

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

" WILLIAM HICK.

either personally or by letter, and remain
grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)
"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we
are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of
PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would
be out of the question."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. She originally attended to her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the innumerable advantages which she derives from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the truth of the above statement, may apply to the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered, that the words **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** be stamped on the Government Stamp box, in *white letters on a red ground*. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., St. Pauls, by their appointment, London, 15, Old Bailey, and by wholesale by Messrs. Gurney, Farrington-street, and Sutton and Co., St. Pauls Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, 10, St. Martin's Churchyard; and at 3, Mark Lane. At least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 6d. and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions

LARGE SUPPLY OF COTTON COMING.—The eastern winds which have prevailed nearly the whole of the present month have prevented the arrival of a large number of vessels from foreign ports. Amongst the vessels now due are upwards of 80 from the cotton ports of the United States. At New Orleans, up to the 21st of January, 33 vessels had arrived. Of these, one has a cargo of 4,102 bales, one of 2,983, two of upwards of 2,600, one of upwards of 2,500, and nine others of above 2,000 each. The grand total of cotton now on the way to New Orleans is 24,000 bales. At Mobile, up to the 22nd of January, 17 vessels had cleared for this port, none of which have arrived. The largest cargo is 2,306 bales; the total about 20,000. One vessel has cleared at Savannah for this port. The largest cargo is 2,410 bales; the total of all the ships above 20,000. At Charleston, up to January 25th, 15 vessels had cleared for this port, none of which have arrived. The total quantity about 20,000 bales; the largest cargo, 2,500. At New York three vessels had cleared for this port, laden with cotton. Two had a cargo of 2,000 bales each, and one of 1,500. The total quantity about 5,500 bales. The cotton from this port, which may be added to the gross amount, as cotton from that country formerly came through New Orleans. Thus 55 vessels are known to be on their way with cotton for Liverpool. Their united cargoes cannot be much less than 1,000,000 bales.

THE CHARTISTS OF LITTLE HORTON met in their room, Park-lane, on Sunday morning, when two of the members volunteered to collect in the neighbourhood for the purpose of raising money for their labour amongst the 6s. 2d. with several promises of more support. They adjourned to Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

THE LAND!

AND ONE OF THE MEANS TO GET IT.

OFTEN-TIMES have we told the people that they ministered to their own destruction; that they forged their own chains; that they made weapons of offence, and then placed them in the hands of their enemies, to be used against the "hands" who were so unwise as to place them there.

In scarcely any instance has this fact been so clearly developed, as in the manner that the several societies of working men have disposed of their accumulated funds. Instead of using them for their own advantage, they have almost invariably given them into the custody of a "Banker," who has allowed them some three-and-a-half per cent. interest for the use of them, and taken care that that use of them has been one calculated to tell upon the parties who have entrusted him with their means.

The immense sums which have been placed by the working-people in the Savings Banks show how little they reflect upon the consequences of their falling so easily into the schemes of the Government. The institution of these places of "deposits," was the result of a crafty and deep design to bind the working classes up with the existence of the SYSTEM: and in too many instances have they succeeded. Millions upon millions of money have the Government been enabled to get hold of, and use to the sustenance and perpetuation of misrule, which they could not have fingered but by the means the saving institutions afforded. And thus have the people been made to become their own scourges.

The matter has not been mended, when they have entrusted their funds into the hands of a "Private Banker." He, too, uses it to the disadvantage of the labourer. He does not keep it in his coffers: it is lent out to the men of no capital, who are thus enabled to build factories, bring into the labour-market more machinery, to compete with the very men who have subscribed the very means he is trading with, and, in the end, reduce them to the parish book. The race of competition becomes so keen that the man with no capital fails; these failures cause the Banker to "suspend payment;" and when the working people are thus turned out of employment, and forced upon the roads they have been creating for times of want, they find their funds all gone; and gone, too, because they were so unwise as to entrust them into the hands of those who used them to the end here indicated.

Of the horrible reality of this, many in SHEFFIELD at this moment know but too well. The recent Bank failure in that town has broken up many societies and clubs of working men, whose "all" were placed in the hands of the "Bankers" for safe keeping. The Odd-Fellows had more than £2,600 so circumstanced. They may think themselves fortunate if they realize £500, or 3s. in the pound.

How different would have been the result, had the working-people generally followed the plan adopted by the sick-club at Lambley, in Nottinghamshire, as detailed in the following communication: "What a much better 'bank' would a LAMB BANK have been for the £2,000 of the Sheffield Odd Fellows, than the Bank of PARKER, SHORE, and Co. is likely to prove!"

Working people are often heard to say "how we are to get the LAND?" The good folks of Lambley have shown them one way now! It is an easy and a practicable one. It is worthy of imitation. Let it be imitated! Let all the money belonging to societies of working men, now in the hands of Bankers, either governmental or private, and which is daily being used against the working man, be withdrawn and invested in the manner the Lambley "lads" have invested theirs; and a considerable portion of LAND will be in the possession of working men! Try it. It is the best Bank that money can be lodged in. It never fails!

Here is the plan as adopted by the villagers of Lambley:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"On reading over your recent leading article on THE LAND, I thought it would be well to lay before you a plan that we adopted at Lambley some four years ago. There were a few disciples of the immortal William Cobbett in the sick club at that time; and we had money in the Savings Bank. We considered our money would be more secure if it was laid out on land, and conduce much more to the advantage of the members. We had a great deal of prejudice to contend with in this instance, and it took some time before we induced the members to agree to lay their money out on land. We bought six and a half acres, and divided it into half-acre lots, so that each member should have a portion who thought well. The consequence was, we were provided by the sale of the land with twenty sacks of potatoes, ten pecks to the sack, upon half a rood. One half rood produced between seven and eight bushels of barley. One individual set six hundred apple trees, which were very fine, and some weighing fifteen pounds; and one portion of the land with early potatoes. These were the first crop; he afterwards transplanted sweet turnips on the Cobbett plan, as late as the last week in July; and he realized a second crop, the turnips weighing from five to seven pounds each.

"The members of the sick club of Arnold and Woodborough, two adjoining villages, have drawn their money from the Savings Bank, and bought LAND with it, and receive similar benefit.

"When the inhabitants saw such a large produce from poor land, there was a general anxiety manifested to become owners of land; and a public meeting was called in the village, and a deputation of working men appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Hammett, Rector of the village, offering some twenty-five acres, at from thirty to thirty-five shillings per acre, free from the tithes, rates, and taxes, to be appraised in small allotments. His offer was accepted; but the land was in a wretchedly state through the neglect of the preceding occupier, who was a farmer, and could no longer hold it to advantage. When it was laid out in small allotments, and put into the hands of working men, who cultivated it by the spade, it produced such a crop the first year that astonished all the farmers in the village. The working men of Lambley have now in their possession one hundred and eighty-eight lots, containing from half a rood to half an acre each, amongst a population of eight hundred.

"It would be well if members of sick clubs and members of friendly societies, who have money in Savings Banks, and who would wish to put it to use, laid it out in land, instead of putting it in the hands of the tyrants who oppress us; and instead of receiving three and a half per cent. for the use of their money, they would receive, if it was laid out in land, and in their own occupation, at least, one hundred per cent."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN SCRATON.

Jan. 24, 1843.

"THE HOUSE" VOTING THAT IT WILL NOT MAKE THE NEW POOR LAW CONFORMABLE TO CHRISTIANITY!

MR. WALTER has moved his series of Resolutions, founded on the SECRET document; and "the House" has rejected them! He has proved that the object of the projectors and promoters of the New Poor Law was to starve the poor; and he called upon "the House" to rescue the Poor from the hands of the starvers; and "the House" REJECTED!

A copious Report of the Debate on the occasion will be found in our present sheet. We have given more particularly the speeches of Mr. WALTER and Mr. FERRAND, the mover and seconder of the resolutions. They will be read with deep interest, containing, as they do, evidence most irrefragable, that the operation of the New Poor Law, is just what its authors intended it to be. The revelations made to "the House" by Mr. FERRAND, respecting the conduct of the "Guardians" in the Skipton Union, in consigning the poor inmates of the Skipton Workhouse, and idiots and all, to the "tender mercies" of SEED and Co., at Addingham, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the regular "hands," are eminently instructive; and the indignant exposure of the practices of this same SEED and Co., by the FACTORY INSPECTOR, speaks volumes as to the humane and forbearing character of the "masters" to whom the Skipton "Guardians" consigned the helpless poor!

But it mattered not that these revelations were made! It mattered not that evidence was given that the operation of the law was to deal out death on every hand. It mattered not that it was proved that the intentions of its authors were to starve the poor; it mattered not that these things were shown: "the House" rejected the Resolutions, which, if passed, would have bound it to have reconstructed the Poor Law, and made it "conformable with CHRISTIANITY and sacred policy!" "The House" voted that it would not again open the question, and legislate in this spirit!

Never mind! The law is doomed! The blow has been struck! The discovery and exposure of the Secret Recommendation to starve the poor have done their work out of doors. The feelings of indignation and disgust they have excited will spirit up the opposition within doors. They will bind themselves together in a firmer bond than ever. Should the Government determine on introducing and carrying the measure again in its present stage, they will obstruct their progress! Last year by such means were the Government defeated; this year, they will be more likely to have it warm and hot! Again we say, the law of death is doomed!

OUR "PROSPERITY"!!

At the conclusion of the bloody and protracted war waged against the rising liberties of France, the red-hot loyalists, whose zeal for the overthrow of Napoleon was so furiously manifested, blazoned forth, in variegated lamps, the following boastful sentence—"ENGLAND HATH NOT YET SEEN THE SUMMIT OF HER GLORY!"

Whether the "Life and Property men" were desirous of carrying the sword throughout the whole world; whether they wished to see every land incriminated with the blood of "the country's" pride; and rapine and plunder extend through all the earth, we know not. Being then, as now, opposed to the prosecution of unjust wars, we entered not into the counsels of the Loyalists. However, time and circumstances have shown what we and a few others anticipated as the result of the war; namely, NATIONAL RUIN. The Whigs compelled BILLY PITT to inscribe insinuation upon Britannia's shield. "The fine gold has become dim"—say, it has become no gold at all. "The harp is hung upon the willows," and the poor dejected "Misses of the Main" sit weeping beneath the cypress shade.

Poverty has laid siege against us. It goes on from conquering to conquer, and bids fair to overwhelm every grade of society, and sweep away every vestige of our once boasted greatness; which, when accomplished, will give us a full view of the "summit" of our consummate wickedness in carrying destruction and murder into the heart of nations who were minding their own business.

The least powerful, with respect to the management of public affairs, have hitherto been the greatest, if not the only sufferers. Now the middle classes cry *periculi*! The shopkeepers of every description (save "My Uncle") experience a lack of custom; and the greatest possibility of difficulty, notwithstanding all their external display and incessant puff, to make ends meet. Aye, and there is another shop—one in which business is carried on in the wholesale line—we mean the house of FRANK and Co. There, General Want has commenced an attack; and the assault has been too vigorous for the "Invincibles" to repel. We are glad of it!

On Friday the 24th ult., Earl Minto "moved for returns respecting the present state of the navy. He required explanations as to why there had been less ship building last year than had been contemplated, and why a reduced vote was to be taken for the present year! He inquired also the reasons of other reductions." These queries appear to have frightened even the "Iron Duke." "The Hero of a hundred fights" trembled lest the cat should jump out of the bag. He "doubted the propriety of furnishing the information;" and well he might. He knew full well how the matter stood and could not brook the idea of such humiliating facts being published to the world. However, maugre the advice of the "Hero of the Age," out came the ugly truth from the mouth of HADDINGTON, in the following form:—"the reduced estimates for the present year had been adopted with great reluctance, but it was felt that, owing to the state of the finances, some reductions should be adopted."

This declaration of poverty is thought by WELINGTON to be pregnant with "mischievous" consequences to this country. True. It will be to the present managers of the establishment—just the same as a public declaration of insolvency. It is a pretty specimen of our GREATNESS; and foreign powers will, no doubt chuckle at the truthful, though reluctant acknowledgment of HADDINGTON.

Faction has long retained power by the employment of brute force, fraud, and intrigue, but these weapons have, and ever will prove harmless—those who wield them must in the end relinquish the contest and stand unveiled before the world. This declaration of a want of the "needful" at head quarters is one of the strongest possible proofs that can be given of the approaching downfall of despotism. The machine cannot long be kept in motion. THE THING MUST FAIL, and the people be made free.

THE FRUIT OF THE SYSTEM.

MISERIE is a prolific source of evil. Its ramifications extend far and wide. Every corner of the land exhibits the baleful effects of its influence, and every grade of society presents its supporters and its victims. It is a poisoned fount whose serpentine stream has conveyed unutterable mischief in every direction. From the Senate the evil has descended to the Bar, from whence equity and justice have been swept away. By it the pulpit is polluted, and the temple of the Most High converted into a den of thieves. Our merchants, our manufacturers, and our tradesmen are corrupted thereby; hence arises commercial competition and its ruinous train of evils—the substitution of shadow for substance, and the keeping back of the hire of the labourer by fraud. The operatives also are vitiated by the concomitant corruptions of the system; as witness the arrogance and pride assumed by those who are in the receipt of high wages for performing the least useful portion of labour. The "overlooker" is generally found to be the greatest tyrant in an establishment, and he is frequently found to exercise tenfold more austerity towards the slaves over whom

he has control, than "the master" himself would have the effrontery to practice.

Look also at the various societies, clubs, or trades' unions which have been established for the protection of the interests of the working man. These have uniformly failed of producing the results intended by the projectors and honest supporters of such societies. And why have they failed in the accomplishment of the desired end? Not because the object was impracticable, the scheme Utopian, or from any defect in the rules by which the societies were governed; but their utility were marred—their primary design thwarted—discord engendered—and the palm of victory given into the hands of the antagonistic party by the very men for whose benefit the struggle was commenced and prosecuted. The traitors, as the working men well know, have been amongst the foremost in their own ranks; they have been the loudest in their professions of sincerity and disinterestedness.

These things have caused distrust and division; and darkened the prospects of the productive classes; so much so, that many, very many sterling, uncompromising, and firm adherents of the cause of universal right have either cast aside their armour, in despair of achieving a triumph in the present generation, or have slackened their wonted zeal. This ought not to be; as divisions will arise, disappointments may be anticipated; and wolves may be expected entering the fold in the garb of sheep. Against such, the good and honest ought to prepare themselves, and resolve to battle the foe whether naked or disguised—whether within or without our camp.

We do not say that well-intentioned men cannot be found in the Senate House, yet we are half inclined to subscribe to the truth of the oft-repeated saying that "it is impossible for an honest man to sit in the House of Commons." A man may be actuated by the best of motives when first entering as a member of that assembly; but such is the system that he must be more than human if he remains long therein uncorrupted and proof against the wiles and ensnarements of faction.

We do not affirm that the "brutal" spirit of an AMBERG actuates all who labour at the bar; nevertheless, we are well convinced that the man will be despised by the major part of the long-robed fraternity, who prizes justice more than filthly lucre, and who would rather plead the cause of the widow, the fatherless, and the oppressed, than subserve the purposes of the oppressor. Against such the door of preferment will be closed so long as the present system continues.

Men may be found in the priesthood who corrupt not the Word of God, who hesitate not to declare his whole counsel; yet they are few in number. Obscure will be the location of such; poverty will be their lot, and poor, will be the flock they superintend.

We may have a few honest men among our merchants, who would scorn to impose upon the ignorance of a purchaser; but if such there be, ruin will inevitably overtake them—unprincipled rivals will drive them out of the market by one means or other, and thus verify the adage—"an honest man cannot live."

Our manufacturers too well know that unless they resort to the prevailing mode of deception, they have not the shadow of a chance to succeed in business. They must be adepts in fraud—they must know the utility of glue, lime and paste, in giving substance to the cob-wheels; and they must know the intrinsic value of old rags, bags, and devil's-dust, or they will soon figure in the *Gazette*.

Tradesmen in all the varied branches are necessitated to conform to every species of imposition in order to succeed; or they must at once abandon their profession.

The shopkeeper, or distributor of the various productions of labour, must likewise follow the fashion, or "this Stock" will be "selling off at reduced prices," and the "Shop to Let," in consequence of "the present opprobrious declining business," which, in plain English, means, the cart can't be kept on the wheels.

Now all these things are produced by one great parent evil—misgovernment; all the ramifications centre in one focus. They emanate from the Legislature, and the onerous burden thereof falls, at last, upon the shoulders of the working classes. Each class according to its power and influence in the State casts its burden of its back upon that of the less powerful and influential, until the whole devolves upon the sons of toil, who having no power to abrogate the iniquitous laws and customs resulting from class legislation, and which are sanctioned and fostered by the "masters of misrule," are bowed down to the very dust, deprived of every comfort of life, and hurried into a premature grave.

We again repeat, what we have often told the people, that is, the labouring class, that they are the soul, the very life and staff of the nation; in them a power, though latent, exists equal to the removal of all the complained-of corruptions. They can remove the cause, and with it the effects. And to do this they must unite every energy against the common foe, direct every effort against the enemies' citadel, contend for the whole measure of their rights, repudiate every thing which may smack of "bit by bit reform," or compromise, and mind to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of itinerant, noisy, "breast-baring" and "cannon-mouth" facing would-be leaders. Prudence, caution and perseverance are the indispensable requisites in our warfare, without the possession of which we shall undoubtedly fail in the accomplishment of our political redemption; it, therefore, behoves us, one and all, to see that our every action quadrates with these essentials.

Before concluding these remarks we would direct the attention of our readers to a case of recent occurrence which, we opine, furnishes a most cogent and apposite illustration of the pernicious effects produced by the system upon the ordinary occupations of life—the denunciation it engenders in the human mind—the anti-social and anti-Christian bias it gives to the actions of man in the performance of his duties to his fellows, and the odium which the operations of the infernal machine brings upon the character of those whom circumstances compel to follow its workings.

The circumstance to which we allude is, as before observed, of recent date, and has been communicated to us by parties concerned therein; and we hesitate not in giving publicity to the facts, in the hope that a recurrence of such shameful conduct will be avoided by the system-corrector party.

A female, of the name of SARAH BUTLER, residing in the village of Burley, about two miles westward of this office, being far advanced in pregnancy, and her case demanding immediate attention, application was made to Mr. MILLS ATKINSON, surgeon, of this town, who, it appears, thought his profession led him to other considerations than an attention to the pressing requirements of the afflicted, or the application of remedies adapted to their situation. The most weighty matter was, "Who pays the Doctor?" Yes, the PAY was the object of paramount importance. That was the only key which could open his pill-box; the only channel through which medicine could flow to the relief of the afflicted.

Well, the Doctor goes in quest of the desired information, and soon ascertains that the woman is poor, as well as sick; consequently he resolved there should be no physis if there was not a clear and palpable indication of pocketing the PAY; and, forthwith, he sent her the following laconic epistle instead of a bottle of his restorative:—

"Mrs. Sarah Butler,

I have made an enquiry about your circumstances, and find you are so poor that you are unable to pay a Surgeon, and therefore you must get the Town's Surgeon, as I shall not attend you.

H. MILLS ATKINSON, Surgeon."

We copy the above from the original, it being now before us; and we think such another specimen of

depravity produced on the mind of man by the prevailing system, could not be found in the annals of the faculty. We hope, for the credit of the profession, that it could not. We have known cases approximating to it, but not one so perfect in its kind.

Knowing that this land swarms with characters of the same kidney as the Levite spoken of in the proverb, and knowing also that the visits of good Samaritans to the cottage of the indigent and the bed of sickness, are like those of angels,—

"Few and far between."

We did not expect MILLS ATKINSON to distribute medicine gratis, or to visit the afflicted for nothing; this would have formed a new era in the history of the profession; yet, we do think that if the polluted stream had not flowed across his path, he would have been rather more discreet in his conduct towards the suffering patient. Though he might see his own pecuniary interest involved in the "enquiry," and his pocket might have dictated to him the necessity of retaining his commodity on the shelf without having the pay in hand or in fair prospect; yet, had he not been infected with the epidemic of which we have spoken, he would himself have interceded for the sufferer, and procured a substitute in the person of the "Town's Surgeon;" and thus have spared the pang which must have torn the feelings of the poor woman on perusal of his abrupt and insulting allusion to her destitution.

We wish MILLS ATKINSON was a man of thought, then we might ask him to place himself, only in imagination, in the position in which he found this poor woman—a fellow creature—one equal with himself in the sight of God, though sunk in poverty and writhing in agony of pain,—what would he have felt, when soliciting aid, at being told of his exigencies in terms tantamount to a declaration that want of worldly store constituted a forfeiture of sympathy, to him not an actual crime! We leave the reply to himself—if he be capable of reflection; trusting that the coarse and insulting terms—"I SHALL NOT ATTEND YOU!" will never more escape his pen or lips.

We should conclude by reiterating the words, "Physician heal thyself!" did we not know the influence of the system we labour to destroy by the peaceful and firm establishment of the principles of justice, the fruit of which will be the antidote to that which now intoxicates all ranks and professions, and which will induce them to aim at a conformity to the golden rule—"Do ye unto others as YE WOULD THAT OTHERS SHOULD DO UNTO YOU."

We are right glad to have to conclude these observations by stating that sympathy, though not found in the bosom of Mr. MILLS ATKINSON, is not extinct in Burley and its vicinity. A few generous-hearted individuals being aware of the situation of Mrs. BUTLER, both with respect to her pecuniary difficulties and her physical wants, and being also informed of the treatment she had received from the person on whose conduct we have inadvertently immediately endeavoured to heal the wound his insult had inflicted—they not only drove that unwelcome visitant, want, from her cupboard and supplied her with necessities for the hour of nature's trial, but took especial care that a medical gentleman should be engaged who would crimson at the idea of giving utterance to the words "I SHALL NOT ATTEND YOU!" We rejoice that such kind-hearted people are in the land, and we trust that their example will prove to be a benefit to the pelf-loving Doctor.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MR. FRIENDS,—"The idea of Marching come," "but they are not gone." The "tug of war" has begun among the lawyers. The "jawing tackle" was set in motion this morning a little after nine o'clock. Our "Peers" have been sworn, the Attorney-General has made his onslaught, and his "ragged regiment" of witnesses is now under review. Four witnesses have been examined, who all prove that a strike took place among the cotton districts last August, and that meetings were held at Hyde and other places—at some of which meetings the Charter was mentioned, and at all of which meetings the people were strictly enjoined and counselled to keep the peace and to respect property. As I happened to know all this before, and as I am given to understand that many other witnesses of exactly like character are yet to follow, I have left the case in the excellent keeping of O'Connor, Roberts, and the other counsel, together with such of my brother "conspirators" as may feel more personally interested than I do in the detail of these things, while I sit down and "report progress" to you.

I must do the Attorney-General the justice to say that he stated the case fairly and even mildly. In his detail of facts and matter relative to the "strike" movement, there was no effort to overcharge the picture; nor any attempt to excite and work upon the prejudices of the Jury. With one exception only, so far as I know, he stated the facts just as they were. That exception, however, was a most material and important one. I am unwilling to believe that it was wilful, but must wait the result of the further proceedings and the evidence of the remaining witnesses before I say more about it. The doctrine of the Attorney-General, that all the parties who by resolutions, placards, and other means encouraged the people to uphold the strike, are liable for every overt act of all the parties concerned in the strike, is a most sweeping and comprehensive one; and he finds the necessity of applying it with very wide latitude for the sustaining of the "conspiracy" charged in the indictment. I shall have much to say to you on this speech of the Attorney-General, and on the matters and things referred to in it, when the trial is once over; but until then I say nothing, that I may not furnish any hint of instruction to the enemy. Had every man been as careful in this respect as I have been it might have been better for the cause. But let that pass: my time will come.

It is of course impossible to form any judgment yet how the verdict may go, but I am told by the Lawyers that in any case sentence will not be given now, but that we must be brought up for judgment next term, which is sometime in May; so that I shall—other circumstances permitting—have some further opportunity of working with and for you before the "rest day."

As you will find elsewhere a full report of the speech and of the other proceedings up to tomorrow night—perhaps later still—I need not occupy space with a recital of them here. I bid you only, by the love you bear yourselves, your children, and your country—whatever be the issue, to take care that our glorious cause receive from it an accelerated movement. This conviction will well reconcile the minds of all the true friends to the cup which, in the cause of liberty, may reach their lips, whatever it may be. I have great confidence that this will be so. Your energy and zeal will rise with the occasion. I was delighted with the spirit manifested by the Hull "lads" at my leaving them on Sunday. Our little "Bethel" was crammed full; there were more than could sit down to tea, and never did I see a better spirit manifested—a spirit that should accustom Christians, Charities, and Patrons—full of kindly feeling, but of virtuous resolve and of cautious discrimination. O! that we had but a few millions of such Christians as these of Hull and North Lancashire! Where prudence tempers boldness, and where boldness sustains prudence, men seldom fail. Thank God the tide of intelligence and judgment rolls on, and, as it progresses, covers the extended surface with a steady flux of the clear water of truth, unmingled with the mud of folly. The cleansing progresses. The filth is being rapidly thrown out, and the dregs are draining off to the cess-pools opened for them by the factions. This is good. The people will soon be free, when they become intelligent and united. They are becoming intelligent; this induces them to cast out knavery and folly; this will produce union; and union will give power to overthrow corruption, and to seat firmly the fair form of freedom upon the throne of righteousness, while they receive the blessings of abundance and enjoyment under her peaceful sway.

Go on and slack not. Speedy and triumphant shall be the success of your cool, peaceful, and wise determination.

WM. HILL.

Lancaster, Wednesday.

To Readers and Correspondents.

JAMES JAGGER.—The note will stand for six years if it be made payable on demand; and if, at the end of six years, the note is not paid, it will stand for six years longer; and so on for six years after every payment of interest.

COMMUNICATIONS to the *Coal Miner's Executive* must be addressed, until further notice, to David Townsend, Gauthorp, Wakefield, as D. Swallow the secretary, is now on a visit to the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

COMMUNICATIONS for Mr. Swallow must be sent to James Sinclair, No. 25, High-bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All letters must be prepaid; or they will not be taken.

AMBERDEN.—If Mr. Davies would write to John Smart, 154, Galloway-gate, giving address, it would oblige.

WM. EMERSON, ARNOLD.—We stated the fact at the time of its occurrence: we know nothing further of the fellow.

LEICESTER.—The Committee of Cooper's Defence Fund appeal to the public for increased subscriptions on their behalf. They are £24 in debt, exclusive of the expenses of the trial, and need £100 more to meet their liabilities. They are £24 in debt, exclusive of the expenses of the trial, and need £100 more to meet their liabilities.

J. H. PARRY, LONDON, writes to say that the announcement of his lecture in the Chartists Hall, Turn again-lane, in our last paper, was made without his sanction, and even without consulting him.

WM. DAVISON, DUNDEE, should send his letter to the paper in which the false report was inserted; that if, in the affair, it is worth his notice at all, we should treat it as it deserves—silence.

A. S. W. CUPAR ANGUS.—We shall reserve his letter on Emigration.

SCOTCH NEWS.—We receive generally every week three or four letters from Scotland after the papers for the North are printed and in the Post-Office. Correspondents are requested to send their letters to be here by Wednesday or Thursday morning. Some of them do not appear the week following on account of their age.

By the Chartists of Burton-on-Trent and Church Gresley will look out for a more suitable agent they will oblige.

NORTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.

The spring assizes for the northern division of the county of Lancashire, commenced at Lancaster on Saturday last. On the evening of that day, Sir Robert Munsey Rolfe, Knight, one of the barons of her majesty's Court of Exchequer, arrived in Lancaster by railway train from London, which reached Lancaster about eight o'clock. William Garrod, Esq., of Lark Hill, Salford, the high sheriff, arrived with his cortege and retinue, by special train from Manchester, about four o'clock; and he proceeded to the railway station to receive the lord baron on his arrival. His lordship proceeded at once to his residence, and opened her majesty's commission in the Crown Court, adjourning the court to Monday morning at ten o'clock. On Sunday morning, the learned Judge, accompanied and attended by his high sheriff, the mayor, and several of the aldermen of Lancaster and other gentlemen, attended divine service at St. Mary's, the parish church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Parkinson, B.D., canon of Christ Church, Manchester, the high sheriff's chaplain. The Rev. Gentleman took for his text, Matthew viii. 8, "But ye ye not called Rabbi; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." The preacher adverted to the inequality in the outward condition and circumstances of men, as one of the consequences and results of the primal curse, and the command, that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and remarked, that while many of the productions of the earth, fit for the food of man, grew spontaneously, the chief article of man's food, demanded a large amount of human labour before it could be raised. He then dwelt on the present condition of the people, physical, moral, and spiritual; and attributed the present state of things in the land, to the want of spiritual education, and condemned secular education as of itself unproductive of any good, but rather of mischief. He dwelt on the late riots, in connection with the present state of things in the land, and the remedy for the evil was to be found in church extension, and with it the means of spiritual or religious instruction for the people.

CROWN COURT, MONDAY.

Mr. Baron Rolfe entered the Crown Court, this morning, about five minutes after ten o'clock; and, as soon as he had taken his seat upon the bench, the following gentlemen were then sworn of the Grand Jury, being what is termed a full jury, every one of the twenty-three summoned answering to their names:—

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, Esq., Bank Hall, Warrington, Foreman.
Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Preston.
Lieut.-Col. John Austen, Fishwick.
John Beckett, Esq., Eccles.
Cornelius Bourne, Esq., St. Albans Hall.
Charles Brandt, Esq., Golden Hall.
Joseph Bushell, Esq., Mordenhoe Cottage.
William Clayton, Esq., Lostock Hall.
Thomas Bright Cross, Esq., Ship Hill.
William Ashton Cross, Esq., Red Scar.
John Cundell, Esq., Myerscough House.
Pudsey Dawson, Esq., Hornby Castle.
James Nowell Farnden, Esq., Wenden Hall.
Henry Master Fielden, Esq., Winton.
Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq., Ellet Hall.
Thomas Robert Wilson France, Esq., Rawcliffe Hall.

John Forde Hindle, Esq., Woodfold Park.
Edmund George Hornby, Esq., Lancaster Park.
Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Lark Hill, Preston.
Charles Roger Jackson, Barton Lodge.
William Marshall, Esq., Penwortham Lodge.
Thomas James Parker Michaelson, Esq., Barrow Isle.

Robert Twinkley Parker, Esq., Couden Hall.

The Clerk of the Crown having read her Majesty's proclamation against vice, profaneness, and immorality, the learned Judge proceeded to deliver his charge to the Grand Jury in the following terms:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I have perused the depositions, I believe in all the cases which will come before you, at least in all that I am aware of; and I am happy to say, that it does not appear to me at present that there are any questions in them which may be likely to occasion any difficulty. From the unfortunate state of this part of the world, at least of the southern part of this county, and some portions of the adjoining ones, I was somewhat previously aware that the state of nature might have occurred, which would have led to observations from me; but I am very happy to say, that, on looking through the depositions, it does not appear that there is any case, arising out of the disturbances of the summer; and the facts would be a good many, and I believe there are not more than at former assizes." His lordship said he had looked through the depositions in one case; but he found, on inquiry of the officers, that he had supposed the case to be one, that the bill that case had been already found, being a case of murder committed some years ago; and therefore it would not come before the Grand Jury for inquiry. His lordship then adverted to the indictment against a woman for concealing the birth of her illegitimate child. There was no charge of murder, the child being still-born; but the indictment was for a misdemeanour in concealing the birth, by secretly burying the body or otherwise disposing of it. He said he had no doubt he was, from finding that the woman was privy to the burial; viz. the sister of the party, the supposed father of the child himself, a neighbour, and the sexton; but, if there was any representation of the body as being different from what it really was, so as to make it a secret disposal, of the view of concealing the birth, then the case would come within the purview of the statute. In another case, in an indictment for burglary, there might be some question as to the facts, but he was not finding the bill; for it appeared doubtful, whether the place was a dwelling-house at all or not. It was not necessary to constitute the offence, that the master himself should be the offender; if any portion of his family or servants did, that was sufficient. Nor was it necessary that they should be actually sleeping in the house at the time, if they did usually live and sleep there. If it should prove that the place entered was detached from the

high authority against him, to which he should not have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently cited against him, and that authority he hoped that he should treat with proper respect. When he heard the greatest hero of his age say, "I know something of Governors-General, and I know something of war and its disculpees also," then man who should not bow to such authority would be rash and indiscreet to the utmost extent of indiscretion and rashness; but he must;

the union workhouses. If they could not give him Champagne, they could give him the cheap, the wholesome, the nutritious, the national beverage of our land—beer. It was not, perhaps, too late yet to retrace their steps. He felt strongly convinced also, that not only that, but all the other great subjects of contention, which kept the country in a ferment, might be composed and beneficially arranged, if gentlemen would in good earnest turn their thoughts to those subjects,

Sir WALTER JAMES objected to the motion of Mr. Walter. But the question of the Poor Law would never be settled without a well-regulated system of out-door relief.

chester, he (Mr. Farrand) knew very well that the hour was not far distant when he would receive an authority backed either by persons who had beheld those scenes of cruelty, or who were prepared to prove every word which he (Mr. Farrand) had uttered. No sooner had the speech of the Hon. Member for Manchester reached that town than the representatives of the working classes, who advocated the Ten Hours Factory Bill, met and passed resolutions, which as they related

to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them, and that petition had been already signed by one magistrate who was a part-owner of that mill. He (Mr. Farrand) knew that Mr. Threlfall would apply in vain to the Right Hon. Baronet. He (Mr. Farrand) knew, that so far as money could make this monster pay for its atrocities, he must pay the whole amount of the

(Continued in our Seventh page.)

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Glossop was coming when we left our own parish. We were sent from our own parish to Codrington, where we were sent to Mr. William Clark. We travelled nearly forty miles partly in a waggon, to the boat to where we landed, and where Mr. Clark came back with us to the boat, and when we disembarked he told us that we were going to Mr. Waterhouse's house. The other families came with us. I cannot tell whether Waterhouse had desired our overseer to send any money. I worked at Mr. Waterhouse's in three weeks last yesterday. I had a cart and sent us in it to Manchester. The party, who were expected to arrive, and left us; he has sent another cartload this morning. I have seen them in town, and he would have had them yesterday, but the cart would not hold us all, so that the views of the women he would send them this morning in. I saw them in town this morning, and they said they were going to the boat. We two (the men) are farmers, and the children are farmers. I was in work at the time we left Buckinghamshire. I was in the house, and much indignation at the deception which had been practised upon these unfortunate people, and intimated that the parties principally concerned in this allusion, Mr. G. W. Wood, and Mr. G. W. Wood, happened now to be in town (engaged in making inquiries about the subject of labour) Mr. Muggidge, a gentleman employed by the Poor Law Commissioners; and it was represented that the overseers should go up to him, and that they should take the necessary measures, if possible, in taking measures for returning the families to their native places, from which they had been thus unjustly cast off. In the meanwhile it was the overseers of Mr. Waterhouse's house, and the party, eighteen in number, were set down on Thursday evening at the Cotton-tree public house, in Ancoats, of course entire strangers, without means of doing any of any kind. They were, however, taken to the house of Mr. G. W. Wood, and there, on Friday night," I have documents that will overturn nearly every proposition that has been advanced on the other side; but at this late hour of the night I am not troubling them under the notice of the House. The resolutions are now in the hands of the Government, and I am not prepared to assert truths. They may be unpalatable to the present Ministers, as all propositions I have made on this subject were to the last day of the year; but this is no reason why I should not propose the truth. Why should I not? I should not support them (cheers). To meet the views of many Hon. Gentlemen near me, I will withdraw the first four resolutions, and take the division only upon the last (cheers).

The House then divided—

Against the resolutions	126
For the resolutions	58

Majority..... 68

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL presented the petition of the Board of Trade, for indemnification for the opium confiscation in China, and the petition of the quer. in reply to a question, intimated that the settlement of those demands waited the exchange of the ratifications of the Chinese treaty.

On the order of the day for going into a committee of supply.

MR. HUME called the attention of the House to the charges of the public establishment, and to the state of the revenue and expenditure of past years. He alluded to the decay of the revenue, the increase of the national debt, the heavy burden of our military and naval establishments, and on the necessity for the reduction of our public expenditure. He said that the Government measures as will furnish the means of employment to the labouring population, and reanimate the revenue derived from articles of consumption. He pleaded especially for a free trade in corn, and warned the Government not to allow any measure which would ensue if nothing were done to relieve the country.

MR. WILLIAMS contended that the Budget ought to be opened to the House before they were called upon to vote any public money. He said that the different departments had their estimates rightly sent to the Treasury; but such was not the case now. Until some system of control was adopted, it was hopeless to expect economy or retrenchment. He compared our expenditure with that of France, and said that the Government complained of the great increase in the half-pay and pensions, and contended that our expenditure should be made to conform to our revenue.

SIR R. PEEL thought that many of the topics urged might have been reserved for explanation, until the Budget was presented. He said that the increase in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by the fact that formerly Greenwich Hospital had independent funds; and the increase in the charge for the maintenance of the army was the result of the recommendation of the parliamentary committee. He said that he had omitted the charge for the Irish estimates, in comparing the expenditure of 1791 with subsequent years; and in considering the necessary expenditure of a great country, he was not to be guided by the considerations that revenue, as the dispositions of foreign powers, and the necessity of upholding our dignity. He admitted the great importance of endeavouring to reduce our public expenditure as far as was compatible with the limits of our income. He denied the position of Lord Howick in his speech of last week, that this country, in proportion to its means, was more lightly taxed than other nations. But it did not follow that the peace had been established, he could not possibly reduce our public expenditure. He said that he required that we should still maintain a force on the coast of China. A reduction would be effected in our Mediterranean establishment, which would be done in perfect dependence on the peace. He said that the increase in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by the fact that there was a great interest growing up in that country interested in the maintenance of peace; newspapers were not always the organs of public opinion, and we might despise the ravings of those who were clamorous to reduce our public expenditure. He said that the increase in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by the fact that there was a great interest growing up in that country interested in the maintenance of peace; newspapers were not always the organs of public opinion, and we might despise the ravings of those who were clamorous to reduce our public expenditure. He said that the increase in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by the fact that there was a great interest growing up in that country interested in the maintenance of peace; newspapers were not always the organs of public opinion, and we might despise the ravings of those who were clamorous to reduce our public expenditure.

MR. FRANCIS BARNES then rose to move for papers respecting the dismissal of Mr. Hoskins from acting as Deputy Judge-Advocate at Portsmouth. He was the last person in the House to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, and he said that the decision of the Crown dependent on the royal pleasure which were not considered as removable on merely political grounds. Mr. Hoskins had been appointed by the late Government, and his qualifications had been generally admitted without complaint and without reason, except that his situation was not one for life. He (Mr. Barnes) believed that Mr. Hoskins had been dismissed because he was a Whig, and his successor had been appointed on his private character, and he now filled the office of Mayor of Portsmouth by the unanimous wish of his fellow townsmen. His appointment had a judicial character; but he had been dismissed, and he said that the Government officer of the Customs or clerk in a department. He wished to ascertain the reasons of it, or to hear what explanation or defence could be given.

MR. GEORGE STADTNER seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the character of Mr. Hoskins.

MR. SYDNEY HERBERT explained that Mr. Hoskins held no appointment under the Crown. The office of Deputy Judge-Advocate being in abeyance, Mr. Hoskins held the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate in the election of courts martial, the members of which could choose whom they pleased. He had on one occasion been set aside by a court martial; and the Admiralty, having determined to re-establish the peace, had appointed Mr. Hoskins to the office, and he said that the Government public inconvenience, the Board chose the son of the previous functionary who had filled the office, he having filled the office when his father's age and infirmities rendered him unfit for the office. He said that the character of Mr. Hoskins was all that Mr. Barnes had described it to be, but no injustice had been done to him, for as he held no office under the Crown, so it followed that the Admiralty had not displaced one officer by another, and the score of his opinion was not a matter of course. He said that the Admiralty should have charged the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. Hoskins, and that political considerations had restrained them from doing so. He had an equitable claim to the situation.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER said it was always agreeable to have securities pitted against each other, as then the cat got out of the bag. He regretted that Mr. Herbert should have attempted to defend this notorious lie. He said that the Government of Jobbing, as occurring within his own experience.

Several of the naval officers in the House joined in the debate, after which

LORD PALMERSTON remarked that there never was a more respectable person than Mr. Hoskins, and another appointed, on political considerations. Mr. Greatham, who had been appointed to supersede Mr. Hoskins, held different appointments, being agent for Customs, Excise, and the Admiralty, and he said that he was not eligible, as filling the office of Mayor of Portsmouth. By the very letter dismissing him, the Admiralty recognised the official nature of the situation held by Mr. Hoskins. He admitted that with his friends, but it should not punish those opposed to them.

After a few observations from Mr. Escott,

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