he enumerated many of the grievances when press upon the labouring classes. Every one, he The tire, saw the necessity of a change; he hoped the people assembled would hear both sides of the ques-tion, after which, they would be enabled to draw their on conclusions. He concluded his first speech, by that it was his opinion that Socialism was best taichted to change the horrible state of society, withat injury to person and property. The greatest silence and Minition were observed during the delivery of Mr. Campbell's address.

Mr. BRADBURN then introduced Mr. Leech, who gave a clear definition of the Charbe, proving it to be founded on natural law. He Bought Mr. Campbell's argument, relative to educaand did not stand good, as one of the means of betthe condition of the people, without something for instance, it must be admitted that many of the greatest tyrants in existence were the best scholars. He contended that the want of political power was the Pater; evil to the mass of the people. The property ma property in existence but labour. The factories and obtained 324 signatures. by the reduction of wages; there pence has paid the expences.

# Dorthern S

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 176.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quafter.

was no money in the hands of the poor man. There LEICESTER. - Monday afternoon and evening, who works his mill by steam. So long as such odds are manded with the actual state of society, tell me who had been 14,000 Acts of Parliament passed, out of and Tuesday night were exhibitant of the Chartists of Leicester. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent ment only amount to about £15,000, and they having street, on Wednesday evening, March 17th, 1841,

would almost give up one half of my remaining days be a land Socialist. (Hear, hear.) He would say let young and happy pair for Loughorough. Mr. assembly.

The people get political power, and a Parlia- Vincent lectures at Leicester again next Monday Dr. M'D the people get political power, and a Parital Vincent lectures at Le bave a large weekly paper established in Man-ment of their own choosing, and then they could and Tuesday evenings. chester, with about £1,000 to carry it on. Were it say to that Parliament, grant us £20,000,000 to pursaly to demolish all such rubbish as this, with Cartwright, chase land with, which would be no more unreasonable Prine, and Volney into the bargain—not forgetting our than granting the same sum to emancipate the black prime, and Voiney into the bargain—not forgetting our slaves. The Charter was only a means to an end. The old friend, Robert Owen, who, with all his ballucinalaws of primogeniture might be repealed, and every tions, is the only one of the lot that is worthy the other unjust law upon the statute-book. Mr. Leech same of Reformer. Owen is right, at any rate, as to glanced at many evils which he considered a Universal the end, but his means are delusive. The others seem Suffrage Parliament would remove, and appeared to delight the audience.

The speaking commenced at eight o'clock, and con the nexus. Were all the practical reforms proposed by timed till eleven; and a more quiet, peaceable, and Paine, Cartwright, and Co. to be carried into com- orderly discussion never was held. Each man kept his the results anticipated by their authors. They would At the conclusion, Mr. Campbell called upon the have the radir or root of the evil where they found it, to hold their meetings in, instead of being nearly sufficients and socialists to endeavour to build a Hall Pitkethly was unanimously elected. Mr. Clayton protocolor to hold their meetings in, instead of being nearly sufficients.

A vote of thanks was given to the two disputants, The radir, or root of the evil, lies in allowing the and the Chairman, when the people dispersed, to reflect the est-Riding Delegates, which assembled at Heckricks of sentere to be private properity, and in a false for themselves and form their own conclusions. A great mondwike, it is necessary immediately to investigate system of exchanges throughout every department of impression was made, and great good is sure to be the said difference, and settle it to the satisfaction of

CITY OF LONDON .- At the weekly meeting

issing, and regulation of the circulating medium, Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Mr. Saunders, member of the General Council, stated that old are interchanged. So long as this double evil a public meeting will be held for the Incarcerated victims, on Easter Monday, on Kennington Common, sairres, there can be no real reform in society. Any and that one-fourth of a month's contributions of the attempts at "practical reforms" (80 called) which shall members of London are to be devoted for the getting patronised by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. He utged those mi rectify this two-fold source of evil, will prove utter up of the same. The Rotunda, near Blackfriar's to take shares who had not yet done so, that the Bridge, is not to be obtained for the use of the members above gentleman (F. O'C.) might lay the foundationtherives. They will but mend one hole by making of London. At present, active measures are making in stone the first time he enters Manchester. This was mother—they will but transfer power and pelf from this locality to obtain a very desirable chapel in this received with loud cheering. He then introduced on het of schemers to another.

City. Another locality was formed in this city, which Mr. Doyle, who commenced by saying he could not By the riches of waters, I mean of course the land will hold its meetings at present at the Globe Coffee help congratulating them on the recent triumph they By the riches of entire, I mean of course the land will hold its ineedings at present at the drope course the land will hold its ineedings. The conas published in the Star, be adopted by this meeting, reasons to be proud of the conquest. First, because sequence of this was, that orders were given not to and also that Mr. L. Pitkethly, of Huddersfield, was prize within them all the raw materials of wealth, detailing the ignominious sufferings of her husband, the Corn Law Repealers were insincere towards the me the sift of A mighty God to all men alike, and, and thanks for the exertions of her city friends, and working classes. Second, that the meeting was called therefore, were never intended to be private property; money sent. Mr. Parker also read a letter from poor and took place in the open day, and at an hour when announced for eight, the Secretary of the anti-Corn Law and indeed, cannot be made the exclusive property of Carrier, who is a real martyr also in the cause. the bulk of the Chartists were confined in the cotton Association, and whose name was attached to the mills, yet they put them to the rout. Mr. Doyle then address, made his appearance, and ordered the lights to any individual, or set of individuals, without violating five shillings Mr. Cleave, of Shoe-lane, was so kind to went through the dishonest conduct of the Repealers, be put out, amid the laughter of the assembly. The the private property and rights of all the individuals give. Mr. C. also gave this locality fifty Charter and expressed his indignation at the presumption of Chartists immediately adjourned to the Market-place, excited, and consequently destroying private property

Almanacks, to be sold for his benefit. Messrs. Cleave the Mayor in claiming the chair, contrary to the major in claiming the chair, contrary to th courteously received by him, with a promise that he the Manchester and Salford Advertiser, and of all God's creatures. It is only what man has made would wait on Lord Normanby, and try what he could stated that that paper advocated Whiggism, evening last, a public meeting was held at the Charter

LAMBETH.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of Lambeth, the recommendation of Feargus O'Connor | courage to go to the meeting on Friday, and tell those was unanimously adopted in reference to the new Convention. It was agreed that the subscription for the and that they had rights to be supported as well as times to be what it is a chaos of antagonism, and victims, at Easter, be proceeded with. The meeting crime, and folly. The two errors combined have made next week will, we understand, be on Tuesday evening, a greater importance, and of a deeper die. (Hear, was unanimously adopted, and arrangements were then a riddle of human nature, and a pandemonium of the at No. 54, Webber-row, Duke-street, Waterloo-road,

where all members are requested to attend. NORWICH .- The Chartists of Norwich held in the attempt. But that is a task which nature, lament for the release of all political offenders, a public meeting on Monday last, to petition Paror nature's god, never intended for such minds the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the as those of Paine, Cartwright, Cobbett, or even election of a delegate. The meeting was unexpectthe boasted Volney, whom certain shallow Chartists edly numerous, and the greatest order and attention prevailed. The petition contained in the Star was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Dover was elected

are not the staple of our burthens; they are not the ture was delivered to the men of Wandsworth and to give him credit for. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) main source of the plunder we complain of. They are the Chartists, by Mr. Benjamin Huggett, on the Having given his opinion on the proceedings of these but a small slice of the plunder set a part or put in a Rights of Labour; a fair report of which has Corn Law humbugs, he proceeded with the subject of some by the plunderers, to protect the rest, which rest our space at this hour precludes its insertion. At constitutes nearly the whole. Remove the whole of the close of the lecture, resolutions were adopted stated that at that time a war broke out, and the the taxes to-morrow, and in a few years, or perhaps stating that, whilst all the other class interests had Government called upon the people to lend money; months, the great majority of us would find ourselves been protected, those of labour had been shamefully and in many instances, sixty or seventy pounds were moneymorger, with their standing armies of lawyers, of the land. It was announced that Messrs. Wes- received five per cent interest. This money was priestly soldiers, constabulary, literary prostitutes, terton and Huggitt would lecture alternately once borrowed, not so much to prevent a foreign enemy land-

LIVERPCOL -On Wednesday evening last, a talented lecture on the People's Charter was deli- The war in 1797 cost this country £21,500,000: the vered in the Chartists' Hall, Preston-street, by Mr. second war, in 1712, cost £43,000,000; the third war. William Jones, to a numerous assembly.

WARRINGTON .- The Chartists met here as usual, on Monday, when, after a discussion, the £139,000,060; the sixth war, commonly called the following resolution was carried unanimously:-That we, the Chartists of Warrington, do cordially agree with the plan laid down by Mr. O'Connor, for the assembling of a Convention in London, on the 12th of April, and that we are determined to exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to carry the same into effect." It was then agreed that 7s. be sent to the Star-office, to carry the foregoing plan into effect. A discussion ensued upon the propriety of forming a Teetotal Chartist Society, and it was kept up with great spirit till nearly ten o'clock, when it was agreed "that the Chartists of Warrington do invite all teetotallers to come and join the

National Charter Association." WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—The Chartists of this place, tender their sincere thanks to Mr. O Connor for his plan, in furtherance of which they have forwarded us a subscription, acknowledged elsewhere.

Institution, the place appointed for it to come off at. held a meeting on Monday night, at the Freemasons' as the Corn Laws had been to the country, there were whether the Chartists would be allewed to stand there The almost crammed to suffocation, on Monday Arms Inn, to assist in carrying out the plan of our two evils of greater magnitude; the first was the moneydisinterested and patriotic friend, Feargus O Connor, ocracy, aristocracy, and the hangers on of the public the following answer:-"Yes, to be afterwards re-Mr. George Bradturn was elected chairman for Mr. Esq. Mr. Charlton addressed the meeting in a very purse. (Hear, hear.) The second was, and he thought able manner on this occasion. It was then unanimously the greatest of all, the want of political power to the Mr. CRANK opened the meeting by reading the rules agreed, that Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Pian many. (Cheers.) Who were to blame for the machinery In the government of the discussion, which appeared be adopted. Auditors were then appointed to examine going abroad into countries, where our goods were for-

BRADFORD .- At the Chartist meetings, on Saturdays, the 13th and 20th inst., resolutions were carried to the effect, "That the money collected, after the funeral sermons preached on the 14th inst., read from a document, proving that in one country, Martin to the meeting. He was received with cheers be sent to Mrs. Clayton, Sheffield—that five shillings be given from the Victim Fund of the Association, There were not markets sufficient for the proto Mr. William Brook, and that it be sent him to exporting for others. This document was on the autreatment to which the Chartist prisoners had been subto Mr. William Brook, and that it be sent him to Northallerton House of Correction, in accordance thority of Mr. Gregg, one of the Corn Law party. How do jected. His address gave great satisfaction, and excited with his request, and that five shillings be given that there was no hope for the people, so long as from the same fund to Mr. Paul Holdsworth, he they intend sweeping off the National Debt? Oh, the people, so long as from the same fund to Mr. Paul Holdsworth, he they intend sweeping off the National Debt? Oh, the people of illustration which he adopted. not being able to obtain work." Mr. O'Connor's no; they are constitutionalists. Do they want After Mr. Martin had concluded, the meeting was Petition Convention Plan was discussed, when it was to bring down the taxes of the nation, and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, agreed that the further discussion of it should be us more on a par with other cheap governments? No! of Coventry. He advised them to discontinue the use adjourned to Wednesday evening.

> Discussion Society.—At a meeting of the Chartists, held at the house of Mr. R. Carrodus, North repealed those gentlemen who have gone abroad with ing his name. A vote of thanks was given him for his repealed those gentlemen who have gone abroad with ing his name. A vote of thanks was given him for his repealed those gentlemen who have gone abroad with tractions, was given in an outlet the capital, who have laid out two or three hundred their capital, who have laid out two or three hearty cheers were given for the land of the cause in Bolton, who has attended the chartists; which respons to the chairman, and locater their capital, who have laid out two or three hundred the first meetings, yet, as every land of the cause in Bolton, who have laid out two or three hundred the which, three hearty cheers were given for the land of the cause in Bolton, who has attended to be public meetings, yet, as every land of the cause in Bolton, who have the their capital. The hundred the cause in Bolto

the inhabitants of every street in Bristol will peti-tion without delay, against the unconstitutional Poer Law Amendment Act, and the bill to uphold it now undergoing discussion. Short versions, and a

of the rich man had been protected, whilst the labour beer-houses on Swain Green, with petition sheets the poer man had been unprotected. There was no for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, and the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, and the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, and liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Conno

bare go, the chartist the rabbit, and gave the skin to the starving poer.

and then, by an improved mode of raising the taxes begged to inform him that America, although a Re- National Anthem, "God save John Frost," the (Laughter.) Mr. Doyle contended that if the Corn and all will ever after run smooth!!! I defy the then remarked that it was impossible for the people to Cheers were given, as usual, for the Charter, and all will ever after run smooth:: I dety the save money to purchase land for a community. A man being or the devil's grandmother to match this for with good wages would save a few shillings one week, all the prisoners; also for Mr. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be ont of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent which they have created themselves, and which the see more, according to Cobbett's disciples, the most then want it for support; besides, it was utterly im- and the Chartist women of England. Edwards working classes had no voice in choosing. He spoke at fourishing people in the world!!! Ah, my friend, I possible for a hand-loom weaver to save £50 to departed for Wales on Wednesday morning, and the great length, and sat down amid the applause of the

> UPPER HANLEY .-- Agreeable to instructions through the delegate to Manchester, the Chartists of Upper Hanley and Smallthorn have joined the National Charter Association. BARNSLEY .- The sum of one pound has been sub-

> scribed for the Political Prisoners Liberation and Chartists' Petition Convention Fund; seven and fourpence of which was subscribed by Worsborough Common friends. The subscription list still lies open. HUDDERSFIELD .- On Monday evening, a public

> meeting took place in the Chartist Association-room, Upperhead-row, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Charter and Petition Convention, when Mr. posed the following resolution, which created a short discussion :- " That in the opinion of this meeting, as a misunderstanding exists between Mr. Pitkethly and all parties; and that the case be referred to the next meeting of the Council of Delegates for the West-Riding, which assemble at Dewsbury.

> MANCHESTER .- The Chartist's Room, Tib-street, was crammed on Sunday evening, to hear Christopher Doyle, late member of the Preston Whig College. Before he commenced, Mr. Wheeler, the chairman announced that a great number of shares had been taken towards erecting a Chartist Hall, and which is to the very core. The Editor of that paper (Mr. Condy) has denounced the Charcists because they had the moral public cheats of their hollow and deceitful conduct. the middle class; and, indeed, their grievances were of

> seven or eight of his brother Chartists had been at

avious to the great meeting on Friday, at which Cobden.

meeting of the Corn Law repealers the night pre-

M'Kerrow, and many others of the great leaders of that party were present; and the Rev. Gentleman let the "cat out of the bag," by declaring, that if the Corn Laws were not repealed the people would be unable to support the ministers of the Gospel, thus proving that he was an interested party, and not ing upon the British shores, as to put an extinguisher. if possible, upon republican principles. (Hear, hear.) in 1737, cost £63,000,000; the fourth war, in 1756. cost £111,000,000; the fifth (the American) war, cost French Revolution, from the year 1793 to 1815, cost these wars deciared they could not help going to warthat if they did not, Napoleon would land in England, and take their estates. Then, said he, according to their own shewing, if the money was borrowed to protect their estates, they, as a matter of justice to the people, should discharge the debt. (Hear, and cheera) It ought to be paid out of the landed property. To shew his hearers how they had been robbed and plundered, he read a list of statistical tables, all of which had been paid by the blistered hands and

shillings each, and bought up by the Jews for thirteen shillings, and the people had to pay interest for twenty shillings, when in reality only thirteen had been had in value. These Corn Law Repealers assert that since the crowd from the thoroughfare; but was told that they vention. Randed us a subscription, acknowledged elsewhere. Corn Laws have been put on, that the people have had orders not to interrupt them, as they were respectBIDDERMINSTER.—The Chartists of this town fared worse in their living than they did before. Bad able farmers and corn-dealers. He was then asked this for both parties, allowing no disapprobation to be the accounts, and to bring ferward a balance sheet, by merly exported, but those who have got factories and are not not only manufacturing for themselves, but are absolutely furnishing other markets with their surplus Northallerton House of Correction, and also to nomiof goods? Whose fault is this? And what will stop nate a council; whose names are inserted elsewhere. it? Will a repeal of the Corn Laws? Here Mr. Doyle Mr. John Williamson, the Chairman, introduced Mr. where we but a few years age exported 600,000,000lbs. and clapping of hands, and delivered an able address of twist, they not only manufacture for themselves, but on the atrocities of Northallerton Hell, and the bad

> They say nothing about that. Well, then, what is of intoxicating drinks. A very handsome mahogany their panacea after the Corn Laws are repealed? Why box was presented to the members of the National we ignorant fools forget that when the Corn Laws are Charter Association, by a gentleman who declined giv-

power of 5,000 horses there, applied to cotton manu-

"Russia," Mr. Greggfurther informs us, "manufactures to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain now does, perhaps 350,000 bales. France we know bad the manufactures 300,000 bales, and Germany, &c., about bad the manufactures 300,000 bales, and &c., about bad the manufactures 300,000 bales, and &c., about bad the manufactures 300,000 bales, and &c., about bad the manufactures 300,000 bale water power, which opposes the English manufacturer | Convention.

terest of the werking man. No less than 8,000,000 of were happily met by Mr. Edwards, who left Oakham the same privileges as another, at the expence of when it was unanimously resolved, "That the p, vn of acres of land had been taken from the people by the Gaol on Monday morning, and sat down to tea with more than five hundred times the amount; when Feargus O'Connor, Esq., as to a Convention to men & in they amount to? Why, just to this—make sale of she amount to? Why, just to this—make sale of she amount to? Why, just to this—make sale of she amount to? Why, just to this—make sale of she amount to? Why, just to this—make sale of she amount; when they had passed laws to secure it. Chartism gave every man equal power, from the king to the purpose of getting up petitions with the same party of two hundred and fifty, in the same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred times the amount; when same party of two hundred time legislation. The Poor Law and Rural Police Bills manner and matter are alike calculated to win him were manufacturers who realised £200,000. Then they the Star, for Frost, Williams & Jones, be also adopted able adjustment,) disband the bulk of the army, abolish were manufacturers wno reaused £200,000. Then they be also adopted were passed without the consent of the people, and in short, go on retrenching our in opposition to them, because they had no power. Pensions, Ec; and, in short, go on retrenching our in opposition to them, because they had no power. Pensions, and entiting down our expenses till we had no power. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in Caumbell had spoken of America as a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses at a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses are a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause progresses are a signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meet. The good cause pensions, and cutting down our expenses, till we establishments, and cutting down our expenses, till we establishments, and cutting down our expenses, till we establishments, and cutting down our expenses, till we have got our taxation back to the standard of 1792; that the Charter would not benefit the peeple. But he been long pent up; and after a verse of the Chartist the rabbit, and gave the skin to the starving poor. then, by an improved mode of raising the taxes public, was not governed by Universal Suffrage. There company broke up, highly delighted. The lecture Laws were repealed, with an equitable adjustment of the were 3,000,000 slaves, who had no vote. Besides, was of a less exciting, but of a very solidly instruction the debt, that we would be worse off than we were were 3,000,000 sinves, who had no vote. Besides, was of a less exciting, but of a very solidly instructive character, on Tuesday night; and Mr. Edwards before. Land would fall in price, money would be the people less able to pay the enormous taxes on other things. He showed the

> Dr. M'DOUALL.-On Monday evening, pursuant to announcement by placard, Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture in the Carpenter's Hall, on the evils of the factory system. Mr. William Gresty was called to the chair, and introduced the Doctor amid the plaudits of the vast assemby. At the conclusion of his lecture, the Doctor gave a public challenge to Mr. Cobden, to meet him in discussion upon the question of the Corn Laws. Mr. Watkins, a Corn Law Repealer of the first water, asked the Doctor whether the Corn Laws were an evil or not. The Doctor replied, and reiterated his challenge to any one of the Corn Law party. Mr. Watkin refused on the ground that the Doctor was a talented man, and he himself was not; consequently the Doctor would be certain of a victory. Mr. Bailey, an operative, rose and said he would undertake to meet Mr. Watkin if he chose, but he declined. Mr. Warren, the president of the defunct operative Corn Law Association, made a few remarks in his usual mistified manner. Mr. Bailey then reminded him of the agreement, which was made at the dissolution of the Operative Association, that subsequently they would go for nothing less than the Charter, but this had not been followed out because some of the parties were paid by the League. The Doctor was then put n nomination for the Convention, and was elected at

LECTURE.-Mr. Leech delivered a lecture, on Tuesday evening, in the Chartist Room, Tib-street, Manchester, to a numerous attendance.

the Tib-street Room, on Tuesday evening.

ARREST.-Mr. Christopher Dean, member of the late Convention, was arrested on Tuesday, in Manchester, and sent to Kirkdale, to take his trial. LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Thursday week, a meetng of the anti-Corn Law Association was announced to Charter, &c., also grouns for the humbugs. On Monday Hotel: Mr. Pratt was called to the chair, and gave a pleasing account of the progress of the good cause at Nottingham. Mr. Skevington then came forward, and moved the adoption of the petition contained in the Star,-repeated applause taking place during its reading, also execrations at the contrasts it contained ; -- it hear. Mr. Condy, he said, was no Radical, but a made to get as many signatures as possible. Mr. Ske-

BIRMING ZAM,—Chartism is assuming a glorious position in this town since the late meeting at Holloway Head. The Chartist meeting Room in Freeman-street, will prove the foundation of a better and more numerous Association than has heretofore existed. The room has been well attended during the whole of the past week, to hear the eloquont addresses of Messrs. Martin and Taylor, the talented Chartist missionaries for this district. Mr. Martin arrived on labouring, because he has such an amount of sympathy Wednesday evening, and addressed a numerous and enthusiastic audience, by whom he was loudly and repeatedly cheered. He was elected the same evening as the delegate for Birmingham to the Petition Committee, about to assemble in London.

CHARTIST PREACHING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD .-INTERPERENCE OF POLICE .- On Sunday last, pursuant to public notice, Mr. Wm. Martin attended at Holloway Head, for the purpose of delivering a political sermon. He preached from the following text:-'Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake," and was proceeding, in an able manner, to show the inutility of persecution, and the hypocrisy of priests, when a large posse of policemen were seen advancing, "rank and file." One of them, who seemed to be a superintendent, or sergeant, stepped up to the insisted on his right to preach the gospel wherever he thought proper; after which Mr. George White demanded their authority for coming there to interrupt the assembly. The "Jack in office" replied that he £850,000,000. The men who were at the head of had been sent by Mr. Burgess, the superintendent, and had positive orders to disperse the meeting. A loud murgur of dissatisfaction was then raised, some insisting on Mr. Martin to continue his address, whilst others advised an adjournment to the Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street. The latter proposition was adopted, and the people departed in a body to the Chartist meeting room. Oh! What a blessing it is to live in a free country!

Now look on this picture, and mark the differfoot passengers. One of the above-mentioned indi-viduals applied to policeman 185, to remove the Durham and Northumberland in the proposed Conin the same manner; to which the policeman made moved to the dungeon." This needs no comment, and

proves the degree of slavery to which we are reduced! the Chartist Meeting-room, Freeman-street, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Wm Martin, on the treatment received by the Chartist prisoners in the repealers intend to obviate this difficulty? Do in turn the sympathy and laughter of the assembly by

return. (Cheers and laughter.) This is the argument of the ADD CLIPTON.—At the WEST-BRISTOL AND CLIPTON.—At the Monday evening last, a resolution in favour of the petition in the last week's Slar, was unanimously adopted. The following answer to the letter sent with the Poor Law petitions has been received from Mr. Fielden, M.P.—"Sir.—The petitions you sent me with yours of the 15th instant, I presented to me with yours of the last week's of this country."

The following answer to the letter sent with the Poor Law petitions has been received from Mr. Fielden, M.P.—"Sir.—The petitions you sent me with yours of the 15th instant, I presented to me with yours of the last week's and laughter.) This is the argument ing of the above Committee was held at the Chartist of the English and Scotch return. (Cheers and laughter.) This is the argument of the above Committee was held at the Chartist of the English and Scotch return. (Cheers and laughter.) This is the argument of the Repealers; but is it sound? (No.) No, it is neeting-room, Freeman-street, on Tuesday evening last. A letter was read from Leamington containing whether the committee intended to consequently are independent." Again, the British act on the plan suggested by Mr. O'Connor; one from Heywood containing a remittance and accompanied manufacturer is beaten by foreign competition. Why? Heywood containing a remittance and accompanied with a memorial signed "Josh Dixon."

Mr. Fielden, M.P.—"Sir.—The petitions you sent informed of the manufacturers:—"The United States."

Weekly meeting of the Chartist Circulars the Tectotaller, Stephens's Magazine, he stream to committee was held at the Chartist Circulars the Tectotaller, Stephens's Magazine, he stream to committee was held at the Chartist Circulars the Tectotaller, Stephens's Magazine, he stream to committee was held at the Chartist Circulars the Char me with yours, of the 15th instant, I presented to ton in 1814, now manufacture 300,000 bales, as much sion took place as to the manner in which the memothe House of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope as we then did; further, sixteen years ago, the forest rial should be presented. Mr. Wm. Martin was proposed and unanimously elected an honorary member of the committee. Mr. Charles Ashton was added to the acted, the National Petition was read and gave general talking about, and I wish that the people here committee, after which, an enquiry was made regarding satisfaction. On Monday evening, a special meeting of would agitate for it likewise. We had a large factures, spinning 40,000 bales yearly. The United some pecuniary matters, in which Mr. Cotton, one of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of

bad the power to reduce his work people to starvation did not choose to work for the capitalist without any resistance; because, if the people dead letter without it. The capitalist on the proposed Convention about to assemble in Longian and Mr. J. Hebden seconding, the following resont convention about to assemble in Longian without any resistance; because, if the people against the law are lying for signatures in various greater than our whole cotton manufacturers." Now, Birmingham." A long discussion then took place concerns, who did not choose to work for his sending a delegate to the Charter nothing about it—even among the respectables, who can help this? No one. So long as these nations of the first which are generally horrified at the name. Some honestly med into the street, which was just like jumping excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, are wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee might excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, are wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee might excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, are wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee might excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, are wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will be a subject to the committee of Ouseburn, are generally horrified at the name. Some honestly manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee might convention; and that the Committee might excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, are wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will be a subject to the committee of Ouseburn, are generally horrified at the name. Some honestly manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee of Ouseburn, are generally horrified at the name. Some honestly manner in which the business of the committee might convention; and that the Committee might convention; and that the Committee of Ouseburn, are generally horrified at the name. of the frying pan into the fire. In regard to Mr. after which twelve shillings were collected. Ten employ their own subjects, and their capital, instead be transacted in London. It was notified to the fire own subjects, and their capital, instead be transacted in London. It was notified to the principles." All who Compleil's argument respecting there being no shillings and sixpence have been forwarded to the of the Corn Law League. The manuthat no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." All who of the capital of the Corn Law League. The manuthat no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." All who of the capital of the Corn Law League. The manuthat no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." All who
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MARYLEBONE.—At a meeting at the Mechanics' Institution, on Sunday evening, the plan of organisation. as laid down by the late delegate meeting at Manchester, was discussed, when resolutions were passed in favour of it, and Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Plan.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.—The Chartists held a resolution was adopted in favour of Mr. O'Connor's Petition Convention Plan.

CHELSEA.—At a meeting of Chartists, held at the United Temperance Coffee House, Lower George-street, in a short lecture, ably expeunded the principles of the

DERBY.—On Sunday last. Mr. Bairstow preached funeral sermon, in the Market Place of this town, to in the Northern Star." a crowded and attentive audience, for the benefit of the widow and family of poor Clayton, when the sum of £1 152 84d. was collected. Expences being dedusted for bills printing, post order, &c. &c., we have forwarded to Mrs. Clayton £1. Mr. Baffstow took his text from the nineteenth chapter and sixth verse of the Gospel according to St. John-" When the Chief Priests and officers therefore saw him, they cried out, saying, 'Crucify him, crucify him.'" Mr. B. applied the text in an able and masterly manner.

SOWERBY .- O'Connor's plan for the formation of the "Charter and Petition Convention" is highly Warden, of foreign-policy notoriety . stood up in the approved of here, and the sum of 9s. has been collected

HALIFAX.—On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the Chartists' Lecture Room, Waterhousestreet, by Mr. John Arran, of Bradford. The text was from the 13th chapter of Hebrews, and the third verse, Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with forward, he said, to redeem that pleds, and hoped them," from which he delivered a spirit-stirring dis-

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Monday evening, a public meeting was holden in the same place, to adopt the plan recommended by the people's champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Mr. John Crosland in the chair. Resolutions, sympathising with Frost, Williams, and Jones. and all the incarcerated victims of a tyrannical Government, and stating that the meeting resolved to petition be held, to which, in their address to the inhabitants, the Commons' House of Parliament on behalf of the they invited these favourable to repeal to attend. The said suffering parties, as well also to make the Charter Chartists, believing they intended to adopt a petition, the law of the land; and agreeing that the petition, adopted. SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr.

Binns delivered a lecture at the Life Boat House, to a since his connexion with the foreign policy humbus large and very attentive auditory; at the close of his However, Friday was fixed on for the discussion, and ddress a collection was made on behalf of the was looked forward to with much interest. At eight widow of the system-murdered Clayton. The Life o'clock on that evening the house was filled in every Boat House fronts the sea beach, near the Pier, which part. Mr. R. Marsden was called to the chair, and it being a place of great resort in fine weather, is admirably adapted for open air meetings. It is intended to hour alternately. Warden commenced, and consumed continue those meetings, weather permitting, every Sunday afternoon, at half past two 'clock. PETITION CONVENTION .- On Sunday morning, a

meeting of the Council of the Charter Association of Sunderland, was held in the Corporation Hall, to consider the proposed Convention. Mr. Oliver of Newcasile, proposed, on behalf of the Chartists of that place. that Sunderland should unite with the former, in electpolitical Whig shuffler. Mr. Doyle said that he and vington was then elected a delegate to the Convention. ing and supporting a Delegate to the said Convention. The Convention was unanimously approved of, and it was resolved that a public meeting should be held in the evening, to bring the subject before the inhabitants of the town. On Sunday evening, the Co-operative Hall, by the numerous audience assembled there, exhibited

clearly that the Petition Convention was decided a sub-

ject of great importance to the cause. Mr. Dobbie being called to the chair, explained the nature and objects of the meeting. Mr. Williams then came forward and after an energetic and suitable address, moved the first resolution, viz :- That this meeting has heard with pleasure the proposal, submitted to the country by Mr. O'Connor, to form a Patition Convention, in London, and believing that the said Convention would in many ways be powerfully calculated to advance the cause, determines to adopt the most speedy and energetic means to carry the same into effect. Mr. Deegan ably supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Oliver, of Newcastle, addressed the meeting, after which the following resolution was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Kirker, and carried unanimously:-"That this meeting accepts with pleasure the proposal of our brethren in Newcastle, to co-operate in the election and maintenance of a delegate to the said Convention." The following resolution was then moved by Mr. speaker, and ordered him to desist. Mr. Martin Deegan, seconded by Mr. Small, and carried by acclamation :- "That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for the excellent advice contained in his letter on the proposed Convention, and assures him that they will cheerfully and energetically aid him, in every suggestion and measure calculated to advance the interests of that cause for which he is suffering a cruel and unjust imprisonment." The friends in Newcastle having expressed their wish that either Mr. Williams or Mr. Binns should be selected for the office of delegate, if possible, Mr. Williams stated that having just entered upon business, which required his constant care to establish firmly, he would be under the necessity of declining the honour; but would give his best exertions in Sunderland to arouse ence.-On Thursday week, three persons were pro- the spirits of his brethren, and strengthen their fustian jackets of this country. Another trick played seeding down Spiceali-street, but could not get through resources and power. Mr. Binns not being present, it upon the people was, the issuing of notes of twenty a crowd of some three or four hundred farmers, by was determined to ascertain whether he could comply, whom the street was blocked up, to the annoyance of and, in the event of his inability, to solicit that

> TEMPERANCE AND CHARTISM .- It has been resolved by the Temperance, or Teetotal Chartists of Sunderland, to wed the regenerating and tax-destroying cause of Teetotalism to Chartism, on Monday evening next, by the formation of a Teetotal Charter Association. This stop has been forced upon PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held at them not less by the mutual connection between, and importance of both Temperance and Chartism, than by the contemptible bigotry, fanaticism, and tyranny of the Old Teetotal Society; the management of which is now in the hands of a sectarian clique, to whom the interests of the cause are subservient to the aggrandisement of a sect, and the gratification of their Tory spleen against all political Reformers. The use of the Temperance Hall was recently denied to the Mechanics' Institute Committee, who wanted it for popular concerts. on the ground that the Committee were composed of Chartists, Socialists, and Infidels; and for similar reasons it was refused to the Charter Committee, on Messrs. Williams and Binns' liberation from prison.

DURHAM.—We have very great pleasure in stating that the Chartists of the city of Durham continue to maintain with judgment and zeal the cause of liberty. They are weekly adding to their numbers, and have now engaged of Mr. Bradford, Temperance grouns for the base Whigs. Hotel, a large room, where they meet every Menday evening. At those meetings, discussions, songs, reci-

Room. After some financial business had been trans- ter) embraces all that theorists have been so long short prayer to each petition, is enough."

States not only manufacture to consume, but to export; our late secretaries, is interested. Mr. Barratt was like secretaries, is interested. Mr. Barratt was low it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but series was interested. It was then read and approved. It was then low castle, and Gateshead, to send a delegate to the beer-houses on Swain Green, with petition sheets.

The deputation proceeded to state that Morpeth's hill. Some of the speakers went into a line outside in the consume, but to export; our late secretaries, is interested. Mr. Barratt was like the consumer of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but it was in contemplated to was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the ch march 1st was then read and approved. It was then moved by Mr. Noaks, and seconded by Mr. Charter Convention, and they wis led the co-operation been present to advocate the Charter, for as I had been present to

O'Connor's plan has been universally asted upon both here and in the neighbourhood. Various sums of money have been sent from the different neighbouring vil The calico printers of Cummersdale, have come forward with their usual spirit and generosity, by subscribing no less a sum than seventeen shillings. A council meeting took place on Monday evening, when letters were read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph Richardson, from Wigton and Dalston, expressive of the determination of the people in those places to do all in their power to assist in carrying out the praiseworthy object. The council did not finally decide on sending a delegate to London, as they considered money might be wanting for that purpose. We would strongly recommend to the council, the propriety of sending a delegate, for two cogent reasons—firstly, Mr. O'Connor has singled out Carlisle, knowing well the strength, spirit, and intelligence of the Radical party there; and, secondly, they possess in the House of Commons, one of the most straightforward and independent men in that House, who has never failed in doing his duty towards the people, and whose particular kindness and feeling conduct towards that suffering body of men-the handloom weavers—ought never to be forgotten—not to mention his manly and persevering conduct in the House in favour of Mr O'Connor. The expence of a delegate to and from London might be from £5 to £6. Now cou t i easily be raised.

CARLIELE, -- We are happy to state, that Me

C. S ESTERFIELD AND BROMPTON.-The Chart & ts resident in these places held their weekly meeting on Monday evening last. The Secretary handed in 12s. 6d. from a friend, (S. W. Y.) and the following resolutions were unanimously passed :- 1. That a ve te of thanks be given to our friend, S. W. Y. for his dona ion to this Society."-2. That 6s. 3d. be their weekly meeting on Wednesday, the 17th of sent to the . Vorthern Star for the Convention Fund." March, at the Paviour's Arms, Johnson-street, when 3. "That we nominate a delegate to the Convention." 4. "That Mr. \ Villiam Martin, the late victim of Whig tyranny, be the delegate."-5. "That as the Chartists of this neighbour, 'lood have got possession of a room of their own to me et in, and intend having it opened about Easter, a h tter be written to Mr. William Chelsea, on Sunday evening last, "Captain" Wall, Martin, to know what day will best suit him to come." 6. "That this Society take the agency of the English People's Charter. Many new members were enrolled, Chartist Circular, and other cheap publications."—7. and other business was transacted. "That our weekly n teetings be held on Tuesday evenings."-8. "That the foregoing be sent for insertion

NOTTINGHAM \_At a public meeting, held on Monday evening last, it w. 18 agreed that Mr. Sweet. Goose-gate, be appointed to represent this town and county in the Convention, recommended by Mr. O'Conner, to meet in London on the 12th of April next, and that the petition, as it appears he the Stur of this week,

BOLTON .- FOREIGN POLIC Y .- M'DOUALL AND WARDEN .- Dr. M'Douall gave a , 'ecture to the men of Bolton, in the Theatre, on Monday 1 1st, on the "Rights of labour." At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. J. pit, and was about to address the 1 leeting, when he was invited to the stage. When the re, he reminded the audience of his having pledged him self to vindicate the course he took in joining the ranks of the Foreign Policy men, and to refute the charge of dishonesty circulated against that party by Mr. M'Dom ill. He came that the Doctor would be ready to meet him day, as he would within a week, perhaps, quit public life and return to his original occupation. expressed himself most willing to meet him, and to prove his charges of political dishonesty against that party who were long ago dead, and named I 'riday for the discussion. Messrs. Lord, Gillespie, and others then stated that, at Mr. Warden's request, a public meeting of the Chartists had been held for the purpos ? of affording him, as a Chartist leader, an opportm tity of vindicating his impolitic and devious course, which, after a patient hearing, he failed to do; and the at his conduct in again attempting to revive the subject c ught to be held in very great suspicion. Mr. W. was mly open the doors till the gentlemen came. After the people had waited till nine o'clock, the meeting being watch over the presentation of the petition. were cheers from a number of his friends, which have grow

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

was agreed that each speaker should occupy half an his time more by unworthy and petulant personalities towards his opponent, than by the matter of the question. To these the Doctor found no difficulty in replying, and carrying with him the good sense of the meeting. Warden then came nearer to the point; and endeavoured to prove the paramount importance of keeping an eye on the thieves at a distance, rather than on those with their hands already in the pockets of the people; spoke largely of international law, and the foreign policy of Ministers, which he denounced; and showed that he was better acquainted with the modern names and divisions of the ancient Bosphorus, than he was with the manufacturing districts and condition of the people of Laucashire. He was frequently interrupted by cries of "Give it up, Warden;"-"Go home," &c. &c. &c. Dr. M'Douall, in reply, was quite at home, triumphantly upsetting and demolishing the fallacious arguments and sophistries of his opponent; satisfactorily showing, however, that the fruits of the foreign policy mania were to its advocates of a more substantial and golden nature than those gathered by the men devoted to the Chartist cause. Warden then wound up a most weak, lame, and impotent defence, by proposing the following specious resolution-"That it is the duty of every man to inquire into the foreign policy of his country." Dr. M'Douall contended, that as the working men of this country were in a state of political serfdom-a mere slave class-their first duty and their best interests commanded them to look at home, and to put forth their every energy for their emancipation from political thraldom. He moved the following amendment— That the foreign policy of this country would neither be honourable to human nature or beneficial to mankind, until political power was vested in the people according to the principles of the Charter." This amendment was carried amidst reiterated cheering. A few Conservatives held up their hands for the motion. The Chairman then stated that one of Mr. Warden's friends wished to be heard for two minutes, when, to the astonishment of all, Mr. Cardo staggered towards the front of the stage, where he stood for some time, amidst cries of "he's drunk," skouts of indignation, grouns, and hisses. The Chairman interposed and said he would take the sense of the meeting, in the regular way, as to whether he should be heard, which being put, was found to be unanimously against him. when Mr. C. retired, under the same infliction of popular disapprobation which he received ou his appearance. The meeting then separated, cheering for the Charter, &c.

DUBLIN .- CHARTIST ASSOCIATION .- The weekly meeting of this Association was held on Sunday evening last, in the Reading-room, Golden-lane, which was numerously attended, Mr. Patrick Rafter in the chair. The meeting was addressed in very eloquent terms, by Mr. O'Malley, in support of the People's Chair; after which the following resolutions were put from the chair, and carried by acclamation:-1. "That we sympathise with our illustrious, unflinching, and patriotic countryman, Feargus O Connor, Esq., who is now suffering in the felon's dungeon for advocating the People's Charter, and that we cannot but look with horror and disgust, upon that base and tyrannical Whiz Government, for their unprecedented cruelty and barbarity towards him, and the other patriots still suffering in the different dungeons throughout England, as well as their tyranny towards Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, who were illegally banished from their native land." 2. "That we view with no little surprise the great decline of the Northern Star from amongst us, since the formation of the Committee in Liverpool for its distribution." 3. "That the marked thanks of this association are due, and hereby given. to the different persons in England, Scotland, and Wales, for their kindness in sending us the Northern Star." 4. "That we unanimously request that all communications and papers, that our friends may deem fit to favour us with in future, be directed to the care of Mr. John Norton, No. 8, Golden-lane, for this Association." After these resolutions had been passed, the meeting separated, giving three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and the Charter, and three dismal

CHARTISM IN IRELAND .- The following extract of a letter (dated Drogheda, March 13, in anso; and am always preaching them in my limited circle. Several others get Stare here. Mr. O'Connor takes credit to himself for helping, and I believe producing, through the medium of his paper. the agitation for the Charter, which is the first their personal improvement and enjoyment, as well as combined movement the people, as a body, have combined movement the people, as a body, have made for their rights. The people's rights are made for their rights. The people's rights are such as no sunday evening last, in the Byker Building School true friend to liberty can object to. It (the Character, and are such as no sunday evening last, in the Byker Building School hands."

TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

CRICHTON M'GILL AND THE NON-INTRU-SIONISTS ROUTED AT DENNY.

The rebel party of the Church of Scotland, named tyranny of this troublesome set of vagabonds, as they are called, bills were issued of a peculiarly stupid appear public. The meeting was called for se ren o'clock, by which time a few dozens of the more at apid scorkies, with their "mole-skin jackets and blistered

A few minutes after seven, the great Mr. M'Gill forth into the ears of the meeting by the big gun of the Williams, and Jones, when the company made way to kirk. He made a most lawyer-like attempt to gull the join in the merry dance. Dissenters, and after exacting a piece of theatrical clap-Gentlemen on the Bench read a petition to Parliament against patromage, and praying for a repeal of the Act of Queen Anne. The moment the petition was read, the Chairman rose to close the meeting by prayer; but, be-

fore he could utter a word, Mr. J. Jack, from Glasgow, rose and claimed the upon the lecture which had been delivered, and the question of non-intrusion generally. Here commenced a stir. The Rev. Gentlemen on the bench stared up to the gallery in the utmost trepidation, while the fanatics Chairman intimated that Mr. Jack would be heard after down with the meeting, who insisted that Mr. Jack should be heard. Mr. M'Gill, seeing dismay pictured in the countenances of his party, not one of whom stood up in their defence. He wished to speak to parish. Mr. M'Gill affirmed that he had been invited by the minister, to which Mr. Jack replied, meeting, and by as good a man as the minisasserted that the meeting was not public; but submitted to the meeting. Mr. Jack replied that he intended to submit a resolution to the meeting, Mr. M'Gill now became perfectly furious, and leapof his party, with more strength of lungs than strength of judgment, commenced howling in the most vigorous and praise worthy manner, to which the Chartists added an occasional cheer by way of chorus. Between every lull in the storm were heard broken sentences from Mr. M'Gill, who stood all the time on the bench seat with his coat buttoned, and hat cocked fiercly on the top of his head, stamping, and sputtering forth form at the mouth, threatening law, ordering a constable to mark Mr. Jack, and uttering such sentences as, "poor boy-ignorant boy-go to school-go home to your mammy-impudent puppy-insolent intrusionist-physical-force man-black guard Chartists -tyramical vagabonds—low wretches—scum of society" -and many other equally dignified and gentlemanly expressions, which showed him to be at once a true specimen of what his friend, Mr. Dempster, designated him, a member of the aristocracy. Things continued in this state for a considerable time, Mr. Jack occasionally getting an opportunity of throwing out a sentence or two, which again and again set Mr. M Gill and the rest of the brutes who supported him, howling like of signing, shanged their mind when they saw the conduct of M'Gill and his brethren. The Chartists assembly quietly dispersed, after resolving to hold a public meeting the following evening-Scottish Patriot.

CHARTISM IN DENNY .- PUBLIC MEETING. Inference of the disorderly conduct of the nonpart, and the windows were opened for the benefit of with what had been done.

Mr. NIEL MUNRO being called to the chair, said he was very sorry their choice had fallen upon him, for TION.—At a quarterly meeting of the members recently although willing, in many respects, to aid the cause of holden at their rooms, 188, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, the liberty, he did not consider his abilities such as to following resolutions were unanimously adopted: entitle him to preside over that meeting. The occasion 1st -"That this meeting deem it the duty of the of their meeting this evening was to demonstrate their Chartists generally to adopt the Total Abstinence wish for their natural rights, and to assist in the Pledge, as a powerful inducement to the working removal of their grievances in a legal and constitutional classes allying themselves to the ranks of real reform; manner. He trusted that no proceeding would take and furthermore, that this meeting consider that every place such as had disgraced the meeting in the church effort to obtain the People's Charter will prove abortive, on the previous evening. That was a meeting called unless the sons of toil are weaned from the use of all for self-interest, for the interest of a few to the ex- intoxicating drinks." 2nd.-" That this Association clusion of the majority-(cries of the black coats)- are especially desirous of receiving reports of the but the present one embraced the interest, the rights, progress, and other information connected with the and the liberties of all. The non-intrusionists were various Chartist Tectotal Associations now established, afraid of discussion, while the Chartists courted it in or in the course of formation in England, such informathe most open manner. He invited all to free distion to be transmitted to the secretary of the Asssocia-

planse. He commenced first upon Chartism, develop Association, and for the kindness evinced by him in ing its principles, its rise and progress, the objects it engaging to perform the duties of the secretary for the had in view, and the evils to be cured. After alluding ensuing quarter." 4th -" That the thanks of the to the other parties agitating the country, Mr. Jack Association be presented to the Editor of the English took up the question of non-intrusion. He explained to Chartist Circular, for the efficient manner in which it objects of the non-intrasionists, if gained, would merely Association, and to the proceedings of the meetings, transfer the patronage of the kirk from the crown and and the members cannot but earnestly recommend the aristocracy, into the hands of the clergy themselves. English Charlist Circular to the attentive persual of all He next proceeded to expose the dishonesty of the non- real lovers of freedom " 5th.—" That the above resoluintrusionists, the inconsistency of their professions, and tions be sent to the Northern Star and English Chartist their rebellion against the laws of the country. In Circular for insertion." conclusion, he pointed out Universal Suffrage, the birth-

be taken to reorganize the Chartist Association, and in- Hampden be requested to sign his real name, so that wited all friendly to enrol their names as members. A we may then know the lion from the lion's skin." The considerable number having enrolled themselves, a large | Chartists of this locality hold their weekly meetings at committee was elected. Individuals were then apthe Goat and Boots, Brooke-street, New-road, on gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their pointed to look out for a proper place of meeting, and Sunday evenings, at seven o'clock precisely, when they to get estimates of the expense of building a hall will be happy to see any person who may feel disposed to the lecturer, and warmly reto pay them a visit. The subject for discussion next sponded to; also to the chairman; and, after giving Sunday evening is "Will the Repeal of the Corn Laws three cheers for the Charter, three for the incarcerated victims, and three hearty groans for the Fife lairdie, M'Gill Crichton, for his ungentlemanly conduct, in refusing to allow discussion, the meeting dispersed. Scottish Patriot.

pensed with, and an array of facts adduced which Christ, dwell in you richly, in all wisdom, teaching and appeared to leave a powerful impression upon the admonishing one another." audience. After an enthusiastic vote of thanks to

the lecturer, the meeting broke up. AND BALL—Yesterday evening week, a soirce, under and persevering advocate, Mr. H. Vincent. The the superintendence of the Universal Suffrage Association here. was hold in the School Box.

Assembly Room, in this town, to welcome out house, and persevering advocate, Mr. H. Vincent. The Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Of New York, and one of the Representatives to Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Congress for that State. tion here, was held in the School Room. This was one tressed state of the town, far surp used all reason- Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartof the most spirited and numerously attended meet spiece and reason was one tressed state of the town, far surp used and reason. Washington, During, Dolly, could not have been less than 300 of both sexes much good to the cause of Chartism in this town. Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders unless prepaid.

not all Chartists already, that they would become so before the meeting separated. The company then joined in singing the 133rd Psalm. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Messra Saunders, London; Thomson, teacher, Kettle Bridge; Crockatt, Markinch; Berwick, Fru hie; and M'Leen, Beith, Ayrshire, known also at the "Moorland Minstrel." The whole of the speech es were of the most patriotic and soulstirring nations, breathing forth the spirit of pure and non-intrusionists, suffered another signal defeat, at genuine li serty, as contained in the Charter. The Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons Denny, on Wednesday evening last. On the Sunday abuses an 1 corruptions of misgovernment were laid bare previous, the Rev. Mr. Dempster, of the parish of in all their naked deformity, and some of the most Denny, pompously announced from his pulpit that a conclusi reand philosophical arguments brought forward public meeting of the inhabitants of Denny would be in favo ar of Universal Suffrage we have ever heard. held in his church, on Wednesday evening, to petition | Severa I of the speakers, particularly Mr. Crockatt, against patronage, and that Mr. Crichton M'Gill, a denor need the shameless conduct of the clergy in no member of the aristocracy—a landed gentleman in Fife, meas ared terms. He described the Established Church would honour the inhabitants of Danny by addressing as a, gigantic system of legalised ecclesiastical robbery, the meeting. During the course of Monday, some un- nr & were the voluntary clergy, he thought, much better; certain rumours went abroad through the town that the f or they were, in general, as determined enemies of phraseology, to throw, as it were, a sort of restriction conduct he thought, on their part, was most unsufover the meeting, yet at the same time to make it female, as most of them were the sons of poor, hard-

Chartists were on the qui vive; and to prevent the the rights and liberties of the peeple, and treated the soms of labour, by whom they were supported, with as great contempt as the most aristocratic hierarch. Such working men-nay, many of themselves had toiled at the loom or the workshop; and to turn round and class of Tories, and the most fanatical members of treat the class from which they had sprung with such Mr. Dempster's congregation, had assembled in the superciliousness was most abominable. Mr. Crockatt lower part of the church. There was also a sp inkling was at times most enthusiastically applauded. Between of Dissenters. The galleries were crowd ed with the speeches, Mr. J. Halley gave us some of his most choice recitations, which he performed in his usual felicitous manner: comic songs were also sung, in a happy style, by Messrs. Grant, Fruchie, and Cassello, was ushered in, in company with the Reverend Kettle. Altogether, this was one of the most enthu-Mr. M. Culloch, the Reverend Mr. Bonner, the stastic and ably conducted meetings we have ever seen Reverend Mr. Begg, and the Reverend Mr. Dempster, the company testifying no signs of impatience, though who very coolly walked into the chair. The meeting they sat upwards of four hours. At the conclusion, having been opened with prayer, Mr. M.Gill was introduced, and commenced his harav gue, which lasted and to the Chairman, for his able conduct throughout about two hours. It would indeed be a profitless task, to the evening. Three cheers were then given for the give even an outline of the acterogeneous mass of truth, Charter, three for Lovett and Collins, three for O'Confalsehood, nonsense, and sophistry, which was spouted nor and the imprisoned Chartists, and three for Frost.

MANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Cart trap, about the induction of Mr. Edwards into the ledge addressed the people of Newton Heath; on Sun parish of Marroch, he intimated that a petition would day evening, Mr. Leech addressed the people of Failsbe read to the meeting, and concluded by a bombastical worth ; and on Sunday evening, Mr. Cartledge delivered exhartation for every one to sign it, from the beardless a lecture in the Chartist-room, Salford, and Mr. George boy to the grey-headed man, that the Scottish Zion Henry Smith, vendor of the Northern Star, lectured at might be rescued from her perils, and God's living Brown-street, East Manchester. On Thursday evening, grace spread amongst the people, &c., &c. on the Mr. Griffin lectured at Brown-street; and on Saturday conclusion of Mr. M'Gill's oration, one of the Rev. evening last, Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture to the Chartists of Stockport.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .-Sunday last, in the Chartist-room, Brown-street, East mencing with the trials of respited Traverses. Manchester. Mr. Gresty was called to the chair. Delegates present :- Mr. James Cartledge, for East Man-Joseph Morvill, Middleton; Mr. David Booth, New-ton Heath: Mr. Samuel Pemberton, Hardman-street, Coroners and High Constables must be in attendbelow crowded together like frightened sheep. The Manchester; Mr. Thomas Davies, Tib-street, Manchester: Mr. Samuel Shaw, Milnrow and Rochdale: Mr. the blessing was pronounced; but this would not go Henry Chappell, Oldham, Shaw and Reighton; Mr. could open their mouths, except to howl and bray, and Liverpool Every Delegate gave a most cheering and Recognizances. account of the prosperity of the cause in the town from order, and insisted Mr. Jack had no right to speak, he which he was sent—expressed a desire from his constinot being a parishioner. To this it was answered, that tuents that Mr. Leech would proceed with his labours davit or proved by evidence in open Court. neither was he, Mr. M Gill, a residenter in Denny as missionary—and brought his share of money to pay that ne resolution had been, or was intended to be, accounts do pass as being correct. 2. That we, the to Wakefield, will also be considered to be accounts do pass as being correct. tender our thanks to Mr. James Cartledge, effect. ing on the bench seat commenced abusing Mr. for the valuable and disinterested services he Jack and the Chartists like a fish-wife. Some has rendered to the cause, during the time he has acted as secretary, and for the uncancelled condition engaged on several committees, and member of the Executive. Carried unanimously .- 3. That the balancesheet be printed in circulars, one hundred in number, and distributed through South Lancashire -4. That the next lecturers' plan.-6. That Mr. James Cartledge, Mr. William Butterworth, and Mr. Griffin, reporters, a tour through South Lancashire, at the conclusion of as shall be then and there deemed expedient. each a collection to be made towards discharging the debt; we, the delegates present, do agree with the proposal, and will exert ourselves in getting up public meetings, and consult with Mr. Richardson as to the

time, and the Chartists of every place who have not wolves. At last the gas was put out, and the meeting sent a delegate to this meeting, are requested to call a signatures, while many who went with the intention public meeting for the same purpose —8. That a committee be chosen to receive the money collected, and that Mr. Thomas Davies be the treasurer; such committee to be elected by the Chartists of Mancharter, and ground for the Non-Intrusionists, and the with his labours as lecturer for the next month -10. are more deserving of public approbation than a rebellions clergy of the church of Scotland. The That Dr. M'Douall be recommended as a suitable remedy for those complaints which, in this variable person to sit in the Petition Convention for Manchester climate, are so productive of fatal consequences to and South Lancashire; and that we deem it most the comfort and lives of the public as Coughs and prudent and judicious that Mr. Leech remain at home | Colds. as a useful member of the Provisional Executive.—In justice to the delegates present, we cannot conclude intrusionists of Denny, led on by the Fife Lairdie, without expressing our admiration of the manner in little perseverance in its use will, in every case, effect M'Gill Crichton, at the meeting in the Parish Church, which they transacted so much business, discussing a permanent cure. on Wednesday night, and to give greater effect to the everything brought before them patiently, and with as victory obtained by the more orderly inhabitants, a much exactness and carefulness as though the prospublic meeting was held on Thursday night, to take perity or ruin of the cause depended upon their measures to reorganize the Universal Suffrage Associa- determination. We are requested to call the attention symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use tion, and to hear a lecture from Mr. J. Jack, from of the various towns and villages to send a delegate to will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific Glasgow, on Chartism and non-intrusion. Shortly the next meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the cause. after seven o'clock, the Hall was crowded in every Chairman, and the meeting dissolved, highly pleased

LONDON,---EAST LONDON CHARTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND MUTUAL INSTRUCTION ASSOCIAcussion, and concluded by introducing Mr. Jack, from tion." 3rd.—"That the thanks of this Association are pre-eminently due, and hereby presented to, Mr. Mr. JACE then rose, and was received with much ap- Neesom, for his unwearied exertions on behalf of the

ST. PANCRAS.—At a general meeting of the members right of man, as the primary object to which the people of the National Charter Association, residing in the parish ought to direct their attention, if they wished to re of St. Pancras, held at the Goat and Boots, on Sunday, store the departing greatness of their country. The March the 21st, it was unanimously resolved :-"That lecturer was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. H. B. the meeting, and, on concluding, was halled with three Marley for his letter in the Planet of this day, in answer to John Hampden, and we request, through The CHAIRMAN then intimated that measures would the medium of the Planet, that the assumed John benefit the working classes?"

CHARTIST SERMONS .- On Sunday evening last, at the Working Men's Chapel, Dock Head, Bermondsey, there were three discourses delivered to a very crowded and an attentive congregation—the first from these words, "Blessed are they who hear the Word of God, CALTON AND MILE END.—On Wednesday and keep it;" second, "For ye may all speak, one by evening week, the formightly meeting of the mem- one, that all may learn, and all may be comforted; bers of the Female Chartist Association of this and, second, "No marvel, although Satan himself be quarter was held in the Hall, Marlborough-street. transformed into an angel of light, that his ministers be A good number of the rougher sex also gave their also." At the close of the meeting, it was announced attendance. The chairman introduced Mr. Robert that these meetings were not only for the purpose of Malcolm, jun., who delivered one of the most readelivering lectures, but for promoting mutual instrucsonable and substantial addresses we ever heard, tion and kindly feelings amongst themselves; and this upon the present state of the country, and the du- could not be done unless they frequently met together, ties of the unenfranchised. Declamation was dis- and attended to the exhartations, "Let the Word of

NORTHAMPTON .- On Monday, the 15th, METTLE BRIDGE —GRAND CHARTIST SOIREE Splendid tea party and ball was held at the Peacock ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Assembly Room, in this town, 1 o welcome our noble Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson,

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the of APRIL, at Eight o'Clock in the Forencon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions, are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard immediately on the opening of the Court, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth Day of April; and that all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the first Day of the Sessions.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 15th March. 1841.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

holden at PONTEFRACE, on Monday, the Fifth day trated with Cases, &c. of April next; on which day the Court will be opened at Ten o'clock of the Forenoon, and on every BY J. L. CURT

succeeding day at Nine o'clock.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in prosecutions mus be in attendance in the following order, viz. :-Those in felony, from the divisions of Strafforth

those divisions as are within Ten Miles of Ponon Monday Afternoon.

Nine o'clock on Tuesday Morning. demeanor (except in respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday,) are to be in attendance at Two o'clock on Tuesday Afternoon. After the charge to the Grand Jury has been given.

Motions by Counsel will be heard, after which the Court will proceed with the trials of Felonies and The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting took place on Misdemeanors, until the whole are disposed of, com-The hearing of Appeals will commence, at all Mr. J. Jack, from Glasgow, rose and claimed the gates present:—Mr. James Cartledge, for East Manevents, on Friday morning, in case they shall not chester; Mr. W. Gresty, Chorlton and Hume; Mr. have been begun on Thursday; but parties in Ap-Jonas Schofield, Droylsden; Mr. Joseph Exersly, peals must be in readiness on Thursday morning, Unsworth; Mr. Joseph Heywood, Heywood; Mr. and all Appeals must be entered before the sitting

ance at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Jonathan Chatterton, Failsworth; Mr. Thomas Rankin, Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Salford; Mr. Wm. Wood, Rateliffe; Mr. John Dick- Office seven days at least before the first day of the TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF inson, Pilkington. Letters were read from Warrington | Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions,

The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affi-And Notice is also hereby given, that the Public him his wages and to bear his expenses. The minutes Business of the Riding will be transacted in open of the last meeting were then read, discussed, and con- Court at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on Wednesday, that he had been also invited to attend the firmed Pursuant to a resolution passed at the last when Motions for Gratuities, and the Firmance Commeeting, that Mr. Gresty and Mr. Griffin should audit mittee's Report will be received and considered: ter. Driven out of their position, it was next the Secretary's books, against the next meeting, this and on the same day, the rules for the government tensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those had been done, and they were signed by the auditors of the House of Correction at Wakefield, will be purchasing to give away. there being numbers present who heard Mr. Dempster The balance sheet of the income and expenditure, since taken into consideration; and the subject of enlargannounce the meeting as public from the public, this November 1st, 1839, was read, and gave general satis- ing the present House of Correction, or of building defence failed also. The next position taken up was, faction. It was moved and seconded, I. That the a new or additional House of Correction in or near

> ADJOURNMENT FROM PONTEFRACT TO WAKEFIELD. And whereas in pursuance of a requisition delivered to me, signed by five Justices acting for the in which he has kept the accounts, besides being said West Riding, Notice is HERREY GIVEN, that the same General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be month of April, at the hour of Twelve o'Clock at opinion, should be appointed in the West Riding, vision Company. under the Acts of 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 93, and 3 be appointed to draw up a new plan of lecturers as and 4 Victoria, cap. 88, and what rates of payments early as possible.—7. That in consequence of a debt should be made to such constables," will be pre-being contracted at the late Kersal Moor demonstration, sented and taken into consideration; and such furand there being some part of it not paid yet, and Mr. ther proceedings relating to the adoption of the said R. J. Richardson having engaged to deliver lectures, in Acts throughout the said West Riding, will be taken C. H. ELSLEY.

Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office. Wakefield, March 12th, 1841.

THE NEW COUGH MEDICINE!!!
TOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the newly discovered remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Incipient Asthma, and Consumption. Medical Science is daily producing new wonders,

THIS EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY relieves the most distressing symptoms in a few hours, and a

COUGHS AND COLDS, accompanied by a difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem."

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE gives immediate ease in all asthmatic cases, and particularly in hoarseness, wheezings, and obstructions of the chest; while those who have laboured for years the author of "Wat Tyler." under the misery of a confirmed asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years. Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his agent, T. Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by at

least one person in every town in the Kingdom. Price ls. 13d per bottle.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines and Co. Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Rhodes, Snaith; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Hargrove, Dennis, York; Rogerson, Bradford; Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price ls. Ild. per box.
THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizz ness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant the meeting what patronage was, and showed that the has given publicity to the objects and laws of this inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to

head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many danimmediate use. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex-

cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dutness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet not do their duty unless each and all of them possess or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY themselves of these splendid Tracts."-The National. PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 18. 14d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, deliberate attempt to insult and coerce this House!" Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; —Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, mons. Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-Mattelle Langelle, Northellerton.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for Court House, in Leeds, on Monday, the Twelfth Day Monson's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spurious Monison's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which acdused their births, to whom married, their conditions. tions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to enforce in every case that comes to their knowledge. General Agent for Yorkshire (West Riding). Mr. William Stubbs, 47, Queen-terrace, North-road.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, Dec. 29th, 1840.

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from the destructive effects of Exces-SPRING SESSIONS, 1841.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illus-

BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY,

Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Bailliere, Those in felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, and all places within Ten miles of Pontefract, and also these in respited Traverses, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday Manual Places.

I unhance by the Ruthors, and soid by Balliere, Medical Bookselier, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronicle Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser Office, Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dublin;

The Work which is now presented to the public tefract,) are to be in attendance at One o'clock is the result of very extended experience in a class of diseases and affections, which for some unaccount-Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Mor- able reason have been either altogether overlooked, ley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details Those from the divisions of Staincliff and Ewcross, of these affections, to point out their causes, and to Claro and the Ainsty, (being the remainder of mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and the West Riding.) and those in all cases of Mis-demeanor (except in respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday.) are to be in attend-an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that there is no member of society, by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.—Sun, Evening

Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square, London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the evening; and Country Patients can be successfully treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases. which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice, will be replied to, without which no attention can be paid to any communications.

Seld by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5. Market street. Leeds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST?— ANSWERED ASTO PRINCIPLES AND ASTO PRACTICE. \*\* The friends of the Charter are earnestly requested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an ex- ability."

Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with an Engraving of the British Deadly Upas Tree, THE NEW BLACK LIST; being a Compara-Delegates assembled, have examined the Secretary's sary, a grant of money out of the public stock of the accounts, and have found them correct. We therefore said Riding, will be made for carrying the same into Paupers, with a variety of other useful information, important alike to the non-consuming producers, and to the non-producing consumers.

Also, price One Penny.

ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and holden, by adjournment, at the Court House, in Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the Wakefield, on Tuesday the 13th day of the same System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the Joint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, and Mr. Crowder, of Noon, when and where the Report of the Committee People may free themselves from oppression. By Oldham, be put upon the next lecturers plan for South appointed on the 10th day of February last, "to ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention, Lancashire. - 5. That Mr. Tillman's name be kept off consider and report how many constables, in their and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Pro-

This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of every man to the possession of the Elective

Franchise.

-Patriot.

Also, price Sixpence, COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants

of America. I. On the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Con-

II. Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on American Affairs. IV. The ability of America, with Miscellaneous Reflections. To which is added, an APPENDIX; and an Address to the People called QUAKERS. By Thomas Paine, Author of "The Rights of Man."

Also, price Twopence, WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem. In Three Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureate to her Majesty. Illustrated with Two elegant Engravings. " Every lover of his species should make an effort

Price Threepence.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. By Lord

"This is a most extraordinary Poem."-Times. This edition is beautifully printed, and enriched with Notes by Robert Hall and others.

Also, price One Shilling, THE LIFE, CONVERSATIONS, AND TRIAL F ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish Insurrection of 1803.

Also, price One Penny, THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by

that lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for High Treason.

THE LAW-ENDOWED CHURCHES. and Sixpence, boards,

AN ABRIDGMENT OF HOWITT'S POPU-AR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards. "The author of this deeply interesting little volume takes a rapid survey of priestoraft, as it has existed from the earliest periods, and ends with an able exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing Church of England. It will supply the long-existing deficiency of a popular history of religious imposture."—Satirist.

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Published in London by Sherwood and Co., 23, Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps ls. 4d. Address, to the Editor, 23, Paternoster have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on

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53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others. 54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nin 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others. 56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets

Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine 69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz,

74. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. 75. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers-

76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others. 77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. 78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard), Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song. Down in the Deep, and four others. 79. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the

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

1. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and

82. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. 33. For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six

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85. For December, contains Six Melodies from

Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll request you will publish this in the paper, only Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. 88. For March (now ready)—They tell me thou'rt the Fairest Guest, Mr. Balfe's popular song; The Highborn Child; ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer

Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Long, long ago; Ladye mine, Ladye mine, and The the Mill; and two others-Twenty-one Airs. (chiefly copyright, and exclusively in this publication) for 8d.

No. 88 is for March, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes. Any number can be sent, post free, by enclosing 1s. to

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Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternospresent, the room being crammed to suffocation. Mr. At the close of the last lecture, Mr. Vin cent publicly administered she Chartist tectotal pledges to between and brilliant assembly, and trusted that if they were Rather Mather.

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

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I am, your obedient servant,

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

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and bought one lls. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expense and affliction. He had been unable to work all that time—had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. A son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding.

ton, Bookseller, Leicester.

Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841;— "Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in W. M. CLARK. "17. Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London.

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

JOHN CUBLEY.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841. Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham. In order, therefore, to protect the Public from Government Stamp attache without which none are genuine. LIST OF AGENTS.

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This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents:-Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watts, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; Beverley, Johnson; Coventry, Mrs. Rollason; Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward and Co. Chemists, Westmarsland, street; Ediphyrch R. Co., Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh, R. Blair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fitze, Bookseller; Grantham, Bushby; Gainsborough, Hall; Horncastle, Cousine; Hull, Noble, Printer; Kidderminster, Pennell; Lincoln, James Drury; Liverpool Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louth, Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Nottingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams; Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moxon.

## MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON,

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In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

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

ration to sound and vigorous health. IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. - Sir, Having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I Auber's new Opers, Zanetts, Lanner's Six have been under several experienced practitioners, Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ul-LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose corated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad coloured paper. For January, commences publishing Mr. James's great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After for January :- Happy New Year; the whole taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores asset of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; sumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I lead them up and down, and others. 87. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The Being convinced there are numbers of my fellow-Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are creatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Regidence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where dis-Young Spring, from Fridolin; Remember Him, Mr. tance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter Moore's song, from that celebrated Pianoforte of difficulty, they may obtain his Parifying Drops, Monthly Work, The Pianista; Merrily goes price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with the Mill; and two others. Twenty on the price 4s. Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

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## Moetry.

TEETOTAL CHARTIST SONG. TIME-MILLERS' "We're soldiers fighting for our king."

We're soher Chartists, hand in hand, Determined to be free; Our voice is heard through all the land. That voice is liberty. Let Tories rage and Whige assail, No dangers will we dread; But onward with the temperance gale The glorious tidings spread. CHORUS.

The Charter let all people sing; The Charter will our freedom bring; Tis now our own-we see it near; While Temperance guards the front and rear The battle's won-our day's begun; The pot and filthy pipe are gone; Tectotalism shall be one With the great Charter Union.

Now, manfully we conquer self. Our appetites and all; The poison cup, and ill-got pelf, The wormwood and the gall. For misery retreats apace, As drinking customs die: Till all are found in freedom's race, To freedom's rescue fly. Chorns, &c.

Our numbers are increasing fast, The pledge will millions gain, and raise a mighty host to cast Away the tyrant's chain. Our heads are cool, our bodies strong, And mind as umes its reign-We'll aid no more to practice wrong, But love and truth maintain. Chorns. &c.

Our Charter stands each traitor shock, So firm in reason's mi, ht; And, based upon th' etern al rock, It yields to all its light. With justice pois'd in every part, To bless this woestruck earth'. And kindling joy from heart to heart, To health and peace gives birth. Chorns, &c.

As brothers, then, we'll brothers be. And kand in hand go on; A union mong the good and free. And soon the work is done. We need no help from class or creed. If workmen are but true; For, once from all intemperance freed, And then all freedom's due. Chorus, &c.

WILLIAM HICK, Leeds

A CHARTIST SONG. God bless our native land. May Heaven's protecting hand Still guard our shore; May right its power extend Industry to defend; Soon may oppression end All Britzin o'er.

May just and equal laws Uphold the people's cause. And bless the soil: land of the brave and free God grant that it may be A land of Liberty To those who toil.

The Charter is our right, Although oppos'd by might, We it demand Lord, make our rulers see That men should brothers be, And form one family All o'er the land.

W. E., Kidderminster. March 22d, 1841.

If those who think of emigrating were to read this book, they would be very cautious and con-

The writer is a working man, who was compelled, as many other men have been, to think of bettering his condition by emigrating. He first intended proceeding to Canada, but afterwards altered his intention. and sailed for a province in the Southern pictures drawn of the settlement by the agents in London. We need not detail all the occurrences that happened to the writer from his embarking to his landing in America, nor need we notice in detail the privations he and the party endured before reaching the settlement; we will, however, just

"We then walked through the road which led to the settlement. At the very first sight of it we discovered hew much we had been imposed on. It was a wild first, inhabited by all sorts of wild beasts, and surrounded by rocky mountains, higher than the clouds. We atterwards found it was very subject to storms; indeed the thunder and lightning were most dreadful, so that the ground would sometimes shake beneath our feet; and there were nine months rain during the year. The agent was there, and had hired a body of Indians, Who had felled the trees, on a space extending about half a mile in length and a quarter in breath, leaving the stemps standing, and the trees lying one across another. The brush-wood was slightly burnt off; and a few hats had been erected, with the stumps of trees Finding in the middle of them. These were intended for us to live in. We found we had been deceived, but as there was no way of getting to a better place, we some of our people caught the fever, which was a bad plea for such a monstrous idea." son of Mas, and made them shake terribly; and what made our singular much worse was, our having no

They had not only to contend with these annoy-

A COMPLETE AND CONVINCING ARGU-

Of course we need not say that the Rev. Gentleman has most ably managed to effect his object. Every friend to "things as they are," every admirer of existing institutions, every lover of our glorious constitutions in Church and State, every one who reveres the exalted actions and virtues of the ancient Jewish leaders—the Davids, the Joshuas, and the Solomons—will admit that justice has been done to all these subjects in succession.

To satisfy even the most sceptical upon these points, we will make a few extracts. First, then, for the virtues of a few ancient and eminent characters, who were the advocates of sound creeds. in preference to the mere proprieties of moral con-

on the part of creed-ists that must, inevitably, put to I traced it even to the bench of Bishops! Then its shame all the Social fools in the world. I commence with the Jews, who, from Moses, through Samuel and David down to Solomon, were of the most spotless character, in the scale of humanity, that can be imagined! In the first place, then, "Moses was the meekest of all the men that were upon the face of the earth." He crushing me, it had persuaded you to find me a home however, he supplies tables for rhetoric. In his first was, besides a man of great and praiseworthy temerity, and went through many courageous and fatiguing acts of grave! It has only furnished me with a new starting bravery, in order to be pure before the Lord! Example: point, after giving me a little breathing-time. \* \* Now, therefore, kill every male among the little ones: and kill every woman that hath known a man by lying with him: but, all the women children that have not the clergy, robs and oppresses the working classes, and known man by lying with him, keep alive for yourselves.'-Numbers xxxi. 17.

" Now, I question whether all the Social miscreants put together could produce one such act of courage as this-even with their champion, Owen, at their head! But this is only one instance of bravery on the part of religionists. There is no pancity of such deeds on the part of the ancient Israelites. I could revert to some scores of equal weight! But, as my limits in this place will not permit such a display, I shall content myself by citing only a few that happen to be of the most STRIKING character for their purity and sublimity. From the evidence of Joshus, as well as that of Moses. we know that the brave Israelites came by stealth upon whole nations of the Gentiles, and put them to the sword-that they spared neither age nor infancy-that they utterly destroyed men, women, and children-'and left not a soul to breathe! ""

the children of Israel alone: he is most careful that mutually jealous of each other—that the Church is in 2, in the following glowing terms, well worthy a a few of the distinguished "good works" of more danger, and that the aristocracy is doomed? That lie, modern days should be brought forward. He pro-

"Having clearly shown, from the few examples only which I have quoted, that the children of Israel were persons of exemplary character, I shall now expatiate upon a few of the most prominent virtues that have shone forth, with redoubled splendour, in Christendom. In running the mind over the long list of brilliant acts on the part of our Christian progenitors, and afterwards looking upon the supine and braveless inactivity of the Owenites, one cannot help evincing a feeling of deference towards the former, and just contempt for the latter. Let it be remembered, that it is not the tremulous coward, Robert Owen, or his colleagues in principle, that can boast of having conquered Chili. and other parts of South America. No, Reader, the claim of that meritorious deed lies in a purer quarter. It was our Christian ancestors who, about three centuries ago, so bravely cut to pieces the Peruvians and their neighbours, for the love of that metal which their god'y ranquishers conceived to be the 'root of all good' -who manfully hunted the natives through the woods with blood-hounds, for daring to suppose that the natural riches with which the strata of that neighbourhood abounds were all their own! And serve them justly right: What business had they to suppose, for a moment, that GOLD the production of their native country) was ever intended for such copper-coloured wretches as themselves?

"The worthlessness of Socialism is here, at once, exhibited: for, had the 'conquering heroes' of South America been fraught with Social ideas, the conquest of Chili and Pern would never have been effected. They could not possibly have gone half way through their glorious task-their ever-memorable pleasure of hunting human beings would have been thwarted-their hands and faces could not then have been distinguished from those of more pusillanimous texture, by the lustre of crimson hue given to them by wading through heathen gore-and the dreadful consequence would have been, that the aborigines and their posterity might have remained in quiet possession of their native homes, to this day, with impunity! All this valour entailed ignorance to an extent which incapacitated was exercised to the glory to God: for, the conquering Saints, on the 6th of January [1533.] laid the founds-The ADVENTURES and SUFFERINGS of tion of the city of Lima, which they afterwards called JAMES WOOD, a Native of Ipswich, &c. the 'City of the Kings,' as a memento of our Saviour's tragedy; and his wit but ill sufficed to conceal his that upon this saving of £244,000 per annum to maly of dear land, which must produce London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Ipswich: receipt of presents to the Eastern kings in Bethlem on that day of the year."

> He comes still nearer the present day. Alluding to the known disposition of the sceptical to pretend that they can discover faults in the "unco' guid and the boys, which nobody heard but himself! So rigidly righteons," he says:-

"These free-thinking wretches will, perhaps, upbraid me and my colleagues with the forgeries of Dr. Dodd, and the Rev. Peter Fenn, of Bloomsbury: but, are not these Social loggerheads aware that the unforpart of North America, owing to the very flattering tunate gentlemen in question (like the one previously spoken of were but nurslings of 'Mother Church,' and therefore in such pitiable circumstances of penury as to claim our commisseration for their misfortune? Now, had they been more enviably situated in life-i. e. had they been persons revelling upon the voluptuous enjoyment of eighteen hours' work per day, and the wholenotice a few of the very agreeable circumstances some perspiration that usually accompanies such health-which surrounded them at "the settlement." He ful exercise—there might then, indeed, be some ground for censure on the part of my opponents; and I myself would not go out of my way to palliste the crime! sons who have perfumed the atmosphere of Christendom with the sweet effuris of their virtues. The orders in England. I will not be dogmatic in these most striking example of the kind that now occurs to remarks, and proceed no further in prescribing an me is, the eminent Bishop of Clogher-s personage opinion than the enunciation of this fact, that carewho, for purity and delicacy, was never equalled! And, if newspaper reports may be relied on, another reverend gentleman was lately within a bow-shot of attaining the gait full of animation, though without hurry, besame degree of celebrity."

the unparalleled effrontery of Uwen and his dis- and general prosperity of the Chinese are so con-

"Mr. Owen and his admirers have more than once work just published. had the daring impudence to make remarks upon the also get into our feet, and make us so lame that we the man, who in the world could think of offering him could hardly walk. This insect is very small, but it less than such a thing as £40,000 a year and 1.6 livings? gets into the feet and produces a bladder about the Then there is the Bishop of Durham—a very useful and Etc of a pea, which after a time bursts. They filled necessary officer, this: and I do not suppose that the our lest to full, that we had to take needles and prick poor gentleman receives above £60,000 a year (which them or, or they would have destroyed our feet. The is very little more than a £1,000 per week; for all his ground was also covered with ants of all sorts, which trouble; and little enough too, God knows. Besides would get into our huts and swarm our beds; and the these, there are upwards of a score more bishops, place will also infested with accorpions, which annoyed whom I have not named—to say nothing of deacons, to comments by getting into our clothes. There was archiescons, rectors, and other clerical officers in great Hewise if, that would bite and breed a worm in the abundance; and their dignity wast be supported—and fish clied the beef-worm, which grows as large as that, too, in a manner befitting their several stations, the end of the little finger, and would torment us in a according as they rise in office superior to each other. into our bries and destroy our clothes. In addition even half-Social dissenters, had their own way, they would harbour in the thatch of the huts, and some to live at this rate? Why, good God! it would be can bargain with. You must get out of that man't time has been been as a substant of the present of th three torm, the barber's pole, the coral snake, and would evidently starce him by inches! Can they the torm. death One of our people, when about to put on his recommended, for the subsistence of the poor, 'a crust book from but, fund one of these snakes coiled up inside of it. of bread and a cup of cold water, with plenty of lyle on Hero Worship. But beides the sufferings caused by the insects, and 'grace,' (by way of dessert,) that her own existence can the dame. the damps we were exposed to from the snakes and be sustained by the same paltry means? Nothing but we have to notice the decisive practical eye of this the terminal statement as a

were invariably and constantly acted upon:-

Writer 1972.

We need not follow the writer through his pages.
He had not follow the writer through his pages.
drawbarr for amply sufficient, allowing certain and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of you have your eyes directed towards him and every of your eyes directed towards him and every e what the statements which appear to us some and every of you have your extended by false hopes in his character escape not your acuteness. Let your bed because and tempted by false hopes in his character escape not your acuteness. Let your bed because and tempted by false hopes in his character escape not your acuteness. in his character escape not your acuteness. Let your is the guillotine? a tap on the neck," said Lamouinjustic and suppose a system of the author "to expose a system of the most trivial faults he has committed from his rette, as he gaily took his last meal with his comrades of the same chamber. Then, warming by degrees, injustic and cruelty practised by a company of cradle; so that these, added to the one with which he of the same chamber. Then, warming by degrees, speculate as number of individuals and families may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous like a true Catholic priest, he enlarged upon the may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous like a true Catholic priest, he enlarged upon the may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous like a true Catholic priest, he enlarged upon the may stand particularly charged in the eves of the comin a common sumber of individuals and families may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous immortality of the soul and its consequences. It mould that shall appear hideous in the eyes of the common thing for the prisoners to light their munity at large. Hold him up to public view, and tell was a common thing for the prisoners to light their munity at large. The official would expectly recommend any working man who wife and family, in such an undertaking, to read the alightest remark upon the manifold delinquencies that his head was not sound. "My head," here worked any working man who wife and family, in such an undertaking, to read the alightest remark upon the manifold delinquencies that his head was not sound. "My head," here worked any working man who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to call evidence to prove that his head was not sound. "My head," here were worked and the same working man who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to call evidence to prove that his head was not sound. "My head," Adventures of James Wood." They are told in are—hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and perennially to prove that his head was not sound. "My head," his head was not sound. "My head," his head was never cooler or sounder. plan, the language, and in a simple and unthe syle, about which there can be no mis
are—hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and perennially to prove that his nead was not sounder
sommitted by persons who are not Socialists. For excommitted by persons who are not Socialists. For exsaid the accused, "was never cooler or sounder
than now, when I am on the point of losing it:
officious and official defender, I will not be defended the murder of Lord William Russell, gave us no pro- officious and official defender, I will not be defended vocation for spleen, depond the commission of his crime, by you; let them lead me to the guillotine." A except that he was a foreigner: his having been a Pro- mob of people surrounded the cart into which Cus-MENT AGAINST SOCIALISM; or the per
signature of the second party feeling towards him, in a religious point of view.

By a Clerical Gentleman. London:

her and sold by all booksellers and

except that he was a jorcigner. his mark is a religious point of view.

party feeling towards him, in a religious point of view.

But, mark:—Had he been a Socialist, it would have been our unbounden duty to expatiate more fully upon his theological sentiments than upon the enormity of the his theological sentiments The decided gentleman above named has written this being an Overite became resounded, not only from being an Overite became resounded, not only from bright being an Owerite became resounded, now war, and precipitate that "abominable and atrocious John o' Groats's to the Land's End, but through every which was is revolting in the very face of it."

being an Owerite became resounded, now war, and precipitation of Groats's to the Land's End, but through every country and every clime, from the world's girdle to the frozen pole!"

47, Holywell-street, Strand. This number gives a portrait of "our Old King' sitting in his cell. As a lithograph, it is wel

The topics adverted to in the "Papers" of last Saturday, are the conduct of Mr. Thornhill, and the various measures of the day. In alluding to the spirit which prompted his persecutor, Mr. Thornhill, to immure him in the Fleet, Mr. Oastler thus describes it:-

"I followed it, Sir, through all its ramifications, into its lurking places in the meeting-houses-the markets on to the hustings-into 'the House'-up 'the back-"I will here cite a few instances of purity and virtue stairs'-to the Cabinet, and from thence, with sorrow, blood-steps shewed me the path to the factories—the New Poor Law Bastiles, and to the dungeons of its deladed victims, in the different prisons of the kingdom; until, at last, I found that it had successfully seduced and deceived you, and in the vain hope of a middle, and an end. In the instance before us, in this cell. It has not, however, as yet, found me a royalty, deludes and defames the aristocracy, degrades £300,000 a year. In his second section of table

insults woman !- It is an evil spirit of covetousness, religious, virtuous and noble, and has encircled in its iron clutches, what it terms the "respectability" of England! It has persuaded our governors that nature has made a blunder, that she can no longer be trusted in the matter of population, but that certain rules and nually. In his third section of Table No. 1, he tests of its own, must be applied to diminish "the multitude of the people." She has discovered that the Bible is not true, and that now " in the want of the people is the king's honour; but in the multitude of the family to consist of five persons, that the effect of ie against nature—this treason against God, may be traced all the evils which afflict this country-all the difficulties which annoy and perplex our governors—all the oppressions and wrongs of the poor-all the danger | PELD proceeds; in the dull path of arithmetical calto the rich.

"It is becase our governors have believed that lie that the rich and the poor are now " alienated heart Our author does not confine his illustrations to and seul"—that the Government and the people are No. 1, and at the same time introduces Table No. sir, is the cause of the execrable New Poor Law.

> "It is because 'the multitude of the people' is believed to be too great, that measures hostile to nature are attempted to be enforced; it is because the Bible I have supported that statement by the evidence given naught. It is that war against nature, which bewilders our mistaken governors, and forces them to acts, of which no other Government was ever guilty. They are all at sea, having thrown overboard the compasswhich is Christianity; they do not attempt to legislate advantages to be derived from the change to this for the people-their only aim is to diminish them! Hence they have persuaded you, the landlords, that, if you do not send your 'surplus' population to be worked up in their factories, or to be poisoned in the Union the same time, they persuade the factory population, if they are not allowed to feed on foreign corn, they will be pined to death! They have, in a great measure succeeded by the New Poor Law, in separating the poor from any connection with the soil; they have, by deluding the people, nearly succeeded in forcing them to prefer the prosperity of foreign agriculture to our

We do not think Mr. Oastler's mode of accounting for the origin of the Charter, is a correct one. It was not brought forward by any Malthusian manufacturers, to swamp the cry for the repeal of the New Poor Law; it it were, it has failed in its effect; for Mr. Oastler well knows that the Chartists have been always the most opposed to the New Poor Law, and have always aided him in his praiseworthy efforts.

# Literary Extracts

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S EXPEDIENT.—The able review of Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess, in the Eclectic of this month, relates the following story of mean talent for poetry; but, like most men of the same class, he disliked philology, and that dislike him for his high vocation. Of this fact the work before us supplies examples. He was sometimes sorely put to it to get through the chorus of a Greek puzzle passage, and was just on the eve of 'sticking fast,' the poetical preceptor would break out with a loud voice, and demand an account of noises among uniformly was this method of solving difficulties resorted to, that the late Bishop Huntingford was wont to say, he so well knew what would happen on the approach of a dark passage, that he often said to the boy next him, 'Now we shall have a noise.' During the settlement of the 'noise,' the reader was | Saving as per Table No. 1 ....... allowed to proceed as he best could: thus the slough | The calculations in the Table are was passed, and the work went on."

THE POOR IN CHINA AND THE POOR IN BRITAIN -It would not be easy to draw a comparison between the habits of the poor in this country and the cottagers of China, respecting the state of their household because it is difficult to come at an average; but think that while the poor at home are far less happy they are far more cleanly than the poor are in China. There is, perhaps, thrice as much content "My tale would be endless were I to name all the per- ment in that land among the villagers, but only onethird of the mind which is displayed by the lower worn and half-starved faces are rare things in China A plumpness of feature, cheerfulness of mien, and a speak a condition of mind that looks on to-day' supply with completency, and forward to to-mor And he makes the following just remarks upon row's chances without apprehension. The happiness spicuous that they merit a short analysis .- From a

CROMWELL AND CHARLES THE FIRST. - Nor will incomes of the bishops and other dignitaries of the his participation in the King's death involve him in Church; as though they ignorantly supposed that the condemnation with us. It is a stern business killing were forced to stay; yet we did not now forcese the corpulence necessary for a prelate—a servant of God— of a king! But if you once go to war with him, it sufferings we should have to endure. In a few days could be supported without turtle! And they have lies there; this and all else lies there. Once at war, the reminder of the people came up, and the first endeavoured to shew that the yearly incomes of some of you have made wager of battle with him: it is he to thing that we employed ourselves in, was taking the the rich are too enormous, and consequently such as to die, or else you. Reconciliation is problematic; stamp up in the huts; but the flies were as annoying add to the miseries of the poor—especially as the par- may be possible, or, far more likely, is impossible in the sectlement as they had been in the river, so that takers of wealth 'are useless men, and do nothing for It is now pretty generally admitted, that the Par-We could not get any rest in the night. This fly, which what they receive!' Now I will prove this Owen to be liament, having vanquished Charles the First, had is about the size of a gnat, would bite through all our a liar:—What man of sense, for example, would quesno way of making any tenable arrangement with ciones, making great holes in our legs, and causing tion the utility of such an ecclesiastic as the Archbishop him. The large Presbyterian party, apprehensive them to Ivell. The insect called the chigre would of Canterbury? And, having admitted the utility of now of the Independents, were most auxious to do so; anxious, indeed, as for their own existence; but it could not be. The unhappy Charles, in those final Hampton Court negociations, shows himself as a man fatally incapable of being dealt with: a man who, once for all, could not and would not understand: whose thought did not in any measure repre sent to him the real fact of the matter; nay, worse whose word did not at all represent his thought. We may say this of him without cruelty, with deep pity rather; but it is true and undeniable. Forsaker there of all but the name of kingship, he still, finding himself treated with outward respect as a king, most drawful manner. Cock-roaches would also get Yet, I suppose that if a parcel of Social democrats, or and smuggle himself into his old power by deceiving fancied that he might play off party against party, both. Alas, they both discovered that he was deceivto these sources of incessant molestation and pain, would cut down the income of the head primate to less ing them. A man whose word will not inform you them. would be start which in the rainy season than £6,000 per year; and how would a bishop be able at all what he means or will do, is not a man you times drop down upon our beds in the night, when we scarcely sixteen guineas per day! and what would this way, or put him out of yours. The Presbyterians, had to light pine torches and hunt them. There were be to support a 'spirit-ual pastor?' Such a mean salary in their despair, were still for believing Charles, three both the light of the the tome goes, or black smake, whose bite is instant imagine, for a moment, that because the Caurch has Not so Cromwell: "For all our fighting," says he "we are to have a little bit of paper?"-No !-Car-

the temperative were exposed to from the snakes and be sustained by the same party. We had other hardships to endure; for the most consummate ignorance can be accepted as a man; how he drives towards the practical and practica ticable-has a genuine insight into what is fact. We shall make one more extract just to show how! Such an intellect, I maintain, does not belong to a Provisions of any kind, except a small quantity we had constantly acted upon:

We shall make one more extract just to show how to show any kind, except a small quantity we had constantly acted upon:

bilities, expediences; the true man is needed to bilities, expediences; the true man is needed to discern even practical truth. Cromwell's advice fearing God, and without any other fear. No more conclusively genuine set of fighters ever trod the soil of England or of any other land.—Ibid.

ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION .- "What

in Paris, on Friday, in the 84th year of his age.

The FLEET PAPERS, No. 12. London: Pavey, THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

> MR. STANSFELD.-IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES. We promised to examine this subject, as soon as

time permitted; we now redeem our pledge. At a meeting of our Solons, lately held at Leeds Mr. STANSFELD, in praying support for a petition in favour of a remission of certain import and export -the exchanges - the institutes -- to political dinners -- duties, did, as is that gentleman's custom, produce for the mystification of his audience, a statistical table of profit and loss.

As Mr. Stansfeld professes to be an orator of the Ciceronian school, he endeavours to divide his speeches into the three required parts, a beginning section of table No. 1, he asserts that a removal of the import and export duties would effect a saving "It is all one and the same spirit which insults to the inhabitants of Leeds of upwards of No. 1, he contends that the whole population which can know no rest, until it has destroyed all that is of the Empire, estimating it at twenty-four millions. is taxed £2 per head annually for State taxation. and £2 per head annually for the benefit of individual classes, making a total of ninety-six millions anassumes that each working man, in Leeds, earns twenty-four shillings per week; and, allowing each people is the destruction of the prince!" Sir, to this the import and export duties is to impose a tax of four shillings per week, or one sixth of the whole earning, upon each working man. Thus Mr. Stansculation, but being more of an orator than an arithmetician, he closes his remarks upon Table disciple of the fructifying school. He says:-

"I have stated the saving to the borough, by the removal of the protecting duties, to be £300,000 a year. is thus declared to be a lie-that religion is set at before the committee of the House of Commons. and it is on the strength of that evidence that I ask your sanction to the petition I shall propose. But, Sir, that estimate, in my humble opinion, is much underrated. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the borough would amount in money to one million a year. Some gentlemen may be astonished, but let them consider that this sum is only £7 a head on the population, and that the difference between a good and a bad trade Workhouses, they will eat up your estates! whilst, at would soon make this. I hold in my hand a rough

> Now this is reversing the Monpert plan, of of five, not of £10 a year, but of £35.

fear of the last section of Table No. 2 before his the production of vegetables and animal food :" and eyes; for after appropriating the saving to the in these very articles Mr. Stansfeld, in Table No. 1 respective purposes of each family, he preceeds to assumes a reduction of £225,000 annually, and, in give 4,000 adults not of the working, but of the Table No. 2, he augments the reduction by £75,000 shopkeeping classes, an annual increase of income annually, for the difference between good and bad amounting to £400,000; in short, he adds trade, by a removal of duties. Now let us have a £60,606 to his million sterling of annual saving. Now, suppose we were to admit Mr. Stansfeld's the subject.

first section of Table No. 1-that is, that the removal What has been the great, the almost only argu-Dr. Joseph Warton, when master of Winchester of import and export duties would effect a saving ment of the League? Why, that the Corn Laws school:-"Warton was a man of taste, and had no of £2 per head to working men, and taking his raised rents, and thereby raised the price of food, census of 112,000 of a working population to be and thereby threw the produce of English labour correct, we have a saving of £224,000 per annum; out of the foreign market, and sent the cheapand we may, according to all middle-class practice, food-foreign-produce at a lower price into justly adopt the last section of Table No. 2, namely, our markets. But here we have the anoembarrassment. While a scholar was reading the 112,000 of the working population, 4,000 of the dear beasts and dear vegetables, and which, idlers would make a profit of £400,000 per annum. we are told will lead to cheap meat and cheap vege-This position we shall presently maintain by facts; tables! In fact, Solon Hume says, in answer to a while we deem it but common justice to our readers question put by the Chairman-but we give it all. to give the whole of the fabulous table, which is as question and answer; here it is :follows :-

> founded on the average con sumption of the empire, but i is manifest that the inhabi tants of a manufacturing town consume more food than those in the agricultural districts The average consumption of sugar in the borough of Leeds. as computed by five of the prin cipal dealers, is 4 lbs weekly for a family of five persons, the duty on which on a population of 150,000, would be annually £102,317, being an increase or the statement of Table 1 of ... 59,817 The average consumption of cof fee, estimated by the same parties, is 6 oz. weekly, for a family of five persons, and the duty on the population of the borough would be £14,589, or an increase on the statement of Table 1 of ..... 10,839 It is difficult to form an estimate on bread, and meat, and vege tables, &c., but take the extra consumption at 1s. 3d., and you Increase of wages 1s. per head weekly, assuming this to be the difference between good trade and full employment, and bad trade and partial employ-The population being 150,000 Of which threequarters are the working classes... 112,000 Deduct one-third for Children under thirteen years of age..... 37,000 Leaving men, women and children 75,000 At is, each per week would be per annum Increase of profit to shopkeepers manufacturers, and merchants and such as are not included amongst the working classes Suppose that out of the remaining population of 38,000, that 10,000 are adults, and that 4,000 of these realise £100 a year more under an improved trade, you have ......

£1,060,606 Now, in the above table, we see as much igno rance, folly, wickedness, and deceit, as could be well crammed into so many lines.

First, what does Mr. Stansfeld say, and how abore, but with positive want of provisions, and minable system of free discussion; and, as a brother how they were to dismiss their city-tapsters, flimsy, of £2 a head, will give to the working classes they want of provisions, and minable system of free discussion, and, as a violated now they were to dismiss their city-tapsues, minable, and minable system of free discussions, and choose substantial yeomen, and how does he preserve monkers which shall said at last to eat the flesh of in principle, I will put you up to one move, at any riotous persons, and choose substantial yeomen, and how does he preserve monkers which which said the flesh of in principle, I will put you up to one move, at any riotous persons, and choose substantial yeomen, and how does he preserve monkers which which said the flesh of in principle, I will put you up to one move, at any riotous persons, and choose substantial yeomen, and how does he preserve monkers which which we have been preserve to be soldiers for monkey, which they did not altogether relish at with food, they would have died of starvation, the winds and common committee of the laws of his country, by any with food they would have died of starvation, the winds and choose substantial yeomen, of the money-mongering class!! that is, instead of £7 a head to each working man, he gives £100 a head to 4000 of the idlers; or, in other words, admitting the third section of table No. 1, to be correct, and ready to swear, as we are, that the last section of No. 2 would be rather under the mark. STANSFELD has the old calculations in his head for him well understood, which may be thus trans-lated:—"112,600 of the working population, save £2

puts the load on the ass, you must bear it."

The orator, however, proceeded with his speech, to which he attem, ted to give a beginning, a middle, and an end; but we n'ust begin where he left off, in order to put the gibberish into English. He concludes with an admission that his calculations will appear "extravagant" and "al'surd" to every one but himself; and then he mouths out a bit of the usual stuff about "an all-wise Create "," always forgetting that an all-absorbing set of de vourers mar

Mr. Stansfeld, in his exordium, tells his hearers that "this is not a party question; that Liberals and Conservatives in Glasgow and Manchester, and the Times and the Chronicle, all advocate it." Now, if we had not direct evidence furnished by facts before us, we should rely upon the very circumstance of such a junction as the very strongest proof of condemnation: for, although all political parties have united in its support, it by no means deprives it of its distinct class suspicion; as politics are always forgotten when profits are under consideration.

When did Whigs and Tories, the Times and Chronicle, separately, or jointly, advocate any one measure for the benefit of the working classes? And are they now, after never-ceasing hostility and opposition, likely to unite, for the first time, for the benefit of those upon whose ruin they have one and all grown rich?

Mr. STANSFELD, having first comfortably established the fact in his own mind, that every working man in Leeds earns twenty-four shillings a week, proceeds to argue as if each of the 112,000 of the working population consumed in proportion to the remaining 38,000 of the merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers; and then he proceeds to read extracts from an examination of Messrs. Hume, PORTER, and McGREGOR, before a Committee of the House of Commons, still going on the presumption that working men consume an equal share. even of all imported luxuries: and he selects one answer out of many thousands given by Mr. PORTER, which answer numbers 2651, and which goes to show that the reduction on the duty on sugar would the examination of these three gentlemen, who don't appear to know a cow from a hay stack, is a repeal of the Corn Laws is of primary importance.

And now we beg the most anxious attention of asking for a principle more extensive than facts our shrewd readers to the following admission of warrant; for STANSFELD, to insure his petition, as- Mr. Solon M'GREGOR. He says that, "so far from sures his supporters that facts go three times as far a total and immediate repeal of all restrictions upon as the tables upon which he is ready to rely; and he the importation of foreign corn having a tendency says that a removal of the import and export duties to lower rents, it would have a direct contrary effect. would be a relief to a working man with a family and would considerably increase them;" and he accounts for it thus. He says that "the land neces-STANSFELD, in supporting Table No. 1, has not the sarily thrown out of cultivation would be devoted to plain matter-of-fact word or two upon this part of

of taxation which the community pay in consequence of the increased price of wheat and butchers' meat. 319,950 which is occasioned by the monopoly now held by land?-I think that a tolerable calculation may be made of that increased charge. It is generally calculated that each person, upon the average, consumes a quarter of wheat a year. Assuming, then, the amount of duty that this wheat paid, or the price enhanced by protec- pay all those burdens, and compete, without protection, whatever that is, as far as bread goes, to be 10s. tion, with the nations of the world, who owe not s it would be that amount upon the whole population. Then you could hardly say less than, perhaps, double that for butchers' meat and other matters; so that if we were to say that the corn is enhanced by 10s. a England to possess an operative class of two millions quarter, there would be that 10s. and 20s. more as the five hundred thousand, it would be wisdom in that increase of the price of meat and other agricultural productions, including hay and oats for horses, barley for class to allow two millions to remain idle and to be beer, as well as butter and cheese. That would be supported by the five hundred thousand at full work £36,000,000 a year, and the public are in fact paying instead of constituting a competitive population in that as effectually out of their pockets as if it did go to the revenue in the form of direct taxes. that the state may require for its support? - Certainly; and fictitious money.

I conceive that having paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the public taxes.

rents considerably, while we have Solon Hume would raise rents by about thirty millions annually and reduce produce by thirty-six millions annually!!

surrendered that dignified office with the philanthropic | mum-chance, not able to say a word in his own deintention of becoming national schoolmaster,) solve | fence, or in support of his borrowed plumage. The this riddle for us? for we defy any man to swallow writer of J. G. MARSHALL'S letter, and the writer of

the pill in its present shape. aristocratic families of the kingdom; and, indeed, youring vanity, and unconquerable vindictiveness. so minute are the Humane Society in all matters protect our Canadian produce, obliges builders to ginning to discover that without a vote to protect erect the roofs of poor men's houses without a them, the possession of life, liberty, and property they make them too flat. O, how merciful! how benefit of slave masters. The people have now very merciful!! But Mr. Hume knows as little of discovered that their oppressors stand self-convicted, building as he appears to know of agriculture; for STANSFELD and Co. coming forward, in the eleventh flat roofs are now all the fashion, even for Prince hour, with grievances, a knowledge of which they ALBERT'S stables and dog kennels, and why not for confess to have had for years, but never di-

subject; and at Manchester all Mr. Huskisson's they so foolish as not to see, that in their exposition the orators fergot to produce a table of compara- STANSFELD admits to be national plunder? But the tive wages, and comparative comfort for the working truth, like murder, will out; a day of retribution

which is the producer's rain.

laid on, may lead to a prohibition, of the use of the scourge. taxed article. But, as Mr. STANSFELD and his taxed article. But, as Mr. Stansfeld and his satisfactorily, if not flatteringly, to Mr. Stansfeld. Just think of Stansfeld talking of a saving of class interest commences, we take the subject up at £70 per annum for an Irish, Scotch, and English that precise point.

What, then, has been the never-failing result of a head by transferring them from the import and lation; increased issue of paper money, increased discount, commission, brokerage, and stamp duty Spitalfields and other weavers? For, be it rememgentlemen, plainly, that if we can effect so divine upon bills; increased insurances upon premises bered, STANSFELD takes the whole twenty-four an object, 4,000 of our order will pocket the whole and shipments; increased taxation upon the "shound" salesletions an object, 4,000 of our order will pocket the whole and snipments; increased taxation upon the "absurd" calculations.

£224,000 of saving, and £176,000 into the bargain, fictitious proper'ty produced by the fictitious If he (STANSFELD) does not create too much irrifor our trouble!'

Hume, before a committee of the House of Commons, makes use of these remarkable from Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorset, Somerset, Devondance of the House of Stansfeld) does not create too much irritation by the vivid picture which he pourtrays of his own and his fellows' by-gone follies, to call them by the mildest name, we pledge ourselves to bury the old system without a drop of blood being shed; and, words:—"Certainly; I conceive that having shire and Ireland, permanently located to meet a should conflict come, which God in his mercy forbid. paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay mere ten porary and unhealthy increased demand for let those who have confessed wrong, and resisted M. Rose, a Scotchman, who, in his capacity of Usher of the Convention, arrested Robespierre, died in Paris, on Friday, in the 84th year of his age.

paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the mere tem porary and unneautry increased demand for right, bear the full weight of their own temerity the moment; an increase of raw material; an increase of production; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of raw material; an increase of production; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of raw material; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of raw material; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of raw material; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of survival paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of survival particle.

The wind may are the less able to pay the moment; an increase of production; an increase of survival particle parti

tative tyrants! What we leave, the State will have; and when all are full, an increase of bankruptcies: and what the State leaves, we will have; so whoever a decrease of wages; an increase of poverty, and an increased permanent labour-class in the manufacturing districts, who are for ever shut out from their old employments, and constituted into a corps of reserve for the tyrant masters to hold the rod of

cheap wages over those to whom a reduced trade.

with less speculation, would afford employment. But we will not go Mr. STANSFELD's round-about way of giving each head of a family of five, an increase of £35 per annum: we give it to him at once; and so long as he has no vote to protect it, and that all-wise Creator's every benign and wise in- Mr. STANSFELD has the vote, which is the license to steal it, it is as sure to go into his breeches pocket as if the man gave it of his own free will-that is, in other words, suppose Mr. Stanspeld's project to give to each of 200 heads of families in his employment £35 per nnum, Mr. STANSFELD and his class would have the £35, and £15 of labour into the bargain, for taking it. In fact, the Ogres see that they have, like the Abyssinians, eaten the prey in steaks, and now they want some one to put fat upon the animals for them to devour.

We find Mr. STANSPELD is beginning to talk of the land; and, some time ago, the Mercury began to open upon the subject. Now, what does Mr. STANS-FELD think of this direct mode of carrying out the benign intentions of "an all-wise Creator," whose name he dares to profane with his profitmongering lips. Let us for one moment suppose, what we never for an instant believed, that the real object of Scripture STANSFELD and Co. is to serve the labouring classes. Now, what would he think of this simple process:-Two million heads of families, of five to a family, would pay a full rent for ten million acres of land, would live as well as Mr. STANSFELD, and would produce an annual overplus of the value of sixty millions sterling, in beef, pork, bacon, butter, milk, cheese, poultry, vegetables, dressed flax, linen, woollen cloth, and spun yarn: and, without any pay, would be ready to meet a second Napoleon, aye, and the great tyrant of the North, and beat them both, if they dared to invade their rights, and we should hear no more of army

Mr. STANSFELD only sees pimples; he cannot see a wen. Let us, then, point out a few even of the pim-'produce a great moral benefit." The whole of ples to him. Let us just see how our land at home is disposed of,-the only thing, let it he remembered, which the natives should rely upon. Allowing the directed by the examiners to the especial fact, that interest of the national debt, with collection of taxes, to amount to forty millions annually,-that absorbs the whole value of every acre in England.

The Army and Navy estimates, and State Church of Ireland, fifteen millions a year, - there goes the whole rental of Ireland. The English State Church variously estimated,-we will take it low,-at eight millions .- and away goes Scotland. Then for Wales, we have King CUMBERLAND, King LEOPOLD, King Albert, Queen Adelaide, Queen Kent, Queen VICTORIA, Duke Sussex, Duke Cambridge, Duke GLOUCESTER, and the rest of the Royal Family, with the court, placemen, pensioners, cabinet ministers, and secret service money; we think that fully disposes of Wales. Then we have the Isle of Man for twentyfour millions, with Judges, English, Irish, and Scotch Barristers, Attorneys, Bankers, Insurance Companies, Poor Law Commissioners, with their staff of Metropolitan and Rural Police, the Aristocracy, with the interest of four thousand millions of personal debt, to pay for import and export duties, for class interest, and the whole local taxation of the kingdom; that is, if John Bull and Paddy and Sawney would just say "I'm tired working." We ask Mr. STANSPELD what pays every mortgage upon every estate in the Empire? What pays the rent of every house in the Empire? for houses don't produce. What supports every aristocrat, parson, policeman, half-pay officer, soldier, sailor, middle-class man, fat horse, dog and bitch, in the empire, for they none of them work in a profitable way ? Is it not the lean, half-starved labourer? Nay, are not the "Have you ever made a calculation as to the amount | labourers of this "improved" generation compelled to support the extravagancies of former generations, and to keep up all the abuses of our unreformed times? and are they not nightly saddled with fresh burdens by the representatives of Mr. Stansfeld's class, who presumptuously tell them that they can penny for our pound? We now tell Mr. STANSFELD that, supposing

the labour market, underselling each other, for the "And, consequently, are less able to pay any taxes benefit of any blood sucking speculators in labour

Mr. Stansfeld ceased to be the Mayor of a faction, that he may be the leader of a party; but he Now then we have Mr. Solon M'GREGOR assuring has become the mere pack-horse of a section. The us that the removal of all restrictions would increase firm of Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co. has been the greatest failure of all modern humbugs; they had assuring us that the effect of our increase of rent many advantages, and unlimited credit, and what would produce a reduction of no less than thirty-six has become of them? MARSHALL, stupid man, almillions annually in the price of produce! that it lowed his name to be put to a letter, of which he did not comprehend a single sentence. The writer, in his little vanity, betrays his principal; MARSHALL Seriously, will Mr. Ex-Mayor Stanspeld, (who gets well peppered on all hands; and there he is, a very silly article in Tair's last Number, upon the Well, Mr. Stansfeld supposes each poor man's law of libel, is, we would lay a trifle, one and the family to consume as much sugar, coffee, bread, same person; and both productions bear evident beef, vegetables, and even timber, as any of the marks of weak understanding, strong prejudice, de-

MARSHALL, STANSFELD, and Co. have long since connected with the poor man's comfort, that Mr. discovered that a vote in the hands of a class is a gen-Hume complains that the duties upon timber to teel license to rob; while the people are just now besufficient pitch to keep out wet, but, on the contrary, are but so many frail tenures held by slaves for the those who feed Prince Albert, horses, dogs and all? vulged till they wanted to save the people's It appears that the Tradesmen have had meetings pound from one plunderer, that they may be at Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere, upon the able to rob them of a guinea themselves. Are alterations were urged as proof to show that the of abuse they justify a resort even to physical force, removal of restrictions led to an increase of pre- while the Chartists are expatriated and entombed duction. Why, who ever doubted the fact? But for merely asking for future protection against what calculation! Why, he says that his plan, instead lation-we cannot call it demand. of vengeance, when that "all-wise Creator," whose We fully admit that the removal of heavy duties sacred name money-mongers dare to invoke, will leads to increased consumption, and that increased scatter all the enemies of the poor with fire and consumption leads to increased production, and sword, and drive the oppressors from the land!! If even to increased surplus production, above demand, man may dare to guess at coming events, the serious and thoughtful must see evident signs of the near, We admit that taxes of any sort, injudiciously the fast and irresistible approach of the avenging Thus we settle humbug the ninth; and, we trust.

agricultural peasant, by a remission of duty upon sugar, coffee, meat, vegetables, bread, and timber, not one of which they ever use, not even timber in tells us, can only earn £8; or from the wages of the

month of February has arrived, and a paper or two making treaties with the Hottentots, and that an unprecedentedly large sale of land had taken place in the colony. Although not without interest, the all I can /ay is, it will be duly appreciated. accounts from the West Indies furnish no very

TRINIDAD.—The most interesting portion of the Trinidad papers are some speculations as to the probable course of emigration from the United States. It is supposed that the outgoing of coloured people from the Union must depend very greatly on the treatment which they experience. Some time back, very stringent laws were adopted in one or two of the States, and at that time the emigration of blacks was considerable. Since that time, those laws have been less rigorously enforced; and the Negroes are more content to bear the accustomed ills of their condition, and to remain. But as soon as the "freest country in the world" begins to tighten the yoke again, the blacks, it is reckoned, Will again be driven out of its ports. Barbadoes and exhibits a scene of bickering between blacks and whites, for all the violent assertious of the Governor and Legislature to the contrary. Ignorance on the part of the Negroes, and ignorance, too, most probably, on the part of the whites, promotes the cause of had feeling in a very ill-devised form of bargaining for labour: rent is made a kind of set-off against wages; or the planter contrives, by playing fast and loose with his tenant, to make the dread of ejectment serve the purpose of the lash in coercing a reluctant workman. Neither party can give up old habit: the Negro cannot concede his imaginary right to be provided by his employer with a house; the planter cannot resolve to trust solely to a plain contract of work and wages between man and man, but must have some little contrivance to back his influence as the seigneur of his estate.

THE FATHER OF EDWARD JONES, the boy who has three times intruded into Buckingham Palace has sent a letter to the newspapers, complaining o the treatment which the lad has received. Mr. Jones says that his son's desire to intrude into the Palace is "an insane idea." He complains that the boy has been tried by a secret court, (at the Home Office) instead of by a Jury; and that his health has been injured by imprisonment, over-work, and bad diet. The carcless attendants at the Palace, the writer says, who so ill protect its entrances, ought to be punished rather than the boy. Mr. Jones further complains that he and his wife were harshly and disrespectfully treated when they attended at the Police Office, and when the feelings of the mother induced her to refuse her consent to her son being IRISH SYMPATHY FOR THE ENGLISH sent to sea. The having been in prison, too, has prevented Edward Jones from procuring employment.

A FEARPUL COLLISION took place off Cork harbour. in a dense fog, on Friday, between the barque Royal Saxon, with emigrants, bound for Port Philip, and the Abel Schooner, coal laden, from Swanses to Cork. The emigrant ship escaped unburt; the practice of these "pot-walloppers"—these cupboard schooner sank, but, providentially, all the crew were

mitted Queen's evidence. These persons were inseat of the Earl of Chesterfield. On the night of Thursday, the 4th of February, the four persons ale given them by their employers at a public-house, jutor of Tom GISBORNE for County of Carlow). and remained to doing till about half-past ten, when they all went away together, one of them having purpose of poaching, when the alleged murder took place.—Manelaughter. Sentence—Transportation

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Wednesday Evening, March 24th.

advertised a meeting for the 31st instant, at the Crown and Anchor, in the middle of the day, the admission to which is only to be by tickets! Oh, what an impartial mode of obtaining public opinion. But what will they say if they are beaten on their own dunghill, and with real natural spurs, while they, poor fellows, have furnished themselves with iron heels! "There are more things in Heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in Anti-Corn Law philosophy." Depend on it, a rich game is on the

DEPLORABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION.—This morning, poison. as the policemen on duty in the Regent's Park, were passing near the Governor's Gate of the Zoological Gardens, they discovered a poor woman, other between three and four years of age, in the last stage of starvation. Prompt restoratives were immediately administered, and the children have partially recovered, but the mother is still in danger. She is the widow of a poor agricultural labourer, who, having migrated from Northamptonshire to work on the railways near London, died in January last, leaving her and the two children utterly

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTER ASSO-CTATION.—This Society continues to hold its weekly meetings at the Rose and Crown, Walworth Road; and the cause is progressing steadily in this quarter of the Metropolitan environs. At the last meeting, on Monday evening, a resolution was passed, appro-Convention, and a collection was made in furtherance of that object. Petitions are getting up in favour of the liberation of all political victims, and obtained. The people declare themselves determined not to relax in their efforts, until they have obtained the release of their persecuted breturen from the

Committee as embled at their weekly meeting rooms, the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Ficet-street, and signed by the Committee. Seventy-four petitions port, praying for the release of Frost, Williams, course, put forward their whole force. and Jones; the whole of which were ordered to be their hands for presentation. The Committee, up to to present their petitious. In the course of the evening, Mr. Parker read the following highly-interesting letter from the victim Carrier:-

"Gaol, Devizes, March 12, 1841. "DEAR SIE,-Since I have been in the cheerless gotten by all; but I found in that unequivocal proof that my conclusion was erroneeds. "I beg you will accept for yourself, and convey to Humbug.

my unknown friends, my warmest thanks for the kindnees which they have manifested towards me, by my acknowledgements to them in person. I often think of your little assemblies; but, though then! Leeds began, and Leeds will finish. I am not at liberty to say what I think, no one can

prevent me from believing that right "By bolding on, will gather sinew, till

# It moves that giant, might.'

"But of these things I must be, at present, silent. You have very kindly offered to forward a petition from me to the House of Commons; but as I know nothing of your present movements, I might possibly commit an error, and spoil the work which others may epportusities of knowing what others have been and will are doing, in my behalf, it will be best for me to dosist. Mesnwhile, I should be under additional oblicalargement, or an extension of includences - I would. Aberately), rather than obtain my liberty by tragedy. any professions of serrow for doing that which I sincerely believed to be my duty to do, or by any.

We have not mentioned the subject, firstly, be
swered. When completed, the whole series will be

endure all my imprisonment, with all its Levere hard. ships, over and over again. But to show that this de-THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST claration does not proceed from stubbornness or teme-INDIES.—The second West India mail for the rity, I am ready more freely to make any acknowedgment which the case may require, wherever I may that tendency. If he was within reach of us, we from the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape papers have committed you error: my conduct has hitherto state that the Governor was still conferring and been marked with openness and candour, and I shall endeavour to fazintain it, cost what it may. If, then, under these, restrictions, anything can be done for me,

"The particulars of my case which you ask for, are:salient points for remark. A scarcity of money in First, I am in prison, and I wish to get out. Secondly, Jamaica seems to have produced a very gloomy my feed consists of bread, potatoes, and water-gruel, feeling, which exhibits itself in dark forebodings for Which is not sufficiently nutritious to preserve the constitution in a healthy state for the space of two years, especially in a prison where all is gloom, and dull monetony, and solitude, unchecked by social intercourse; which act most powerfully upon the body by depressing the spirits and enervating the mind. It is sufficiently obvious, therefore, that I want better food. I also wish to be allowed pens, ink, and paper, and newspapers; and that my correspondence be unrestricted, that I may have it in my power to repel the attacks that I have been informed have been made upon me, with the view of preventing my friends from interesting themselves in my behalf.

"I ought, perhaps, to tell you, that I addressed a memorial to Lord Normanby, on the 27th of January, in which I requested the above indulgences, and also that my friends be allowed to visit me in my cell at all seasonable hours, with some others, which I do not at | put a firelock in the hand of every Southern State | J present remember. First of all, however, I asked for the summum bonum, liberty; but it appears that all the Noble Marquis could feel himself justified in advising her Majesty to grant was, the remission of that part of your sweat and your toil! Take, take, take this Lines on the brutal, nay, d-n-ble treatment of my sentence which subjected me to hard labour; and this was carried into effect on the 13th of February. "You will excuse the length of this, I hope; it is so seldom I write (or, I should add, speak, for I am on and may God bless you and it. Be not tyrants over the silent system too,) that I scarcely know when to

"You will be good enough to send the money here to me; I would advise you to send it by post-office order, for one letter from me has been lost, and how many to me I cannot know. I can only say, I.did not receive one for nearly five months till this week. "Believe me, dear Sir,

"Yours truly, and very much obliged, " WILLIAM CARRIER." " Mr. J. W. Parker, London."

Since the receipt of the above, the City of London Charter Association have sent Mr. Carrier 15s., and Mr. Cleave sent him 5s., in addition to 5s. worth of Charter Almanacks, placed in the hands of the Committee, to be sold for Carrier's benefit.

## THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

THE POOR LAW.

POOR. All comment upon the scrdid meanness and crouching rascality of the Irish joints of the Trea-

MANSLAUGHIER.—At Derby Assizes, Henry Hoshisson was charged with shooting one Robert Haryey, a gamekeeper of the Earl of Chesterfield. The

MANSLAUGHIER.—At Derby Assizes, Henry Hosnineteen, who voted for the full measure of atrocity life interest himself, and that a bad one—a very bad
by Monkey Russell:—Blake, Bodein,
one; and the young birds know full well, that Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder Brabazon (Lord), Callaghan, Evans, Gisborne should they now give up the certainty for against four persons, namely Hoskisson, Eames, (one of the Anglo-Irish patriots, M.P. for the the uncertainty, by abandoning Sir Robert, Staley, and Adey, but the three latter were ad- County of Carlow), Howard (another Anglo-Irish to go to Lord Stanter, that upon the habitants of a large and populous place called patriot), Hune (the old "brown loaf," and one of melancholy event of the death of Earl Derby, Newall, which is in the heart of the ceal district the boys of Kilkenny)," Martin, Norrers, Sir J. D. the cross would stand before the name of each of Greadley, Swadlincote, &c., about three miles O'BRIEN (not BRONTERRE), O'CONNELL, Sir J. Pi-deserter in the Black Book; this is Perl's strength, from Barton, and close adjoining Bretby Park, the GOTT (Attorney-General), Roche, Shell (the Right and this Peel knows. We said some weeks ago,

been heard to say that he should like to have a hare. a signal debt of gratitude! And of the fifty-one and Bedford sham-liberality towards the close of They proceeded to Lord Chesterfield's land, for the dissentients, not one single Irishman of any shade the eighteenth century, when they had the fear of or colour of politics or religion.

We also find H. G. WARD, and E. PROTHEROE, and their eyes. C. Wood (our Halifax M.P.s), in the list of starve-

the people! If they do, we hope they'll put them upon salts and senna for the rest of their lives.

## THE MANCHESTER CORN LAW MEETING.

WE stole an awkward march upon our Manchester Whig friends by a bit of an express last week, by which means we administered the antidote with the

affair. The Morning Chronicle of Monday is silent General Council of the National Charter Association; with two children, one about two years, and the upon the "important subject;" the Guardian but, as many others have yet to come in, we have declares it "unsafe to hold any more meetings;" the deferred publishing them till next week, by which Sun tells a thumping lie "upon authority;" and yet time we hope that every town and village, which some of the worthies claim a victory!! If so, we can has not yet nominated its councillors, will have done only say they don't deserve it, they have made such so, so that we may lay the whole list before the a very bad use of the triumph. But what says the whole country, at one view. Manchester Chronicle! Why, this :-

> "THE LEAGUERS DEFEATED .- Never, within our observation, was there a more signal or humiliating defeat sustained by any party than by the Anti-Corn Law League yesterday, from the Chartists."

cannot speak truth; he calls a Mr. James Cartbatory of Mr. O'Connor's plan for a Petition LEDGE the reporter for the Star, while he knew he was telling a lie. Was it Thomas ThornHill avoided, than the slightest provocation for jealous CLARKSON, Esq., who gave evidence against O'BRIEN feelings; and, above all, nothing could be more a great number of signatures have already been at Liverpool; or was it JEREMIAH, or JOHN EDWARD injurious than a collision between the Executive and himself, that volunteered upon this service?

fanes of their crael tormentors; and, to prove their and truly reported, three of the greatest triumphs would recommend the substitution of the ballot for "faith" by "good works," they have commenced a ever gained by a people over a faction. The com- O'Connor's plan, in the event of more than ten subscription for the marryred Clayton, which is plete overthrow of Walter and Co. at the Crown being elected as delegates. That is, we would and Anchor, upon the "pat them on the belly" THE PETITION COMMITTEE.—Last evening, this question; the signal defeat of the export and ing, and at that public meeting, and in presence import "Ogres" of Derby, with the Mayor in the of all assembled, to write the names of every candichair; and the unmerciful whacking of the whole date chosen, upon slips of paper; and then, after Mr. Balls in the chair. The minutes of the last chair; and the unmerciful whacking of the whole meeting having been confirmed, the sceretary, (Mr. League in the very camp. Here the fustions, under a proper shake, commence a ballot, by having the J. W. Parker,) reported the result of an interview the noise of the rank-emelling tyrants, after having names drawn, by a person blindfold, from the balthinned them in skirmishes and section fighting, lotting-box, and when proclaimel, let the name be combe, Esq. M.P., relative to the case of Mr. Carrier, thinned them in skirmishes and section fighting, lotting-box, and when proclaimel, let the name be now in the Wilishire House of Correction. A measurably took the whole camp by storm! And thrown from the hustings among the audience; and when? Why, just when a triumph would have when the eight, with Moin and Williams, are and signed by the Committee. Seventy-lour petitions been a good aunouncement of Villiers' intended chosen, let those be put to the meeting as the persons metropolis, and two from the inhabitants of Stock- motion, and, to insure which, they, as a matter of duly elected.

inform the Committee whether they have presented a doubt upon; and, as we perceive that the "gentle-Charter, Fros:, Williams, and Jones, Peddie, O'Connow see the manner in which their good nature has plan leaves no room for jealousy, suspicion, or after
mittee have been materially assisted in their labours, been returned; let them bear in mind that Leeds clap. by the willingness of Messrs. Hume and Duncombe, fought the first battle of the Spring campaign, and,

happen to be, it becomes the bounden duty of the fortnight; and, we have no doubt, relying, as we gloom of this place, it has seldem been my lot to experimentate of that locality, to send them to the do, on the spirit and zeal of the people, that rience so much pleasure as I have derived from the national camp at Leeds, on Monday night, in order the remaining half will be forthcoming before next perusal of your letter. It was put into my hand just that they may go over the chart, and each perfectly Saturday. understand the part allotted to him by the council of war, now arranging for the capture of Fort

PITEETHLY, of Huddersfield; ARRAN, of Bradaffording assistance when it was so much needed. You ford; and other friends, must be there too. will, perhaps, introduce me to some of them another. Let no man remain behind, and we will teach them day, when I shall have an opportunity of expressing how to count heads this time. Hurrah for Tuesday,

Let M'Deuall, LEECH, and Bainstow be sent. without fail, and in time.

# THE AMERICAN WAR,

Our readers will, no doubt, have felt some astonishment at our silence upon the subject of a O'MALLEY. war with America, while we have looked upon their have done. I think, therefore, that unless I could have indifference as a happy omen of increased domestic of Irish history, each increasing in romantic reflection. Time was, when an earthquake in China beauty and historic research—the whole presentwould have had more effect upon the English mind ing Ireland at one view, in a manner never attempted entions to you or any of my London friends for taking than any amount of domestic oppression, and, in by any writer of any age, in a whole life. Well such steps as may appear best calculated to obtain my consequence, the press never failed to supply the may O'Connon say-" no man shall plead ignorance however, be understood to mean such steps ONLY as foreign melo-dramatic representation, with blue fire of Ireland when I have done with her." see honourable; for (and I speak calm)y and de- and all, while they were performing the domestic. The second letter, which will be found in our

thing which could possibly be construed even into the cause the life of a man may, in some way, be affected published in a cheap form, and may be taken as a

Fereign and Comestic Entelligence. doing in future what I may believe to be right, I would pear to take. Mr. M'Leod's life is not to be To Readers and Correspondents. sported with, at least by us; and we fear venturing upon a line, which, by giving an injudicious tone to public opinion, might, by the remotest chance, have would have given our opinion boldly and freely; but any apparent interference, before trial, with the laws of one nation, by the people of another, may cause a substitution of defiance for justice; and, let it never be forgotten that if injustice be sanctioned against any one, under any circumstances, a precedent will be very easily framed out of the rule.

Such then, are our personal reasons for not ven turing any remark, while our opinion generally is, that the Free Republic of America will find herself considerably fettered by her three millions of black slaves, and England would find herself no less encumbered by her three millions of white ones, in the event of a war. We trust, we hope, and we feel confident that there will be no war, and, for that very reason, because the slaves of each nation are trammels around each nation's neck; and we earnestly and devoutly pray that upon the first shot being fired, some lucky accident or kind friend, will slave, and say, "There, then, there! behold, you slaves, the land enriched with your hearts' blood, musket, as your title henceforth to hold it for yourselves, and to till it and use it for your own benefit, those whom you command, or we will arm them, and depose you." If such is to be one of the results of an American war, God send it to-night before to-morrow; while we beg to assure C. N., Congleton. - You may have a chairman at our virtuous readers, that we have no desire to learn that a company of English soldiers discovered, after the battle, that many had probably shot their own brothers, fathers, sons, or friends. Again, and again, let us impress our readers with the grand truth, that we look for the People's Charter to establish that balance of power which shall decide controversy by right, and not by might. What nation ever yet gained by war!

## PEEL AND STANLEY.

WE may at least claim credit, as having been the first to discover a desire, upon the part of the Right Honourable Baronet, to see the Earl of DERBY on his road to bliss, in order that his hopeful son may be on his road to the Upper House. Many circumstances have since transpired to prove the truth of our prophecy; but the press, in discussing the question, omits one of the most important pointssury tail is rendered unnecessary by the undeviating " tenure."

Now, Stanley would be much more powerful than PEEL, if STANLEY could confer as good a tenure upon We give, however, the names of the following his series; but then, unfortunately, he has but a Honourable R. L.), Somenville (Sir W.), Stocks that Peel was preparing to throw himself into eriginally charged, were drinking the allowance of (Mr. Sergeant), Wyse, and Ashron Yares, (coad-the arms of Whiggery; we now ascert that he has become much more liberal than any Whig Govern-Now, don't the English people owe the patriots a ment since 1638, with a single interregnum of Fox the American war and French Revolution before

PEEL, WELLINGTON, LYNDHURST, BROUGHAM, and Will the men of Halifax allow them to enter into even STANLEY, will make any sacrifice to get rid of THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—This body has the town-aye, even into the town-again to insult DANIEL, and they will succeed; and then DAN will W. C., TRURO, shall hear from us about the Convenlook in vain for the ladder by which he got on the house-top, and like all fools he'll tumble and crack his neck, for the people will never again be humbugged by any man living; they want their Charter, J. B.—It is better that "the Chartists of a whole town and that none can long withhold with safety.

## NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION-NOMINATION OF THE COUNCIL.

WE have received a considerable number of There appears to be much mystery in the whole names of persons nominated to serve in the first B.

THE CONVENTION: VALUE OF REFLEC-

Most fully agreeing in the universal expression of approval of O'Connon's plan of a Convention, we Now, will this do for our friends? The Guardian have had time to see some, or rather one, of the

Nothing is more to be dreaded, or more to be the people of any locality. In order, therefore, to Political Prisoners' and Charter Convention We last week, in our several editions, reported, prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, we

This plan will prevent after disputes and jealousies; We have always told our friends not to leave the for we do confess that the people at Edinburgh, presented. The Secretary was directed to write to present the presented to t the petitions committed to their care, in order that men" of Leeds intend taking advantage of the pre- postponed upon no better grounds than the vote of a sence of Mr. Baines, M.P., to hold their cheap labour meeting, to whom they were entire strangers. This the present time, (during the short space of three meeting, on Tuesday next, we rust that the thing would bring sections into collision with the Execuweeks,) have got upwards of 200 patitions for the will be put beyond all doubt, or cavil. Our friends tive, which should, above all things, be avoided. Our

> We throw out the suggestion for the consideration on Tuesday, will finish it with the annihilation of of our readers. We have great pleasure in informing our readers that more than one half of the Wherever Dr. M'Douall, Leech, and Bairstow, sum required has been subscribed during the past

# O'CONNOR'S LETTERS.

We are compelled to postpone O'Connon's letter upon Church Chartism, Teetotal Chartism, Knowledge Chartism, and Household Chartism; and also his letter to the Marquis of NORMANBY. We had but the alternative of withholding them, or his second letter to O'MALLEY: and, in the selection, we consulted our own feelings, which, we are convinced, will be responded to by our readers, that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the chain of electricity, which is sare to be produced upon the mind of every man by the letters to

The whole series will form a compendium

seventh page, will be read, but never will be anappearance of a Promise which would prevent me from by the course which the people of this country ap- second volume of O'Connon's letters to O'Connell.

JOHN MARTIN, CASTLE DOUGLAS, begs to acknow-ledge having received 10s. 3d. from the Sunder-land Chartists, through the hands of Mr. Aitken, for the sufferers at the recent accident. C .- He cannot account for it, but the fact was stated in our notice of last week.

JOHN A. LAWSON.—His lines on the death of Clayton, next week. PETER HORY kindly points our attention to an error in the petition, which must be attended to and corrected. Peter Hoey was not sentenced for hard labour.

THE DOLE"-A correspondent writes us that there is a charity called the "Dole," bequeathed to the poor of the township of Darton, near Barnsley, by one of the ancestors of the Beaumont family; that it amounts to from £20 to £24 per annum and is given to the numerous poor of the town-ship, twice a year, in small sums of 2s., 2s. 6d. 3s., &c. each; and that for some years past, a tailor and draper, being in some office of the parish, has contrived to lay hold of the whole, or a considerable part of it, and has dealt it out to the poor in draperies, and that, too, at exorbitant prices. This is, if true, as scandalous a perversion of the deneficence of charitable minds as we ever heard of; it certainly forms a very proper subject for legal inquiry.
., MATTHEW KERR, R. S., and J. WILLIAMS'S

Addresses to the Chartists of Durham county, and of the collieries, are shut out by press of matler.

Mr. Frost, declined. THE Spirit of Justice-The Evil Spirit-Label for a Gin Bottle-must stand over till we have more

SARAH CLAYTON.-We have received her letters dated March 17, and 23, and will attend to them

in our next. R .- His poetry is declined. your weekly meetings; he may or may not be of the Council, as may be most convenient.

A SHEFFIELD CHARTIST, residing at Plymouth, recommends that the members of the National Charter Association, throughout the kingdom, should endeavour to procure from the Office of the Northern Star such papers as the members may want, on the same terms as the country agents, the whole profits arising from the sale of such papers to be devoted to the Victim Fund. A Cornish Man wishes for a definition of the word "Humbug." He must be a humbug indeed! to

W. H. M., we wish we could see the sober common sense of his letter universally adopted. A BRITTLE LANE CHARTIST .- We had not overlooked

the matter. Mr. C. Sutton, 8, St. Georges'-street, Cheltenham, has sent us a long account of an alleged assault upon his wife, and of injustice received from the magistrates there. We cannot interfere in the matter, having only an ex parte statement, and that none of the clearest, to rely on. W. V. SANKRY.-Next week.

W. E. says that Easter Monday is a day on which few of the London Chartists can hold public meetings for the victims, and recommends Good Friday as a substitution. It is for the London Chartists to decide that, which they may easily

OUR BIRMINGHAM CORRESPONDENT desires us to say, that his parcel was so posted, last week, that we ought to have had it in time: we have received several other like communications, throwing the blame of delay on the post office. We can only repeat that the fact was as we stated. DUBLIN CHARTISTS .- Their letter last week was cer-

tainly never received here.

W. sends we an account of a man having been entrusted with 1s. 6d., by the wife of poor Booker, to give to him at the Hell-hole, in Northallerton; but which commission he failed to execute, and now refuses to return, or give any account of the 1s. 6d. If this be so, it is, as our correspondent says, "worse than highway robbery," and the scamp should be kicked out of every honest man's house every time he dares to enter one; but C. W. cannot suppose we should publish the particulars of such a charge on anonymous authority.

James Arthur.—Both parcels were posted in time. We have long said, and we now repeat it, that M. Wale, Truro.—The letter about the cards has been sent to the Executive.

. BYRNE, Vale of Leven .- The weight of petitions is unlimited: but they must be open at the ends. tion and O'Brien's plates. LARRY TOOL, the Keswick Chartist, is entitled to the plate, and ought to have had all that have been

given since he commenced taking the paper. be disappointed" occasionally, than that the Chartists of the whole empire be disappointed, which speedily must be the case if our rules were not adhered to. If the Agents sent their money in time, none would be disappointed of their pa-

pers from non-payment. HAXTON.—Yes. W. MARSHALL.—Yes. W. Stokes.—We do not supply him.

Samuel Taylor, Pershore.—Send 15s. 9d. for papers from date to end of year. FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS.

From three Monkwearmouth friends 0 5 3

## FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED From a few Friends in Leven and vicinity ... ... 0 13 6 J. M'Ron, Paisley ... 0 2 0 ... Upper Wortley ... 0 10 0 ... 0 5 0

Congleton ... Dunfermline, per Mr. Drysdale ... ... 0 4 6 ... Brighton, by Messrs. Kell. Willit, and Abcom ... 0 3 0

Dunfermline, per D. Ireland 3 12 4 ... a few Females at a spinning mill, Aberdeen ... 0 6 3 \_ a few Males, do., do. ... 0 2 9 FUND.

From 300 Members of the Charter Association, Sutton-in-Ashfield ... ... ... 1 5 0 Mr. Brook, Dewsbury ... 0 10 0 . Tower Hamlets Association, per Mr. E Thurkwell ... 0 7 6 ... Mr. Redcliffe's Family ... 0 0 6 ... Leeds Charter Association ... 0 6 22 ... G. Wright, Accrington ... 0 2 0 the Working Men of Hudders-

field, per E. Clayton ... 1 0 0
Joseph Lawton, Prescot ... 0 2 0 the Chartists of Daw Green... 0 10 0 .. High Town, in Liversedge, per Mr. Penny ... 1 2 1 . Wakefield, per George Adamson ... ... ... 1 1 7
J. Turner, London ... 0 1 0 .. T. C. Spencer, Devizes ... 0 1 0 Oldham, per W. Hamer ... 1 0 0 the Chartists of Hathern ... 0 2 6 twelve Female Chartists at Loughborough ... 0 2 6 ... the Chartists at Carlisle ... 1 0 0 ... a few Chartists at Oxford ... 0 6 6 the National Charter Associa-

tion, Hull ... ... 1 0 0 Manchester ... 1 0 0 J. Wratbard, Barnard Castle 0 0 3 Bristol, per F. W. Simeon ... 0 10 0 ... Great Horton Relief Committee ... ... ... 0 5 0 ... Mausfield, per J. Smith ... 0 10 0 .. P. D. G., London ... 0 2 6 Bolton, per J. Murray ... 0 6 0 ... the Females of Kilbarchan, per J. M'Crea ... 0 10 0 Stafford, per W. Peplow ... 0 2 6 .. Markinch, Fifeshire, per W. Melville ... ... 0 10 • Waterhead Mill, per James

some Ladies and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, per J. Syme... 0 6 .. Stoke-upon-Trent, per G. B. Maut ... ... 0 5 0 Monmouth, per J. Buttery ... 0 3 0 ... Gatehouse, per J. Walker ... 0 10 6 ... Ouseburn, per J. Hall ... o 6 o ... Woodbank print-works, per J. Arthur ... ... 0 3 6 Uppleby, near Carlisle, do. ... 0 2 2 .. G. R., Ross, Hereford 4 0 .. G. L., do. do. ... 1 • . Alexander Clysdale, per J.

Cameron ... ... 1 0 0 tion, Worcester ... 0 7 0
Mr. Helliwell, Horsforth ... 0 1 9 a Friend to Chartism... 0 0 4 D. Blackburn ... 0 0 3 a few reformed 'geese,' Leeds 1 5 the Chartists of Burton-upon Trent .... the Chartists of Wotton-under-Edge ... 0 3 6 the members of the Charter

Association, Lancaster ... 0 5 0 .. a few Chartists at Blackburn 0 19 0 Nottingham, per J. Sweet... 1 0 0 - Chesterfield, per W. Martin 0 6 0 the National Charter Association, Sheffield ... ... 0 12 • a few Chartists at Cheltenham 0 10 0 ... the Barnsley Chartists ... 1 0 0

Sudbury, per W. Mayhall ... 0 7 8 ... Warrington, per J. Savory ... 9 7 9 \_ the Chartists of Moreton, per J. Collinge... the Radicals of Bradford Moor J. Collinge... and Swain Green ... • 3 two Moulders at Aberdeen ... 0 1 • Blairgowrie, per J. Edwards 0 5 0 Cummersdale, per J. M'Nichol 0 17 J. Smith, Sowerby ... 0 2 6 the Chartists at Batley ... 0 2 6 Leeds, per J. Illingworth ... 0 2 3 Sowerby and Mill Bank ... 0 9 • Halifax... a few Weavers at Micklethwaite and Morton, near Bingley ... ... ...
Turiff, per James Shirron ... A B C, a working man, with a wife and five children, London ... Robert Makay, moulder, Aberdeen ... ... 0 0 6 Merton, Surrey, per J. Dale 0 10 0 Holt, near Melksham, Wilta. 9 10 0 a Working Man, Park-lane, Leeds ... ... 0 1 6 Thomas Taylor, Monmouth... 0 1 6 Mercy Brown, Cheltenham ... 0 @ 6 eleven persons at Stokesley, per J. Hebden ... ... YOR PROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES'S RESTORATION

COMMITTEE. From the Joiners and Fitters. Chester-le-Street, per T. Varty 0 10 From Henry Edward Hay ... 2 6 ... the Working Men's Association, Trure ... 10 6 Postage of petition ... 1 2 FOR MRS. CLAYTON. From Dewsbury, per W. M. Holt... . 6 6 0 the Brown-street Association, \_ Bath, per J. Cogswell Manchester, per J. Popplewell... ... a few Democrats, Girvan, Ayrthe Vale of Leven, per D. Campbell ... ... 1 5 ... Middlesbro', per J. Hollinghead ... ... 1 15 - Sutton-in-Ashfield, per J. Simmons ... Chesterfield and Brampton, per W. Martin ... 0 2 6 Ouseburn, per J. Hall Great Horton Relief Commit-Mansfield, per J. Smith ... 0 6.4 Rochdale, per W. Baker ... 0 16 0 Bradford (Wilts), per J. Haswell ... 0 10 0 Oldham Chartist Association 0 10 0 Norwich, per J. Darken, per S. Goat ... ... thirty Shoemakers at London, per W. Holliday ... 0 5 2 the Chartists of Brighton ... 0 5 0 . a Chartist hair-dresser, the proceeds of one day's labour, Brighton ... 0 9
six Agricultural Labourers of Hove ... 0 0 6
Dundee, per James Young ... 3 1 Bishopwearmouth, per Mr. J. Helmsley ... ... 0 9 10 Stroud Chartists Upper Wortley ROW THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, TIVERTON. For Mrs. Frost ... 0 10 0 .. H. Vincent ... 0 10 0 ... Carrier ... 0 10 0 the Executive Com-

Chartist Entelligence.

From G. Wright, Accrington ... 0 6 0

FOR MR. EDWARDS.

From Stroud Chartists ... 0 6 0

EDINBURGH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in Whitefield Chapel, on Monday last, to consider the propriety of adopting the National Petition. Mr. John Ritchie heing called to the chair, said that at this time it was the duty of all Radicals to exert themselves, and keep their position, as there were many humbugs endeavouring to lead them astray, and concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting. Mr. Ranken then read Mr. O Connor's letter and the National Petition, and after making some remarks on the Charter, &c., he moved the adoption of the petition. Mr. Blackie made some capital remarks, and seconded the motion. Mr. Grant rose, and moved that two clauses be struck out of the petition. which, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. John Watson then moved that Mr. Duncombe be requested to present the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Peter Anderson, and carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr. Innes that Mr. Sankey be amidst great laughter and cheering. He conclude amidst great laughter and cheering. appointed delegate for Edinburgh, which was seconded and carried. Mr. Pettigrew moved that subscription-sheets be got up, to assist in defraying given to Mr. M'Crea. Mr. Lock, Secretary, gall the expences, which was seconded by Mr. Nisbett. and carried. It was then suggested by Mr. A. Gray that, in the event of the House of Commons rejecting the prayer of the petition, that the delegates be instructed to draw up an address, to be presented to her Majesty, which was generally approved of. The meeting then gave a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and dispersed. A goodly spirit was on Tuesday last, at eight o'clock, p.m., to a very manifested by those present, and there are great respectable audience. The subject of the lecture of the hopes that the petition will be most numerously

YORK.—The Chartists met. as usual, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst; when the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:— That we, the members of the National Charter Association, resident in York, having opened a subscription for the purpose of having a selves briefly on the subject; the substance of white grand demonstration on the release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., from the dungeon, do recommend the Chartists of the various localities to adopt a similar course, for the purpose of sending delegates only been grasping at a shadow and leaving these to do honour to the 'Noble patriot' on that occasion.''

PRESTON.—The Chartists are all alive, and full of zeal in the good cause, and rapidly increasing in numbers. They have at last succeeded in obtaining a place of meeting for twelve months, and can now defy all the base attempts of the persecuting middle class men, who are very desirous of putting

day, at the house of Mr. Godsbury, Goodmansend, the following resolutions were unanimously carried: "That this meeting highly approves of a Political united upon none, while the Chartists along will be properly liberating and Chartists along will be chartest along will be charte Prisoner's Liberation and Chartist Petition Convention, to sit in London for a fortnight."-" That this meeting disapprove of the Executive Council, or a they must and will ultimately triumph. A vote public meeting in Manchester, or in any other town, thanks was given to the lecturer for his others, baying avaluating the state of the having exclusive power of nominating ten persons from the number nominated by the country, as fit and proper persons to constitute the Convention; and further, we consider that the whole of the members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain should elect them."—"That a public meeting be held in the Chapel, Long Croft Place, on Saturday, the 3rd of April, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to sit in the Convention."

STOKE - UPON - TRENT. A petition against the Poor Law Continuance Bill, strongly worded, is in course of signature here.

ing to establish the fact of the rapid progress of our cause, Burton at present affords it. Twelve months ago we had not a single Chartist in this town; now we can boast of at least thirty "good men and true." The Northern Star was then unknown; now we have six weekly. We are progressing rapidly, though we have much to contend with the contend BURTON-ON-TRENT.-If proof be wantthough we have much to contend with: the sainted teachers of the people, the middle class legislators were not gambling, but, one of them, having were not gambling, but, one of them, having the content with the sainted teachers of the people, the middle class legislators teachers of the people, the middle class legislators. and the bigotted tools who fatten and riot on their spoils, have done their worst to crush every germ of our growing principles; but in vain. Knowledge mountain stream, it may be impeded or retarded in its course, but gathering strength by every obstacle, will ultimately burst all bounds, and find its way at last in calm and majestic beauty to the great ocean of truth. of truth.

CARRIER, THE CHARTIST VICTIM, has been removed from the gaol at Devizes, to Salisbury, where the treatment is better, by an order from Lord the Bank, appeared before the sitting making Normanby, received on Sunday last. The friends at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, to answer to two informs at the Court House, the court Hou of Mr. Carrier will direct their letters to him accordingly.

SHEFFIELD.—The cause at this place is making steady and rapid progress. A room has been obtained at Stannington, a village about four miles from Sheffield, at the Hare and Hounds, where a lecture, for each offence.—Mr. Ward, solicitor, appear illustrative of the principles of the Charter, will be delivered on Sunday next. This is the result of the offence. Mr. Ward having stated and exertions of a few friends, who were intent upon first information, for having let a horse, on the exertions of a few friends, who were intent upon breaking up some fresh ground, and who were de- of November, to Mr. Israel Burrows, for which lighted to find their case of the state o lighted to find that one or two Stars find their way charged 15s., and the duty, not accounted for into that remote corner. The regular meeting of 2s. 6d., Mr. Bond took an objection to the the Sheffield Chartists was held could be seen to have specified. the Sheffield Chartists was held on Monday night, when Mr. March was elected joint secretary, and the exemptions, of which there were three, property. R. Otley, as treasurer; and 6s. and some odd by the Act (2 and 3 Victoria) under which they believe were collected for the secretary. pence were collected for the London delegates. A letter was read from Mrs. Peddie, which excited somo interest. The meeting, after the transaction clerk, ruled that the objection was valid, and of some important husiness constitutions. of some important business, separated, highly grati-fied with the proceedings of the evening. clerk, ruled that the objection was withdown but only to be amended.

UPPER WORTLEY (NEAR LEEDS.)-Funeral sermons were preached, on Sunday last, in a large room near the New Inn, by Messrs. Alderson, of Bradford, and Hick, of Leeds, for Clayton, and Thomas Howgate. Eighteen shillings were col. lected for the widow of Clayton; Mrs. Howgain having declined to participate in the collection. NEWCASTLE.—At the weekly meeting, of the 23rd, the accounts being balanced, there remained £2 5s. 6d. on hand. Half a ream of

ruled foolscap was ordered for the National Petition. The Scoretary was instructed to cor. respond with the surrounding districts, requesting their co-operation. MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA-TION, residing in or near Newcastle, having cards of

membership not accounted for, are requested to account for them at their earliest convenience, that the sub-treasurer may remit to Manchester. Messrs. Williams and Binns have declined

serving as delegates to the Convention. The people have written to Mr. J. Watkins, now in London, requesting him to represent Newcastia and Sunderland. Mr. Mason lectured at Cramling. ton to a few of the right sort on Thursday; and at Kenton on Saturday to a very attentive audience. DUNFERMLINE. - A musical entertain. ment, for the benefit of the victime' families, was got up here last week. Twenty-two musicians and a leader gave their services gratuitously, and £2 12s. 4d., exclusive of expences, was realised for the benevolent object of the meeting.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the members of the Church, held on Thursday night week, it was agreed that steps be taken immediately to raise the necessary means to buy the one at present occupied, or build another. It was then agreed that the Rev. Mr. Brewster be requested to re-deliver a lecture lately delivered by him in Glasgow, on the present state of the poor. A meeting was held in the church, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Plan was agreed on, and it was recommended to London Mr. Manual Condon Mr. Manual solved to send a delegate to London. Mr. Moir spoke at some length, and read a letter from Mr. O'Connor, which was loudly cheered.

Public Meering.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, was held in the Christian Churtist Church, according to advertisement, at eight o'clock, on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the plan of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, relatin to a Political Prisoners' Liberation and Petitia Convention. Mr. Hamilton, of Stonehouse, we unanimously called to the chair. He opened in meeting in a brief speech, in which he recor mended calm and judicious deliberation upon the very important subject which had called the together, and concluded, by remarking that is Ethiopian might change his skin, and even thele pard his spots, but it appeared impossible for the mis-rule Whigs to change their principles of cruely and oppression. (Cheers.) Mr. John Rodger tha rose for the purpose of moving the first resolution which he did in a lengthened speech, fraught with sound reasoning and undeniable facts, and concluded with a feeling appeal in behalf of the exila and imprisoned Chartists. He sat down by moving That this meeting agree to assist in getting up Great National Petition in behalf of the principla of the People's Charter, and praying the legislature to take steps for the liberation of the exiled and incarcerated patriots." (Cheers) Mr. M'Crae, of Kilbarchan, seconded this resolution in a heart-stirring and eloquent speech, in which he depicted, in glowing language, the superhuman er. ertions of O'Connor in the Chartist cause, his unmerited sufferings at the hands of the infamou Whigs, which he (Mr. M'Crae) lashed with well merited severity. He dwelt, at considerable length, on the sufferings of the other patriots, and invoked. in a strain of poetical enthusiasm, the shades of our martyred and patriotic ancestors to inspire us with iresh devotion in the cause of liberty. He sat dom amidst great cheering. The resolution was the put by the Chairman and unanimously adopted Mr. Cullen, after a few pointed observation moved the second resolution, "That this meeting cordially agrees with the plan of sending delegate to London to sit in Convention, for the pur pose of using every legal means for carrying the Charter and the liberation of all political prisons and that the directors of the Lanarkshire University Suffrage Association devise plans for raising the necessary means for that purpose, and that they all a public meeting for the purpose of electing a fit is proper person to act as delegate. Mr. Cula supported the resolution with his usual ability.

Mr. M'Farlane in seconding the resolution is marked, that no motion, he believed, he ever met with more general approbation among the Chartists of every description than the plant a Petition Convention, as proposed by Mr. O'Comm The moderate party was in its favour, and so we the more sanguine: the one party because they ha always acted upon it; the other party because came from the quarter it did—in fact, he believed one would oppose it, unless it were from faction metives. The speaker went on in his own cloques way, showing the good results that were likely flow from the measure. He was repeatedly cheere The resolution was then put by the Chairman, and unanimously carried. Mr. Moir was then londy called for, upon which that Gentlemen proceeds towards the bench, amid the loud cheers d the meeting, and, in one of his very bes severe cutting and sarcastic speeches, belaboured the by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairma, which was heartily given; a vote of thanks was als notice that a meeting of the Directors would be held on Thursday night, to devise plans for carrying out the resolutions of the meeting; the meeting the adjourned.

LECTURE.-Mr. Robert Malcolm delivered b lecture on class legislation, in the Chartist Church on Tuesday last, at eight o'clock, p.m., to a ver was good, and elicited considerable applause. concluded by proposing a union with the mide classes, for the purpose of obtaining the Chark and recommended that all offensive language, again that class, should be carefully avoided by the Christian and the chark and the chark are the class of the chark are the chark a tists. The proposition and recommendation caus selves briefly on the subject; the substance of whi was, that the Chartists had done everything the could to get the middle classes to co-operate with them, and had ultimately found out, that they have used against the middle class, they had themselve to blame, having been the first aggressors, and the the middle-class were so cut up in sections or partis that no union could be formed with them. Then were the Whig and Tory party, the Corn Live Repealers, the Undefined Extension of the Suffre men, the Household Suffrage humbugs, the volumentary of the Suffage humbugs, the volumentary of the Suffage humbugs, the volumentary of the Suffage humbugs humbugs humbugs humbugs humbugs humbu taries, Non-intrusionist and Church Endowment ps BRADFORD.—At a meeting held on Wednes-ay, at the house of Mr. Godsbury. Goodmangered see the white slavery at their own doors. In a worth the middle class were divided upon all subjects as the real friends of humanity among the mide classes, were firmly united upon one given object, excellent lecture, when the meeting dissolved. ECCLESHILL.—LECTURE.—On Monday even last, Mr. Cliffe, of Halifax, delivered a lecture, the present state of the country," to a large assent of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is Ecoleshill. We understand that it is Mr. C.'s interest in the control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the Victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the victoria is a control of the working and middle class, at the victoria is a control of the working and middle class and the control of the working and middle class and the control of the working and the control of the working and the control of the control of the working and the control of the control o tion to arouse the people of Eccleshill, and, for purpose, will lecture every Monday night for setting to come time to come.

Local and General Entelligence

LEEDS.—On Monday last, two ragged good fortune to possess a sixpence, was ame himself by tossing it up, and the other was standlooking at him. The justice thought this was standient, and asked them if they could pay a further chilicare chilicare. can, if we get there. To be set in the stock three hours.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE EXCISE.—On Mo last, Mr. John Ellingworth, livery-stable keeps the Bank, appeared before the sitting magistre preferred against him by the Excise, for having the 2nd of November, and the 4th of December horses to hire, without making the required thereof in his return to the Excise-office, who he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of support the information, and Mr. Bond was for tion, which, he contended, ought to have spe proceeding. Mr. Ward argued contra. But magistrates, having taken the opinion of their

Funding Riding .- On Monday last, Edward Garcoigne, a butcher's lad, apprentice to Mr. James TUTE.—At the Petty Sessions, held last week, before ODD FELLOWS.—On Sunday last, a funeral of one of Walker, in Briggate, was charged before the sitting magistrates at the Court House, with having ridden a woman was brought up charged with the crime of begging, after being ordered out of the town. Like Church, about three miles from Warrington. The begging, after being ordered out of the town. Like most persons in similar situations, she presented an appearance of extreme poverty. On Sugden stations that Cascoigne was riding at the usual rate of butcher so das —fall gallop, and that the child, not important the street, and had not important the street, and had not important the same of her crime, Mr. Ellis, who acts as presiding magistrate, began to question her in his usual kind and sympathising manner about the injured, there was a town the side of the skull, and the assistance of a region was necessary; his the magistrates that the lad in no intention of riding over the child, he was ordered a pay this, and was then dismissed with a caution as his future equestrian exploits.

Church, about three miles from Warrington. The funeral was headed by a procession of upwards of one hundred members, neatly attired in black silk mast headed by a procession of upwards of one hundred members, neatly attired in black silk may be defect the removal of Port black most persons in similar situations, she presented an appearance of extreme poverty. On Sugden stations, neatly attired in black silk may be defect the removal of Port black most persons in similar situations, she presented an appearance of extreme poverty. On Sugden stations, neatly attired in black silk to head was headed by a procession of upwards of one hundred members, neatly attired in black silk to head was headed by a procession of upwards of one hundred members, neatly attired in black silk to reach the child, he then the child, he had not simple and was the could not allow the service to be gave a very ariless account of hertelf. She said that her name was Ann Wilson, and that her name was Gloscop, in Derbyshire; but three miles from Warrington. The funeral was headed by a procession of upwards of one hundred members, neatly attired in black silk the child, he then the child, he the child, he was pr future equestrian exploits.

FIRE—On Tuesday afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the farm buildings at Bramley Grange, Winn-moor, near Leeds, the property of Mr. Skelton. The flames were first observed about half-past one o'clock, when an express was sent to this town for the aid of fire engines. These were soon despatched. and by great exertions the fire was got under, but not before it had destroyed the barn, containing a valuable thrashing machine, and a large quantity of grain; besides the stabling, and four stacks, namely. one of wheat, one of oats, one of hay, and another of straw. The fire, we understand, originated from a chimney of one of the farm cottages getting on fire, a spark from which communicated with some loose straw. The damage will probably amount to between £400 and £500, which is covered by insurance in the Leeds and Yorkshire office.

CAUTION TO SHOP-KEEPERS.—It is the practice with some of the shop-keepers in our most public streets to leave large packages, particularly of dra-pery goods, standing in front of their shops—a practice for which they are liable to be fined under the police act. A shop-keeper in Lowerhead Row, appeared by summons before the magistrates on Saturday last, when, it being his first offence, he was excused on payment of the expenses, (6s. 6d..) but cautioned to be very careful how he again offendad.

GAMING IN PUBLIC HOUSES .- On Tuesday last, Mr. Henry Collister, who keeps the Queen Ann, at Holbeck, appeared before the magistrates at the Court-House, to answer to an information preferred against him by one of the nightly watch, for suffering card and dice playing in his house. From the statement of Mr. Read, the chief-constable, it would appear that some officious neighbour of Mr. Collister's, had, in a most friendly spirit, sent a letter to the Mayor, informing him that such practices were suffered; the letter was handed to Mr. Read, and he, at the request of the Mayor, told the watchman to call in on Monday night, when two parties were playing cards in one room, and a party were at dice in the bar. The cards were taken possession of. Mr. Collister pleaded ignorance of what was going on; but said, as it had been made out, he hoped the magistrates would be as lenient as possible. He had let his house, finding it impossible to carry on without some amusement being allowed, as if parties could not get it at one place, they would go to another. Mr. Alderman Holdforth, who was on the bench said-" We have nothing to do with the law but to adminster it, and we shall fine you in the lowes: penalty we can. I think it is a hard case, and a very objectionable law, to debar a poor man from amusing himself, while the rich are permitted to ramble with impunity. A poor man, if he goes to get a pint of ale, and to amuse himself, is liable to a fine, or makes the landlord liable to a fine; whilst I, because I can afford it, may have a party at my own house and play as long as we like.—I dissent from the law." He was fined five shillings

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF GIGANIIC AND RAPID when measured was found to have attained the astonishing growth of thirty feet and upwards since

SERIOTS ACCIDENT .- A serious accident happened on Sunday last, to a young man of the name of George Townend, of Gawthorp, under the following circumstances:-He was taking a walk in the fields along with five or six of his companions, one of whom had a knife open in his hand, when a scuffle arose, in which Townend took a prominent part, and the knife was accidentally run into his arm. have not heard the exact nature of the wound, but were soon in attendance, had much difficulty in evening. stopping the effusion of blood. The poor sufferer now lies at the Traveller's Inn, Ossett, in a very

CONCERT, MUSIC HALL.-Judging from the programme of Herr Eckersberg's concert for Monday evening next, a rich and brilliant treat will be afforded to the lovers of music. In addition to the various pieces by the usual band, and the military band, the names of Herr Eckersberg and Mr. Bywater occur in solo performances, the former on the clarionet, and the latter on the violin, besides that of Miss Brown for two songs. The finale (a grand musical picture and representation of the Battle of Waterloo) promises to be an interesting piece. Indeed, the programme presents throughout

money, nor had he any means of getting any; so the necessity for a change in the administration of without ceremony he was as coolly desired to make justice.—Correspondent.

himself scarce. From the Griffin he went to the CHORLTOM-UPON-MEDIOCK—Brut. Golden Lion, where he again feasted himself with the good things of the larder and the bar, and from whence he was meditating a hasty retreat on Tuesday foreucon. The waiter, however, who was too old a bird to be caught with chaff, placed a veto upon his further perambulations, by giving him into the enstody of an officer, by whom he was incroduced to the magistrates. In the presence, he was as taciturn as need be, not deigning to answer any questions. After consulting with their clerk, the bench said that he had committed an indictable offence, but might be proceeded against summarily, and they therefore should call upon him to find two sureties in £29 each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default of which he would go to Wakefield for that period. Being a stranger, and unprovided with the necessary bail, he was kindly "taken in" by Mr. Shepherd at Wakefield, on the

HUDDERSFIELD,-ANTI-CORN LAW ASSO-Association, held at the Temperance Hotel, several immed ately after Easter. Others, being afraid of is, however, to be taken.

Poor Law Union.-At the meeting of Guar- which arises from him is beyond description. dians, on Friday last, read the accounts of the Union were read, when it appeared that the Union owes to the bank £1070, and that the different townships owe to the Union, exclusive of a new call, are more tyrannized over than we are, as the follow. £1934 5s. 9d. The following townships stand indebted as follows:—Meltham, £206, Golcar, £206 overseer had not been noticed for the payment, therefore, they could not summons them; and it was ordered that both should, in future, be called upon for the payment of each call.

Joiners took place on Menday last, at the Albion Hotel, to take further steps to defend their labour against their employers' Combination Act. The room was full to excess. The business of the evening count, he shall not be employed by any of the members henceforth and for ever.

heiden in the Joiners' Hall, the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, ner can you expect them to be delivered until Castle, adopted a short, pithy, and well-written pelition to the House of Commons, the production of
lirs. Martin, praying that the Honorouble House

There is a point at which number human endutation is no paid, her can you expect them to be derived until
paid, her can you expect them to be derived until
paid, her can you expect them to be derived until
paid, her can you expect them to be derived until
you likewise de your duty. Should this not be done,
to the tyrants and oppressors of the poor. The peolist, Martin, praying that the Honorouble House ple of Mansfield have commenced a subscription for
would adopt to the Honorouble House ple of Mansfield have commenced a subscription to the tyrants and statements will render would adopt some measure for the relief of the poor, the families of these poor men. A subscription that unnecessary. more likely to effect that object than the amended book is open at Mr. Fenton's, Temperance Hotel,

said that her name was Ann Wilson, and that she came from Preston in Lancashire, although her native town was Gloscop, in Derbyshire; that she had wrought nearly all her life in cotton factivates, but through being thrown out of employment, was ander the necessity of either begging, stealing, or starying Well, my good woman, said the humane magistrate, was abould let you go at this time, would you promise as that you would go straight home to your parish, and nevel begagain. She assured him, with many thanks for his Englands, that if they would only liberate her, she would do so. Sugden, the constable, who was standing by her so. Sugden, the constable, who was standing by her side all the time, thinking that the magistrates intended to do as they said in good earnest, and that he would consequently lose the twenty-five shillings he had in prospect for carrying her to Wakefield. he had in prospect for carrying her to Wakefield drew their worship's attention to her shoes and stockings, which, together with the rest of her dress, he represented as being in the most deplorable condition. His timely hint had the desired effect. Mr. Ellis then asked her what money she had about her to take her home with! On her replying none at all; well, then, said the kind-hearted magistrate, bond to keep the peace for twelve months, or be imlet you go at this time, you will commence begging again, for the means of support, while on your way home, and, therefore, we cannot let you go. The two magistrates, after consulting together about a minute, ordered her to be committed to Wakefield House of Correction for fourteen days. The principal objection urged by the magistrates, against her carry her home with, and to remedy this, they sent her to prison, whence she would be discharged, after a fortnight's punishment, in exactly the same situation, without money, besides being at a greater distance from home.

CATCHING A TARTAR-Last week, a curate employed at the Bingley Parish Church took a walk on business as far as Cullingworth and neighbourhood, to ascertain the feelings of his flock about establishing a Chapel of Ease, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the above place. In the course of his ramble he came to a small hamlet called Rycroft, and walked into a poor man's house to interrogate the family on the subject. The man was in the garden at the time, and after allowing him a sufficient opportunity to question his wife, thought he would walk in and have a little conversation with the gentleman himself. After pursuing the usual compliment, the husband brought out a testament and read a portion in praise of charity, after which, he asked him if he thought the establishment to which he belonged, and which swallowed up the sum of ten millions annually, had anything to do with that virtue. The curate gave no answer, but looked at the fire. He then asked him several questions about the consistency of Christian ministers supporting oppression and tyranny, and wished to know his opinion about the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the fire. Hearing some person weaving above, and wishing to draw his unpleasant visit to a close, he desired the good man to invite the person down, as he always made it a rule to finish off a visit by offering up a short family prayer. The man, who was a thorough Chartist, told him he VEGETATION.—The following extraordinary prodigy would grant his request, upon condition that he in the vegetable kingdom is we think deserving of would grant his request, upon condition that he in the vegetable kingdom is we think deserving of would grant his request, upon condition that he in the vegetable kingdom is we think deserving of notice, and is by no means less singular than true: a few days ago the shoot of a common briar or bramble was cut on Thistle Hill, Knaresbro', (near the place where Engene Aram was hung in chains,) which when measured was found to have attained the land, and that right speedily, and that the Lord would bless and support O'Counor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the suffering Chartists now in prison for advocating the cause of truth and justice.

Brancar Causer C He the curate took hold of his hat, and the man, thinking he was going to commence without agreeing to the stipulation, said, now I tell you, if you

from the character of a genuine Christian minister. | and costs. BARNSLEY .- On Monday last, Mrs. Booth, of Baker's street, was found dead in her bed, though we understand that two medical gentlemen, who she did not complain of any illness on Sunday

> MITCHELL - The friends of Mitchell, who has been condemned to execution, have got up a petition, praying for a commutation of his sentence.

OVENDEN .- ORDER OF THE PEACEFUL DOVE -On Monday last, the Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove, of the Halifax district, opened a new Lodge, at the house of Mr. Tidswell, the With those three or four masters in Sunderland, Golden Fleece Inn, Bradshaw Lane, Ovenden, when who have conspired to crush the Society, and bring twenty-four healthy-looking men were initiated into down the condition of the workmen; but we are the Order, and all of them seemed quite pleased. glad to state that there is not the slightest disposition upon the part of the men to submit to this: to and substantial supper was provided by the host and avoid it, many have left the town, their wives and hostess of the house, to which fare the party did families being supported most liberally by those in ample justice.

magistrates at the Leeds Court House, on a charge boys refused; and upon their doing so, James resist the proposed profit-hunting reduction. The of having defranded several innkeepers and others, Livesey, the son, proceeded home (a distance of one men are reluctant to appeal for aid, although they at whose expence he had been faring sumptuously hundred yards or more), and in a few moments have ever been amongst the first to render it; but day by day, until Tuesday morning, when, after returned with a sort of stick, and very deliberately we trust that the spirit which has dictated this reluctionary and substantial breakfast at the Golden Lion, plunged it into the breast of one of the boys, of tance will be rightly appreciated by their brethren, the was given into custody. From the statements the name of Thomas Birtwistle, of Bell-lane, near and elicit that spontaneous support which they so made it would seem that Bottomley came to Leeds in | Bury. The boy dropped, to all appearance, lifeless | well deserve. the middle of last week, and first put up at Parker's on the ground: he was conveyed home in the night. Temperance Coffee House, in Briggate, but not being Surgical aid was quickly procured, and the boy altogether a tectstaller when he could get any thing pronounced to be in imminent danger of his life. a requisition, was convened at this place, to take better, he only patronised "temperance" until he He has since recovered, but what has Livesey been into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parhad had time to reconnoitre the town, and had eaten | done with! What does the reader think! Was he | liament, for the repeal of this obnoxious measure; and drank to the amount of 5s. Id., when he slipped committed to take his trial at the Assizes! No, or that otherwise the power might be vested in the off, forzetting to pay his bill. From here he went he was not. Why, what then? He was brought Guardians, instead of the Poor Law Commissioners. to the Griffin; his stomach no lorger relished tea, before the sitting magistrates, E. Grundy, E.q. and The meeting was called for the 20th instant, at two coffee, and "Sampson;" he wanted something others; and, in consequence of his father being a o'clock, at which very few persons were present. After stronger, and, accordingly, having found comfort- favourite of the rich, he was allowed to compromise some time, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Farable quarters at the Griffin, he ordered largely of the matter, while it was distinctly sworn by three rand do take the chair, which he immediately did, bed, breakfast, and brandy," until Monday after- or four of the boys, that the stick had a dagger in it. without waiting for the consent of those assembled. noon, when " mine host" was so uncivil as to desire This is either a gross violation of the law, or the payment. Our hero said very coolly that he had no law is an outrage on the British people, and shews the meeting was not more numerously attended, the

CEORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.-BRU. TAL ASSAULT BY Two POLICEMAN.—A person of the name of Edward Helen had, it appears, been with one of his brother Odd Fellows, paying their devotions to Bacchus, until a late hour on the 10th inst., man talking about committing him to the care of the when Helen's wife came to take him home; they constable, and finding that to be of non-effect he thought they would call upon a friend in Fountainstreet; consequently they knocked at the door, when instantly two pelicemen. M'Keon and Davies, who nappened to be on the other side of the road, came, and without ceremony struck Helen's wife, who had a child in her arms. Of course the husband of the resolutions and the mover and the resolutions are refused to put it, but said the mover and the resolutions proposed and could not brook this, and therefore remonstrated with might second any of the resolutions proposed, and of the mode of introducing the Rural Police, that they them upon the impropriety of this brutality, but address the meeting, which, of course, he refused to may deem it meet not to introduce that force into the ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. these disturbers, justead of protectors of the peace, do on such conditions. The object of Mr. T. was to Riding in any shape whatever. The meeting, which resumed their barbarity by beating the husband with get the meeting adjourned to a time when the worktheir heavy bindgeons; indeed they not only beat people could attend, but this was evidently contrary him, but they also took him and confined him in the lot the design of the Parkiors who had convened lock-up. His wife very naturally followed, and the meeting. The Chairman, if he expects to become implored them to release her husband, but instead of popular, must manage his public conduct in rather next Wednesday, in the Charists' Hall, Prestonso doing, they immediately locked her and her child a more courteous spirit than that which he evinced street. Clation.—At a recent meeting of the Anti-Corn Law up likewise; during all this time, the unfortunate at the above meeting. man was bleeding profusely, insomuch that these of the members expressed an opinion that it was indispensably necessary to call a public meeting of the kim to the infirmary. After he had been
inhabitants, to get up a petition for presentation examined by the surgeon, he was taken back and placed in "durance vile." Both were liberated in Fawcett's Road, who came to her death by falling public opinion, declared it could not be done for the next day, yet the man was so dreadfully abused by Chartists, and that it would be all right if it was these aforesaid night guardians that, to all appeardone at the tea party, when they would have no op- ance, he cannot possibly recover. He has been duly position. The opinion of the leaders of the Anti- attended to by two surgeons, who have done all in Corn Law Repealers, who are to visit the tea party, their power to restore the dying man. He is constantly in a state of insensibility, and the bad smell returned. MANSFIELD.-Few hamlers now-a-days es-

waite, £129 128. Honley, £200, Linting waite, £120, Lindley, £100, Wooldale, £113, all working classes here are not allowed to stand in the dians, who are all for the enforcement of the Law.

A discussion are the standing an they can to people, are using an they can to between £40 and £50 from various parties for the Laws."

West stard in the stard in th street to speak to each other, while a set of idle which a moment's reflection must satisfy you, I cannot signary, will deliver lectures at the following places: | sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obsting e gleets. hampton, by the Rev. P. O'Sullivan, as Vincent Frost A discussion arose as to the propriety of summoning the overseers and assistant-overseers, which was passed; but the clerk told them that the chief overseer had not been noticed for the payment, the series of the payment, the series of the payment, the series of the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

In the summon to the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

In the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

In the following places:

Sight, noted to the following places:

Sight and ong to the following places:

Sight and ong to the followin to see if they could procure a job, to enable them to you in the most remote districts, with promptitude, large room over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, at period to their dreadful sufferings. get some food for themselves and families, while regularity, and no additional cost. The commission of they were standing on the causeway, one of the ad allowed to agents, the carriage of parcels, which we he will lecture at Wakefield; on Thursday, April 1st, pen d'armes came up, and ordered them off; and for always pay, the loss by miscarriage which will occa- at Barnsley; on Friday, the 2nd, at Sheffield; and on YORK.—The second meeting of the journeymen not complying with the orders of this minion they sionally happen, and the returned papers which we have were summoned before the magistrates, who, in the hitherto, necessarily absorb all profit; but when in exercise of their high prerogative, fined them five addition to this we are required to go frequently from shillings each and expences. if they had been sent home, at considerable expence and sacrifice of time, to prison there and then, the poor fellows would not to collect the money due to us, and too frequently can-The men from all the shops delivered in their statements, and seventeen employers had paid for the hour, and thirteen had stopped it. The men are most nobly doing their duty. The masters' resolutions breathe a most savage spirit.

In the compliance, for it would nave saved them many a hot get that, it is "really too bad," and must be mended. Several of the agents have been most punctual, others not the storm was gone, and they had get to work, of negligence, I trust that this aimple and painful state-the National Petition, and to elect a delegate to the resolutions breathe a most savage spirit.

In the compliance, for it would nave saved them many a hot get that, it is "really too bad," and must be mended. Newcastle and Gateshead will be holden in the Joiners' so, those blame you for not paying their families, and of negligence, I trust that this aimple and painful state-the National Petition, and to elect a delegate to the consigned to the felons' dangeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mended.

Convention of the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead will be holden in the Joiners' so, those blame you for not paying their families, and of negligence, I trust that this aimple and painful state-the National Petition, and to elect a delegate to the consigned to the felons' dangeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mended.

Convention most nobly doing their duty. The masters' consigned to the felons' dangeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. vives and children are left starving, and would not reader take the following as a sample:—"Should even be allowed parish relief, whilst the collective readers to the felons' dangeon, and would not of negligence, I trust that this simple and painful state—the National Petition, and to elect on the felons' dangeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. O'Connor cannot publish the Star unless the agents even be allowed parish relief, whilst the collective readers to the felons' dangeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. O'Connor cannot publish the Star unless the agents even be allowed parish relief, whilst the collective any man presume to take any work on his own ac- wisdom at St. Stephens are babbling about an Irish so also; therefore the publication and prosperity of fortification Bill to keep the French out. The auto- that unequalled organ of your wants and interests crats and their mercenaries are doing all they can depends upon yourselves. Remember that no agent NEWCASTLE, -At a public meeting recently to drive the people of England to de-peration; but can get the portrait from the office unless arrears be

Stockwell-gate. - Correspondent.

cape being cursed with a village despot, and but few

KEIGHLEY. REFUGE FOR THE DESTI- WARRINGTON. - GRAND UNITED ORDER OF

restored. The magistrates gave the fellow a severe reprimand, and ordered him to allow his wife, who had left home, 4s. per week, and to pay 10s. present expences, and that he should give up the whole of her clothes into the hands of the constable for her own use, and also intimated that if he should be prisoned the while in the House of Correction.

OASTLER.—The adjourned meeting of the friends of Mr. Uastler took place at the house of Mr. James

Your petitioners highly disapprove of the matter

Your petitioners highly disapprove of the matter Wade, New Inn, on Monday evening last, Mr. James Ibbetson in the chair: when resolutions were unanimously adopted relative to the tea party of Christianity, and of their complete power to gain being set at liberty, was, that she had no money to for the benefit of Mr. Oastler, which will take place an entrance into every heart; and, therefore, they on the ensuing holidays, and that the Temperanco feel indignant at the assumption that these prin-Hall be applied for, as most suitable for the occasion. It was also resolved that the town of Bradford and its vicinity be posted with bills, stating the time and persecuted. place, and likewise calling on the friends of Mr.

> the Monday preceding, Mr. Rose counted up the existence a character that, under any cause, comsilver he had in his till, to the amount of £16, and wrapped it up in paper and put it in his desk. He cannot but feel deep sorrow that the "powers that then went out, leaving Jackson and two shop-boys, be" are so wanting in the true "faith," as to connamed John Hillis and Edwin Hodgson, in the shop. ceive that a religion of truth requires the aid of the The prisoner pretended to seek a besom near the dungeou to protect it. desk, in order to sweep the warehouse, and was seen by the boys to take the money out of the desk in a sly manner. He presently left the shop, and it was letters, while a far greater blasphemy is every bour afterwards discovered that he immediately left the committed in the wars and plunderings of those town and proceeded to York per coach to see the stirring. He was followed by Mr. Rose, and appre-hended a few days afterwards, by Moses Sugden,
>
> Your petitioners, therefore, pray, that your Honin Castlegate, and £1 16s. was found on him. COURT OF REQUESTS.—During the year 1840, no

less than 6,000 summonses have been issued in this Court—an immense number for the period. WATER WORKS.-In the Bill intended to be enacted during the present session of Parliament, for supplying the town with water, it is stated that the undertaking will require £44 000 to complete it, and it is proposed to raise it in 2,200 shares of £20 each. It is proposed that the following rates for the water shall not be exceeded :- The occupiers of houses under £20 a-year, to be supplied at a rate

pray here, you shall pray for Feargus O'Connor brought up before the sitting magistrates, charged incarcerated Chartists; likewise to nominate a fit perand all the others, and mention their names distinctly. The curate, however, made to the door, bidding him good day, and the man returned the compliment, by telling him, that he was very far offence, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5s.

> MACCLESFIELD .- The Corn Law repealers of this town have been put to a very miserable shift. On Sunday, the 14th of March, the infant cholars belonging to the Primitive Methodists' Sunday School, were actually compelled to sign a petition for the repeal of the Corn Law, and the teachers, male and female, signed for those who cou'd not writ their names.

SUNDERLAND .- TAILORS' STRIKE .- This intelligent and patriotic body of men have not yet Railway. employment. The majority of the masters having a judicious and attractive selection.

A PUBLICAN'S PEST.—On Tuesday last, George Bottomley, a man who says he is a woolsorter, and comes from Rochdale, was brought before the sitting bay of the rich, desired the boys to go away. The doubt that the men will succeed in their efforts to

> BINGLEY .- PUBLIC MEETING ON THE NEW Poor Law.-A public meeting, in compliance with After some remarks, expressive of his regret that Chairman sat down, and Mr. Tipping, a working man, requested permission to address the chair, which was refused, with the remark, that he evening, Mr. Deegan, at the Co-operative Hall. would not be heard at all; it was not his turn. Some high words passed between the parties, Mr. T. not feeling disposed to be put down, and the chairtalked again of instituting a law suit. All would

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a fatal accident occurred to a little girl, aged ten years, the daughter of George Feather, a woolcomber, residing over the railing of the starcase, whilst in the act of playing with a younger child upon the bed. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Mills, the Odd Fellows' Arms, Manchester Road, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was Street, East Manchester; Friday, 2nd, at Failsworth.

DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

I am, yours faithfully.

J. WILLIAMS.

POOR CLAYTON'S REMAINS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR, -As one of the Committee appointed to super-

intend and effect the removal of poor John Clayton's remains, from the churchyard of Northallerton applied to the clerk there; and he again referred and formed an Index to upwards of Forty Thousand us to the Bishop of Durham; the Bishop, from Notices to Heirs, Next of Kin, and persons entitled London, laid the case before the Court of Durham: at length, we were informed that we must purchase a faculty of the Ecclesiastical Court at Durham, personally in London. This charge is for the trouble Northallerton being a jurisdiction of itself, at the of looking for the advertisement required, and moderate price of £16, or thereabouts.

Yours. &c. ONR OF THE COMMITTEE. 4, South-street, Sheffield, March 16, 1841. P.S. What shall we do !

PETITION OF THE BIRMINGHAM CHRIS-TIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, FOR THE dend Books are also kept at the above office. Let- Northern Liberator ... RELEASE OF MR. H. HETHERINGTON. the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the Members of the Chris-

tian Chartist Church, Birmingham, HUMBLY SHEWETH, That your petitioners view with regret and indignation the imprisonment of Mr. Henry Hetherington, upon the charge of publishing blasphemous letters. They had hoped that BRADFORD.-TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF MR. the age of intolerant persecution, for opinion's sake,

contained in the letters, but they have full confidence in the intrinsic excellence of the principles ciples require any assistance from the Government, or that those who believe not in them should be

Your petitioners fear nothing from the opposi-Oastler to come forward, to lend a helping hand on this occasion.

Curious Robbery.—On Saturday last, a young be the friends of religion. They believe that reason be the friends of religion. They believe that reason this control of the friends of religion. man named William Jackson, was committed to and kindness are the only weapons which Christake his trial at the sessions, under the following | tianity requires for its defence; and that the iron circumstances:—He was employed by Mr. Henry hand of vindictive law must injure it in the eyes of Rose, of Well-street, grocer, in his warehouse. On the ignorant and unbelieving, since it forces into

ourable House would memorialise her Majesty, to release the said Henry Hetherington; and that you will also take immediate steps to abolish all laws inflicting pains and penalties for opinion's sake. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed, on behalf of the Church. JOHN COLLINS, ARTHUR O'NEIL, Pastors. BENJ. HILL. } Deacons. GEORGE STYLES,

overlooker to Messrs. Pearson, Bradford Moor, was and to get up petitions for the free parden of all the son to act as one of the Executive. All true friends to

> effects; it will be, in a great measure, calculated to rear and cultivate that talent which, for want of opportunity, has lain so long dead. Such societies should be encouraged. The subject for tomorrow night's discussion is, "Have women a right to the franchise?" The discussion commences at half-past six o'clock.

LONDON.-Two sermons, one next Sunday, by Mr James Savage, for Mrs. Clayton; and one, the Sunday following, by Mr. Boggis, being a charity sermon for the political victims, will be preached in the Westbourn Road, near the entrance to the Great Western

BERMONDSEY.—The members of the National Char ter Association, in this locality, will meet on Wednesday evening, when fresh regulations will be submitted to their consideration. TOWER HANLETS .- Mr. Wall will lecture on Sun-

day next, the 28th of March, at seven o'clock at night. on the principles contained in the People's Charter. KIDDERMINSTER.-A tea-party and ball will be held at the Free Mason's Arms lnn, on Easter Tuesday, for the relief of the wives and families of the incarcerated BIRMINGHAM DELEGATE MEETING .- Circulars

have been addressed to the various towns in this district, giving notice of a meeting of delegates, to be held at the Chartist Meeting Room, Fre mason-street, on Sunday next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the attendance of Mr. Wm. Martin and Mr. Wm. Taylor, the lecturers for the district; a good attendance is expected; after which there is little doubt of this district " going a-head." PROPOSED MEETING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD .- The

town has been placarded with green bills, calling a meeting at Helloway Head, for Monday next, at halfpast twelve o'clock, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the release of all Chartist prisoners; it also states that Mr. Wm. Martin, late of Northallarton House of Correction, Mr. Taylor, Chartist lecturer, and Mr. George White, would address the meeting. MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. West will deliver another

Watercotes, on "The evils of hereditary power," to-SUNDERLAND -On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams will lecture at the Life Boat House; and on Sunday ON MONDAY EVENING, a meeting will be held in

lecture in the large room of the Old Bundle of Sticks,

the Co-operative Hall, Sunderland, to form a Tectotal DURHAM .- On Monday evening, Mr. Deegan, or Mr. Williams, will address the Chartists of this city at Mr. Bradford's.

BRADFORD .- THE RURAL POLICE .- The ratepayers of Horton are about to hold a public meeting tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, for the purpose of memorialising the West-Riding Mugistrates, while assembled at Wakefield, to consider is called conjointly by Whigs, Torics, and Radicals, is. we hear, to take place on Tuesday next, in the Bell Chapel School Room, at four o'clock in the afternoon. LIVERPOOL. - Mr. M'Cartney purposes lecturing on

there will be a public meeting to consider the propriety; nature so impaired, as to render the residue of like of nominating a delegate to the "Prisoners Petition, miserable. The disorder we have in view over its &c. Convention.

MANCHESTER AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT .-Milnrow at six o'clock in the evening .-- Mr. Eutterworth will lecture, at Rachdale, on Monday evening; TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE COLLIERY Burnley, Tuesday evening; Colne, Wednesday evening; Blackburn, Thursday evening; Preston, Friday MY FRIENDS,-I am very reluctantly compelled to evening; and Wigan on Saturday ovening.-Dr. properly treated.

> seven o'clock in the evening; on Wednesday, the 31st, Saturday, the 3rd, at Chesterfield and Brampton.

BARNSLEY .- The Rev. Wm. Hill will preach a sermon for Clayton, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give evening.

WANTED the Heirs of Ann Fishwick, of chicacy. It is possessed of the most introduced and cheering the spirits, and propowers; warming and cheering the spirits, and propowers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting disection. It is an excellent remotive and create Farnwork, near Liverpool. She had three Children, t is supposed, at the Death of the said Parents; the Children were Removed to some of the Father's Relatives in Scotland.

If any one will have the Kindness to give me any Information, that will lead to the Children, born of the Body of the said Ann Fishwick, it will be thankfully received by me, the next Heir-at Law.

JOHN FISHWICK.

MENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENCY, U AND HEIRS, NEXT OF KIN, AND LEGATER'S RE-GISTRY OFFICE, No. 3. Walbrook, near the Mansion-House, London. Established 1822.

S. DEACON, Agent to the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, and for every London and Provincial Newspaper, respectfully informs the Public he has in his possession a perfect copy of the London Gazette, from 1968, and the daily London Newspapers for upwards of one hundred years past. The Provincial Papers. from every County, are also re-gularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From Northern Star, for One Year ... 1,851,000 these sources, he has, at a great expence, collected Notices to Heirs, Next of Kin, and persons entitled to property. The charge for examining the Index is Carlisle Patriot Five Shillings, provided the application is not made | Cumberland Pacquet... ... answering letters; a further charge (from one to five pounds) is made for a full copy of the advertisement, if found, or a reference to the party by whom it was inserted, with the date, &c. The Five Skillings must be paid to, and a receipt taken of any Country Newspaper Proprietor, or sent by a Postoffice order, with the instructions. The Bank, East Newcastle Courant ... 203,500 India, and South Sea Company's Unclaimed Divi- Newcastle Journal ... 180,500

ters to be post-paid. Solicitors, Estate-Agents, and others, may rely on the most punctual attention to legal and other Notices for insertion, in the Cazettes and the Newspapers generally; copies containing the same reserved and forwarded to order. Advertisements are also received for Galignani's Messenger, Jersey, Guernsey, Australian, French, German, Dutch, and all the American. Canadian, and West Indian Papers.

Shortly will be Published, Price Sixpence, JOHN FROST, a POLITICAL PLAY IN FIVE ACTS.

BY JOHN WATKINS, CHARTIST. Dedicated to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee," and intended as a com-panion to "Wat Tyler."

N.B. Any person desirous to possess a copy will receive one, Postage-free, on forwarding the Price to the Author, at No. 22, Chadwell-street, Mid-

HEWETSON'S CREAM-PRODUCING MILK PANS, sold at Hewetson's Zink Warehouse, 57, Cannon-street, near London-bridge. It has been found by repeated trials, that new Milk, placed in HEWETSON'S ZINK PANS, will produce a greater quantity of Cream than can be obtained by any other means, which remarkable result is attributed to the Galvanic quality the Metal is known TEN PORTRAITS, will be given to éach Subscriber. to possess.

Milk Pan containing 1 Gallon ... 3s. 6d. or 3 for 10s ..... 4s. 6d. " Milk Pan 55 ..... 5s. 6d. Milk Pan ..... 6s. 6d.

The larger sizes at a proportionate price. The acknowledged advantages of these Pans, and he continued testimonials received from parties who have used them, have induced H. H. to prepare a stock suitable for export to Australia, New Zealand, and the British Colonies; at the moderate prices above quoted.

Any money received by the post will be acknowedged, and the order executed the same day. Direct, H. Hewetson, Zink Warehouse, 57, Cannonstreet, near London-bridge, where Builders and Piumbers are supplied with every article in the trade on cash terms.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL. THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-

DRADFORD COURT HOUSE.—CAUTION TO OVER-LOOKERS.—On Wednesday last, Smith Greenwood, for carrying out the plan recommended by O'Connor, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers addressed as above, which will be immediately and the commended as a commend in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, swered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

Passage-money told them. By this means they will

"The Illuminator, we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, THE LEEDS Charter Debating Society is producing to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. No. 7 (Published Saturday Morning, March 27th) contains "Lives of the Commonwealth-men: John Hampden," continued; "The approaching Parlia-mentary Election;" "Scattered thoughts where enargement is prohibited;" Letter of Mr. R. J. Richardson, on "Electoral Associations,"-Letters JOHN TAYLOR, Mallet,747 1400 from Col. Thompson, Mr. Sweet, of Nottingham, QUEEN VICTORIA, Mrs. Peddie, &c. &c. Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, may be had on application.

> 44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., SURGEONS, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and ofton fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer ain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both cexe including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptom. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without long o time, confinement, or hindrauce from business. They have effected the most surpri ing cures, no: only in recent and sovere cases, but when a live iou and all other means have failed : and when an e. rly application is made to these Pills, for the cure o. the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advenced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing sympoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affec-Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to Bentley. saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or LEICESTER.—On Monday noon, at one o'clock, their constitutions so broken, and the tunctions of fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-Mr. Leech will lecture at the following places during guished by attending to the direction fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smalle t injury to the next week:—On Sunday, the 28th, at Radeliff.

Bridge; Monday, 29th, at Middleton; Weduesday,
21st, at Oldham; Thursday, the 1st of April, at Brown

an incurable and fatal malady. What a picy that a the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly Street, East Manchester; Friday, 2nd, at Failsworth, an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a sunday, 4th, at Rochdale, in the afternoon, and at young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prepects and onjoymetns of life by the confequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if

ing case of oppression will most clearly show:—The remind you, or those of you who are purchasers of the rurals, not being able to find a job, owing to the star, that it is impossible for me to be able to send the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to this horized disease owing to the unsk'l aluc; of the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to this horized disease owing to the unsk'l aluc; of the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to this horized disease owing to the unsk'l aluc; of the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to this horized disease owing to the unsk'l aluc; of the total and the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to the star that the afternoon is the star that the afternoon. Subject, "The Old and New Poor illiterate men, who are purchasers of the M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to the star that the mercury, ruin the constitution, cau e ricer. ion. On Sunday last, the infant son of Mr. John Driver, WEST-RIDING.—Mr. Arran, the West-Riding mis. blotches on the head, face, and body, diwners of was baptised at the Catholic Chapel, in Wolver-

Me.srs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Fassage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means nave proved ineffectual. Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain

the usualfee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is now universally established as a remedy o great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invitors ng powers; warming and cheering the spivis, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remotive or hervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and male of friends

IF Private Entrance in the Passage.

NORTHERN STAR!!!

Read! Mark! Learn! and inwardly Digest!

"FACTS ARE STUBEORN THINGS."

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCULATION OF THE NORTHERN STAR, or, PEOPLE'S PAPER, as contrasted with other Newspapers.— From the Stamp Returns, as Published by order of the House of Commons :-

CUMBERLAND. Carlisle Journal ... 102,000 ... 56.000 56,23**0** Whitehaven Herald ... 38,500 WESTMORELAND. Kendal Mercury ... ... Westmoreland Gazette ... 30,000 NORTHUMBERLAND. Newcastle Chronicle... 166,500 Tyne Mercury ... 46,009 **— 722,000** 

DURHAM. Durham Advertiser ... Durham Chronicle ... Sunderland Herald ... 20,000 Durham Northern Times ... Gateshead Observer ... 103,000 — 285,500 DUMFRIES. Dumfries and Galloway Courier 96,000 Dumfries Herald ... 40,000 Dumfries Times ... ... **-- 203.000** 

1.523.280 Northern Star ... 1,851 000 Being 327,720 more than the entire Circulation of Nineteen Newspapers, as published in five different

Counties! In the same year, the Star had a Circulation of at least 25,000 in Carlisle and Neighbourhood; being one-fourth of the Circulation of the boasted Carlisle Journal, which has the largest of any Paper Pub-

ished in Cumberland. THE NORTHERN STAR contains Forty Eight Columns of closely printed matter, Price 43d. During the present Year, 1841, Five Splendid full-Length PORTRAITS, Drawn and Engraved by first-rate Artists, of F. O'CONNOB, EMMET. LOVETT, Washington, and Monmouth Court House, and

Size of Plates, 20 in. by 14 in. JAMES ARTHUR, BOOKSELLER, RICKERGATE, CARLISLE, AGENT, of whom al: London and Provincial Papers, Cheap Publications, &c., &c., may be had on the Shortest Notice. .



FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW, 10. GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK.

LIVERPOOL, ESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN D SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following Ports, namely:—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA. THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, accommodated with comfortable berths in the

> ately on their arrival at Liverpool. N.B. The Ship never finds Steerage or Second Cabin Passengers with Provisions. FOR NEW YORK.

Passage-money told them. By this means they will

be enabled to go direct on Board the Ship immedi-

Tons Tons Capt. Register. Burthen. To Sail. WAVERLEY, Snow. 525 850 28.h March 4th April Thompson, 712 1400 7th Ditto FOR BALTIMORE,

A First-Class Large American Ship, ... 10th April FOR NEW ORLEANS, 800 26th March TALLAHASSE, 450

FOR QUEBEC, EANDER, Capt. 1200 5th April

Apply as above. Liverpool, March 20th, 1841.

EMPLOYMENT.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are A apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Shilling Let or Loss.

Applications to be made (if by Letter, Post-CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

More Poung Patriots.

Baptised on Wednesday, March 2, 1841. by the Rev. D. Wright, Wolverhampton, Esther Feargus O'Connor, daugnter of Thomas and Mary Howell. Joseph Feargus Wood, son of William and Mary Wood, Wapping, Bradford, was duly registered on Wednesday, the 24th Feb. ult. Baptised on February 23rd, at the Baptist Church.

Favonthorp, Norfolk, Feargus O'Connor, son of William and Ann Alexander. The wife of Robert Solsby, of Seghill, Northumberland, was lately delivered of a daughter, which was duly registered Mary Ann O'Connor Solsby. On Sunday, February, the 28th, Mary, the wife of John Nuttall, No. 16, Davies-street, Hulme, Manchester, gave birth to a son, and it has been duly egistered Feargus Frost Nuttall, in honour of those erave and unflinching patriots, who are now suf-

erring for the cause. The wife of John Bentley, of Mountain, near Queenshead, was confined a few months since of a son, and they had him registered Henry Vincent

Also, a few weeks since, Isabella Sugden, of Queenshead, was delivered of a son, and they had him registered Peter O'Conner Sugden, in remembrance of a deceased brother, and in honour of the "caged lion," now in York Castle, for truth telling. Registered, November 13, 1840, John Feargus O'Connor, son of William and Ann Walden, Loughborough; February 3, Thomas O'Connor, son of Henry and Ann Bailey, Loughborough; February 9, Feargus O'Connor, son of John and Mary Brown. Baptised, at Garden-street Lecture-room, Bury, on Sunday week, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, of Hull

James O'Connor, son of Robert and Sophia Nuttall, Long Croft, Walmersley, near Bury.
Registered recently, Feargus O'Connor, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Kidderminster. On the 23rd of February, Mrs. Susan Tuder, the wife of Mr. Thomas Tuder, of Newtown, was safely

It is a melancholy fact that thousands it. Il view m. delivered of a female child. She was duly registered, on the 18th of March, by the name of Maria

Christened, on Sunday, March 14th, at Mere-parish church, by the Rev. Mr. Blundell, Jane Vincent Oastler, daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Mills, of Mere.

WARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Alne, by the Rev. Edward Nugent Bree, Mr. John Hartley, merchant, of Leeds, to Harriette Christiana, the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Wilkinson, of the former place, and vicar of Ellerton.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Richmond, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. John Young,

thervous, hypocondriae, consumptive, and in the complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Duttle, at 11st, or four quantities, in one family bettle, at 33st, duty included.

Observe—No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

Observe—No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

On the 12th instant, aged in the passage daughter of Mr. Metthew First and Mr. Methew First and Mr. Met daughter of Mr. Matthew Firth of Fr

## Varieties.

An English Nobleman being at Aix-la-Chapelle, and wishing to be incognito, ordered his black servant to say that he was a Frenchman. Mungo, therefore, whenever any inquiries were made as to his master, made answer, "He is a Frenchman;" adding, (by

A MAN AT A FAIR was asked if his horse was a limid one. "Not at all," said he; "he frequently spends the whole night by htmself in his own

NOT MINCING THE MAITER. The Rev. Mr. Robert son, Kilmarnock, was often annoyed by one of those busy bodies, who take charge of every one's business but their own. One day, when preaching upon the besetting sins of different men, he remarked, using a well-known Scotch saying, "Every ane, my frien's, has their draff-pock. Some has their draff-pock hinging afore them; ithers, again, kae their pock hinging afore them; ithers, again, kae their draff-pock hinging ahint them; but I ken a man that sits in my ain kirk, that has draff-pocks hinging a' aroun' him. An' what do you think that is! A' body keus wha I mean-nae ither than Andro Oliphant. Laird of Logan.

MARCH OF ORTHOGRAPHY .- In a village, not a hundred miles from Axminster, a sign-board, displaying the following unique composition verbatim had taken in its perpetration, were elicited:et literatim, hangs over the door of the principal mercantile establishment:-" Nicholas Alivensed to sel, bear, ale, cyder, tee, coffy, baccy, And Snuff. to be drunk, on the premises."- Western

IP MEN WOULD only be determined to overcome a difficulty, they would find it but half performed before they thought they had commenced: it is the want of exertion, and not ability, that make so many meu unsuccessful.

THE CONVERSATION of a company was interrupted by a man, who asked impertinently whether there had ever been a stronger man in the world than Hercules. "You yourself," said one, "for you have brought in Hercules by the head and shoulders.' THE COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND WAS a very beautiful woman, and celebrated by Waller under the name of

asked him in raillery when he would write such fine verses on her again. "When your ladyship and I are young again," said he. A CLEEGYMAN in the north, very homely in his ad iresa, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms T said in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," thence to Dublin, where he was at length apprehended premised his reverence by way of introduction, "ye at one of the quaya. He also begged to state that int

PRINCE ALBERT Subscribes to the Blind Asylum. and also to the A-ylum for the Deaf and Dumb, his Royal Highness very feelingly expressing himself as dread amongst employers, both for their lives and proto a proper provision being made for the English people; all of whom, he has the most convincing proofs, are deaf or blind, and very often both!

Wellington has been to India and back, and therefore is excellently well qualified to be at the head of the Trinity-house—that house being essentially of a nautical character, and having within its jurisdiction many important naval matters. Prince A bert has crossed from Calais to Dover, two or d. gree to take precedence of some dozen or two old naval efficers; who, having the misfortune to be

born in England, are not at all qualified to know the stem from the stern of a ship, and require, of course, to have a German young gentleman to teach them the art of navigation, and to distinguish between English Channel and the Red Sea. What a tarce-loving dog is John Bull. LORD STANLEY made, it is reported, a complaint

the other day, to the Committee of the Carlion Club, of the indecorous conduct of one of the waiters, who ir removing the cheese after dinner, observed in a tone which the rat nobleman conceived to be ironi-Your Lordship is, I perceive, very fond of

ment by a request that the German would by all means, recommend his master to ride home!

SLIPPERY WIL.-A man "a little the better for liquor," as poor Munden used to have it, was gliding his way along Gower-street, on Monday morning. the pavement being like a piece of glass. At length he ell down just as a policeman was approaching the spot, who said to him, goodhumouredly, " I say, old fellow, I must take you up for stiding upon the brook jig with that before morning." One of the impartial hearing. pavement." To which he that was floored said, unionists blamed him for shewing it, and said he had Mr. HOLDEN ros with the greatest sang froid, " I vish you would, for no business to produce such a thing in a public room I cannot get up by myself."

An Innocent Witness -- Maxwell, a witness examined on the trial of the Waliaces at the Old Bailey, recently was cross-examined by Mr. Phillips I did not sleep any last night. I passed the night in a room in a house. I did not inquire if it was the station house. I rather doubt that it was. I think it was, but I did not inquire. I had no cariosity about it. It was an unusual thing for me to find myself in a strange room. There were men and women there. The men had coats and trousers. Some of them had blue coats with figures on them.—Mr. Phillips: Were they policemen! I did not ask them.—Mr. Phillips: Do you know who the gentleman was who came into the passage yesterday shouting as loud as could be! I have been told it was myself. I had drank a little.

in the habit of brewing their own ale, mentioned the circumstance to his wife, who at once said they being master of some strong ale, and direct to the the men who attacked them. Witness never saw Garbrewing-tub he marches. Finding it full, and land after that night till his death. nothing short of eighteen gallons, Johnny, with a Patrick Keough, son of the last witness, was with countenance marked with disappointment, still quite Garland and his father on the night of the 31st of it is the opinion of this meeting, that the county conin good humour, turned to his farigued wife and October, when they were attacked by a number of men, stabulary force is useless, expensive, and dangerous said, "Al tell the wot, lass, ah think thazze made on the road to Manchester. He was knocked down, and is more calculated to disturb the peace of the ta much on't ?" "Well, an been thinkin soa me and beaten severely. He saw the prisoner among those country, than protect its inhabitants—that the expence sen, an' av thrawn a kit full aght."—Barnsley who attacked them. He assisted Garland afterwards, of supporting such an establishment is so enormous, Correspondent.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has been preaching against Socialism and duelling. The Reverend sinecurist was very severe in his comments on the by the Unionists. He saw them spring from behind liberty by introducing a power over which they have no cons, and addreed numerous killing proofs of the the cart, and said to his companion, "Here they are, controll, and which, if persevered in, will lead to enormity of the other. Why does he not favour us with a sermon on the abuses of the Church !

Cogent.—A country editor in the State of New York complains that ladies' bonnets now are so small that they will hold but one face at a time.

his uncle. THE TENANTRY of the Marquis of Bristol have Ashton.

he fell in the other day, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, he managed, when in his own country, to get into hot water very frequently.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF ANIMAL SAGACITY. Learned pigs, and calculating dogs, and fortune thought at least a dozen, were striking at those who £250. What services had they rendered the parish for founder at York; the defendant a mill-wright at telling ponies, are familiar objects to the mind of were down. The man who was down in the middle of this enormous expenditure of the public money? Richmond.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages every one, for there are none who have not in their the road rose up, and ran to the side of the road, when Why, none at all. Indeed, there was nothing for them £30 8s. 3d. younger days witnessed with delight the exhibitions one of his assailants gathered up a stone and threw at to do; he had seen them during the last winter, in the of such wonderful wonders. But that a goose could him. Could not say whether the stone hit him, but various inns, comfortably, and he would add, wisely, be made amiable, intelligent, and tractable was never he fell. The men who appeared to have been the enjoying themselves; but as there were countless dreamt of "in the days when we went gipsying," assailants then ran off in bodies of three or four, in masses of our industrious population unable to acquire and will, perhaps, be doubted now, though it has different directions, but chiefly across the moor towards the means to supply their physical wants, and the poor been done, and may be witnessed every day in our Droyleden. There were two or three carters passing rate-payers were crushed beneath the weight of taxastreets. Thomas Turner has a fine goose which with their carts during the attack, and one of them tion, to support a body of men unnecessary, useless, and follows him like a well trained dog, to any part of this or the neighbouring towns. It is curious to see and carried it off with him. Witness also picked up a tiou, which was carried as before. the goose waddling along with a large bull-dog after pricker out of the channel afterwards, and the iron hear-it " give mouth" if for a moment its master be

AMERICAN SATIRE.—An American journal late date has the following :- "We learn from an Infirmary, on the 31st of October, and admitted a Lords, be presented by Earl Stanhope, and to the Com-English newspaper that, on the occasion of the patient. Made an examination of his wounds that mons by John Fielding." Queen entering Brighton, a gentleman was thrown evening. He had several severe bruises and lacerations from his horse with great violence, through coming of the scalp. The upper part of his nose was fractured hands was taken for the restoration of Frost, Williams, in contact with a fly, and very seriously injured. in several places, and he had also suffered a compound and Jones; three cheers were given for the Charter, country !"

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF HIS COUNTRYMEN .-We are the most excitable people on the face of the globe; our feathers are rumpled quicker than a turkey's. We cannot, it seems, debate a debateable question, comprising a single point of national importance, without forthwith talking of war, and

placing ourselves, like Tom Cribb, in an attitude

for a fight.-New York Mirror, Feb. 6. Titles.—If men were to consider their own dignity as men, they would spurn at titles, and look on them as "nick-names." Titles and orders, it is true, are very harmless things, but they produce a kind of foppery in the human character, that degrades it; talking about its blue riband, like a little for trial, at the Liverpool Assizes, for the murder of session two mules of the Spanish breed. They both girl, and showing its new garter like a child.

THERE ARE more killed by intemperance than by the sword : grape-shot is effective ammunition. WHY ARE the Post-office stamps like lazy school to make them stick to their letters.

THE TRADES' UNIONIST MURDERS AT ASHTON

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER OF THE MURDERERS. Manchester, Saturday.

The two strocious murders which were perpetrated hy members of the Sawyers' Union, at Ashton-under way of making the tale more colourable), " and so Lyne, - one on the 31st of October, and the other on the 6th of September last, -have led to the most determined and persevering efforts on behalf of the police of that township and Manchester, for the apprehension of the parties implicated, and no less than ten of the unionists have at different times been brought before the magistrates and committed to the Assizes for the part they had taken in the commission of the lastnamed murder, but the principals engaged in the first murder, that of Garland, succeeded in cluding the hands of justice till this week, when one of them was captured in Dublin. For four months this man, whose name is Thomas Holland, successfully baffled the efforts of the police to take him, though they repeatedly obtained information concerning him, and Superintendents Alcock and Green, of the Manchester police, under the instructions of Sir Charles Shaw, have traversed no less than sixteen English counties in search of him, be-

sides part of South Wales and Ireland. He was brought up for examination before two of the county magistrates at Ashton, this day, when the following particulars relative to the murder, and the part the prisoner Superintendent Alcock stated that on the 31st of October, about five o'clock, five sawyers, who were

called "knobsticks," or "rats," were on their way from work at Manchester, when they were attacked by a body of twelve or fifteen unionists, and dreadfully besten. One of them, whose name was Thos. Garland, was beaten and wounded with some sharp instrument in such a manner as to occasion his death, and an inquest was afterwards held on view of the body at the Manchester Infirmary, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Thomas Grimes, Thomas Roberts, and others. Repeated efforts were made, under the direction of Sir Charles Shaw, to trace the murderers, between that time and the 6th of December. when the murder of Benjamin Cooper, a sawyer, who was shot whilst at work, led to more determined efforts. and the disclosures made by some of the witnesses against the unionists engaged in this second murder led Sucharissa. When she was advanced in years, she to the knowledge that the prisoner Holland was concerned in the murder of Garland, and after following him into Yorkshire, and from thence to some of the iron mines in South Wales, where he eluded their search, they lost sight of him for some time, till at length he was again traced into Yorkshire, and from said it in your haste. David, did yel-gin ye had his enquiries after the prisener he had seen a grea been here, ye might have said it in your leisure, my; number of master sawyers, from whom he learnt that the trades' unions were very generally spread over Eng. land, Wales, and Ireland, and the combination of these unions with each other was such as to cause a general perty, if they did not accode to all the demands of their

the case in this neighbourhood.

that he came over from Salford to Ashton on the 31st side of one of our county gaols. three simes, and therefore is qualified in a supreme of October last, to look for work. He was met by a The Chartists, however, were not the men to suffer for work, and asked his business. The man was very repeatedly made by that gentleman upon them. angry with him, and told him he had no right to go for A working man moved an amendment, which was Union. Witness afterwards accompanied this man a working man, take the chair. leave the town. The sawyers whom witness met there Mr. Howarth was handed forward into the waggon, were very cross with him at first, and said he had and opened the proceedings by reading the placard there should not do it long." Two men came to the their detestation and abhorrence of the New Poor Law, ment for that offence? ir was a matter in dispute the other day between club-house while he was there, from Marchester; this and the rural police. He congratulated them upon Prince Albert's German riding master, Herr Meyer, was about noon. Witness went there again about four having obtained the co-operation of a portion of the more than the Learned Gentleman has said. ly ar in the stirrups. After an angry discussion of ber of unionists going to way-lay the knobsticks on have been effectual. It was not the first the course into which you have been betrayed, but I I think not, for I only pushed him into the water some minutes, the Englishman clenched the argu-their way from work along the Manchester road. It time they (the working classes) had met to petition cannot pay any attention to such observations. You (in which the wheel revolved,) and then ran off. those talking about it, and seemed to be acting with grace to the leading men of the nation to allow the and for which, after reading the depositions carefully them. There was a great deal said in whispers. A necessity of a poor aw at all, whilst fifteen millions of through twice, I cannot find the shadow of a justificaperson named Grimes was there, and another named acres of land remained uncultivated. He should not tion. The objects you had in view were so desperate, Roberts. Grimes brought something like a table leg! detain them further with any remarks of his own, and and strike so entirely at the root of society, that I do with him under his cost, and witness heard him say, hoped as they had elected him to the chair, they would not wonder at fluding very severe sentences passed "he would make some of the b-rs dance a Donny- be attentive, and give to every gentleman, a just and on the other persons convicted. You, for a time,

night" Ashton now. On the 31st October he was living in particularly as regards the extraordinary and unpre-prisoned and kept to hard labour for one year and nine Manchester, and about a quarter before five o'clock, cedented powers given to the Commissioners, to carry calcular months. when it was getting dusk, left work in Ashton, along the above obnuxious law into effect; and this meeting with his son, James Keough, and John Harney, the pledges itself to use every legal and constitutional deceased, Thomas Garland, and Patrick Keough. When means to oppose such Act." they had proceeded a little way on the road, a number He hoped the meeting would give him credit for sinof men sprung from behind a cart, which was coming cerity, when he told them he had come twelve miles the opposite way, and witness was knocked down, and that day, to the neglect of his business, to be present severely beaten with sticks. There were about twelve upon the occasion. He regretted the wealthy and or fifteen men of the party that attacked them. When influential should absent themselves upon so important witness got up, he found Garland and his other come a question as the one now before them; it was whepanions lying in the road, and their assailants had run; ther or not the aged and defenceless poor had a right off, leaving them, as witness supposed, for dead. They to a subsistence in the land of their nativity. It had went across the moor. All the party were much hurt, been said by the advocates of this Bill, that it worked SOBER ALE -A collier living at Crane-moor, find and bled profusely, but Garland was the worst, and well in the agricultural districts; he had been informed ing that several of his neighbours around him were they supported him to a cottage near, to crave some by the best and most competent authority, no less than water, but could not get any, and they afterwards took | the Lord of the Manor himself, who had recently been him to a public house, and gave him some beer. The in Kent, that he had found, on inquiry, this law had might as well do the same, and have a drop a drink blood teemed from him as he went along. They after been the means of reducing the wages of the labourer. i't house as well as them. This being agreed upon, wards took him to the Manchester Infirmary the same Notwithstanding the palpable misrepresentations of a stroke of malt was forthwith purchased. The collier, on going to his work in the morning, left his rod of iron, sharp at both ends, called a pricker. It discontent prevailed, and its entire abolition was sought wife busy making preparations for brewing—a job, was nearly a yard long, and was in a bag. He had for; he concluded a short and energetic address mind you, which she never before had been put to. neither the bag nor the pricker after they were left by with protesting against the unprecedented powers of At night home comes Johnny, big with the idea of their assailants. The prisoner and Grimes were among the Commissioners.

> though very weak himself. Garland was in a very shocking state-he " was quite mashed up."

John Harney, of Manchester, sawyer, said he was value—that it is foreign to the feelings of Englishmen, one of the party attacked on the way to Manchester, and threatens to annihilate every vestige of civil boys-now we're in for it. He was struck down on consequences dangerous to the welfare of this kinghis hands and knees in the ditch Witness saw the dom." prisoner Holland there, and saw him strike Garland produced. He struck at Garland's head with it, and this and every other kind of government. There were witness saw Garland, who was on the ground, put up times of political excitement, which required stringent PAWNBROKER, the new hunter purchased by his hands to ward off the blows. Garland cried measures to allay the temperary disquietude of the Prince Albert, is said to be intended as a present for "Murder." Witness did not see Garland after, be country; but he believed a force, similar to the one

recently presented him with silver candelabrum; as Thomas Radney, a labourer, living at Ashton, stated amongst the people. He could well imagine the feela hint, perhaps, that the understanding of the noble that on the evening of Saturday, the 31st of October, ings that would animate the bosoms of the starving Marquis needs "lighting up" on matters in general, he had been working on Ashton Moor, and was return- operative, when viewing these conservators of the THOUGH ALBERT was never in cold water until ing home along the Manchester road, about five o'cleck, peace, perambulating our peaceful towns and villages, to when he heard a cry of "murder" behind him. It support whom, additional taxes had to be imposed appeared to proceed from some one about fifteen yards Already had they cost the township of Spotland £308 from him. He turned round, and saw one man on his 1s. 10d.; Cistleton, £203 15s. 5d.; Blatchworth and hands and knees in the ditch, and another was down in Caulderbrook. £136 11s. 10d.; Wardleworth, £81 15s.; the middle of the road. A great number of men, he picked up an iron instrument like a sawyer's pricker, uncalled for, he most cordially seconded the resoluinstrument now produced was the same.

Royal Infirmary, examined—Recollected the deceased, being the cause of the establishment of the police. It indicted for forgery, did not appear. His bail was she obtain relief. On the day she committed the being brought to the Manchester Thank Heaven! we have no such terrible flies in our fracture of the fore finger of his right hand. The and three for the people's unvanquished advocate, Fearright hand and several parts of his body were much gus O Connor. Here's Ball and his purse; we'll next toast his ears; been caused by the iron instrument produced. Witness May they increase in length with his increase of advised immediate amputation of the finger, but Gar. groaping. Mr. H. observed that these Chartists were land would not consent. Mortification ensued, which brought on lock-jaw, and ultimately caused death. Witness had made an examination of deceased's body after death, and could trace the cause of death to

Richard Green, superintendent in the Manchester committed a rape upon the person of Mrs. Hall, police, stated that, in consequence of repeated direct wife of a compositor, whom he had been attending tions from Sir Charles Shaw, he had gone in search of professionally. The prisoner was called upon to give patentees, the prisoner, and had traced him at different times to bail, himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 Tonacco

This concluded the examination, and the prisoner, declining to say anything in his defence, was committed Ireland, resides a gentleman who has in his pos-

Thomas Garland. Thomas Hassal. There was no evidence to shew that works the handle by alternately raising and depress-he was engaged in the actual murder, but it was shewn ing his shoulder. When one has satisfied his thirst, WHY ARE the Post-office stamps like lazy school that he was one of the unionists engaged in plotting he exchanges with his companion, and returns the last very speedily left the company, sto-boys? Because yes are obliged to lick their backs the attack, and he was committed to the assizes on the service he has received.—Not a Jonathan, but genuine maching the definition as he best could.—Salopian charge of conspiracy.

Robert Holland, father of Thomas Holland, who had been apprehended on a warrant for conspiracy was

also committed. The next prisoner placed at the bar was Edward said there would be no evidence offered. His apprehension was entirely his own fault, and had been brought on through his attempts to defeat the ends of justice. Green had been sent to Fleetwood-on-Wyre to found against the prisoner for this offence at the Spring see who would obtain a letter sent there for one of the Assizes, 1840, and that he did not appear and answer murderers, and while Green was there, Marshall, who the charge at those Assizes. was a unionist, went to the Post-office, and representing himself to be the party for whom the letter was addressed, obtained possession of it. Green supposed that he

was the party and took him into custody. The magistrages told Marshall he was discharged as

NEW POOR LAW AND THE RURAL POLICE.

held in the Butts, a vacant plot of ground near the tence should be passed. centre of the town, on Saturday week, at five o'clock in the evening, to petition Parliament against the Poor others. Law Continuance Bill, and for a total repeal of the magistrates assembled in General Quarter Sessions, to general nature of the case. be holden at Preston, on the 10th day of April next, o rescind the order for introducing the constabulary force into this county. Large placards, announcing the meeting, made their appearance on the walls of the town early in the week.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists, the subject was brought under consideration, the parties them. getting up the meeting having fully ascertained that it was the wish of a portion of the members present that a resolution for the Charter should be proposed at the meeting; but a resolution to the contrary was ultimately agreed to, advising them, however, to attend, and put one of their own friends in the chair. The originators of the meeting were the middle-class tradesmen and shopkeepers, Whig, Tory, and Radical, composing the select vestries of the various townships. The poors' rates have become so excessively heavy, in consequence of the introduction of a useless, dangerous, and expensive police force into our peaceful district, that it is become exceedingly difficult to collect from an impoverished people the exorbitant rate required to

support them. At the appointed time to take the chair, from twelve o fifteen hundred were present, chicfly of the working against this man. classes, and consequently Chartists. The persons intending to take part in the proceedings ascended the waggon, the place appropriated to the speakers; amongst whom were Mr. T. Holden, Mr. T. Wilkinson, and a few of their Tory friends; John Bright, Esq., Mr. W. W. Barton, and other Liberals; and Mr. James Taylor, late M. C., Mr. Thomas Livesey, Mr. James Snarp, and a few working men, Chartists.

workmen, threats being constantly held out to them Roby, Esq., take the chair. that unless they complied men would be brought from It may here be well to remind our readers that this a distance to inflict vengeance upon them, and those is the Mr. Roby who has acquired so much unenviable more than appears in the calendar. who might accept work at reduced wages, as had been notoriety by his treasonable speech delivered at the Ashton Conservative dinner, which, if had been uttered Michael Hemp, a sawyer, was then called and stated by a poor Chartist, instead of a wealthy banker, he in the Castle, and a month in custody on a previous that he formerly belonged to the Sawyers' Union, and would doubtless have been safely located on the felons'

man who called himself an operative sawyer as he came | Mr. Roby to preside over a meeting of their own order, out of Heginbottam's Yard that day, where he had been after the unmerited abuse and slanderous attacks so

work there without seeing the men belonging to the seconded by a number of voices, that Charles Howarth,

work there, and "some of those who were working witness them assembled together once more, to assert have you say why the Court should not give you judg-

Mr. HOLDEN rose to propose the first resolution :-Witness saw Grimes next day, and was then told by Poor Law Amendment Act is based upon wrong prinhim-"We have done some of them their job last ciples; that it is highly unconstitutional, injurious, year or two afterwards, than if you had been here on and oppressive, both to the rate-payers who are com-Patrick Keough said he was a sawyer, and lived in pelled from want to apply to the parish for relief, more | gaol; and the sentence of the Court is, that you be im-

Mr. F. WILKINSON seconded the resolution, which being put, was carried unanimously, Mr. BARTON proposed the second resolution: "That that it must eventually fall back upon the property in lands and houses, and very much depreciate their

JOHN BRIGHT, Esq. rose to second the resolution. (the murdered man) with an iron instrument like that He believed a police force to be necessary both under cause he did not go on to Manchester, but ran back to established at present, was, above all others, calculated to ferment disturbances and create discontentment Wuerdle and Wardle, £206 10s.; and Butterworth,

Mr. James Taylor next addressed the meeting in in the street. Mr. W. Furnival, house surgeon to the Manchester class for their selfish treachery, and charging them with some opulence, residing at Sittingbourne, who was had applied to various parishes, but at none could Oswestry. was moved and carried. "That the petition to the After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, a show of

bruised. The lacerations and bruises might all have Mr. HOLDEN proposed three cheers for the Duke of Wellington, which were responded to with tremendous

an extraordinary lot to make friends of.

CHARGE OF RAPE AGAINST A SURGEON .- Mr. Josh. body after death, and could trace the cause of death to Clarke, a surgeon of good practice, residing in nothing else but the wounds on his body inflicted on the Park-street, Camden Town, has been held to bail at

SAGACITY OF TWO MULES.—About two miles from the town of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford. Irish.

TORKSHIRE SPRING ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, MARCH 20. Marshall, a sawyer, against whom Sir Charles Shaw THE LATE CHARTIST PROCEEDINGS AT SHEPFIELD. Peter Foden was this morning placed at the bar, charged with sedition, conspiracy, and riot, at Sheffield. The indictment also stated that a true bill was

On the prisoner being arraigned, he pleaded Guilty. Mr. WILKINS, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, said-My Lord, I beg to state to your Lordship that the prisoner is sincerely penitent, and has seen the error and folly of his ways. I believe this man, connected with this offence, but it would be for the along with others, was led into these proceedings by a Post-office authorities to consider whether he ought not Frenchman, who went amongst them, distributed to be prosecuted for obtaining a letter by means of false money, assisted them in the manufacture of arms, and excited them to an alarming extent. I am happy to say the feeling with regard to Chartism is nearly subsided, and that the punishments which have already been inflicted, have had a most salutary effect. Under these circumstances, I hope your Lordship will not think A public meeting of the inhabitants of Rochdale was it necessary for the ends of justice that a severe sen-Baron ROLFE-This man was, I think, indicted with

The Hon. J.S. WORTLEY, who appeared for the pro-Poor Law Amendment Act; and also to petition the secution, said-If your Lordship wishes I will state the Mr. WILKINS-I had rather his Lordship would read the depositions himself.

The Clerk of Arraigns said -The depositions are in my office; I will send for them, if your Lordship

The Learned Judge said-I should like to have The depositions were accordingly sent for. Mr. WILKINS-I hope your Lordship will not feel

yourself bound by the decision in former cases. If I

may be allowed to suggest to your Lordship, there does not now exist the same necessity for signal punishment that there did then. Baron ROLFE-That is true : but it would be rather dangerous doctrine to be allowed to prevail that if several persons jointly commit the same offence, if one gets away for a time from justice, that the others should be punished, and he should escape scot free.

Foden was indicted alone. Mr. WILKINS-I am sure, my Lord, if I am well informed in this case, on the part of the prosecution there is no desire to press for a strong punishment

Mr. WORTLEY-The authorities consider that having

proceeded against others for the same offence, they ought also to proceed against him. Mr. WILKINS-Knowing vengeance cannot be the object of the law, but merely the benefit of society, I do trust that your Lordship will be as lenient as possible. Baron ROLFE -At present I do not understand the

Mr. BARTON came forward to propose that John case. It would be a great scandal on me if I was to give an opinion without knowing something about the facts, of which I am utterly ignorant. I know nothing Mr. WILKINS-I would also mention to your Lordship that the prisoner has been already three months

> His LORDSHIP then retired to peruse the deposi tions.

On his return, about half an hour afterwards, Mr. WILKINS said-Before your Lordship proceeds to pass sentence, allow me to state that, I understand from Mr. Noble, the Governor of the Castle, that the prisoner has behaved exceedingly well since he has been in gaol, and made himself useful as an assistantto remain in this gaol.

Foden-No, I do not think I have anything to say the excitement on this subject may have in some degree "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the subsided, I cannot think of more mercifully dealing with you because you evaded justice, and are tried a that occasion. You have already been three months in

> HORSE STEALING AT SHEFFIELD. were indicted for having, under false pretences, obtained a mare from Francis Pawson. A demurrer was put in to the indictment to the effect that the prisoners having been clearly acquitted of a felony, they could not be tried for a misdemeanour

> arising out of the same facts. and authorities were cited, and a rather laughable circumstance occurred during the argument. One of the prisoners leaned over the reporters box and, evidently fearing the case was against him, said, "Tell Mr. Pashley to call my witnesses to character." After the argument, the Learned JUDGE was anxious

> for time to consider the point; and an arrangement was come to that the prisoners were to be discharged on their recognizances to appear at the next Assizes. Of course they were "content to be so bound;" but the poor fellows knew so much of the proceeding, that when they went down into the dock they expected to go back again to the Castle!

This concluded the criminal business. NISI PRIUS .- SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

ABBEY v. PETCH. Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. Addison appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Watson for the defendant. The plaintiff is a farmer residing in the neighbourhood of Pickering, and the defendant is the widow and executrix of an attorney at Kirbymoorside. The action was brought to recover damages for an illegal and excessive distress. The defence was that £1.089 12s. 6d. was owing on a balance of an account for rent, and that the property seized only realised The jury returned a verdict for the de-£900.

DOE DEM. METCALFE v. METCALFR. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. WATSON were for the

lessor of the plaintiff: Mr. ALEXANDER was for the defendant. This was an action of ejectment, to recover families of the sufferers. possession of an acre and a half of ground in the township of Thwaite, in the North Riding. The question entirely turned upon the words "and appurtenances" in a deed, and, accordingly, the plaintiff was nonsuited, with leave to move, by which the case will be taken into one of the Superior Courts of Westminster. SCARBOROUGH v. PICKERING.

An undefended action.-Verdict for the plaintiff. damages £50.

BRADWELL v. YOUNGHUSBAND. An undefended action. The plaintiff is an iron Two or three other trifling cases were disposed of,

which occupied the Judge and jury until ten e'clock, when the Assizes closed. About half-a-dozen causes Were withdrawn, and made remanets. A BRUTE.-A man named Whitehouse was fined

a speech of surcastic eloquence, lashing the middle AT MAIDSTONE Assizes, Mr. Seward, a man of

estreated

of burglary.

Derby Mercury. HER MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint Sir

James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, to the office of judge of the vice admiralty court of that colony. SOAP MADE OF FLINT .- The manufacture of silex soap, which was put a stop to by the Excise a year

Tobacco.-The amount of duty paid last year on are-England, £1,973,000; Ireland, £613,000; Scot-

land, £273,000. A HAPPY RETORT .- A certain Whig Radical "Whig." The brief and pointed reply was, "A Whig is a tyrant in office, and a rebel out of it." Journal.

A HARE ROASTED ALIVE .- On Wednesday week. as one of the down trains was passing between Clay-cross and Chesterfield, a hare sprung into the ashes-pan of the engine, and was completely roasted.

-Sheffield Mercury. THE GENERAL KYD. INDIANAN, sailed, on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., from Gravesend, with four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers went on board on Tuesday, in high spirits. The General Kyd is a fine ship, and has every accommodation for the troops.

DEATH FROM FIGHTING IN A WORKHOUSE .- On Wednesday, two of the paupers in the Mile-end Workhouse, belonging to the Stepney Union, had engaged in a pugilistic rencontre, and one of them inflicted such severe injuries on the other, that he died a few hours afterwards. Loss or Four Lives .- On Friday night a vessel

belonging to owner Thomas Pumfrey, on her return from Bristol to Upton-upon-Severn, laden with stone, was lost, and the crew three men and a boy, all perished. The latter was the son of the owner .-Cambrian. STEEL ORE .- A NEW DISCOVERY .- The National

JUVENILE THIRVES .- Two very small boys, named Thomas and Stones, were sentenced to three months imprisonment at Guildhall, London, on Saturday, for having stolen a piece of mutton from a butcher's shop in Barbican. On being searched the epicurean young prigs were found to have a jar of the best description of pickles in their possession.

BURGLARY.—Two notorious burglars were committed for trial at Union Hall Police-office, London. on Saturday, charged with having broken into a house in Little Surrey place, Blackfriars, and stolen some silver spoons, and other articles. They were his necessities were so great that he wished to be apprehended at a house which they inhabited along saved from perishing by transportation. There was with two prostitutes.

one gets away for a time from justice, that the others should be punished, and he should escape scot free.

On reference to the indictment, it was found that Foden was indicted alone.

armed with guns of ten-inch calibre. Several of the Compter defore. It was there I had the opportunity of judging of him, and I have the greatest compassion for him." Sir Peter Laurie—"What ready against the engines are prepared.—Naval and were you in prison for?" Prisoner—"For Military Gazette.

SINGULAR DEATH .- A child was killed in a very singular manner on Wednesday week. A man was walking out of Vine-street into Regent-street, London, carrying a large cheese upon his head, when three little children ran against him: one of them tumbled; the man endeavoured to step over her: the cheese fell from his head upon the child, and at night in a house in Moorfields. There was no killed her on the spot. An inquest was held on excuse for it." Sir Peter Laurie—" Were you in Thursday. The Jury returned a verdict of Want at the time?" Prisoner—" By no means." Sir Peter Laurie—" You had accomplices, I suppose?"

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.-A most extraordinary attempt at murder was made upon an unfortunate female named Caroline Smith, on Thursday week. She was walking in Tooley street with a young man, I came out on the 1st of March, and have been a sailor, on the evening of the day just named, when walking about ever since, for nobody will employ a person, having the appearance of a master of a me." Sir P. L.—Poor boy! there are thousands in trading vessel, came upon them suddenly and knock- the same condition. What is an unfortunate ed the young woman down, and attempted to cut the fellow who repents the first act of detected diswoman's throat with what appeared to be a pen- honesty to do? Every one is afraid to employ him, knife. He was driven away by the sound of and he cannot lie down and starve. I believe the approaching footsteps, and ran down a lane towards evidence given by the Chaplain to Coldbath-fields the water side. At present the affair is wrapped up prison, who said before a Parliamentary Committee, in some mystery.

indicted for the murder of Joseph Ball, at Burslem, interfered." Prisoner-" I am desirous of going out Union. Witness afterwards accompanied this man to the Union club-house, the King's Head, where he saw a great number of sawyers, and among them he saw the prisoner, Thomas Holland. They said they expected some delegates from Manchester and Oldham, the motion followed, and exactly two were wishful expected some delegates from Manchester and Oldham, the motion followed, and exactly two were wishful ment, he is anxious your Lordship should permit him large wheel used for working off the water from the large wheel used for working the large water to other the large wheel used for working the large water that the water that having been a baker of the large water that have the large water th to remain in this gaol.

coal-pit. It was proved that the prisoner had marks conduct in prison has been quite a pattern to others."

The CLERK of Arranges then said—Prisoner at of violence about his face, on the evening when Ball Sir Peter Laurie—"He is committed for trial. Let better go back to Manchester, for there was no calling the meeting, and observed, he was proud to the bar, you stand convicted of a misdemeanour, what was last seen alive; that he complained of having him be treated kindly." been beaten at Burslem: that he had mentioned some quarrel which he had had with Ball; and that he said at a public-house, to one Tunstall, that he was convinced that he had pushed "one of the Balls" and an English groom attached to the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come barron by the Royal stables, in the afternoon at the Royal stables, i was talked about and generally understood amongst the for the repeal of the New Poor Law. Those petitions were indicted with a great number of others a year As he accompanied this remark with a laugh, and sawyers at the club-house. The prisoner was among had been laughed at and disregarded. It was a dis- ago, for a most violent sort of seditious proceeding, appeared intoxicated—which most of the party seem to have been-Tunstall thought he could not be in earnest, and no attempt, therefore, was made to Commons. assist Ball. The prisoner stated before the Coroner who held an inquest on the body, that he had seen Ball as he passed the engine-house, and that Ball Co., Great Tower-street. had threatened to kick him if he did not go off, but Burkett, J., Noble-street. escaped the vigilance of justice, but, although now that they had parted without any blows. He was at twelve, April 30, at one. Solicitor, Boulton, Northsentenced to transportation for life.

> made in the House of Commons, the counties are Arden, Red Lion-square. arranged according to their highest rate per cent. of paupers relieved to the population, and the agricultural county of Wilts has the honour of being at the | Son, Fenchurch street. head of the list, thus surpassing every other county in England and Wales in the number of paupers as compared with the population. The proportion in 30 at eleven. Solicitors, Crowder and Maynard, Man-Robert Henderson and Jeremiah Barlow, who were many of the Welsh counties is also very high; in sion-house-place. tried a few days ago, and acquitted of horse stealing, the manufacturing and northern counties it is the lowest. The following list denotes the proportions: April 2, a -Wilts, 14 per cent. on the population. Dorset, Sise-lane. Sussex, Merioneth, Radnor, 13 per cent. Bucks, Essex, Anglesey, Montgomery, 12. Bedford, Oxford, Hampshire, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Gillard and Flook, Bristol; and Cook and Saunders, Flint, 11. Cambridge, Devon, Huntingdon, Leices- New Inn. Mr. PASHLEY supported the demurrer; and Mr. ter, Norfolk, Somerset, 10. Berks, Hereford, Hert-WORTLEY argued against it. Numerous precedents ford, Kent, Northampton, Westmoreland, Cardigan, keeper, April 6, 30, at ten, at the Cameron Arms, Carmarthen, 9. Gloucester, Lancaster, Surrey, Warwick, York, (E. R. and W. R.) Brecknock, Pembroke, 8. Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Durham, Middlesex, Northumberland, Nottingham, Rutland, York (N.R.), 7. Lincoln, Monmouth, Bristol. Solicitors, Hartley, Bristol; and White and Salop, Worcester, Glamorgan, 6. Derby and Staf-

> > EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.—The town of Hamilton and its neighbourhood were thrown into great phin Inn, Northampton. Solicitors, Britten, Northconsternation on Tuesday week, on hearing of an ampton; and Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn extensive explosion of fire-damp in the coal-mine near Quarter, accompanied with the loss of eleven lives. It appears that about eight o'clock that morning, the breakfast-hour, there were six men and a boy in the mine, all of whom must have perished instantly by the explosion. On the alarm being given, the overseer of the mine not being at hand, seven men, who were outside of the mouth. rushed thoughtlessly into the pestiferous atmosphere of the newly-exploded mine. Three of them were dragged out alive, and four dead. Unceasing exertions were made to relieve the mine of the noxious vapour; but it was not till Wednesday morning that the bodies of the first seven sufferers were recovered. Some of them were shockingly mangled by the explosion, in a way that shewed that the death of the whole must have been instantaneous. Of the eleven who died, nine were married, and have left widows and families behind them. The proprietor of the mine, the Duke of Hamilton, on hearing of the event, immediately sent pecuniary assistance to the

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER.-Harries Longley, a fine-featured young woman, twenty-one years of age, was charged at Hatton Garden police. W., J., and P. Clarke, and J. Robinson, Manchester, of the police, stated that, on Friday evening, about charge of having murdered her off-pring, at the turers. same time expressing a desire for witness to walk with her a short distance, and she would point out the spot where the body would be found. She appeared so distressed in mind, that witness had not the slightest doubt of the correctness of her a wful then said if search were made there, the lifeless assignee; Ware, Blackman-street, Southwark. remains of her babe would be discovered. Witness caused the water to be dragged, and, in the course 4, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester; of two hours, the body was taken out. The unfor- Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, London; 40s. at Queen's-square Police-office, London, on tunate prisoner afterwards informed witness that Claye and Thompson, Manchester. she was liberated, but had no home to go to. She thington, Fountain-street, Manchester; Hayward, Hampson, (one 15, the other 20 years of age) were bone, and was told that nothing would be done for Hucknall, Loughborough committed to Newgateon Tuesday week, on a charge her, as she did not belong to them. Hungry and THE HIGH SHERIFF of the county of Derby has an alterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-knowing whither she was going, her sole attention ham. Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square, London; Harrison, being turned to her poor babe, whose cries for food Birmingham.

Derby, to be his chaplain during his year of office.—

Were working her up to a pitch of madness—her

Spencer William tanner Charebrough Nottingham. were working her up to a pitch of madness—her Spencer, William, tanner, Clarebrough, Nottingnambreast having that day ceased to afford the little shire, April 2, and May 4, at eleven o'clock, at the creature her wonted nourishment. She, at length, White Hart Inn, East Retford; Fox and Love, Notfound herself in Owen's row, and, sitting herself on tingham; Mee and Bigsby, East Relford; Campbell the step of a door, she again and again put her and Witty, Essex-street, Strand, London. infant to her bosom-it sucked in vain, the springs of nature had dried up; and being no longer able Yorkshire, April 1, and May 4, at one, at the Black to witness its sufferings, she, in despair, flung it Horse Inn, Skipton, Yorkshire. Cragg, Harpur-street, into the stream, and saw no more of it until it was Red Lion square, Middlesex; Alcock, Skipton. Marylebone Police Office, on a charge of having or two ago in England, has sprung up, and is committed a rape upon the person of Mrs. Hall, flurishing in Ireland. There is an extensive manument of the management of the most awful and distressing case, and he asked the April 6, and May 4, at tweeter, being and Simpson. had said was strictly correct. Distress of the rington. this article amounted to nearly £2,859,000. Of the worst description had driven her to the commission a morsel of bread to have satisfied the cravings of Bankruptcy, Basinghall street; Graham, official assignee, her child, it would now have been alive. She en- Basinghall street; Baylis, Devonahire square deavoured, but was not able, to procure it even that; Lea, James, butcher, Gloucester, April 12 and May 4, Thomas Garland.

Another prisoner was then placed at the bar named while one applies his mouth to the spout, the other put an end to its misery. In answer to the worthy and Son Seriesnt's Inn. Fleet-street, London; Dowling. put an end to its misery. In answer to the worthy and Son, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London; Dowling,

next Saturday, when she would be committed.

Utility of Spade Cultivation .- On a spot of ground, not exceeding a quarter of an acre, in the parish of East Lulworth, Dorset, belonging to Mr. Francis Champ, were produced, during the last season, twenty bushels of broad beans, three sacks of Swede turnips, one sack of potatoes, a bed of vegetable marrow of the gourd kind, yielding upwards of 200 in number, which weighed from four to eight pounds each. On the same ground are also growing thirty-eight apple trees, and forty-two current bushes, many of the trees being from six to eight years' growth; and also there is at preserv a luxurious crop of clover on that part of the ground which was occupied by the beans. Here we have a striking exemplification of the value of land when properly cultivated; nor is this only a stimulus to industrious men who have allorments granted to them by kind landowners, but it is also a proof that the allotment system, if carried into effect, would be highly beneficial in the country at large; tending to encourage industry, destroy idle and dissolute habits, and render the peasantry cheerful and contented. Sherborne Journal.

POVERTY THE PARENT OF CRIME.—At the Mansion house, on Friday, a young man named Richard STEEL ORE.—A New Discovery.—The Ivational Intelligencer says, that, in the town of Duane, in Franklin county, a vein of magnetic oxide has been discovered, which, on smelting, yields a substance possessing all the chemical properties of manufactured steel.

SIREL ORE.—A New Discovery.—The Ivational Stockings in the House, a young man named Richard Winton was charged with having stolen a dozen pairs of stockings from the shop of a haberdasher in the Poultry. The prisoner was seen to walk into the shop, take the bundle of stockings openly, and walk out deliberately, without attempting to avoid observation or to hasten away with his plunder. The policeman into whose custody he was given said that the unfortunate lad evidently committed the robbery for the purpose of being prosecuted. Gooch, the turnkey of the Giltspur-street Compter, one of those good inclined fellows who sometimes are to be found in situations of the kind, said that he greatly pitied the poor lad, who, he believed, had not a friend in the world, and, having lost his character, could obtain no sort of employment. The turnkey added that nobody could have behaved better in confinement than the prisoner, who acknowledged no sort of deception or humbug about the poor fellow SIXTEEN war-steamers are ordered to be built, at all. Sir Peter Laurie—"I perceive that he has six of the first class and ten of the second, all to be armed with guns of ten-inch calibre. Several of the Compter before. It was there I had the opporhousebreaking, Sir." Sir Peter Laurie—"Were you tried?" Prisoner—"I was, and convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment." Peter Lauric—"You were guilty?" Prisoner—"I was; I deserved what I received." Mr. Hobler— What sort of housebreaking was it, for there are several sorts?" Prisoner—"It was housebreaking Prisoner—"I had, but I was the only one punished."
Sir Peter Laurie—"They escaped, and I dare say
persuaded you to join in the affair?" Prisoner—
"They escaped. I would rather say no more on that
subject. I have suffered the penalty of the law, and n some mystery.

that he never lost sight of a prisoner after the first that he never lost sight of a prisoner after the first introduction to prison until death or transportation

## Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 19.

BANKRUPTS. Squires, J. and G. F., Emmett-street, Poplar, plumbers, March 26, at half-past one, April 30, at twelve. Solicitors, Burn, Great Carter-lane, Doctors

Turney, N., Millbank-street, Westminster. baker. March 26, April 30, at two. Solicitors, Templer and Burkett, J., Noble-street, Goswell-street, April 1.

anipton-square. Riley, T. G. C., Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, bill-RATE OF PAUPERS IN COUNTIES .- In a return just broker, April 1, at eleven, April 30, at one. Solicitors, Barber, J., Walworth-read, Newington, pawnbroker, March 25, April 30, at eleven. Solicitors, Kiss and

> Gloucestershire, clothiers, March 26, at twelve, April Firth, J., Webber-street, Lambeth, licensed victualler. April 2, at twelve, 30, at eleven. Solicitor, Dimmock,

Fletcher, H., sen., and Fletcher, H. jun., Eastington

Orchard, G. B., Bath, upholsterer, April 5, at three, 30, at one, at the Castle and Ball Inn, Bath. Solicitors,

Williams, D., Llanelly, Carmaerthenshire, shop-Swansea. Solicitors, Bigg, Bristol; and Bigg and Goldfinch, Southampton-buildings. Wheeler, Ann Eliza, Clifton, Bristol, milliner, March 26, April 30, at twelve, at the Commercial Rooms,

Whitmore, Bedford-row. Bryan, S., Northampton, Hardingstone, shoe-manufacturer. March 26, April 30, at eleven, at the Dol-

Blakey, G. F., Holmfirth, Yorkshire, draper, April 2, at one, April 30, at ten, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield : and Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn

Fields. Crompton, P., Liverpool, ironmonger, March 31, April 30, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Robinson, Liverpool; and Vincent and Sherwood, Temple.

Bell, W. H., Kingston-upon-Hull, seed-crusher, March 30, April 30, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Holden, Hull; and Hicks and Harris, Gray's Inn-square. Coulter, T., Doncaster, April 7, at eleven, April 30, at two, at the Town-hall, Doncaster. Solicitors, Smithson, York; Mason and Collinson, Dencaster; and Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn-square. Smith, G. T., and C. F., Cheltenham, tailors, March

30, April 30, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham.

Solicitors, Prideaux and Son, Bristol; and Holme

and Co. New Inn. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

office, on Saturday, with the wilful murder of her machine-makers - J. Labron and G. R. Ives, Leeds. infant, under circumstances of the most heart-rending nature. Sergeant King, of the N division bury and B. Smith, Manchester, tobacco-manufacturers. -A. Windle and W. Hadfield, Worsbro' Bridge, the hour of eight, the prisoner called at the station- Yorkshire, working-chemists. - J. Cronkshaw and J. house, and delivered herself into his custody on the Omerod, Haslingden. Lancashire, cotton-manufac-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 23.

BANKRUPTS. Sanders, Frederick, licensed victualler, Hoxton Old admission, and he accompanied her to the New Town, Middlesex, to surrender March 30, and May 4, River, in front of Owen-row, Clerkenwell; and she at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Abbott, official Lamb, Henry, grocer, Manchester, April 14 and May

Saturday, for having kicked and beaten a poor lad the child was born three weeks ago at Maidstone Bradshaw, John, draper, Oswestry, Salop, April 6 gaol, where she (the mother) was imprisoned for and May 4, at eleven, at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. vagrancy; and that when it was a fortnight old Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Sale and Wor-

Bloodworth, Edward, miller, Loughborough, March act, for which her life, she said, might pay the for- 30 and May 4, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, FEMALE BURGLARS.—Two females, sisters named feiture, she went to the overseer of Saint Maryle- Longhborough Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury-square;

Hunt, Henry, victualler, Birmingham, March 31 tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-

Hargreaves, James, worsted spinner, Farnhill-hall,

accused if she was anxious to say anything? She rooms, Liverpool. Norris, Allen, and Simpson, said she was not; adding, that what Sergeant King Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; Bayley, War-Spencer, William, brush manufacturer, Leamington, three kingdoms, the respective proportions of duty of the crime. Had she been able to have produced April 6, at one, and May 4, at eleven, at the Court of

Magistrate, Sergeant King said that the usual means Gloucester.

Were used by Mr. Edmondson, surgeon, of Clerkenwell, to restore animation, but without effect. Mr. at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Stafford. Clowes and

Combe said he should remand the prisoner until Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Hiern, Stafford.

## Priginal Correspondence.

TO MR. O'MALLEY, OF THE DUBLIN CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

" Hereditary donkeys! know ye not, Whoever rides,-yourselves must bear the load?" apon the ses shore in a storm, and seen the wave that has rolled unbroken for many a league upon the surface of the vast deep, till parted at last, as if by magic, by some enseen agent, just as it had nearly terminated its race. You have seen wave after wave broken in the same spot. each parted and dashed into foam, none escaping; and you have pondered at a like fate happening to each and all. As the tide receded, you have kept your eye fixed upon the spot, and, at length, discovered a little rock, which, though buried and hidden from the sight, yet, nevertheless, was fixed, motionless, immovable.

O'Malley, that little rock was like still Truth, and the andy wave was like vociferous and frothy Fiction: for a while, fiction covered truth, but when the rage had passed away, and the storm had abated, fiction fled and truth remained unshaken. Such, O'Malley, has heen the state of agitated Ireland for the last twenty years. The swell upon the surface has been kept raging for the mere purpose of obscuring truth; but, alas! the waves are beginning to break upon the immutable little rock—the tide is receding, and those with sharpest vision upon the shore are beginning to see with hid bare and uncovered.

O'Malley, when a man of mind reads the history of bys-gone days; the exploits and noble deeds, the selfdevotion and self-resignation of a Wallace, a Bruce, a Hampden, a Washington, a Harvey, an Emmet, and a Fitzerald, make the patriot's cheek glow, his blood run quick and hot, and his nerves become elastic. He sees that they lived, and were ready to die, not for themselves, nor yet for an age, but fer a prininle, to serve all ages. He is but a poor philosopher The never sees life in death, or worse than death in Bring. He is no better than the beast that bears his barden, whose appetite and mind are one.

In my last letter I drew a sad, but true, picture of Imhand; let us now, my friend, having travelled round her crital, take a review of the principles of her "patriots" in the last ten years. Let us sink all that happened before "Reform," but come to that period, and endeavour to see the reck now that fiction has spent its foam.

Now then, O'Malley, I take the one great principle to which the mind of Ireland was to be directed, "the repeal of the Union," and I ask you to follow me through a statement of plain and simple facts, which no sophistry can much longer hide from the opening eye of milions. Those little stubborn facts must be neither can they be much longer obscured by "the Wicklow hills," or the " Hill of Howth;" nor will the "green fields," " the rippling streams," or " verdant

mileys" attract attention from them. Irohnd has been mad for ten years. Ireland is now in aheid interval, and she begins to reason with herself; and now, O'Malley, hear me upon the Repeal.

I gave you our Charter in my last; it was fuller than the English Charter, insamuch as it contained the whole principle, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, together with a large amount of detail, such as the abolition of tithes, appostment of magistrates by the people, but above al and before all, "cheap Government."

Now, you who have heard the storm rage full many a time and oft, will remember rude Boreas whistling all his wild notes through every creek, cranny, nook. and crevice in Ireland, and how each pale one revelled to list the jocund sound: you will remember that the Repeal cry was wafted throughout the land upon each passing breeze; above all, bear in mind that the motto Was-" No matter what a foreign Parliament felt inclined to do, or no matter, however kindly it may be disposed towards Ireland, nothing but a domestic legislature can govern Ireland for the benefit of Irishmen." You will recollect that the people were told that "Jamaica, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island had their separate legislatures, and why should not Ireland have hers?" You will recollect that we were told that "it was impossible for Irishmen's business to be as well done abroad as at home;" in short, that Repeal was the paraces for all our woes. Now, O'Malley, bear all that in mind: that Repeal was the principle; and being agreed upon the principle, we next come to the practical means of accomplishing it.

There were two ways, then, of accomplishing RE-PLAL, either by force, independent of Parliament; or by a vote of the House of Commons; by physical revohim or moral force. Physical force is denounced, and by no one more strongly than myself. I denounce it from my wel, before every moral effort of which man is capable has been tried, and perseveringly tried, and has hild I denounce it, except where right conspires with it, and makes it a moral obligation for the suppresion of a combination of might and wrong. Physial force never need be tried, except for lack of moral compe by moral cowards. Physical force, then, is out of the question; and we must next fall back upon moral force; that is, upon a combination of right and might, morally marshalled, and effectually directed. Moral force, pourtraying wrong, while physical energy makes the wrong-doors apprehend the most effective of all insurrections, that wherein might and right con-

Now, then, upon whom is this moral power to word by Mr. O'Connell's appeal for "petitions, the register of 1841, which we here repeat:-Princes, petitions." In fact, there s only one point which it can be directed, namely, to the House of Commons. What, then, follows, as a natural inference? Wiy, undoubtedly, that the petitioners are, by all ment, in their power, to strengthen the hands of those ing whom they seek a favourable response; that is, to mie friends in the House, through whose interest and mointion, moral courage and agency, the petitioning body are to be encouraged in their work.

A good debate each session, with facts brought to ber spon the justice of Ireland's demand, and reported by the imperial press, would give moral life and moral energ to the moral force applicants. In order to accomplish this, then, the one great and all-absorbing orientabould have been to keep the constituent and the representative mind in perfect harmony, by adding, the sch debate, new converts; and, upon each election,

Now, my friend, let us see if this course has been rund tour. We leave the horrid scenes which I have tray described within seven miles of the "improved" taping of "improved Ireland;" and we will traverse the whole land in search of this combination of right and might in support of the REPEAL of the Union

In 1834, we divided upon the question, and had a glorion minority of forty-two. Seven years have since exped; and let us enquire what has become of the minerity, and what now would be the result of a divine, ther thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundred of thousands of pounds have been paid for the support of the measure?

m in 1834, which do not return Repealers now. being the Liberator's own door of his own country our neutrality." set al finished at the door of his town house in my

We have lost in Kerry county, Mullins; Cork county, Galey, Dungarran, Jacob; Clare, Macnamara, jun.; Tiples, security and boroughs,—county, the Right Carbel, Rowe; Clonmel, Renayne.

O Malley, Cashel and Cloumel, the two most Radical Stock, LLD. of Trinity College! My God!

Tom Granging one job of their stead? Arhton, Yates, and and, instead of changing one job of the "Liberator" ing! B. and the Tory Bruen. Shocking, shocking! by heaven! dreadful!) King's county, Fitz- has melted down to their temperature. Down county, Newry, Brady; Armagh, Dobbin.

Thus, O'Malley, since 1834 we have lost twenty-four, Because I stood fast by my every pledge, tested the connection with those who have the distribution of a general cry of these middle men, "turn him out;" the landed aristocracy that this law would endanger placed by a Repealer; no, not one! I don't mention

Now, O'Malley, take the Baronets, the expectants. the Commissioners, and all those ready to be sopped. the PROGRESSION of Repeal!

Now, O'Malley, let the whole rotten press of Ireland, answer these facts by facts, and not with "old Cumber- 727. land," "the Queen," "Sergeant Jackson," or "Mr. Litton," or "O glory be to God, and blessed be His holy name, I gained a bloodless triumph." Let us have facts. Ireland is beginning to ask for her whistle; she must, at all events, have a tune or two upon it.

which I mean to dash another of fiction's waves to all the work myself, and galloping from town to tewn important ends for which every state church exists, atoms. I have shewn that, physical force being aban. as fast as four horses could lay leg to ground. I have she is, by her unhappy organisation, almost wholly doned, and properly abandoned, an abandonment sanc- ridden miles fast asleep and wet to the skin. I have prevented from accomplishing. These are, the guardiantioned by Ireland's moral strength, that her moral slept in damp beds in rooms that never were slept in ship of public morals, and a maintenance of a spirit of energies were not "practically," honestly, efficiently, before. I have changed my clothes at Mill-street, and good will amongst the people. As to the first of these Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say, I am an advocate for free or indeed at all cultivated; and that all the moonshine again at Macroon, on my way from Kantuck, home, fifty subjects, it is notorious that, wherever her influence cry of the "patriots," to "save them from Stanley, miles in a gallop. I have left home again in an hour, is the most predominant, there is the state of public and Jackson, and Litton, and the Orangemen," is sheer at midnight, to ride thirty miles more in morals most deplorable. For a proof of this humbug—that, in fact, the very grievances of which pelting rain. I have had notice from servants we have only to look at the Universities and at all they complain are the effect of causes produced by the to quit my service, as they could not keep Cathedral towns. Nor is this at all a matter for suror later, must and shall be answered. Now, attend to Redmond Barry's house, fast asleep, while his butler ber of livings in England and Wales was 10,872, the dis-

give you men for local administrators of the law who have an interest in the peace, the happiness, and the prosto give the amount, now paid to the said parsons, to the hustings and returned him. the people to whom it belongs; we spoke not of a scale of grievances, but we complained that the pay- the best proof is this, that ten millions of money would ment of a farthing was unjust, and tithes should, there not have besten me in the county of Cerk. Let me but blood, for daring to defend it; and the next engaged magistrates have cruelly oppressed the people, and we same proud position once more, and humble the devils see no remedy but in allowing the people to appoint again in the dust. When they do see me again, it their own magistrates, subject to the proper tribunal will be with the old flag flying, with a few new demands, for the due execution of their office. We said equivalent to the times we live in, upon it : but not every man of twenty-one years of age is entitled to one single erasure; AND THEY SHALL SEE ME AGAIN! a vote, and should have it. We said An. O'Malley, I have accounted for Irish apathy and the nual Parliaments are part and parcel sequire this and all other things to which they hereby O'Connell. oledge themselves.

Well, O'Malley, no man in Ireland, no twenty men, sides of the question. You will look on both no thousand men in Ireland, werked as I worked for pictures. Look then the accomplishment of those things. We were mutually pledged each to the other, by a solemn bond and covenant. We, upon our part, said, we know your sufferings will be great in resisting your landlords, by veting for men who promise so much; but you have the Bill before you, and it is for you to say whether or no the advantages justice of trades defending held out will more than counterbalance the sufferings to be endured; and the people, from the Land's End to Cape Clear, with one voice answered, "we agree, we sonal feelings so strong a great mind to kick him." will endure all for our country's good, our families, our against you. I will also homes, and our altars. "Be it so," said the "patriots," and cursed be he who first strikes the national colours from the Irish standard." Well, to work we went, and the English Chartists. I the poor, but honest and confiding people backed us; and | will pay all the expences; had kicked him well." and I for one, stood by them in return, and resisted you shall make all the D. O'Connell. every act of aggression consequent upon their opposition arrangements; I merely to their landlords.

Well, O'Malley, "patriotism" is a fine thing to talk of; nor's Letter to D. O'Connell. but, in my opinion, there is more real devotion to country, which is patriotism, in the poor man, who, should, let him be instantly with a wife and a house full of children, bravely risks restrained."-F. O Connor's his all for his country's good; who defies distress for Letter on the Leeds Meeting rent, ejectment, persecution, and prosecution; than there is in the man who makes no secrifice, and runs no risk, but fattens and grows rich upon the misfor-

Now, O'Malley, let us analyse the effect produced by the desertion of the people by the "patriots." Here it is, then, all of a heap, like Brown's cow, and from the Morning Chronicle, which has the fellowing as a justification of Irish indignation against Stanley's Bill, while it furnishes the most damning proof of the villany ef the "patriots." The Chronicle says :-

"In the Chronicle of Tuesday last appeared a communication from our Dublin correspondent, in which he gave an abstract of the returns, showing the decrease operate? That question is at once, and satisfactorily of electors, on a comparison of the register in 1835 with

3	CHO 108-0-0			
t	Antrim	877	Leitrim	. 1
f	Armagh	902	Limerick (County)	1,22
?	Bandon	10	Limerick (City)	1,12
	Carlow (Borough)	57	Longford	13
1	Cavan	150	Mallow	
е	Clare	983	Mayo	
	Cork	727	Meath	. 54
;	Cork (City)	873	Newry	13
-	Donegal	320	Queen's County	. 50
-	Down	1,102	Roscommon	
	Downpatrick	201	Tralee	6
,	Dungannou	1	Waterford	69
3.	Dungarvan	287	Waterford (City)	15
- 1	Ennis	8	Westmeath	53
1	Enniskillen	133	Wexford	1,17
9	Galway (County)	1,470	Wicklow	
g :	Kildare	269		
9	Kilkenny (City)	77		17,24
Ξ,	T			

King's County ..... 511 " In the counties and boroughs, not in this list, there has been some very slight increasement, or the constithene, has been stationary. There are no returns from the counties of Monaghan or Dublin; but Mr. Grattan, prod; and, that we may arrive at a fair conclusion in a letter to the electors of Kildare, which appeared derived from facts, you must now accompany me in a in the Chronicle of Tuesday last, estimates the loss in both at 2.757 voters, which gives a grand total decrease of 20,000 for all Ireland."

Now then, O'Malley, are you satisfied? Up to 1835 the tenants resisted their landlords; allowed their families to be driven from house and home, in expectation of the boons promised by the "patriots;" but after three years of "hope deferred," of anxious seeking and heart-burning, they said, "we have had enough of bumbug; we have done our share; we have outraged our landlords; ten thousand have been ejected, ten thousand more, rather than appear to vote against Ireland, won't register at all; by that means we shall I had first set forth the places which returned save ourselves the diagrace of voting for the enemies of

Now, O'Malley, have I or have I not fully, fairly, and justly accounted for the decrease of the Irish county constituencies, and are not the poor people fully justified? city, and boroughs,—city, Dr. Baldwin; Mallow, Had we gone on, year after year, adding something to Dani; Yonghal, John O'Connell; Waterford county, our moral-force power in the House of Commons, standing by our every principle, and had we established our general associations for the protection of Homen bis Richard Lalor Shiel, (" Who is the traitor?") Voters and the exposure of tyrant landlords, Ireland would now have had an increase of 50,000 voters more than those registered in 1835, instead of a de- the state, is established, not because of its truth, but the have become the Gatton and Old Sarum of crease of 20,000. They saw Lord Duncannon, Sir Henry heired, a kind of mushroom-bed for growing place- Parnell, the Hon. Robert King, Mr. Leader, Mr. Wyse, her span of mushroom-bed for growing place. Parnell, the non nover thing, and account to the our National Church as to the doctrines she inculcates.

Stock Transparent of mushroom-bed for growing place. Parnell, the non nover thing, and the our National Church as to the doctrines she inculcates. mark, hooted from the hustings; and they now see | Warburton and Paley have taught me that this is a test Well we go on regularly through every county from Lord Duncannon, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Wise to which I have no need to subject the state machine Any to Dublin, not a single turn. Kilkenny county, "in the best ministry" that Ireland ever had, and they for the coercion of conscience. She exists on account fun; Rillery, not a single turn. Kilkenny county, "in the best ministry" that Ireland ever had, and they Rilkenny city, Sullivan; Carlow county and see Mr. Jephson transformed into Sir Denham Norreys, of her public utility, and if she does not answer that bottom, (and here we have dreadful, O! dreadful havoc,) and they sak, how is this? Now, Mr. Wyse and Mr. who have and Blackney; borough, Vigors; (and Jephson are as honest as any two men in the House, who have and Blackney; borough, Vigors; (and Jephson are as honest as any two men in the House, who have a superior one jet of their principles,

tounty, "honest" Pat Lalor; Kildare My majority in 1832, for the county of Cork, was with pious anection, to the calculation of the places dedicated to the per-Dublin city, Ruthven, jun.; Dublin county, Fitzsimon; 842. In 1835, my majority would have been accove does the Church mean and problem of the national worship. These are only the One of the national worship. These are only the large One of the national worship. These are only the large One of the national worship. Observed. Meath county, Drogheda, 1600, but the enemy struck, and we stopped at 660 of formance of the national worship. These are only the Smith's remarks, I might be allowed to correct some state-ground, and there was made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it ments made by that gentleman rethe clause was then agreed to, the chairman rethe clause was the clause was then agreed to, the chairman rethe clause was the clause was th double what it was three years before; and why? the Church is, in reality, the established priesthood, in with truth. Instead of receiving an answer, there was was supposed to have died of the small pox. He warned ported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Ireland, though the largest and most aristocratic.

off, from the eighteen remaining of the minority of 727 of its constituents, and 727 of the remainder will chandise. This is her corporate character, and I beg 1834, and you may safely estimate your strength upon never again vote against their landlords; whereas, if your Majesty to bear in mind this. I am only now the next division at eight at the very outside; and this is the measures, for which they made so many sacrifices, speaking of her in her secular capacity. I waive all the "Liberator," and the Corn Exchange "patriots," to its constituency, instead of having a decrease of universal church of Christ.

the tone to Ireland, have yet to be published. I regis- try, and she is so supported on the supposition that she Now, O'Malley, I come to another rock, one upon eight and nine pounds a day for posting, always doing portant services. I believe she does; but the two most arm of the law in future; therefore it is necessary for patriots" themselves. Here, then, I proceed to up with me, although always mounted on thorough- prize and wonder, when we see the manner in which another mountain of facts; and facts which, sooner bred herses. I have tumbled down in the hall of James the patronage is distributed. In 1831, the total num-In 1832, we furnished the Irish constituencies with a | in five hours to ride seventy miles, and address three | King and Government, 1,014; lay Nobility and Gentry, bill of particulars. We said Repeal of the Union will give public meetings. I paid for the reporters, who reyou a resident fostering landed proprietary, who will be ported our proceedings at meetings, three guineas each, Universities, 794; Private Ecclesiastics, 1,423; Corpospurred on by emulation to give you encouragement, and then got but a corner. I was arrested for attending and who will be a check upon any inclination to tyran- and taking the chair at seven meetings, and refused to nize, from the interest which each will have in appeal- | make any compromise, lest I should appear to comproing to his conduct as his title to your suffrages. It will mise my party for my own liberty. I prosecuted General Sir George Bingham for ordering the military to ride the people down; and, as counsel for the Crown, perity of Ireland, instead of the present race of blood- the Crown refusing to prosecute, I used my privilege suckers, who make your pretended crimes a justifica- of setting every Orangeman aside, till I got a fair jury tion for their real iniquities. It will give you Irish to sonvict, and I did get a conviction. The "Liberator" laws, made by Iriahmen in Ireland, for the government | was leading counsel, but he ran away while I was doing of the Irish people. It will give you a national stomach the work; while the very judge who was to try me, to consume the produce of your land, and backs to perhaps, next, was fuming and raving for abusing (as he name? wear the produce of your hands. It will make the called it) the privilege of the Crown; but I went on; owners of property look into taxes which they must the General was convicted, and fined sixpence! I was pay, if their tenants caunot. In short, it will restore counsel and agitater for every one who pledged himself Ireland from a state of provincial degradation to na- to Repeal. I never took one farthing from any one. I tional independence. We said you are a Catholic peo- posted fifty miles in the dead hour of night, with four ple, and should not pay a shooting church's parsons, horses, to conduct Mr. John O'Connell's election at and we want to abolish tithes in name and nature, and Youghall, and made my way through drawn sabres to but to some infant whose parents had chosen to

That was the way to get an Irish constituency; and fore, be abolished in name and nature. We said the get another pull at them, and I will put them in the

constitution, and our Irish members require but your for one moment to a consideration of the charge of countenance and support, to give them strength to encouraging the English people to use violence to Mr. O'Malley, as a lover of fairplay, you will hear both

And on this.

"O! Mr. O'Connor.

"I met Feargus O'Con-

-Some bully at the Corn

"O! If Feargus O'Con-

to a swim in the Liffey."-

On this side. "I will meet von in Dublin, London, Cork, and his torch and dagger Glasgow, to discuss the meeting, but themselves." their property by unions of their order. I will pledge nor at a meeting at Presdiscuss with you the seve- Exchange. ral questions upon which you profess to differ from

and no packing."- F. O'Con-"Let no man be drunk: D. O'Connell. let no man riot; if any of 21st January, to which O'Connell was expected.

Now, O'Malley, look on those two pictures, and say who is afraid of argument, and who is the bully? can only say of my Preston friend, that he has good luck on his side not to have gratified his inclination; for, although I have never seen the hero, I would understake to thrash him and another or two like him. Well, again, I challenge Daniel to meet me in the

very Corn Exchange, for the first place; and there I will defend Chartism and O'Connor against humbug and O'Connell. I will pay my own expences; I will go alone; I ask but free admission, and no silver tickets and kid-skin glove "patriots." I must have the blisters and frieze coats, and then I defy mortal man to beat people are voted to maintain a system calculated to unme upon Irish ground.

O'Malley, I mean to make this a great day for Ireland. I have started early, and written this letter before breakfast. I will write for fifteen hours to-day, 88 all about Ireland and the Irish; my observations

in time to come. This is my last day, as to-morrow the Assizes close,

and all hope of convoy will be gone. No man shall affect ignorance of Ireland after he has read my present series of letters; he shall see the very they may feel disposed to perpetrate; and the latter, grass growing, and hear the vallies ring with the sound of Ireland's real grievances. I will let you and the when called upon to do so by a given number of the world know whether or not I understand my country

O'Malley, I said, from the commencement, that Repeal would find an opiate in some new-forged coun-

My next shall be upon the last twenty-four pounder fired from the humbug camp, as an address to the Irish some of the instances which prove beyond reasonable people, in which the anti-Catholic prejudice of Sergeant | question, that these most important of our social insti-Jackson and Mr. Litton is administered to the uneasy tutions need a searching and practical reform, and that and sleepless repealer, as if it was all new, or, as if reform we must and shall obtain. The people must be those Orangemen had told us anything that we didn't fully and fairly represented, or it will be seen at no adjourned till Monday. know before. Humbug, all humbug.

I am, O'Malley, Your faithful friend and countryman. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S. I will show you what the "lion" in his net can do for his country in one day. O'Malley, just take my letters to the liberal Irish papers and sak them to publish them, even as adver-

tisements, and to name their own price. I dare them-I defy them; sye, and I will make them do it yet, in obedience to public opinion.

QUEEN.

MADAM, -The next institution of society which we have said requires reorganization, in order to its be promote, hinder, or prevent the realisation of these imcoming really beneficial to the community, is the portant objects. Church-a very few words respecting which will suffice to place the matter in its proper light and importance. It is a fact, declared by two eminent divines of the Church of England, that religion, as connected with because of its utility. Thus, then, I am saved all the trouble of demonstrating the anti-scriptural nature of

end, then she has no claim to exist at all. Who have got in their stead? Arhton, Yates, and and, instead of changing one jet of their principles, to her communion; these are her children, who, according to the sentiments of the Archbishop of Canterhas melted down to their temperature.

has melted down to their temperature.

has melted down to their temperature.

My majority in 1832, for the county of Cork, was with pious affection, to the altars of their mother; nor does the Church mean the places dedicated to the per-

or the biggest half of our minority of forty-two, without House upon Repeal, opposed every humbug, and would ecclesiastical good things, and a standing army, a counter cry of a few fustian jacket men was "hear their seats; and he pronounced the House—the one single man of those I have mentioned being re- not listen to the deceitful system of taking an instal- and a numerous and vigilant established police, to ment of twenty-five shillings rent for twenty shillings enforce the claims of the said priesthood, by the wholemyself, because I so fortified Cork county as to close tithe; because I risked my life and everything, in some and Christian means of coercion and compulsion. it against all but Repealers; there Roche, a Repealer, exposing every act of persecution; and, in justice to This is really the Church of England as established by Whoever races,—Journal of course you have stood and in every way as Irishman and a gentleman, has the landlords of the county of Cork, I will say that law. She is, in fact, a chartered company, with your there were fewer in that county than in any county in | Majesty at her head, possessing a monopoly of religious wares, and punishing, when she can do so with im-Well, how is Cork situated now? Why it has lost punity, all who refuse to use or purchase her merhad been honestly maintained in the House of Com- investigation into her right to be considered, apart from mons, Cork county would have added more than 3,000 her connection with the state, as a section of the

Now, in this her state character, she is supported at the O'Malley, my services in that county, which gave public expence, as one of the institutions of the countered the county-I roused the county and Ireland, all renders to the community certain important services in Ireland, through the county of Cork. I rode and drove return for the support thus afforded her. I am not thousands of miles by night and by day. I have paid prepared to say that she does not render some im- with whom he had the honour to act, to use the strong was lighting me a candle; and I have been in the saddle | tribution of which was as follows: -- In the gift of the 5.030; Bishops, 1,304; Deans and Chapters, 1,042; rations and Charitable Institutions, 197; Inhabitants,

> We all know that a vast proportion of these livings are given to the creatures of the minister of the day; to younger sons and brothers, who are more intent upon killing game than curing souls; and to persons who purchase them in direct violation of the regulations of the Canons, but who are permitted to hold them notwithstanding. Can any body wonder that when the guardianship over public morals should be only a mere

> The case is just as bad if we turn to the other branch of the Church duties :- That of promoting good will among the people. Alas, she is much more likely, in her present form, to stir up strife and contention. Here sending a conscientious Dissenter to prison, and there refusing the rites of burial, not to a person unbaptised, have it initiated into the Christian fold, according to the forms of their own communion. One day driving off a poor widow's cow, and leaving her son in his with a refractory farmer, who had neglected to pay due reverence to his spiritual guide. Truly, the sooner your Majesty begins to exercise your powers as head of the Church, the better. If something is not done to reform the Church, in a few years we shall not have a Church

to reform. Lastly.—The constitution of Parliament must be tirely reorganized, or peace and contentment can never surround your throne. The very notion of representation is inconsistent with the present constitution of the House | Chartism, and for that prompt attention you have paid of Commons; nor can genuine liberty be secured until such changes as the altered and improved state of the public mind clearly indicate to be necessary, be effected in the constitution of the House of Lords. Only think of men in the nineteenth century, being deemed and declared competent to legislate for a great empire. Belfast, Birmingham, Man- Chartists, won't let any solely on the ground that their fathers did so before chester, Newcastle, and man be heard, or hold a them. If the nonsense by which the hereditary House of Legislators is supported, had been applied to the business and operations of common life, we should have been now dressed in the skins of beasts, and myself to restrain all per- ton, last week, and I had living on acorns and roots in the woods. All has been progressing but the science of Government; that has stood still, or if moving at all, it has been "You never would have in a direction directly opposite to the real inbeen more right in your terest and well-being of the nation. Depend life, my friend, than if you upon it. Madam, the House of Lords must be brought into a state of accord with the spirit of the age, or, by and by, an insulted people will arise in their moral nor was to come to Dublin, majesty, and, in the face of their power, the House of the boys would treat him Lords will cease to exist as a legislative assembly.

But defective as the constitution of the Upper House unquestionably is, it is perfection itself when compared with that which claims to be the people's representatives. Even the very forms of the House are at variance with common sense, and would not be endured a month by a really free people. Just, for example, look at the fact that the men who pretend to have their power conferred by the people, refuse to receive a notification of the people's wishes except in the shape of a petition couched in the most abject terms, if it be upon a particular subject, and concluding with a promise which they well know the petitioners never intend to keep. Then, again, the petition may be presented; they are not always received, and still less attended to, while measures of the most grinding oppression, and on which the public disapprobation has been unequivocably expressed, are passed with the most provoking coolness; and the hard earnings of the dermine the very framework of society, and to destroy

every vestige of liberty, except in name. The same atrocions system of misrule pervades every department of the state, and is especially observable in the appointment of Magistrates and other Executive may not be published just now in a book, but they will officers, and in the powers entrusted to the Lords Lieutenant of counties. The former are men having generally no sympathy with the people, no knowledge of the law which they are appointed to administer, and an utter recklessness as to the consequences of the acts instead of being compelled to convene public meetings, inhabitants, can refuse to do so when the object is one which it suits their views of interest, or of prejudice, to refuse; and thus to stifle, in a considerable degree, the legitimate expression of the popular voice, in matters of paramount public interest. These, and they are but a few among the multitude that might be adduced, are distant day that further forbearance is impossible : and eonsequences will follow, of a nature and extent that is quite out of the power of human prudence to calcu-

Thus, Madam, have I taken a concise view of such preliminary matters as seemed essential to be known, in order to the clear understanding of our subject. We have inquired into the various duties devolving upon on Monday. the Government, and have examined them at considerable length. We have seen the vast importance to all ranks and classes of such a system of criminal jurisprudence as shall tend at once to prevent the com- Fund to the South Australian Company. mission of crime, and promote the reformation of the

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

London. March 3rd, 1841.

"THE LEAGUE" ARGUMENT. MR. EDITOR,-If anything further is wanted to prove that the professed advocates for a repeal of the

Corn Laws are a set of dishonest and vile hypocrites,

the following facts will settle that question. I attended a public meeting on Monday evening, at the clauses relating to the continuance of the Com-Deptford, in Kent, for the purpose of meeting the great | mission; and thus, he said, he gave an opportunity to sophist of the day, Mr. S. Smith. I found that gentleman at work amongst a room full of middle men, with a few exceptions, endeavouring, as usual, to make them years. Mr. Wakiey indulged in a denunciation of the them in "good working condition." He should also believe that the working classes were so completely cruelty of the law as it is at present administered. dead to their own interest, that they allow themselves He told a story of a child who had died while its to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the Workhouse; it had been taken from were paid by those who were opposed to the repeal of her to be weaned, and died of convulsions; its death the Corn Laws. That barefaced falsehood compelled was concealed from the mother, until she heard it

finding that I was not to be intimidated, allowed than the old Boroughmongering House of Commons. me to remain. As soon as order was restored, the liberal Sydney Smith stated that he would not answer any questions which Mr. Neesom might ask, and he felt it his daty to inform the meeting who that gentleman was, in order that they might be on their guard. Mr. Necsom was the person who was mainly instrumental in upsetting the Anti-Poor Law meeting at the Crown and Anchor, the other day, by taking the chair and putting an amendment favourable to his views; and further, he had been one of the foremost to attend similar meet ings, and so strong was the opposition of that individual, along with others, to his (Mr. Smith's) views. that they had completely destroyed his attempts to get for the poor a cheap loaf; that they could not hold a neeting in any part of London without the certain defeat of their objects. But the Northern Star newspaper was the most to blame, as it gave weekly reports of those meetings, and the proprietor, F. O'Connor, a man whom he as much despised as he did Mr. Necsom. applauded the doings of those men. He begged to the London Chartists to look out. As Mr. Smith is a reader of the Star. I beg to inform him that I fear not his threats: bludgeon men or sabres will not intimidate me from doing my duty in exposing the vile cheat, and where ever Mr. Sydney Smith is, there am I also. discussion, and do not approve of noise and clamour instead of argument; but after what passed last night, we may expect knock-down arguments from those canting knaves, the Cern Law Repealers. As far as London resurrection.

Smith's funeral sermon, of which I shall give public Should you be able to find a place for the insertion of the above in your forthcoming Star, you will oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

76, Hare-street, Bethnal Green. P. S.-I may just add, in reference to Mr. O'Connor's wish, for another Convention, &c., I am most ready to do all in my power to forward his views.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (?) TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

was posted on the Joint Stock Shep window, to the following effect:-" A sermon will be preached on behalf of John Clayton's family, whose death was caused patronage is so corruptly distributed, the Church's by Whig persecution in Northallerton gaol, at five o'clock this afternoon." The religious churchwarden gave orders to Ward, the policeman, to pull it down which he did. It was then written en with chalk when the aforesaid worthy came and rubbed it off. The room is not licensed, nor the parson who was going to preach—so there was no sermon. The above is a trong proof of O'Brien's statement in his last letter. People would become religious, but the tyrants will not allow it.

Good heavens! we have come to a pretty pass. We are denied our political rights—also our religious rights. A man cannot now teach the doctrines of truth, love, and justice, without being licensed. In haste.

Your's, in the cause of freedom, JOHN DAVISON. Stockton, 16th March, 1841.

MRS. CLAYTON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-As your valuable paper has ever been the medium through which the rights of all, without exception, have been fairly advocated, but especially the working classes, I feel it to be my imperative duty to thank you for the interest you have taken in my personal welfare, under my unprecedented affliction, I mean the loss of my husband, who died in the cause of to communications from different parts of the country. Though he was a poor man, and of few abilities, compared with others, had he been a rich man-a Collins or a Lovett-you could not have shown greater marks of respect, or have spoken of him in terms more affecting, or have been more ready to assist his helpless wife and children. Other friends have followed your example, and lent me their pecuniary aid, to enable me to gain an honest livelihood, that I may not be left to the mercy of oppressors, or the frowns of tyrants. I sincerely thank all persons who have used their influence in the cause of the fatherless and widow, and should any Chartist friends grant me their support trust they will be satisfied that the same is not misapplied, as it is my intention to acknowledge all sums received by me, be they ever so small, through

Sir, I take this opportunity of most gratefully acknowledging the sums already received from the

the medium of your paper.

Sheffield, March, 16th, 1841.

offowing braces :	•		
	÷	8.	a.
Manchester Victim Fund	2	0	0
mingham			9
Bath Female Radical Association	0	11	3
Marylebone and Paddington Victim			
Committee	2	0	0
Sir, by inserting these few lines in yo	ur	pap	er of

Yours respectfully SARAH CLAYTON. N.B. All communications addressed to Mrs. Clayton.

No. 87, Porter-street, Sheffield, will be promptly

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19. Petitions for the total abolition of church patronage were presented: in favour of the Corn Laws, from exist. Cork and other places in Ireland; and in favour o Church Extension

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented a petition from Newfoundland, similar in many respects to one which | 1843. he had brought under the consideration of the House in 1839. The petition set forth that it was the most distracted and unhappy colony under the dominion of Great Britain, and that of late its condition had become much worse. Its greatest evils had arisen from an duties they had to perform required that they should abuse of the constitution granted to it in 1831-2, and be so. the House of Assembly was at present constituted in such a manner that it was impossible it could discharge | not advanced a single reason why it was necessary to its legislative functions with advantage to the colony. The petitioners prayed for parliamentary inquiry.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said, in the early part of the session the governor had stated to the House of Assembly that the matter was under the consideration of the Government at home, but the Noble Earl appeared to have overlooked that point. An amondof writs until he had received the instructions of the Government at home. Under these circumstances, he

ther at present. Mr. NICHOLLS, the resident Irish Poor Law Comnissioner, was then called to the bar and examined He admitted that great irregularities had taken place, but he could not well account for them. He also bore testimony to the high character of Mr. Stanley for integrity and veracity. After a lengthened examination, the and contended that the law could be better adminiswitness was ordered to withdraw, and their Lordships | tered without a Central Board, by leaving its provisions

Monday, March 22. the returns from the Poor Law Union of Conmel. Mr. law no such cases had ever eccurred. Pedder, an attorney, residing in Clonnel, was also examined, after which it was resolved that Mr. Hall, from the Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, should be ordered to attend at the bar on Friday next, and Mr. Hawley (one of the Assistant Poor Commissioners)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19. On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House Bill, and nothing but the Bill." He thought it might went into committee on the grant from the Consolidated | be necessary to continue the Commission, but he should

Sir W. MOLESWORTH did not think the grant went TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE criminal population. We shall now proceed to examine far enough to meet the justice of the case; it appeared period, and was of opinion that, unless some material whether, and how far, the present system of prison to him that the debt due by the Commissioners to the changes were made, the present system could not condiscipline, as existing in this country, is calculated to included in the present vote, or a supplemental one The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained

> which parties were now suffering under very great inconvenience and difficulty. The resolution to appropriate a sum of £155,000 from the Conselidated Fund, by way of loan, was then agreed to.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Poor Law Continuance Bill, Mr. WAKLEY moved an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two parts. He proposed to separate the clauses relating to the law itself, from those who wished to render the measure permanent, me to break silence, and ask if, at the close of Mr. accidentally; she ran after the body to the burial-Smith's remarks, I might be allowed to correct some state- ground, and there the first thing that she heard was

him;" which ended in those men being expelled by Reformed, he could not call it the amended House of torce, and myself threatened to soon follow; but they, | Commons-that could sanction such a measure, worse Lord J. RUSSELL had listened in vain for any argument in support of the Hon. Gentleman's motion. They had been favoured with a dissertation on the Reform Bill, and he recollected, when that measure was before the House, it was alleged by some that if the right of returning members was conferred upon the metropolitan districts, they would have sent into that House men who ought never to have been there-mischievous demagogues, having no regard for the real interests of the people, and who, if they happened to be lawvers, and sat in courts of justice, would turn them into arenas for political discussion, and pervert the powers conferred on them to their own purposes. (Cheers and laughter.) With respect to the child alluded to by Mr. Wakley, Lord John had been told that it was kept from the mother in order that excitement might not aggravate its malady: but the concealment of its death was exceedingly blamcable. Lord Jehn reasserted the principle, that a Poor Law is meant to provide simply for destitution. Mr. FIELDEN opposed the bill.

Lord G. SOMERSET objected to the Bill being divided into two parts, although he was strongly opposed to everal of its clauses. Colonel SIBTHORPE expressed his determination

to give the measure his most strengous opposition. Sir H. VERNEY believed that since it had come into operation the wages of the labourers had been increased. and that the general feeling of the country was in its favour. After some further discussion Mr Wakley

Mr. T. PARKER then moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. The Hon. is concerned, the League is dead without the hope of a Member referred to returns of the amount of poor rates levied in various agricultural and manufacturing My next business in this affair will be, to preach Mr. districts, in order to show that of late years they had considerably increased, and that, therefore, the argument upon which the supporters of the Bill mainly rested, viz that it would effect a considerable saving in the amount of poor rates, was of no value. Mr. GRIMSDITCH seconded the amendment

After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 247; for the amendment, 51. The House then went into

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Col. Sibthorpe, stated that it was his intention to propose that the number of assistant commissioners be reduced to twelve. Mr. B. Wood moved that the number of assistant

commissioners be reduced to five, and after the 31st of December, 1843, that no assistant commissioners do continue in office. The Hon. Member ultimately withdrew his amendment, but Col. Sibthorpe insisted on dividing the committee on the amendment, when there appeared—for the amendment 46: against it. 191. On the motion of Mr. W. ATTWOOD, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock. Monday, March 22.

Lord J. RUSSELL in reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, said he should proceed with the early clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Bill that evening, in order to give an opportunity for discussing the various amendments, of which notice had been given. He should then propose to resume the committee on Friday and Monday next, after which he intended going on with it de die in diem.

On the motion for resolving into Committee, on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Mr. H. HINDE said he hoped there was no intention to hurry the Bill through the House before

Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no such intention He thought, however, that in Committee, long intervals between each sitting were detrimental. Sir E. SUCDEN hoped that some clause would be

introduced to enable married couples to live together in workhouses. The separation of man and wife created a strong feeling against the Poor Law. Colonel Wood said that in the Staines Union aged couples were not separated, but were allowed a roo to themselves, with a fire in it, where they might live comfortably.

Mr. WAKLEY quoted a correspondence respecting the Uxbridge Union, where the Board of Guardians had refused to sick paupers the diet ordered for them by the medical attendant. In gaols the medical officers had always absolute power in this respect.

Mr. DARBY said that under the Old Poor Law the order of the medical attendant must be confirmed. If the articles ordered were withheld there was an appeal to a magistrate, and so there was still.

Lord Howick said that no Board of Guardians would refuse to attend to the orders of a medical attendant without strong and just grounds. It might happen that a man professing a medical education might also possess an anxiety to acquire a low and despicable popularity, and might be capable of abusing a trust reposed in him. If the Beard of Guardians suspected a medical officer of an attempt to set aside the regular system of relief they would be quite right to set aside his orders. He could scarcely credit it to be a fact, so discreditable to the gentlemen of England, as that a Board of Guardians would refuse articles really necessary when ordered by a medical man.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which. General JOHNSON said that it was with great pain he had heard what had fallen from Lord John Russell on Friday night. Mr. GROTE contended for the propriety of a check,

on the part of the Guardians, over the medical attendant, because, etherwise, the whole controll of the Union would rest with the latter functionary. Mr. EASTHOPE contended that there was ample Saturday next, with the sums above named, you will security against any improper interference on the part of the medical officer, who might be discharged by the

Guardians; but it was not right that he should be limited in what he thought proper to order. Mr. W. ATTWOOD said, the lives of the paupers could not be considered safe if the medical attendant

was not to be entrusted with any discretion as to their After some further discussion, in the course of which some warm observations passed between Mr. Ward and Mr. W. Attwood, the House resolved itself into Com-

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the first clause, fixing the period for which the Poor Law Commission should

Mr. EASTHOPE thought five years too long a period for the prolongation of the commission, and moved, as an amendment, that it should extend only until

Mr. GROTE was of opinion that the period should not be shorter than five years. He denied that the powers of the commissioners were arbitrary, although they certainly were large, because the important

Mr. WAKLEY said the Hon. Member for London had renew the commission for five years.

Mr. HAWES said he had known the workhouses under the old law, and he had a good deal of experience of union workhouses, and he solemnly declared that under the old system many of the workhouses were as bad as gaols, in which treatment was experienced by the paupers which might justly be called torture; and ment of the election laws had also been recommended yet Hon. Members now sought to destroy the only by the governor, and in the event of their refusing to system which had ever grappled with the enormous do so, he had stated his intention to suspend the issuing evils of the old law. He denied that the present system could be fairly designated harsh or oppressive in its operation, and said he was willing to share all hoped the Noble Earl would not press the subject fur- the unpopularity which might be incurred by the Hon. Member for the city of London, for defending this bill. having neither wish nor desire to sit in that House upon such popularity as might be acquired by opposing

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said the question really at issue was, the extinction of the Commission, or its perpetuity, to be carried out by the Boards of Guardians throughout the country. The Hon. Member then quoted instances of great cruelty which had been perpetrated Mr. Phelan was examined at great length relative to in Union Workhouses, and asserted that under the old Mr. DARBY supported the amendmen

Mr. HAMILTON contended that the Poor Law Bill had failed in one of its main objects, that of raising wages. On the contrary, it might easily be shown that its effect had been to reduce them. He admitted that nothing could be worse than the old system, but it did not follow from that, that they should "go the whole hog" with this measure, and have "the Bill, the whole vote for its continuance for the shorter period Sir G. STRICKLAND would also vote for the shorter

Mr. W. ATTWOOD supported the shorter period, in

order to give a more frequent power of revision to the that the present vote was not a final settlement of the Hause of Commons. It was said that this was done matter; it was merely to provide for the repayment of indirectly, because in the estimates the question might bills advanced upon the faith of the colony, and from be brought annually under consideration; but if so, there could surely be no objection to do that di-rectly which was not deemed injudicious when done indirectly.

Mr. MUNTZ thought it might be as well, in accordance with the principle of voting the continuance of this commission for five years, to similarly vote the Mutiny Bill and the estimates for five years. On a division, the amendment was negatived by

majority of 174 to 135. Colonel SIBTHORP said he should take the sense of the House upon the reduction of the salaries of the Commissioners, from £2,000 a year to £1,000, and their travelling expenses from three guiness to one without prolonging the Commission beyond the five guines a day, which he thought quite enough to keep move to reduce the salaries of the assistant-commissioners from £700 a year to £300 a year.

On the motion that the clause should stand part of the Bill, Mr. J. FIELDEN moved that it be expunged,

The committee again divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 163 to 49.

THE CHRISTIANITY (!) OF A PARSON MAGISTRATE.

A poor labouring man, residing at Dorking, has sent m a long account of his privations, and also of the persecution and insult he has received from a Reverend dispenser of justice.

It appears the poor man (Alfred Finch) was summoned before their corskips, the Rev. John Boscowen (Prebandary of Canterbury, and Rector of the parish of the subject, and would, therefore, move the previous secretary. Wosting, and brother to the Earl of Falmouth,) and Edward Kerrick, Esq., for the payment of ten shillings due for poor rates, when the following conversation took Kerrich-Well, what is the reason that this has not

been paid! Finch-I have not been able. I have had great diffienity to procure a subsistence for myself and family. I and my family have, during the late inclement weather, been compelled for days to subsist on bread

Boscowen-What is your occupation? Finch-A shoemaker, your Worship. Boscowen-To what parish do you belong? Finch-To Nerreigate. Boscowen-What rent do you pay?

Finch-Two shillings and sixpence per week. Boscowen-O, if you come to Dorking to live, and pay a rent of two shillings and sixpence a week, you must expect to pay rates. There are none excused from paying rates who do not belong to the parish. Finch—I beg your worship's pardon, but I can assure excused who do not belong to the parish, and whom I believe to be in better circumstances than I am. Korrich-Yes; there is no distinction between persons belonging to the parish, and these who do not. There are some agricultural labourers and others, whom the everseers deem unable to pay, excused, but, as they have not excused you, it appears they consider

Finch-It seems a very hard case that I should be compelled to contribute towards the relief of the poor. when my circumstances are manifestly worse than some of those who are receiving relief. Bescowen.—There are others worse off than you who are compelled to contribute, and if you don't choose to pay we shall issue a warrant of distress.

Kerrich-We had better allow him time to pay it. Buscowen-What time can you pay it in? Finch—I think it impossible to pay in less than a month or six weeks. Boscowen-That will not do; the collector has to

clear up his books at the expiration of a fortnight; consequently, we cannot allow any longer time. period; but, if you allow a month or so, I, will, if possible, endeavour to pay. Boscowen-If you are unable to pay we shall issue

a warrant of distress immediately; (then throwing the summons to the clerk, he continued):-Make out a warrant of distress to that. Finch, after a few moment's consideration, thought of

a friend who might advance him the money on lean, and told the Row that he would, if possible, borrow the money and pay immediately, and was leaving the room for that purpose, when Bosscoing bawled out:-You must pay two shillings for the expence of the summons

Finch—I cannot pay for the summons. Boscowen-O, can't you? we will see whether you

Finch then left the room and soon returned with the ten shillings, which he laid upon the table saying, "This is the money for the rate, but I cannot pay two shillings for the summons." This exasperated his reverance and he, in his fury, ordered the money to be thrown after Finch, which was accordingly done, and still further to gratify his malicious revenge, he ordered a warrant of distress to be issued against Finch immedistely. It appears that this divine who prays nine or ten times a week, that we may be forgiven our debts as we forgive our debtors, could not repose upon his bed until he had caused a poor distressed mechanic to be the preferable one. robbed of his straw mattress and other bits of furniture, for in less than an hour after the preceedings we have Finch, (although a mile and a quarter from the justice room,; and were about to seize upon his bits of "goods and chattles," ustil he was induced through the solicitations and tears of his wife to take five shillings he had laid by for his rent, to pay what he thought an illegal charge, at least, so far as regarded the summons.

## NOTICES OF THE MONTH. (From the Satirist)

March 24, 1819.—Queen Victoria born. A great many Royal gifts are presented on this day, in consequence of her Majesty having been so successful in adding to the illustrious House of Guelph. The Princess Royal receives a new cradle, coral, and

The Duchess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the Robes, is presented with all the old flannels and napkins. The Duchess of Inverness receives a pap-boat, which she takes home for the Duke of Sussex Nurse Lilly is presented with the wooden bowl in which the Royal infant was immersed at her birth. under the superintendence of Sir James Clark and Dr.

Nurse Packer receives all the worn-out swaddling clothes, a cracked candle-cnp, and a child's chair. The Baroness Lehzen is given a drawing of medge, and Albert guiding and pushing the Queen. The Queen Dowager receives the Royal lemonsque-zer, and a pair of nut-crackers, surmounted with

her vinegar countenance. All the pap-spoons, which are composed of the finest Britannia metal, are equally divided among the Maids of Honour, while the dribbling bibs and pinafores are drawn lots for by the Ladies in Waiting. On this proud and exhibitanting Royal birth-day Prince Albert is allowed to choose his own dinner!

28, 1759.-William Pitt-"the heaven-born statesman," as he was termed by his Tory admirers, born. That the lasting and extensive benefits his wisdom and policy conferred on this country may be duly appreciated, we present our readers with the following gratifying facts connected with his Administration. which cannot fail to convince every unprejudiced mind

of the very economical way in which he managed the public affairs. When William Pitt came into office he found the British nation at peace with all the world, and when he went out of office he left the British nation at war with all the world. When he came in the public debt was only two hundred and forty millions, and when he went out he had increased it to five hundred millions.

When he came in the taxes were less than sixteen miltions, but before he went out he raised the annual taxes to forty millions. 29: 1660.—Restoration of King Charles II. This evening the ghost of Charles the Second sups with his Day of April next, at Twelve O'Clock at Noon. descendant, the Duke of St. Alban's, and drinks the memory of Nell Gwynne and Harriet Mellon in the

following vivacious verses :-Come, Dukey, my boy, the wine now enjoy, I'll give you a toast which to drink is no sin;

Fill, fill up your glass to a right waggish lass, Here's the mother of all the St. Alban's, Nell GWYDDA

What need you care for the high-minded Belle, Who points at your origin springing from Nell, Your elderly Duchess behaved like a true one, In leaving you wealth to procure you a new one.

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-TUESDAY, MARCH 24. The East India Rum Bill, to assimilate the duties upon East India spirit with those upon that of the will be avoided. The news is looked upon seven-eighths of the working classes in our boroughs, growth of the West Indian colonies, was read a second as very favourable in the City; and Con- be deprived likewise? Because they don't occupy time without opposition. Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-TUESDAY, MARCH 24. The first public business on the list was a motion of Lord MAHON, who proposed it to the House to resolve that the present extensive system of commuting mercial markets there has been very little business transportation for confinement in the hulks is highly one; the public sales yesterday having gone off mexpedient. The Crown, he said, had doubtless the heavily, and those of to-day having manufested but if not, why am I subject to his cruelty or scorn, such as old age or ill health. The present system rested The following are the closing prices of the Funds:of Lord John Russell, in which that Noble Lord had strangely disregarded the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee on this subject. From that evidence it would appear that the hulks were much less dreaded than transportation. Nor were they equally available with transportation for that other important object—the reform of offenders. The hulks, too, had this disadvantage—that they did not admit the application of the medern improvements in prison discipline. Such was the inefficacy of the hulks in themselves, that it became necessary to exercise there a rigour not required in other places of punishment. In a matter of so much importance, economy was not a primary object, but it deserved some consideration; and such consideration was unfavourable to the hulks. But the great and paramount objection to this punishment at home of criminals sentenced to transportation. was the impossibility of their procuring employment on their discharge, and the consequent danger of their relapsing into crime from mere necessity. Lord Mahon went on to cite, very largely, the testimony of various persons, in affirmance of the utility of transportation; and then discussed the merits of the convict assignment system, in the abolition whereof, as effected by Lord John Russell, he declared his acquiescence. He John Russell, he declared his acquirescence. He association held its weekly meeting last night; when at Moge a Temperauce Coffee House, Snow Hill, and the saw two swords and some hand-bludgeons. On the subject of convict labour, and pleaded the report of the committee was read, from which after a few remarks from Mr. Luney, of Manchester, They fought with the police and special constables

posed. If the hulks were too severe on the one hand, resolved that the subscription should henceforth be yet, on the other, transportation had not the terrors reduced to threepence per week, and that a room which punishment ought to carry with it in order to be should be engaged at the Magnet Coffee House, effectual. The question between himself and the neble mover was one rather of degree than of principle. But the society. Mr. James Hoppey was re-elected what he had chiefly aimed a. was, to pravent the Australian colonies from being overrun by the refuse of the Moore, Norman, Giobs, and Baldwin, committee English gaols. He did not think it necessary that men. Collecting books for the Easter Monday the House should now come to any decision upon Victim Fund were ordered to be issued by the

question.

Lord MAHON declined to withdraw his motion; and the House on a division affirmed it. Mr. SCHOLFIELD then brought-forward a motion recommending the substitution of a property tax for such of the taxes of excise and customs as press most heavily on the middle and working classes. He said that in 1840 there were 1,500 bankrupts, and probably ten times as many insolvents. A sort of civil war was going on between debtors and creditors, profitable only to the lawyers. The masters and the men were constantly at variance. One effect of all this was the

increase of crimes, particularly forgeries and frauds. The pressure of poverty had a demoralizing effect on the minds of men. Gin-palaces flourished, and self-murder was become frequent. The Hen Member lastly read a few extracts from different writers to show the rezsonableness of a tax on property. Mr. MUNTZ seconded the motion. He believed that in this country, more than in any other, the poor bore

too large a proportion of the taxes. Taxation and representation cught to go hand in hand. He doubted you that I know several whom the authorities have whether, in the present state of education, Universal Suffrage was desirable; but certainly the suffrage should be extended. The trade of our towns had now no remunerating profit, and no prospect of any. Seeing no chance of a repeal either of the Corn Laws or the money laws, he must strongly support his colleague's

Mr. TURNER lamented that the House, so full when you able to pay, and we have no power to excuse party questions were to be discussed, was so thinly attended on a question of taxation. Mr. WILLIAMS enumerated the chief articles con-

sumed by the poor, and showed how large a proportion of the taxes these articles bear. "There would soon," he said, "be a pressure from without which would oblige the House to attend to these consider-Mr. FIELDEN concurred in the motion, and censured

the non-attendance of members. Mr. Baring said that the reason of the absence of Members was probably the conviction of all men of business that such a resolution as the present could not possibly be put upon the journals of the House. An announcement of a property tax, and that, too, an indefinite one on its amount, would throw the Finch—I shall be unable to pay within so shore a whole of this country into confusion. When a property tax existed there was no language which was thought too strong for the condemnation of it, especially with reference to its inquisitorial character. He could not think that his Hon. Friend meant serionsly to press his motion to a division, but if a division were pressed, he should move the previous

question. Mr. HUMB repeated the argument that the heaviest taxes are borne by the poor. The rich said that property was the fitting qualification for franchise, but they took care to exempt property from taxation. Again, personal property paid legacy duty to the amount of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a-year, but landed property paid no legacy duty at all. For fifty or sixty years there had not been so much misery as at present among the working classes. But the Government would never move unless there was a pressure upon it either from

this House or from without. Mr.Goulburn exposed the absurdity, in an artificial society like ours, of attempting to make a sudden change in its whole system of taxation, and, still more, of passing an abstract resolution on such a subject. Much difference of opinion had existed heretofore, whether it were better to take the taxes of a country in the first instance from capital, or to take them from the produce of that capital in an ulterior stage. The latter system had now been prefty generally adopted as

Mr. WAKLEY commented upon the absence of the eading men of both parties. After a little pleasantry from Colonel SIETHORP, Mr. MARK PHILIPS advised Mr. Scholfield to withdraw his motion for the present, and renew it in a full; House, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer should se going into a Committee of Ways and Means.

General Johnson thought that when Gentlemen brought forward motions, it became almost a duty that they should take the sense of the House upon Mr. SCHOLFIELD shortly replied,

And the House dividing, rejected his motion.

Wednesday, March 24. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he intended to propose some alterations in the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and also enumerated the amendments proposed by other Hon. Members, which it was his intention, either partially or wholly, to adopt.

Mr. E. TENNENT moved the further consideration of the report on the Designs Copyright Bill. Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested to the Hon. Member to have his Bill re-printed with the amendments, and to postpone its re-committal until the House should have time to consider the numerous amendments which it

was preposed to introduce. Mr. E. TENNENT was unwilling to accede to the suggestion; and a discussion followed on the propriety of postponement, in the course of which it appeared that the copyright of designs in glass and some other articles formed no part of the original resolution of the Committee of the whole House, upon which resolution the Bill was, according to the forms of the House, necessarily founded. Those articles were superadded to the Bill without having recourse to a new

resolution of the whole House. A suggestion offered by Mr. HUNE was, after some conversation between Sir R. PEEL, Mr. LABOUCHERE. and Mr. TENNENT, eventually adopted-namely, that the present Bill should be withdrawn altogether-that the House should resolve into Committee of the whole House on Thursday, to agree to a resolution including this glorious struggle for the rights and liberties glass. &c., and that the new Bill should be allowed to of British subjects, and more glorious, because proceed unopposed to the stage at which the Bill withigh it is by moral force that the object will be achieved: drawn had arrived.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn, and Mr. Tennent gave the requisite notice for Thursday.

ELECTION OF RIDING SOLICITOR.

And Notice is also hereby Given, That the Election of the Solicitor for the West-Riding, (the Office of Solicitor being now vacant by the death of Mr. Rodgers,) will take place on Wednesday, the 7th

# SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, March 25, Quarter to Seven.

arrival, this morning, of the new President's inaugural address to the Chambers, has greatly relieved can statesmen had been succeeded by a more and no surrender! friendly bearing towards this country. It is now Why should the generally believed that Mr. M'Leod will be fellow-countrymen

sols have risen nearly a per cent on it; but the ten pound houses, or because they are poor. Why market is very sensitive, being influenced by some is there so much corruption at elections? Because large accounts in options, which hand over the the people in general are poor, and are glad to catch jobbers, and compel them to buy or sell rashiv on a few pounds from the men who catch it all from every change of circumstance, to defend themselves them. Because our country is poor, all sorts of from the risk of any large fluctuation in prices degradation must come upon us. But who makes it Yesterday they cold stock upon this ground, and poor! It is the Squire, the Lord, the Marquis, the to-day they are all anxious to buy it back again; Earl, the Duke, the Baron, the Peer, the Rector, but money is quite "easy" to-day, and gold arrives largely from the Continent. In the comprerogative of substituting that confinement for this a very slight improvement: on each occasion, a Or why has man the will and power, to make his fellow transportation, but it was a prerogative given, not in part only of the goods put up were disposed of; the erder to warrant such substitution as a general measure, deliveries of tea, both for home use and exports, are, but to authorise it under particular circumstances, however, very large, and the stock is fast reducing. your columns, you will oblige, Consols, 883; ditto for account, 883; New Three and

a Half per Cents, 971; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s.

prem. BURGLARIES, &c., IN THE CITY. Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a man, answering the description of the mate of a vessel, entered the Cogers'-hall Tavern, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, and having engaged a bed, retired to rest. Two hours after he was observed by the landlord (Mr. Ashton) after he was observed by the landlord (Mr. Ashton) to enter his bed-room, when, on speaking to him, he stammered out in reply, that "he was anxious to in the Northern Star, viz. Universal Suffrage, Vote discovered that about £5, in gold and silver, together with a box belonging to the "Sons of the Thames." which contained cash, the amount of which is not at present known, had been stolen from his room during the night; and on further inquiry little doubt remained, as to the above individual being the perpetrator of the robbery, as he had absconded. During the night, the Crown Tavern. Fleet-street, kept by Mr. Ferrell, was also broken open, and cash to the amount of £25 stolen; but no cine whatever has been gained as to the perpetrators.

FINSBURY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This importance of the subject as his justification for the guarter the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the receipts for the quarter the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as usual as usual as the petition in last week's old was unanimously as unanimous ior giving them dathed almost two amounted to £6 3s. 8d., and the expenditure to adopted. The following gentlemen were nominated door steps. One said, "D—n him, kill him;" consider it to be the duty of the Chartists, whenever

brought by the Patrick Henry, is exceedingly pacific. The Patrick Henry sailed on the 8th, and on the 3d, the steam ship President arrived with despatches from event of a refusal, to demand his passports and quit the country. This report, however, does not seem to rest on any sure foundation. It is one of the countless conjectures of many-tongued rumour. Mr. M'Leod was still a prisoner at Lockport, but the Government was a lockport, but the lock of little wind and I stopped from curiosity; tion the pacific disposition of the American senators, last night.
in a debate on the 1st of this month. Mr. Bu- George Crossland, 23, Old Infirmary-yard, deoreign Relations, to move to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution which had been referred to that Committee, "requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between this Govern- Ripon. ment and that of Great Britain, relative to the north-eastern boundary, not heretofore communicated to the Senate." He stated that, as a Convention had been agreed upon between the two countries, for the settlement of the long-disputed bounthe question. Although he would not pretend to was cutting his throat right across with the razer. say that there were no omens of war in the conduct He throw out his arms. I opened the door, In the negotiation itself relative to our north-eastern boundary, nothing had occurred, inconsistent with the sincere and anxious desire which had always any suspicion in my mind, or I should not have lent been professed by that Govnrnment to preserve the him a razor. mises without difficulty, and he thought without delay.

After all (said Mr. Clay) I have not yet begun to Samuel Wade, police serjeant—I met the deceased floating defence, steam batteries, &c., with the deepest concern. He thought the Government should apply all its energies to place the country in such a look him to a coffee-shop, and gave him 6d. to get anythenic:—The name of the unfortunate deceased peace: that it was essential to the interests of each; wife. and that if war did come, it would not be from the

TRIAL OF JOSIAH MISTERS FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER-Our readers will recollect the circumstances attending the attempt, by a young man named Misters, to murder Mr. Mackreth, a commercial traveller, at the Angel Inn, Ludlow, in August last. The trial of Misters took place at Shrewsbury Assizes, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Baron Gurney, when, after the examination of a great number of witnesses for the prosecution, he was found guilty, and sentenced to death. The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening. The prisoner is described as a young man of intelligent, prepossessing, gentlemanike appearance. The prisoner evinced much emotion upon hearing the verdict, which he seemed hardly to have expected. He covered his face with his hands, and shed tears. Upon being called upon in the usual form, he said, in a low, determined tone, "I am not guilty."

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sin,-Having viewed with satisfaction the columns of your truly praiseworthy publication, and seeing how the flame of Chartism is shooting forth her sparks throughout the length and breadth of your land, I cannot but state my surprise at the indifference with which my countrymen (who profess to love liberty) look upon the endeavours of their sister countrymen without lending a hand in they must not, for importunity will weary the most obdurate heart.

I, as an Irishman, love liberty in my soul The following Addition to the Advertisement of the West-Riding of Yorkshire Spring Sessions, to be holden at Pontefract, on the 5th day of April, came too late to be inserted in its proper place:

I, as an Irishman, love liberty in my soul, and long to see the green fields of Erin smiling with beauty, when the hearts of her sons shall be freed from every link of tyranny, and see her what she ought to be-

### "Great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, First gem of the sea."

In my opinion the Charter is the means which shall bring about this wished for reformation; then let Irishmen and Englishmen join hand in hand in this noble scheme. Let your missionaries come ever and rouse the spirit of liberty, which is nearly hushed asleep for want of energetic means, or for want of true patriotism in the leaders of the people. Why should Ireland lie dormant, when such numbers are adding to your ranks in Britain in general? If you depute a speaker to this corner of our Island, CITY NEWS, AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW .- The you will find some who would enrol their names in your list, and get organised; and perhaps the flame may spread over our beloved country, and the public anxiety, as the hostile tone of the Ameri- then, ere long, she shall be free. Universal Suffrage,

Why should the two-thirds and upwards of our fellow-countrymen be deprived of their elective given up by the State of New York, and franchise? Because they are poor. Why should thus the danger of an immediate rupture the two-thirds of the working classes, I may say the

designed, Why was an indepedent wish e'er planted in my mind

mourn. If you would be pleased to insert this letter in Yours truly, AN IRISH CHARTIST.

NEWRY, (IRELAND.)-At a meeting of the tradesmen of Newry, held on Monday, 22nd, for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a body of Chartists in this town, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, Mr. Joseph M'Donald, in the Northern Star, viz. Universal Suniversity, Pay-by Ballot, No Qualification for Membership, Pay-by Ballot, No Qualification for Membership, Pay-and Annual Elections." "That there be a body of Chartists formed in this town, and that we request further information respecting the rules and regulations for conducting the said body from the Committee of the body established in Leeds, England." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up, after giving three cheers for the Charter, three for Feargus

# EDITION.

Northern Star Office, Friday night, 9 o'clock INQUEST JUST CLOSED.

HORRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE FROM EXTREME DESTITUTION.—On Friday (yesterday) evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Lengthorn, the Black Bear Inn, Kirkgate, before John Blackburn, Esq. on view of the body of George Tighe, a stranger in Leeds, who, from all that can be gathered United States.—The news from the United States. concerning him, comes from Sunderland, or that neighbourhood. He was a tailor by trade, and to all appearance from fifty-five to sixty years of age. Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, British Minister at He had with him a little girl, five years of age, and Washington, the contents of which were the sub- it would appear that he and his wite had lived for ject of general speculation throughout the Union. some time separate—she working at Ripon, and he The report abroad was, that the British Govern- tramping about the country. Why he should have ment had authorised Mr. Fox to demand the im- a child so young with him is a mystery. His appearmediate releace of Mr. M'Leod, and in the ance exhibits traces of excessive destitution. The

the Government were about to order his removal he had a little girl with him; this was after eleven to Albany, the capital of the State of New O'clock. I offered to go to the Vagrant Office with York, where less excitement prevailed, and him, but a watchman said it was too late; I then where, if tried, there would be, at least, a officed to pay for lodgings for him; we came into chance of his fluding an impartial Jury. Kirkgate; and a young man took us to the Old In-On the first instant, Mr. Buchanan, the firmary Yard, where I left him, after paying for Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, his bed. I asked him several questions, but he gave brought the question of the relations between Great | me no answer; I could not get anything from him at Britain and the United States under the notice of all. The little girl told me that her mother lived the Senate. The speeches of the Hon. Senators, at Ripon, and said they had been out all the pre-and of Mr. Clay, who took part in the discussion, vious night. My impression was that he was in form a gratifying contrast to the intemperate liquor. The little girl said her father cared normal report of Mr. Pickens to the House of Assembly. The little girl said her father cared normal report of the proceedings, condead." His answers to me appeared perfectly tained in the New York Courier and Inquirer, the rational. I have not seen him since I left him at following brief extracts, which shew beyond ques- the lodging house, about a quarter to twelve o'clock

chanan said, he was instructed by the Committee on posed that he kept a lodging house, and that deceased slept there last night; the little girl told him that her mother worked in a linen factory at Ripon: he appeared to be sober, and slept in a room by himself; he got up between seven and eight this morning. Deceased said he was making his way to

Richard Morgan, hair-dresser, Kirkgate-The deceased came to my shop this morning, at a little after half-past seven: he asked if he could be shaved; and on being answered in the affirmative, he said he had been in the army, and would rather dary question, and as there was a high state shave himself if I would allow him. I said he of mutual irritation along the borders, and might if he chose, and gave him a razor. I then there was danger of imminent collision, the went down into the cellar-kitchen, and on my interests of both parties demanded the adoption return up stairs, I heard a noise as of water rattling. of such treaty stipulations as would make an end of | On looking, I saw it was blood, and that the man of the British Government on our northern frontier, and gave an alarm, and instantly laid hold of the yet this he should assert, with much confidence, that | deceased, and sat him on the floor. I sent for Mr.

peace which now so happily subsisted between the [The little girl was here brought into the room. two countries, and to bring the question to a final Her intelligent appearance excited surprise amongst and satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Clay gave it as his all present. She said she had been with her father, decided opinion that the state of the difference and that her mother had left them. She (the mother) between the two countries was not such as to require | was working at Ripon, and had with her two a special minister. The Minister resident there would be able to do all that was necessary in the pre-

think of the possibility of any immediate war with on Monday morning last, about half-past six o'clock, Great Britain; that time has not arrived yet. in Kirkgate. I had some conversation with him; But however distant it may be, I would relax no he had the child on his back, and said he had been effort to place the country in a proper state of de- walking all night. He said he was a native of fence. He looked to the absence of all means of Stockport, and his wife was at Ripon. He said he state of defence as would prepare it to meet any his breakfast with. From the conversation I had possible exigency that might arise. Mr. Clay ex- with him, I thought he was very low-spirited. He pressed his belief that both Governments desired refused to tell his age, or to say why he had left his

This being the only evidence that could be adduced. will of the Government, but from collateral causes, the Coroner briefly summed up, and left it to the over which they would have no controul. The Jury to say whether or no they thought the deceased Committee was then discharged, according to the motion of Mr. Buchanan.

Trial of Josiah Misters for Attempt to Jury to say whether or no they thought the deceased to visit her father and other relations, who reside at Brixton. She was accommended by her daughter. They left, it appears, about nine colors in the appears, had no doubt of his insanity, but he thought they ought to ascertain whether or not his poverty was the cause of his being insane; and so determined o'clock, as Sergeant Taylor, of the P division of was he on this point, that the Jury thought it neces-RATY to retire. On their return, in a few minutes, a verdict was

returned "That the deceased destroyed himself during a fit of temporary insanity." within a few yards of a pond. She was not dead, but in an expiring state. It was evident that the unfeature to warm a but the property instance.

PROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY. NORTHERN CIRCUIT. LANCASTER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24. CROWN SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.) Richard Boothman, James Wilkinson, Thomas Riley, and Henry Ridehalgh, were put to the bar to situation she was found in is very lonely, and the take their trial upon an indictment, which charged only alternative Taylor, the police serjeant, had them, in the first count, with the wilful murder of was to run for additional assistance, which he did 12th of August last. A second count charged several of his brother constables, at which time the Boothman with the marder, and the other prisoners decoased still continued to breathe. She was conwith aiding and abetting him.

Dr. BROWN, Mr. HULTON, and Mr. STANFFELD.

for the other two prisoners. Dr. BROWN, in stating the case to the Jury, said their attention would be directed to three material points—I. Whether the deceased came to his death in the manner alleged. 2. Whether the circumstanfor I am certain that the legislature will not refuse | ces of the case were such as to amount to murder. to redress the grievances of the working classes; 3. Whether the prisoners or any of them were the has not yet been discovered. Yesterday several parties. About a week before the occurrence serious | hundreds of persons visited the spot where the undisturbances had taken place in the town of Colne, fortunate woman was discovered. Information of and the magistrates thought it necessary to send for the circumstance was forwarded to Mr. Elyard, the a respectable tradesman of the town. In the evening a mob paraded the streets. The Riot Act was read several times at different places, and the magistrates and constables, with a few police, proceeded along the streets. When they got to Cross-street, they separated into parties, and went different ways. Soon after, a great noise was heard in Cross-street, and a report of fire-arms. A rattle was sprung, and the police went in that direction, when it was discovered that a man had been killed, who proved to be the deceased. The Learned Counsel then stated the nature of the evidence by which he proposed to bring home the that the whole of the circumstances connected with charge to the prisoners, saying that only one of the horrid affair will be developed in the course of them could be proved to have struck the deceased, but that the others would be shown to be there with such a common purpose as would render them

amenable to the law for the consequences which had Mr. Wood, a magistrate, residing near Colne. said, that for a week previous to the event under investigation, the town had been in a very excited state. On Monday, the 12th of August, the town morning, an inquest was held before John Blackpast nine e'clock. There were also twenty-seven of the county police. The whole body went to the was a discharge of nre-arms. The need to restore animatory pressions "Be firm. Come on. Dash at them!" when means were used to restore animatory. A shower of stones came, and drove the magistrates without effect. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." was a discharge of fire-arms. He heard the exand constables from their position into the mainstreet, where they were followed by the mob, shouldering bludgeons, and walking four a breast. The military were then sent for. Cross-examined-When the Riot Act was read the special constables set up a shout. They had no refreshment before starting. The night was dark. The deceased was a resolute courageous man, and

occasionally took his cups in an evening.

Henry Segar, landlord of the King's Head inn, deposed that on the morning after the riot he found the New Church had been broken open, and many of the iron rails were gone; fourteen or fifteen

spiked iron rails. Witness was struck at with an iron bar, but was not hit. He ran away, and went home. The deceased was then standing on Hawksworth's door step.

Jacob Hawksworth lives in Cross-street. About O'Connor, and three cheers for Frost, Williams, and ten o'clock that night he heard a noise, and he and his wife got out of bed and went to the window. WOLVERHAMPTON. - The Chartists met There was fighting with weapons opposite his house.

back, and there was another very severe engagement near the top of Clayton-street. The mob got you will, you cannot traverse the streets at any hour. the better.

Joseph Snowden saw the body lying after the first fight, and he and a Mr. Holdroyd tried to of the habits of the objects whom you thus relieve, remove it, but could not. The face was covered with blood, and part of the brains were out.

however much your own mind may plead ignorance of the habits of the objects whom you thus relieve, and a total incapacity to judge whether your bounty with blood, and part of the brains were out. Job Harrison was one of the constabulary force. It is a fact, which cannot be denied, that He saw a man standing bare-headed at Jacob in this town, at least, mendicity has latterly

M'Donald. The prisoner Boothman was the man.

William Henderson, a policeman, also spoke to the identity of the prisoner Boothman. He admitted this; we know that it is so. But that they had orders to charge the mob.

John M'Donald, sergeant of police, noticed the prisoner Boothman in the mob. endeavouring to escape, and apprehended him. Witness did not see the night to the houseless wanderer and attitude this? We have workhouses and vagrant offices, and for the support of these no small sum of money is annually collected; but the latter only afford shelter for the night to the houseless wanderer.

The evidence against Wilkinson was, that he was they may be plunged in the depths of poverty, there seen by a man named Fowles, in Cross-street, is, for them, running away, when a policeman struck him on the neck, but did not capture him; and, in consequence of this information. John Asguith, constable of And in order to eke out the scanty pittance afforded Coine went to the house of Wilkinson's father, at parents, to prevent their offspring from actual Windebank, between three and four o'clock on the Want, are, in far too many instances, comTuesday morning, where he and two others were pelled to have recourse to means which, in found in bcd. He had a clean shirt on. On search other circumstances, their nature would instincing the house, a wet jacket and shoes, and a waistcoat stained with blood, were found, and on the roof these things; but they are daily—nay, hourly, forced of the house outside was a shirt, the bosom of which on the observation, and to sensitive minds suggest 

months for playing at football. Evidence was then put in to show that in the send them to the gaol, or discharge them. They Jauary previously he had been convicted and image thus, therefore, either removed to a scene where prisoned for two calendar months, under the ma-licious trespass act, on the complaint of the de-turned loose again on society, to renew, with in-

sent in the fray, but did not fix them with any specific act immediately connected with the deceased. The iron rails found were all round, not square. At the close of the case for the prosecution. Mr. Atherton submitted to the Court that there was no case to go to the jury against Riley and Ridehalgh. and his Lordship being of that opinion, they were acquitted without being called upon for their de-

Mr. WILKINS then addressed the Jury on behalf of Boothman and Wilkinson, and his Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury, after a considerable retirement, returned a verdict of Guilty against Boothman, and acquitted Wilkinson. The awful sentence of the law was then passed upon

Wilkinson, Riley, and Ridehalgh were then arraigned upon, and pleaded Guilty to, an indictment charging them with a riot, and were sentenced, Wilkinson to eighteen months', and the other two to twelve calendar months', imprisonment and hard

MUNDER AT NORWOOD .- On Wednesday morning, a very extraordinary and painful sensation was felt at Norwood, in consequence of the discovery of the murder of a female, who it appears was a married woman, about 36 years of age, and of very creditable connexions. From inquiries made respectauthentic:-The name of the unfortunate deceased is Elizabeth Winks. She was housekeeper to Mr. Roupell, a merchant residing in Blackfriars-road. who has also a country house in the vicinity of Brixton. The husband of the deceased was also in the same gentleman's service. On Tuesday the deceased left her master's residence in town about nine o'clock in the evening to return home. On the following morning (Wednesday) about six police, was going his rounds between Streatham and Norwood, he discovered the body of a female lying on the grass at the end of one of the lanes, within a few yards of a pond. She was not dead, unfortunate woman had been brutally maltreated, as her clothes were dragged nearly over her head. There were appearances of severe bruises about her person, fully proving that she had been struggling with one or more parties. The grass where she lay also fully demonstrated that a violent struggle had taken place, as if the poor woman had contended with her brutal aggressor to prevent being thrown into the remain much the same, no alteration being percep-pond, which was only distant a few yards from where tible. The Wool Market continues flat, and prices she was discovered by the serjeant of police. The Joseph Halstead, at Colne, in this county, on the without loss of time, returning to the spot with veyed to the Horns, at Norwood, where a surgeon was promptly in attendance, but the unfortunate conducted the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins appeared woman expired on her way to the house. The father for Boothman and Wilkinson; and Mr. ATHERTON of the deceased states that she left his house on Tuesday night, perfectly sober and comfortable. He cannot account for her being found at Norwood, which was nearly two miles from his house; nor extraordinary is, that the deceased's daughter 9s. 3d; Oats, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; attached to the husband of the deceased, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. The police are also actively engaged in obtaining all the information they can respecting the mysterious and dreadful occurrence. The deceased has been five years in Mr. Roupell's service, and was much respected. The body lies at the Horne, Norwood. Information of the circumstance has been forwarded to Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, who has appointed the inquest to take place to-morrow (Saturday). When the deceased was discovered, 17s. were found on her person, and other trifling property. It is expected

was full of people, and the magistrates thought it advisable to swear in seventy special constables, of whom the deceased was one; trancheons were delivered to them, and they went on duty about halfdeceased was twelve years old, and was employed at the coal-landing below Knostrop, to pump water from toll-bar at the east end of the town, where witness read the Riot Act. About two hundred perfather is in the service of Kirkby Fenton, Esq. On sons were present. He also read the Riot Act Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, the lad was in the market at Windebank and another place. last seen by a woman, and he was at that time on They then proceeded down various streets. At the board a vessel, from whence it is supposed he had top of Clayton-street, they heard a rattle sprung in fallen into the river. He was not missed till about the direction of Cross-street. They went there. an hour afterwards, when, on an outcry being Witness saw a mob, and heard a noise as if iron instruments were dashed against each other. There water. Drags were instantly procured, but the

the inquest. Up to last evening, the excitement at

Norwood, and the surrounding districts, was very

great, anxiety being manifested by all classes of persons to discover the author of the atrocious act.

this town by the Leet Jury. It was brought into the town by a country butcher named Joseph Saw-yer (who has before played a similar game), and remark that may be equally well applied to Oatmeal. riers of stuff, called beef, was seized in samples at a decline of 2d, per 7010s was intended to have been sold to the poor at a low Oats have not met any extension of demand, but price. It was taken, in the first instance, to Leadenhall have still been in so small supply that they have Market, from whence it was intended to have been maintained full prices. English malting Barley must transferred to two adjoining butchers' shops; but be noted is, per quarter cheaper. Beans have barely the occupiers of these having quarrelled, the sale sustained their previous value. Peas as last stated. could not be effected, and the secret got to One thousand quarters of Bannato Wheat, of midmany of the iron rails were gone; fourteen or fifteen were found about 180 yards from the house of Jacob Hawksworth, in Cross-street. They were about a yard and a half long, an inch in diameter, and had spear heads.

James Wild, one of the special constables, accommanded the decreased till they got to the house of Jacob the decreased till they got to the house of Jacob the ears of one of the inspectors, another ding quality, have changed hands in bond, at 53. 6d. to 24s. 6d. their own." Two quarters of the beast were seized in Leadenhall Market, but the owner, having previously been made awayed it had been to be effected, and the secret got to One thousand quarters of Bannato Wheat, of mid-decreased to the decreased to the decreased to the decreased till they got to the learn of the inspectors, another ding quality, have changed hands in bond, at 53. 6d. the carry of the truth of the old adage. "When a certain class of persons fall out, honest men get in Leadenhall Market, but the owner, having previously been made awayed it had been to the carry of the decreased till they got to the decreased till the got to the got James Wild, one of the special constables, accompanied the deceased till they got to the house of Jacob Hawksworth, in Cross-street. The mob had removed the other two. Police Sergeant Wade. however, by dint of a little inquiry, discovered that these had been deposited in a stable at the Harrison's Arms, and there they were found. It is due to Messrs. Dyson and Crossley to say that their ostler had permitted Sawyer to take his load there without their knowledge. The four quarters were publicly burnt in the Vicar's Croft yesterday.

AT A MEETING held on Thursday evening, to consider what steps should be taken at the anti-Corn Law meeting, on Tuesday next, all seemed to be henra

Lord John Russell admitted the force of some of the objections to the panishment of the hulks; but the difficulty of finding other adequate penalties forbade the adoption of such a resolution as Lord Mahon had pro
struct at a man who was down at his adopted. The following gentlemen were nominated as delegates to the Convention about to be held in door steps. One said, "D—n him, kill him;" another said, "No, don't kill him;" another said, "Yes, we'll kill him." After this, they went liams, Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. Arran, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Skevington, Loughborough.

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IMPORTUNATE BEGGARS.-Go in what direction of the day without being solicited at every turn for On cross-examination, this witness said he had stated that they had not got a man there who they could prove to be "a kill."

on the day witness solicited at every turn for alms; and this, too, not by the aged and infirmalone, but by children, of both sexes, whose importunities scarcely leave a chance for the refusal of relief. may not have been expended on numerity opjects' He saw a man standing pare-needed at second the very greatly increased, to whatever cause it may be crowd and struck the man on the top of the head attributed. It is a melancholy thing to see children, with a sqaure iron bar. Witness then retreated, and who appear as if they were trained to the pursuit, was followed by the man who struck the blow. following every passenger with the greatest pertina-They soon met fifteen or twenty of the police, when the man ran back and joined in the fight. Witness afterwards saw him in the custody of Sergeant John M'Donald. The prisoner Boothman was the man. him strike the blow, or see any part of the fight. for the night to the houseless wanderer, and at the The cap which Boothman was said to have worn former, charity, if charity it can be called, is dis-The cap which Boothman was said to nave worm pensed with a niggard hand, whilst the poor, who was then produced. This closed the evidence as pensed with a niggard hand, whilst the poor, who have nothing, are made to feel that, however low

"Beneath the lowest deep, a lower still." fore whom they may be brought, can only either they are instructed in all the arts of villany, or creased vigour, their solicitations on the charitable. If to class-legislation this crying evil can alone be The evidence against the other two prisoners, legislation this crying evil can alone be Riley and Ridehalgh, went to show they were prethe better.

# LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.—The arrivals of Grain ar moderate this week. Holders of Wheat will not submit to lower rates, which checks business, and prices must be quoted as on this day se'nnight.
Barley is equally dull, and very limited sales
made. Oats and Shelling rather dearer. Beans as before.

LEEDS CORN MARKET. MARCH 23 .- The arrivals of all kinds of Grain are rather smaller than last week. Wheat has been slow sale at last week's prices. Barley has been dull sale, at 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas.

Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 420 0 164 Qrs. 1586 £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 3 5 8 1 13 43 1 5 82 0 0 0 2 1 13 2 1 11

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The demand for manufactured goods has been more limited during the past week than it had been for some time previously The manufacturers complain bitterly, both of the want of trade and money, and are of opinion that let a change come when it may, it must be for the better, it being utterly impossible that they can be much worse off than they are.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, MARCH 24.—There was only about an average supply of Beasts at market to-day; but of Sheep there was a rather extraordinary number. The market for Mutton was heavy, at a decline of fully one halfpenny per lb., but we notice no alteration in Beef, which may be quoted at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 6dd to 7d. per lb. Number of Beasts, 240; Sheep, 4,000.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, MARCH 23RD,-There was another dull market to-day, nothing being inquired for but light fancies, such as plaids and checks for summer wear or any new pattern. The merchants are very cautious in their purchases, although it is usual, at this seasan of the year, to do a large business for exportation. All are anxiously waiting for news from America by the next steamer, which is just due, expecting it to be more favourable. Several of the large manufacturers are turning off hands, and many only partially employed. Prices may be quoted a shade lower.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.—There was only a small show of cattle at market, but of sheep the supply was good. The demand for beef being more than equal to the stock offering caused the whole to be sold at prices rather exceeding those of this day week, and all sold. The best wether mutton brought 8d to 81d, and ewes 71d to 8d per lb. A number of sheep unsold. Best beef, 61d to 71d per lb; inferior, 6d to 61d.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MARCH 26TH .- We had s plentiful supply of all kinds of grain in our market to-day, except Wheat, which was very thin, and soon bought up at an advance of 6d. per bushel Beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel.

YORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 20.—There is a fair quantity of Oats and Beans at market, and a few samples of Barley, but of Wheat scarcely a sample appears. Our millers are necessitated to give full prices for Wheat, and for Seed Beans the demand is good; but Oats and Barley are only dull sale, and the latter is full ls. per qr. lower.

MALTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 20.-We have merely to report a limited supply of all kinds of Grain to this day's market, without any alteration in prices. White Wheat from 68s. to 78s.; Red Wheat from 58s. to 76s. per quarter of 40 st. Barley, from 26s to 32s. per qr. of 32 st. Oats, from 101d. to 11d. per stone.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.-The farmers' deliveries at present continue small here, but the arrivals from the coast this week of Wheat and Flour are large. The millers to-day bought with great caution, and sales could only be made to any extent by submitting to a decline of is. per qr. on the prices of this day week. Supplies of Barley continue small, and prices are fully maintained. Rye, except of the finest quality, is in little request. Beans are in very limited demand: maple Peas still in fair request for seed. No improvement in the demand for Malt to note. Oats are in moderate moderate supply, and prices are fully supported. The supply of Flour is again large, and the sale is dull, but prices are without change.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, MARCH 22. -The imports of Grain, &c., from Ireland since this day se'nnight have continued light, but from the English coast there are reported 24,500 quarters of Wheat, 4,200 quarters of Barley, 2,090 quarters of Beans, and 5,850 quarters of Malt. The foreign arrivals include 2,400 quarters of Wheat, 740 quarters of Octor 2 the contract of the service of the servic of Oats, 3,150 quarters of Beans, and 500 barrels of Fiour, all of which, under the present state of the duties, will doubtless be placed in bond. From British North America we have received 3,000 barrels of Flore Theorems to the trade rels of Flour. Throughout the week, the trade generally has ruled dull; at Friday's market we had scarcely any country buyers in attendance, and the large supplies of Wheat already noticed (consisting chiefly of free foreign brought round from London) inducing our town's millers to confine their purchases within the narrowest limits their necessities would permit, few sales oc-Unwholesome Mear.—On Saturday evening curred, though holders generally were offering their

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Saturday, March 27, 1841.