NOTICE.

In our succeeding Editions we shall continue to give all the particulars connected with the TRIALS AT LANCASTER, that we can procure, up to the latest possible period; and hold ourselves in readiness to supply all extra orders that may be for-

Chartist Entelligence. MANCHESTER .- An important meeting was held in the Hall of Science, Campfield, on Monday evening but, to hear a lecture to the Trades, by Mr. O Connor. the spacious hal was crowded in every part, and the process derived from it amounted to near twenty we have just had one of the most clear demonstrations of the real character of the men who proposed at the part of the part of the part of the men who proposed the meeting only one penny each. After the cheering, with which Mr. O Connor was greeted, had subsided, Mr. Ismes Leach was called to the chair, and briefly of the meeting of the meeting of the inhabitants of Liver-powed the meeting. Mr. O Connor upon rising was posted upon the walls last week, opened the meeting. Mr. O Connor upon rising was posted upon the meeting of the inhabitants of Liver-powed with the meet rapturous cheering. He said the meeting so was he.

The chairman read the placard called to the chair. The chairman read the placard demonstration the meeting, and said to the chair. The chairman read the placard called to the chair. The chairman read the placard demonstration to announcement a numerous meeting was held at council met, agreeably to adjournment, out, in fest to have so much sympathy for the working classes that was every the Mechanic's Institute, Great Charles-street, on Monday evening last. Mr. John Follows was called to the chair, and briefly obtaining a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liver-powed with the meeting, and said the weeking and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cohden tor his trations of the real character of the men who promote the Mechanic's Institute, Great Charles-street, on Monday evening last. Mr. John Follows was called to the chair, and the meeting and the meeting of the institution. Consequence of the landlord discovering they were chartered to chart the use of the necessity of obtaining beautiful to adjournment, out, in the Mechanic's Institute, Great Charles-street, on Monday evening last. Mr. John Follows was called to the chair. The chairman read the placard to the chair, and the meeting, and the meeting, and the meeting, and the meeting and the meeting and the meeting and the meeting of the inhabitants of Liver-powed with the meeting and the meeting and the meeting and the meeting and the meeting an was no doubt but there would be a verdict found against meshing of the would sak were hankers, esquires, merchants, the dishonesty of their purpose, and consequently of Birmingham had received the credit of and minufacturers, the peers of working men? No, use every means in their power, whether honourable carrying the Reform Bill, and as it had and this was the reason that they would not have jus-or not, in order to evade fair and open discussion. the done them. If indeed they had to come before When the doors opened, we found that they had people, he hoped they would unite to help might hope to have a fair trial. It was said that he Mr. O'Connor: was going down to Lancaster to be tried : Leach had said he wished that the Attorney General was shen Mr. Worder rose to propose an amendment, repeatedly declared their incompetency to propose juncture. he would not exchange places with the Attorney-General-loud and long continued cheering). They roop to such paltry prosecutions as the present. If had nothing to fear from conspirators. The cankerhad hats." The tailors, bakers, shoemakers, and mysly itself had already felt its effects, for the Prime sum of £1 ls. be sent to the D. sence Fund." "That

Minister had been obliged to go and tell the Queen the books be audited on Sunday next, at two o'clock." And so long as machinery went on improving, he defied being of good character in Bradford), to lecture, and the rewer of man to keep the system going. Well, has received credentials from this Council for that His-nire innocent men were to be tried for the crimes purpose." "That a balance sheet be drawn up every the had been committed by other parties. So said the month and put up in the Council Room, to enable Erass of Lords and Commons The House of Commons every Councilman to take a copy of the same." The we the highest assembly, in point of law; from it meeting adjourned to Monday hext at seven o'clock The the members of the League who were the cause of On Monday the Chartists of White Abbey met in number who had attended there on that occasion the late strike. Lord Francis Exerton said it was their room and subscribed 2s. 2d. to the General De- to testify their approval of sterling Chartist princiattributed to the Teries. Mr. Ferrand said it was fence Fund, they adjourned to Monday next at eight ples. He then proceeded to expose the tyranny of machinery, and Mr. Walter said that it was the New o'clock in the evening. Pror Law. Now, these were the opinions of the Houses d Parliament; and if the twelve men were to say that it was the Chartists, what would the country think of fisters, in how many cases juries had acted the part adjourned to Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morn- moving the following resolution:—"That, as the of despots, and also, how often they had stepped in ing. between the oppressors and the oppressed. He then referred to the cruel attack made upon him per their Room, and appointed collectors for the Defence mully in the House of Commons by the Attorney. Fund. The sum of fifteen and a xpence was erai, and asked if it was not calculated subscribed. ton judice the jury against him-cloud cries of shame. On Sunday Horning the Chartists of Thompson's I wold just follow the same course that I have ever scribed one shilling and a penny for the Defence to hug our chains in silence, but will struggle sent to Mrs. Parry, news-agent, Cheapside, will be done But it was not only the fifty-nine that were to be Fund. They adjourned to Sunday next at ten like men to obtain that greatest of all blessings, Zed, but the Northern Star. The Attorney-General o'clock in the forenoon. Dir oh! yes, the Atterney-General can do anything cries of "no; not put down the Star"). He and both sides of the question should be heard. He The in the beginning of his eleventh year of English ritation; and he would prove to the Attorney-General, on the cashs of respectable men, that he had not evening at the house of William Goldsborough, bem an interested agitator; that he had never pocketed Defence Fund. similing of the people's money; that he came amongst them rich, but new he was poor. He would also tell them that he had begred out of the people's purse large room, Butterworth's buildings, on the People's motto:-£500, which he (the Attorney-General) had proketed Charter, the late strike, its originators, and effects in 1239 for going down to Monmouth. Mr. O'Connor arising therefrom. then gave Abinger a gentle castigation, and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that had he not been council room, Butterworth's buildings, on Elecution two Commissions when there were many younger and well attended, and gave general satisfaction. more healthy Judges that could have gone. He would net the people if they had not done their duty? (Cries Fire coming to the meeting, that he would rather six o'clock in the evening, on the present position of allusion to the forthcoming Chartist trials, he retired the petition now adopted be signed by the Chairman the break stones on the road than have undergone the people. d"Tes, Jes") He had said to James Leach, as they room at 'wo o'clock, on British Slavery; and at the labour that he had gone through; and not him

Best appeared to be acting on the plan that as one Saturday evening at eight o'clock. bucket came out another must go in. He then told the meeting of the severe sentence that had been Pased by the Recorder of Preston upon poor Tattersall, ment, two years imprisorment to hard labour. Mr. UCETOr then referred to Trades' Unions, and showed the case of their falling in accomplishing the object in such they were originally formed; that class krishion was opposed to protection of labour; and pointed out the land, in his usual argumentative and perfecting manner, as the only salvation for this country End the only remedy that could be applied to remove on rational evin under which we at present are suffer-Mr O Conner retired amid great applause -"Pritte marked that ke of this meeting are one and lectured here on the People's Charter. me herely given to T. S. Durcombe, Esq., for his exet that that an er quiry be instituted into the unexpirational and brutal conduct of Chief Baron linger at the Special Commissions held in Clester 1 2 Liverpool in the month of October 1842, and like-Loim . 2nd apolicaised for not be Fit 2 410, as Mr. O Country and himself had a great close. et ork to de Mr. O Connor and Mr Roberts HULL-Sunday last, being the last Sabbath that which the assembly dispersed. E maniners to it shanks

Smir the cause of the work 'my classes."

Dorthern Si

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

LIVERPOOL.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE LEAGUE. | BIRMINGHAM.—PUBLIC MEETING.—According LONDON.—THE MEMBERS OF THE SURREY

HIT Leach was pleased to see that meeting so was he. and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden for his meeting.—Mr. Welsford said, he stood before them the evening. services in the House of Commons. Our brave little to propose the first resolution, and although some LONDON.-HORN OF PLENTY, LITTLE GUILDbend of true Chartists were there ready for the they were tried by a jury of their country, he did not dispute that, but the question was were did not dispute that, but the question was were as to the real objects of the profit mongering league.

LUNDUM.—HORN OF FLENTI, LITTLE WOLLD IN THE PROPOSE THE HORN OF FLENTING THE PROPOSE THE they to be tried by their peers? What was the But the league gentlemen seem to feel a conscious- by having to visit a number of houses to request and the state priesthood. Votes of thanks were given ness of the untruthfulness of their principles and their signatures to the National Petition. The men to the Lecture after and the Chairman, which the meeting adjourned.

READING -A meeting was held on Monday evening, failed in accomplishing the freedom of the already admitted by a private entrance (of which the themselves. The Reform Bill, instead of doing additional sum of 5s. was voted to the Defence Fund. Chartists were not acquainted) a large body of men them good, had only increased the number of their (Mr. O'Connor) was going down to Lancaster to be tried; but at your shall be was be ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! No, for he was seasoned, therefore it was he ! I would, therefore, he was doing to try the sand loungers, who are generally dependent upon the lution for the large body of men them good, had only increased the number of their trem.

LORD ABINGER.—A meeting was held on Tuesday by and being next, in Mr. He would, therefore it tyrants. He would in the learned Recorder deal turn them good, had only increased the number of the substitute of the first resolutions. He would in the performance on the form the model.

HULL—It is intended to hold a tea-party and be in the model.

Hull—It is intended to hold a tea-party and being the first resolutions were passed thanking of the evening, at the Dispatch, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, where of the early period compirator; and that he had conspired for the purpose of the masters of these men) was voted to the chair. Of the judgment and interest of the millions, who delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do delivered upon that occasion, which was seconded—the more especially when its principal minister has beld in this room every Monday and Saturday Sessions either earlier or later than the Assizes. To have its desired at the Assizes will have made the quar-

with him on that day. He was going down strong in in the front, goaded on by the educated ruffians on Government having rejected the political claims of the presentation be beneficial to meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow.) lives of the thousands in every district. That the question, "Would a repeal of the Corn Laws under be delivered on Tuesday evening; and the monthly as in the winter quarter the jail generally filled faster the platform, made an attack upon the person of three and a half millions of the unenfranchised the people?" took place at the Black Eigle, Parish-Mr. Jones, struck him, and tore his clothes; and wealth producers of these realms, have proved their street, by the members and friends of the Crucifix-lane the Chartist Room, Great George-street, on Tuesday (arter than the present one, particularly as there were every one who strove to defend him from their determination to govern in defiance of public locality of Chartists. Several speeches were delivered be been called upon not to join with any other party; bruial assaults was treated in like manner. Mr. opinion, and to maintain their illegitimate power by by Messrs. Williams (from America), Brown, Roberts, brought before the members. Pearsen, who was at the top of the platform, the force of arms, and thereby have virtually ab- Dunnage, Gatard, and Hart. Dr. Epps and Mr. Sidney party, for they were sworn to the Charter. Some (which is a sort of gallery, about ten or twelve seats) solved the people from all political and moral obligations. Smith were invited but did not attend. After a vote

Yet the Tories had not taken their present position the Star Coffee House, Union-street, the members of morning. of intimidation and gold—(hear, hear);—and on the of the united bodies under the name of the South Little Horton, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, one bill, to return with it into court. hustings, both Whig and Tory united to screen each London, on Monday evening, at the above place thate

Association of Birmingham; and after castigating CHINA-WALK, LAMBETH .- At the weekly meeting the parsons for their mock humanity, he resumed his of this locality two members were enrolled, and ten seat amidst loud cheers. The Chairman then put shillings was voted to the Victim Defence Fund. The the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. members are particularly requested to attend next Monday at eight o'clock at night.

MR PARRY lectured at the Political and Scienmy than 2 jury of twelve of men. Now, the fact was, afternoon, for the purpose of drawing up a lecturer's not trespass on their time; but he could not evening, for the benefit of the Defence Fund, and seven o'clock.

DERBY.-A delegate meeting was held in the spirit of Chartism was still flourishing; but is greatly Stores. Dewsbury, for the purpose of taking into depressed by the extreme poverty of the people. Ar consideration, matters of the utmost importance to principles contained in the People's Charter would rangements were made for defending Mr. West at the Chartist body.—Edward Clayton, Secretary. enable the whole people to rectify the abuses which the Assizes. The probable expences were calculated. have produced the woe and misery to which they have and found to be heavy; but it is hoped that, by inbeen subjected by the reckless and inburnan conduct of those who have usurped powers their own mands. It was resolved that the overplus, should aggrandisement, we solemnly pledge ourselves to give there be any, be given to Mrs. West, if Mr. West be imprisoned; and should he be acquitted, the thankfully received and duly acknowledged. the happiness of our homes and liberty of our NEWCASTLE .- A public meeting of the inhabi-

On Thursday last Mr. D. Ross lectured in the themselves. He would give them a well-known who clearly proved to the satisfaction of all present democrats were elected. (none daring to contradict him although the large room was crowded to suffocation) that nothing could

akine, but many in the Chartist ranks had done the the Co-operative Store met in the council room, unanimously. Mr. Edwin Muriess proposed the Mr. Kipp lectured in Blaydon on Sunday after- have reduced the wages of their workpeople twenty Ene He then referred to the prosecutions of 1839, Butterworth's-buildings, and resolved to commence third resolution, which was to the following effect: noon, and delivered his farewell lecture, in the and told the meeting of the near approach of the re- business without further delay. Several paid up the __ That the hearty thanks of this meeting be given Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday

some local business, they adjourned.

NEWPORT.—On Tuesday evening, at the meet. Not Guilty. ing of the Newport Chartists, the following resolu-

Croydon.—At the weekly meeting, at the Bald E-q. was carried. A spirited discussion took place afterwards, and three new members were enrolled. MANCHESTER.—From the balance sheet of the Residually in Naturalism be requested to choose a local adopted:—"That this meeting view with admiration and residual to the reduction of wages, abatements, fines, &c., &c. On believe a meeting of magistrates was held at Landard in Naturalism and Plant and That this meeting view to consider the street of a the public services and private character of the Rev.

That this meeting view with a view to corrupt majority out the effect of a the public services and private character of the Rev.

That this meeting view with a street to choose a local adopted:—That this meeting view with a street to choose a local adopted in adopted

LAMBETH YOUTHS, I. CHINA WALK.—The mem-

Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at Mr. Wheeler lectures on Monday evening at Bailey's Coffee Rooms, New Compton-street, Broad-

Mr. Davoc will lecture on Sunday evening, at the

-We have just had one of the most clear demon- to announcement a numerous meeting was held at Council met, agreeably to adjournment, but, in gaged for its sittings the Hall of the Institution,

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

Pive Shillings per Querter.

Butterley will lecture in the large room, Swan

Coppice, at six o'clock. A MEETING of the local lecturers of this district manner, shewing the connection between the aristogracy will be held in the above room, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, when it is requested that all will attend. Mirrow will preach in the Association Room, Cinder

Hill, at six o'clock. of the good and true men of this place, and means were Todmorden.-Mr. Cooper, from Manchester, will adopted to spread and perfect the organization. An lecture on Tuesday evening next, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at eight o'clock.

SALFORD.—There will be a members' meeting in evening next, when business of importance will be

COVENTRY.—A dancing party will be held in the Charter Association Room, Well-street, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the Victim and Defence some by-laws regarding backney coaches which and

BRADFORD -The Chartists of the Bradford District meeting in the Council Room, are requested to

in their Room, Park-lane. HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Three lectures will be deli- course by Counsel, were heard, principally as to entervered in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden Bridge ing and respiting appeals. Lane, on Sunday and Monday next, by Mr. J. R. An award of two magistrates was read by the Clerk of Cooper, of Manchester; on Sunday at two o'clock the Peace stopping up a footpath 144 yards long on or in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; and on near Holbeck Moor, on property belonging to Messra.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow), Mr. Edwin Gill will lecture in the Fig-Tree-lane

On Monday evening, a public discussion will be tended with loss of life. The engines were nearly held in the above room. Chartist Room, Willow Row, on Sunday, when A Delegate Meeting of the Chartists of the the middle classes, and gave a description of the several delegates from the different localities were West Riding of Yorkshire, will be held at eleven present. Reports of the state of Chartism in each o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, the 19th of locality were given, from which it appeared that the March, in the large room of the Co-operative

six o'clock.

Local and General Entelligence.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday last a vestry meetbe done to remove the present distress effectually, ing was held at Clayton to nominate a number of unless the People's Charter was carried into law, persons qualified to fill the office of constable for the and defied any man to come forward and argue the ensuing year. The meeting was attended by about John Gordon, (a sweep), and Mrs. Ellen Watson, of partizin he would not have been sent down to and Rules for Correct Reading. The lecture was He cordially seconded the resolution. Mr. George contrary. Mr. K. was cheered throughout his ten persons. They nominated forty whom they consist Downing-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manches-White supported the resolution, and was loudly whole lecture. The Chairman then introduced Mr. dered qualified according to rating, but some of them ter, were summoned before D. Maude, and C. J. Sinclair, of Newcastle, who proposed the adoption in other respects are unable to fill that important S. Walker, Esqrs., at the TownHall, at the instance

STATE OF TRADE.—The trade at this place is in a very awkward state—a great many are entirely destitute of employment, and others are stinted to half their regular work, and some of the masters

It was then agreed that the Secretary be instructed evidence it appeared that the prosecutrix, a very ec- proved. to remit £1 15: to Mr. Cleave, for the Defence centric character, lived for many years at Enfield, Fund, requesting him to send back Circulars to that Middlesex, and on the 4th ult. she employed the amount, which they pledge themselves to use every prisoner to help her to remove to a new house, after contemplated alteration in the law, which is to go means in their power to sell, and remit the proceeds, which she gave a house-warming to several of her the extent of altogether abolishing arrest for debt. for the benefit of the victims. Having disposed of friends, and before they separated, a tin box, con- which may be said indeed to be virtually abolished taining a cheque and money to the amount stated in now, except in cases where fraudulent conduct exists HUDDERSFIELD.—On Monday night last, the the indictment, was stolen, and suspicion falling on or is suspected. In connection with the subject, members of the Chartist Association met in their the prisoner, he was given into custody, but the however, we believe there can be no doubt that Sir Room, Upperhead row. Many were present, and property was not found. Mr. Pendegrast made a James Graham, as Secretary of State for the Home

tion was unanimously carried:—" That a vote of TAVERN.—William Cannel, the pot boy was in- House of Correction; not many certainly; but their TAVERN.—William Cannel, the people. the Rev. Mr. Hill was expected to spend for some time of Aberdeen was held in the Hall, 38, George-street, thanks be given to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., for the dicted in the Old Court, on Wednesday, for attempt confinement there at all is attended with considerable to take into considerable to take into considerable at the expring of Friday last. at Hull, a social cup of tea was taken together by the on Aberdeen was need in the Unit Court, on Wednesday, for attempt confinement there at all is attended with considerable members of the New church, and a number of Mr. on the evening of Friday last, to take into considerable ing to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Magnus, at the inconvenience, as the prison is found too circummembers of the New church, and a number of Mr. on the vening of Lord Abinger, in the House of Auction Mart Tavern, in the mouth of December scribed for its requirements as a place of confine-STOCKPU HT —On Sunday evening last Mr. C. Hill's Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell ton the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell and the prisoner Guilty, and he ment for criminals. We believe the debtors there was sentenced to fifteen years transportation. Mr. have only a common day-room, a small confined Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. vard, and a common dormitory, so that any change Payne for the prisoner.

agree to the terms, and the result was they again men, women, and children, from the neighbourhood of Whitefield, engaged to work, though they had never been employed in that branch before. The

Broadsteps Yard, Marsh-lane, by Little and Clark- teacher of music) had with him, is marked with shot. son, who were sent to Wakefield for two months each: the other two were discharged.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—On Tuesday last, Michael Bulmer (who was remanded from Monday) was brought before the bench on a charge of having staboed a man named Joseph Simpson. The parties reside at Holbeck, and on Saturday night had a quarrel, owing to jealousy; blows were exchanged. and in a scuffle Simpson received a cut in the temple. an inch and three quarters long, and two stabs in the left side. There was no knife found, nor could a: y one be produced who had seen one used at all; and the assault having been a serious one, the prisoner was fined £5, or, in default of payment, to be committed to Wakefield for two months. The fine, we understand, was paid.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this borough were opened at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon last, at two o'cleck, before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, jun., the Recorder.

The following gentlemen composed the grand jury : -Mr. Charles Barr, banker, Commercial-street (fores man); Wm. Bishop, merchant, Springfield-place; Joshua Burton, woolstapler, Bank-street; Richard H. Cowell, paper merchant, Trinity-court: Joseph Dufton, cloth merchant, Businghall-street; Wm. Firth, stuff merchant, Wellington-street; Wm. Roger Gatliffe, stuff HALIFAX. -On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. merchant, Albion-street; James Green, gentleman, Park-row; Wm. Wilks Hill, woolstapler, Land's-lane; Henry Hood, iron founder, Pottery-field-lane; James Hutton canvas manufacturer, Basinghall-street; Thos. Toller Luccock, stuff merchant, Park-square; Thomas Powell, curiosity dealer, Boar-lane; James Rothery, SIDDALL.-On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. woolstapler, Bond-street; Robert Walker Simpson, woolstapler, Bond-street; John Sykes, merchant, Beech Grove; Joseph Town, paper maker, Trinity-street; Thomas Pym Williamson, merchant, Mount Preston. The Grand Jury having been sworn, and the usual formalities also gone through,

The Learned RECORDER addressed the Grand Jury, evening On Sunday afternoon the room is opened had them after the Assizes will have made the quaranteering be (Mr. O Connor) had travelled 200 miles This was a signal for a row, and the hired ruffians lives of the thousands in every district. That the question, "Would a repeal of the Corn Laws under be delivered on Tuesday evening; and the monthly as in the winter quarter the jail generally filled faster than in the summer quarter, and therefore he thought the Midsummer Sessions could better stand a long now a good number of appeals to be heard. He mentioned this, because some parties had been taken by surprise, and had not been able to be ready with busisome bye-laws regarding hackney coaches which ought Fund. Dancing to commence at seven o'clock pre- to have been laid before the Court for its sanction, and which required a certain notice. In consequence of Mr. Thomas I BBotson will visit the following the early period at which the Sessions had been fixed ROCHDALE.-Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, serve that there was one species of defence frequently before, and he mentioned it now once for all-he alluded to the statement of parties that they had found the property in the street. If it appeared that property had been thrown away, and that the owner eid not intend to have any more to do with it, this defence Mr. E. Hurley will lecture in the Chartist room, might have some weight; but if the property had been at White Abbey, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. casually lost, even admitting the prisoners might have THE CHARTISTS of Middle on Fields will meet in found, they had no right to appropriate it to their ewn thought there was nothing else on which he had to reother Court, he doubted whether they would be able A LECTURE will be delivered to the Chartists of to get through all the business by Saturday night; he would thank them, therefore, as soon as they had found

The Grand Jury then retired, and several motions, of

ON WEDNESDAY morning last, a collision took place on the Manchester and Leeds Railway between two luggage trains, but it was fortunately unatsmashed to pieces.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE. - The number of this amusing Magazine for the present month contains a more than usual variety of contributions, and, what is more to the purpose, most of them are the contributions of people who know what they are about.
"Windsor Castle," by the Editor, forms the most conspicuous feature in the miscellany. The story Holbeck -- Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will proceeds with its original vigour, and the incidents lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday next; thicken as the plot advances; it is illustrated by Mr. afternoon at half-past two, and evening at half-past G. Cruikshank in his usual clever manner. A paper called "Town Life of the Restoration," by Mr. R. Bell, will be read with interest. For those who delight in horrors there is a horrible account of an execution in China, by Mr. F. Leslie, the details of which sufficiently prove that the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire have more barbarism than hu-TODMORDEN .- A meeting of the freeholders manity in their composition and manners. There and ratepayers of the townships of Todmorden and are several poetical effusions; one, a translation from Mr. John M'Gee seconded the resolution. He said, opened the proceedings by reading the placard, the ensuing year. The Repealers and the Tories short paper, "The Oath," by the Baroness Calatheir tellow men to protect themselves from the of South Shields, respecting the late outbreaks. Mr. individual, the Chartists making amendments to publication has already acquired from previous pormisery that awaited them, unless they bestirred G. concluded by introducing Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, their motions, and ultimately twenty good and true tons. There is an almost endless diversity of subjects; something to suit all tastes, much to delight. and not a little to instruct.—The Times.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE CHIMNEY SWEEPERS' ACT. -CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS .- On Friday last, of Henry Charlton, a sweep, for having knowingly allowed a young boy, an apprentice of Gordon's, to ascend a chimney of Mrs. Watson's on the 15th instant, for the purpose of sweeping it, contrary to the provisions of the act of Parliament. From the evidence of Charlton and another sweep it appeared. that, as they were passing Mrs. Watson's house, about six o'clock on the morning in question, they HUDDERSFIELD -On Sunday last, R. saw Gordon and his apprentice entering Mrs. nent services to the people in bringing before the mously tendered to him for the industrious and able Owen, E-q. delivered two lectures in the Hall of Watson's house; and suspecting the boy was about a short time, they knocked at the door, which was tyranized over, that although they contributed to recorder asked the prosecutrix whether she would in the penalty of £5 and costs, and a warrant was everything that was calculated to advance the cause have counsel. The old lady said she would be her directed to be issued against Gordon, the magistrates of true democracy, they never durst give their names. own counsel—(roars of laughter). Several witnesses stating they should enforce the penalty in every

> PRISONS FOR DEBTORS.—We hear whispers of some the confinement of debtors in any house of correction will be an acceptable one to them. In connection MIDDLETON.-TURN-OUT.-On the 25th of with the proposed alteration, which will of course go January the silk small-ware weavers in the employ to the removal of debtors from every other place of of Messrs. Jackson and Royle, turned-out against a confinement in the county to Lancaster Castle, we

> AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION .- After turned out. On Monday last a number of dark, on Saturday night last, the streets of Rochdale were posted with a placard, stating that, on Wednesday night last, Mr. John Hewarth had a pistol fired at him, when going to the house of Mr. John new hands were guarded by the rural police to and Holt, Stubbylee, near Bacup. Arcward of £200 is from their work. It appears the men were receiving offered by the government to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the culprit, and her Majesty's gracious pardon to an accomplice (except the man that fired the pistol), who will bring to justice the real offender. This is the sublathe, in the shop of Mr. Hattersley, in Top Close, whether Mr. Howarth received any injury from the The prisoners were taken while disputing about the contents of the pistol. Report says, that the circumdivision of the money which the sale of the brass stance took place at seven o'clock in the evening, and had produced; it was sold at Wilkinson's shop, in a music book, which that gentleman (who is a

STEALING MEAT.—On Saturday last, a young man | RICHMOND CORN MARKET, FEB. 25. - We only First, which teld well on the audience. Dancing then Charter. Mr. West, not having met with any opponent of big lecture then challenged to discuss. Statute, and held up to public reproduction the legis.

Turnagain-Lang.—Mr. Skelton will lecture here named of the Callaghan, was sent to Wakefield had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, at seven o'clock. J. Jobson. for a manter for having stolen a piece of most leaving stole The state of the subject of his lecture, then challenged to discussion of the French revolution. Will lead the subject of his lecture, which were an impassable barrier to everything on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. J. Jobson, for a mouth, for having stolen a piece of meat particularly wheat. — Wheat sold from 5 to 68 higher than the short of the rench revolution. Will lead the property and calculated to promete the welfare of the nation or increase. Esq. historian of the French revolution. Will lead to promete the welfare of the nation or increase. highly patified with the evening's entertain- sion on any question connected with the Movement, and calculated to promete the welfare of the nation, or increase Esq. historian of the French revolution, will lecture from the shop of Mr. Marshall, butcher, Sweet- Oats 2s to 3s. Barley 3s to 3s 6d. Beans 3s 9d to 100 Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. 4s per bushel.

people were of opinion that this would injure the cause.

Geep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of thanks to the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories there are the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories there are the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories there are the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories there are the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories there are the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and sories the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the worthy Chairman, and a co lection for the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of the deep,) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to the deep, and the deep down and the deep d Charists in a pronder position than ever they were expressing his disapprobation of their conduct, and destroyed. This neeting, therefore, resolves to adopt until Monday evening. requesting fairplay to be given to Mr. J., was also immediate measures to reorganise their energies to HAMPSTEAD. - On Monday evening Mr. J. H. knocked down and kicked from the top to the bot- effect the legislative enactment of the People's Char- Parry delivered an eloquent address to a numerous and they had acted justly to the people they would have tom of the gallery, and was much hurt; many others ter as the only means of restoring freedom and haprespectable audience in the Temperance Hall, on Free place during the next week:—Sunday at Preston; there had not been time to give this notice; and he were abused by them in a similar manner. After piness to their ensiaved and suffering country." Mr. Trade and the Charter. Mr. Christopher was voted to Monday at Wigan; Tuesday at Hindley; Wednes- mentioned this to show that they were not to blame. worm, machinery, was sending the recruiting sergeant the storm had a little subsided, the chairman opened the business in a growth the resolution, and brief manner, and congratulated the working men of the means o grempt, for if the people were deprived of the means or not; but, in doing so, he took care first to proju- was loudly cheered. He said, the resolution was one Hampstead on their perseverance in the good cause, of getting a comfortable living, the revenue was sure digetting a comfortable living, the revenue was sure digetting a comfortable living. The revenue was sure to fall off. Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the to fall off. Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the to fall off. Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the one of their grievances. There was spoke for two hours with thrilling eloquence, tearing on Sunday next (to-morrow) at half-past two and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and he mentioned it now once for all—be also before and the mentioned it now once for all—be also before and the mentioned it now once for all—be also before and the mentioned it now once for all—be also before and the mentioned it now once for all—be also before and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mentioned and introduced Mr. Parry who was such and the mention of the mention of the mention of the mention question of the evils of improvement; but let us see the remarks them dovetail tegether, and show how all are sifected by them. The four hundred meaning the four hundred meaning the second terms of the seco chanics that are out of work wore bad hats, "shocking bed hats" The tailors, bakers, shownakers, and bed hats" The tailors, bakers, shownakers, and bed hats" The tailors, bakers, shownakers, and bed hats "shocking were held up for him. The League then proceeded respect being only to be compared with the perfidy applause. The Chairman then invited any person to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, of the late Whig administration. The Whigs had come forward who had any objection to what the Mr. E. Hurley will lecture in the Chairman then invited any person to what the with their business. being thrown upon the street, and it would continue to

BRADFORD.—On Monday the Bradford Council atter being returned to office by the voice of the vote of thanks to him was carried. The same mark of the same m beso as long as the present distribution of the wealth produced by the labour and skill of the people conti
produced by the labour and skill of the people conti
produced by the labour and skill of the people conti
the following sums were paid in for the Defence the people's benefit, they had basely betrayed their the chair, and the meeting dispersed.

Find the same man as of the people conti
the following sums were paid in for the Defence the people's benefit, they had basely betrayed their the chair, and the meeting dispersed. med, and the shopkeepers would continue to get Fund :- Daisy Hill, 13s. 6d; J. Greenhough, Is.; trust. But their dishonesty had recoiled on themworse, sye, and so would the Government, until we John Borrows, 6d; a few friends in Thompson's selves. They were thrown from office, and Sir Road.—In consequence of the dissolution of the ON SCHOOL HOLD CONSEQUENCE OF The Was sorry to say the calendar was heavy; could see steam-looms and spinning jennies walking Houses, Is. Id.; Goodmansend, 3s.; Shear Bridge. Robert Peel now held the reins of Government. Britannia Coffee House Locality, Waterloo-road, and will meet in their Room, at ten o'clock in the and, even with the assistance of Mr. Hall in the into the shops and purchasing bats, shoes, breeches, 2s.; Park Lane, 1s. 10d.; White Abbey, 2s. 2d. The Yet the Tories had not taken their present position the Star Coffee House, Union-street, the members of the Star Coffee House, Union-street, Union-stree that she must give three per cent out of her "That Thomas Ibbetson, local lecturer, of Bradford, other's rascality. Mr. Mason then proceeded to Rotunda). Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Business income to pay herself and the army and navy, is duly recognized as a fit and proper person (he expose the enormities transacted under the present of importance connected with the trials will be brought system, and exhorted all present to join the Chartist forward. emissed all the laws for the Government of the in the evening. A Special Meeting of the Conneil and said that after the very clever and elaborate will be held on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the address which they had then heard, he should

Wm. Smith Lindon, moved the second resolution, Tuesday, on business of importance. avoid expressing his pleasure at the large was loudly applauded. On Sunday the Chartists of Little Horton met in difference between black and white slavery, and their room, Park lane, when one and tenpence was called on the meeting to stand up in the dignity of subscribed to the Defence Fund. The meeting manhood to assert their rights. He concluded by On SATURDAY the Chartists of Daisy Hill met in our cordial support and assistance to the Birming-Bu (said Mr. O'Conner) if I was acquitted to-morrow, houses met in their room, when a few friends sub- ham Chartist Association, and are determined not overplus to go to the Defence Fund. All monies ham Chartist Association, and are determined not overplus to go to the Defence Fund. All monies

The Chartests of Shear Bridge, near Bradford, country, and despite of persecution, or the vin- tants of South Shields was held in the Scarborough met on Sunday morning, and appointed collectors dictive vengeance of class made law, we shall Spa, King street, on Thursday vening last, roon Walsden, was held in the Old Church, on Saturday the German by Mr. J. Oxenford, entitled "The This cries of "no; not put down the Star"). He who after vi-iting the few friends in the village, stand firmly by our motto,—the Charter, the after half past seven o'clock. Mr. Giffillan was last, for the purpose of nominating twenty men, out Leader's Death," is very excellent; and some lines and both sides of the crestion should be heard. He handed in two shillings and sixpence for the Defence whole Charter, and No Surrender." Mr. unminimumly called upon to preside, who briefly of which the magistrates will appoint constables for by Miss Skeleton will be read with pleasure. A THE CHARTISTS of Goodman end met on Saturday although not prepared to address them, he felt calling the meeting, which also stated that a petition mustered wonderfully, each party intending to put brella, is a valuable contribution to the number. In it to be his duty to come forward on that occasion would be submitted prior to any discussion taking its own men in nomination; but after repeated at a word, this number is, in all respects, a very excelto impress upon them the necessity of uniting with place, showing forth the opinion of the inhabitants; tempts, they did not succeed in nominating a single lent one, and will increase the reputation which the when three and sixpence was subscribed for the

Himself must strike the blow.'

cheered. He dwelt at great length on the injustice of the Government, and exposed the hypocrisy and of the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Currie, situation. amidst the hearty plaudits of the meeting. The re- on behalf of the meeting and forwarded to T.S. solution was then put by the Chairman, and carried Duncombe, E.q., M. P., for presentation.

best of Peddie and Brook, stating that the Govern- amount of their shares. The meeting adjourned to to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, E.q., for his emi-Mr. Peddie's Liberation Committee met on Tues- House of Commons the bigotted unjust, and arbi- manner in which he hadadvanced the principles of Science, illustrative of his views, which were well to be sent up the chimney, after waiting outside for day evening, when it was resolved that Mr. Peddie trary proceedings of Lord Abinger at the late Chartism in this Locality. be invited to Bradford on Wednesday next to a Special Commission: and we also express our exsoiree. Mr. Wm. Oddy paid the sum of seven and treme disgust at the manner in which the Govern- on Monday evening, Mr. Young in the chair. The TENSIVE ROBBERY.—A FEMALE COUNSEL.—John sweep; and she, seeing that they were themselves tenpence-half-penny, being the balance of eleven and ment attempted to justify such indecent and out-minutes of the previous meeting having been read Saunders, a sweep, was indicted for stealing a tin sweeps, admitted them. On their proceeding to the iwopence-halfpenny collected for Mr. Peddie; three rageous conduct, and also for selecting special jury- and confirmed, the Secretary reported the various box, containing a cheque for £250 10s, and five kitchen, they found only Gordon and Mrs. Watson and twopence of the whole amount was in the hands men from the highest ranks of society to try working sums which he had received for the defence fund, in sovereigns and a half, the property of Mr. Esther there, the boy having ascended the chimney, from of Mr. Burnett. It was resolved that one and seven men, thereby totally destroying the chief bulwark of cluding four shillings which he received as a second Roberts. It having been intimated that Mr. which he shortly descended. Gordon did not appear pence halfpenry paid by Stanningley be added, and British liberty,—a fair and impartial jury,—donation from a village where they were so much Pendegrast was engaged for the prisoner, the prisoner, the prisoner, the boy having ascended the chief bulwark of cluding four shillings which he received as a second Roberts. It having been intimated that Mr. which he shortly descended. Gordon did not appear donation from a village where they were so much Pendegrast was engaged for the prisoner, the boy having ascended the chief bulwark of cluding four shillings which he received as a second Roberts. It having been intimated that Mr. which he shortly descended. Gordon did not appear to the summons; but Mrs. Watson was convicted ten shillings sent to Beverley, to Mr. Peddie, by the thus adding another proof of their determination to oppress the people, and sacrifice the friends of justice to their vengeance." SCUTH PETHERTON, (Some RSETSHIRE.)—On He said that after the lengthy and eloquent addresses. The mark attached to all donations is L. L. H. G.S. were examined at very great length, from whose instance in which an intringement of the act was Er Delle them moved the following resolution: Friday, the 17th, Mr. C. Maunder, of Matlock, of Messrs. White and Mason, he would not detain them, but would cordially move the resolution. Mr. DUDLEY.-Mr. Samuel Cook has received from John Newhouse seconded the motion. Mr. Peter rainy and patrionic conduct in bringing a motion Mr. Diffie 10s. in addition to the previous sum col- Henley supported the resolution in a clever and apbest the zoice of Parliment on the 21st inst, to the lected by him from friends at Tipton, for Mrs. Eths. propriate speech, after which it was carried unani-BARNSLEY.—The Chartists of Barnsley held mously.—Notice was then given that the names of their weekly meeting in the Association Room, on all willing to join the Association would be taken Monday night, and after the usual routine of business by persons appointed for that purpose, and 116 The glorious seventy-four who voted with him on and the receiving contributions to the Defence Fund, names were enrolled in a few minutes, and 26s. subthe propriety of making renewed exertions in supscribed towards the expences. This meeting, held in
the be inserted in the Northern Star of next Saturthe Propriety of making renewed exertions in supscribed towards the expences. This meeting, held in
the propriety of making renewed exertions in supscribed towards the expences. This meeting, held in
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the propriety of making renewed exertions in supscribed towards the expences. This meeting, held in
the propriety of this fund, and pressing on the collectors
the same Hall where Henry Vincent lectured to
the propriety of this fund, and pressing on the collectors
the propriety of this fund, and pressing on the collectors the same Hall where Henry Vincent lectured to
the propriety of the prop Mr. Roberts, of Bath, briefly seconded the ble to remain cause, occupied the attention of the meeting to its beyond doubt that Chartism, whole hog Chartism, next District Meeting to be held at Almondbury.

ABERDEEN.—A public meeting of the inhabitants Estable and, exce. At the conclusion he received down; the tea was plain and comfortable; and the Commons in refusing an inquiry into the distress of the tists at the late Special Commission." ntmost harmony and good feeling reigned throughout country, and the cause of the late outbreaks. Mr. The in the Dema strain Chapel Rice-place, composed address, which was listened to with the closest attendelegates from the various localities in Nothingham tion and the deepest interest. The following resolution he Radierd. Mr. J. vines S.n. mens in the chair. The moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Cheesman and With a view to easily out the object of a the public services and private character of the key. as no anticipated would lead to Mr.O'Connor give them the same prices as the manufacturers of first day of the assizes, there was a considerable that although they might screen the delinquent, and we beg to tender him our warmest that although they might screen the delinquent, and we beg to tender him our warmest that although they might screen the Defence Fund of £15. Mr. Davies the Manchester, in consequence of which the bands humber of manistrates in the tender humber of manistrates humber of manistrates in the tender humber of manistrates humber of manistrates humber of manistrates had been delicated humber of manistrates humber of manistrate Men Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "That the Wm Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that all in Nottingham." "The warmest Is Directive are the fact of the long and ardious exercises for his long ardious exercises for his long and ardious exercises for his long articles for his long art individual and private virtues; together with the House of Commons, expressing sympathy for the the same fund. CARRINGTON NEAR NOTIFICHAM).—A ten our deep condolence with him under his pre- distress and suffering of the working classes, and com-NEAR NOTTHEMAN).—A ten our deep condoience with him under his preling 2nd kall was held here or Tuesday evening last, sent afflictive bereatement and unjust perling 5nd kall was held here or Tuesday evening last, sent afflictive bereatement and unjust per-In the benefit of the political victims who are now secution; and in the event of his incarceration we to the jury, calling for inquiry, and if the allegations of the political victims who are now secution; and in the event of his incarceration we Region of the political victims who are now secution; and in the event of his interceration we were well grounded, to address the crown, recommend-English nment in Southwell House of Corrections of the English of In title it ien. The greatest harmony and good Monday evening Mr. West delivered an eloquent and stripped of the ermine which he had disgraced. After Letter Frevailed. The greatest harmony and good Monday evening Mr. West delivered an eloquent and being seconded by Mr. Legge, the adoption of the peti- bers of this Locality are earnestly requested to be repast being concluded, and the instructive lecture in the Preemasons' Lodge, Myton tion was carried unanimously. My Sharen then attend on Sunday next on husiness of the utmost the repost being concluded, and the instructive lecture in the Freemasons Loage, myton then attend on Sunday next, on business of the utmost work than what is naid in Manchester work than what is naid in Manchester that importance. He read the first toast, which was as follows:— lenged to discussion but no one ventured to meet him. moved a resolution expressive of extreme regret that importance.

The read the first toast, which was as follows:— lenged to discussion but no one ventured to meet him. the House of Commons had refused to inquire into the Commons had refused to inquire into the The People, the only source of all legiciniste power."

W. Harrison, of Calverton, responded in a powerful pressive appeal to the sudience, on the present suffering a conviction that such belonging to the above leading to the above leading to the sudience of the country, and the origin of the late on threaks and expressing a conviction that such belonging to the above leading to the a The next condition of the community, and the certain increase of occurences might again take place unless their causes attend.

The next condition of the community, and the certain increase of occurences might again take place unless their causes attend.

The next condition of the community, and the certain increase of occurences might again take place unless their causes attend. rearing O'Connor, may his disinterested; this supering, in the nature, to an extent which helper were detected and removed, and further deprecating in the delign appreciated by a grateful people." tongue can express nor mind can conceive; inferring were detected and removed, and further deprecating in the charge by a grateful people." tongue can express nor mind can conceive; inferring the strongest terms such conduct as nothing short of the Le Cropper briefly responded. The Chairman then therefrom the indispensible necessity of every one the strongest terms such conduct as nothing short of the the Star, Golden-lane. the the last toat .— The Northern Star, may that throwing off all lethargy, and of all giving real proof of grossest insult and injustice to an impoverished people, high home. high hominary shine more and more resplendent, till their Chartism by not contenting themselves with at legislature ought not to govern a free and enlightened Testige of ignorance, and misery, and degrated tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold. legislature ought not to govern a free and enlightened tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold. legislature ought not to govern a free and enlightened tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold. legislature ought not to govern a free and enlightened tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold. legislature ought not to govern a free and enlightened tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold. exist of ignorance, and misery, and degrated inguithed from on beloved country, and the ing-up of hands, but by becoming active and zealous people. Mr. A. Duncan seconded the above, which ing-up of hands, but by becoming active and zealous people. Mr. A. Duncan seconded the above, which ing-up of hands, but by becoming active and zealous people. Mr. A. Duncan seconded the above, which ing-up of hands, but by becoming active and zealous people. Mr. A. Duncan seconded the above, which was carried unanimously whole of the speakers. First, Which the ingraphed of the speakers was carried unanimously. The whole of the speakers of Nothingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the proper of Nothingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the entered at considerable length into the abuses of the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Text, Which takes a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the entered at considerable length into the abuses of the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Turnagain-Lanz.—Mr. Skelton will lecture on Sunday evening, was carried unanimously. The whole of the speakers was carried unanimously.

"He that would be free,

ON FRIDAY evening Mr. Ross lectured in the

On Sunday Mr. Brown lectured in the council

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening the members of

especially on the question of Repeal—but it was no go. the happiness of man.

day of his liberation.

Chartist Entelligence.

GREENOCK-Since the return of our delegate from Birmingham nothing of sufficient interest to be Worth notice has taken place here; the retreat of the Storge party has completely put a damper upon the chameleon or weathercock crew in this place, and the good and true Chartists are on the look-out for the Corn-crakes or any other political Charlatans that may show their nose here, and should any such dare to face us they shall have another proof of our determination to stand by principle. So far as the working classes are in circumstances the trade and provision thermometer is at the lowest point, and those who are the foundation, or Social pillar, are getting long sermons and short allowance of soup, religious tracts and red herrings. The masses are now thoroughly convinced that the People's Charter is the only compass which is calcutried friend, O'Connor, in behalf of the friends of free street, Caldewgate, on Sanday evening last, Mr. dom, determined to do what they could, and called a Joseph Wharton, in the chair. The minutes of the public meeting, to impress upon the people, the former meeting were read over, and confirmed; after duty they owe to themselves a d to the patricts in which, some discussion took place on the following heid in the Chartist Church; Mr. Thomson, the teacher, late William Cobbett and other distinguished public in the chair, who opened the business with a few re- men, had a beneficial or injurious tendency on society." marks on the important business which had brought On the motion of Mr. Gilbertson, the discussion was them together: after which, the audience was addressed again adjourned, until next Sunday evening, when it by Mr. Burrell, Mr. M. Lean, and Mr. Robertson. The will be resumed. Non-members admitted gratis. following resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice:- "That this meeting deeply regret the position into which some of the best friends of freedom in Ergland have been forced by class-made law, while doing all in their power to prevent the working classes being made the tools of the Corn Law League, who have been proved to be the authors of the late outbreaks in England, and to which body Lord Brougham and hir Ferrand have referred in their places in Parliament, as being the originators of the riots." "That We are resolved to do all in our power to aid the fiftymine individuals to be tried, and also all other faithful pioneers in the good cause by sending such sums as we can collect for their assistance. And we hereby agree street. to get up a subscription immediately for that purpose We would also recommend all lovers of freedom to Enite tegether to establish the happiness of the human race." "That we look upon all other agitatons, as got up by political jugglers, to serve their own ends, and calculated to deceive and betray the people which does not recognize the People's Charter as the first and only measure of justice worth struggling for, and best calculated to give the industrious classes the power to remedy the manifold evils of the infernal system under which we starve." The chairman closed the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks, and after the usual Vote of thanks and cheers the meeting dismissed. Six shillings was collected for the fund, and the treasurer had 15s in hand. We expect to be able to send £2,

THE MIDDLE CLASSES AT LAST.—EIGHTEEN CITIZENS ADMITTED MEMBERS OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION .- The usual meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was held on Sunday last At two o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Henry Clark. Mr. Dyott read the minutes of the last day's processedings and the rules and objects of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. He also read a letter from Mr Jas. Williams, of Bishopwearmouth, as well as neveral other letters. Mr. Dyott moved, "That'Mr. J. Tierney, cabinet maker, be admitted a member." Mr. D. Denny seconded the motion, and took that opportunity of expressing his deep regret for the language he had used on the previous Sunday-(hear, hear, and cheers). He had altogether mistaken the objects of national and democratic Association-(great cheering) Tyne Mercury. While at the same time he begged to be distinctly understood that he reserved to himself the right of opposing any proposition of which he did not approve He hoped that he should never again be in the warmth of debate, or otherwise be led into the use of unbecoming language—(hear, hear). Mr. O'Higgins said that he had seldom risen in his life with more sincere: pleasure than he did upon the present occasion. He had taken a part in politics from his infancy, had belonged to many associations, but he never had seen the real, the true, and genuine principle of democracy carried into practical operation in any of them-thear, hear). There was a leaning to classes and higher piled from the Trigonometrical Survey of the orders in them all, even in the Trades Political Union. Honourable the Board of Ordnance, and Corrected However on the present occasion a bright example; to the present time, from Documents in possession would be held up for the whole country. He had the of the Commissioners of Boards, &c. pleasure of proposing eighteen of his fellow citizens for admission, amongst whom were two respectable wealthy employers and their journeymen-(great cheering). Did you ever hear of the masters having come forward on the same day to join in a political association with their journeymen and porters? - (" No, no, never."); Well, then, here they are now; look out in the Jard there and see the gigs and carriages in which the masters have brought their men to join us. There is a practical answer to the unfounded charges of for each. Merality and infidelity which have been hurled against Es. And who are those employers?—men who never | well as of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and a general yet attempted to lower the wages of a single man in one of Great Britain; forming a Key by which the their employment—(hear, hear). Mr. O'Higgins consinded by moving that Mr. Pat Carberry and his journeymen, and two parters be admitted, and Mr. Pat. Mooney, his journeymen, Mr. Michael Ennis, Mr. Michael Ward, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. John Finn, Mr. John Gilfoyle, Mr. Edward Dalton, and others be admitted. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Du n, the parties were admitted amidst the most hearty cheering. The adjourned debate on the address to the most Rev. Doctor Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin was then resumed. Mr. Dyott spoke for an hour in support of the address. It silenced all opposition so effectually that Mr. O'Higgins, the mover of and Salt Mines, as correctly as possible. the address, waved his right to a reply to those who opposed it on the previous Monday. The question bounted on Mahogany Rollers, French Polished, having been put it was carried unanimously. The amount received this day was £2 3s. 6d., being the largest amount received in one day since the formation of the association. Mr. Pat Mooney, the new member. Was called to the chair, and the usual thanks given to Mr. Clark, after which the meeting separated.

LONDON.-The Metropolitan Delegate Meeting was held on Sunday, at the Political and Scientific Institute, Tern-again-lane, Mr. Overton in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Bond, for Bloomsbury. A deputation was received from the National NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION Association, inviting the delegates in their individual capacity to a meeting on Thursday evening, at the Hall of the Association, in order to take steps for calling public meetings to adopt the Remonstrance. Mr. Simpson reported from the Victim Committee, and the secretary of that body was ordered to be communicated with. Mr. Simpson moved, and Mr. Humphries seconded, "That the Observation Committee be dissolved, and a new one appointed." Carried. Messra. Wheeler, Cuffay, Simpson, Dron, Humphreys, Sharp, Mills, Salmon, and Maynard, were elected. Two and sixpence was received from the hatters, and two and sixpence from Globe Fields. A long discussion took place regarding the future meetings of the delegates, and Messra. Wheeler and Cuffay were appointed to wait on the Managing Committee of the Institution to ascertain the terms, &c., at which the hall would be let to the delegates. Mr. Cuffay, after a brief address, moved the adoption of the following resolution:-That the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting returns as thanks to the anti-Corn Law League for the excellent and commodious place of meeting it provided for them on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, and trusts they will speedily give the staunch Chartists of the metropolis another opportunity of publicly asserting their prinsiples." Mr. Grew seconded the motion. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Pickersgill seconded the following amendment:-" That the metropolitan delegate meeting returns its sincere thanks to their brother Chartists for their noble conduct in defeating the efforts of the anti-Corn Law faction, on Tuesday, February 21st, and trust that notwithstanding the lying calumnies of the veyances and provisions, public works in progress, are also given, and reference made to the parties, metropolitan press, they will never cease boldly to &c., as shall effectually guard emigrants from imwho, by means of this invaluable boon, have been S. AMERICA, COLUMBUS, may be called by that party." The amendment was carried by a considerable majority. During the disretreat broke a large mirror value £20, which adorned the United States, of any importance, Pomeroy and ing. The Patient had had the benefit of the best ENGLAND, the back of the gallery; of course, it was all owing to Co. have offices, where Books of Register are kept, medical advice that could be procured, but without OXFORD, the Chartist violence: the meeting then adjourned until open only to those who present a ticket from Fitzthe following Sunday at the same building.

Sunday evening, Mr. Cuffay in the chair. Mr. Bentoot of Public Works in progress, Farms and Lands for laid before the Committee the case of his brother, now sale, and such general information as is most useful a prisoner in Chester Castle, for acting as Chairman at to the party intending to settle there. a meeting held at Mucclessield, in August last, and Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., are also prepared to stated that his brother's case had not yet been exa- receive for forwarding every week, through Pomeroy mined with a view to preparing his defence. Mr. and Co., to any and every part of the United States Salmon moved, and Mr. Bateman seconded, that Mr. and Canada, at fixed moderate rates, boxes, parcels, Wheeler be instructed to correspond with Mr. Roberts &c., which will be delivered with punctuality and upon the subject. Carried unanimously, and the care, and also to receive and take charge of in the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Skelton lectured at the Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, to a numerous audience, on the subject of education. At the conclusion, some remarks were made in opposition by Mr Cowan.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- A lecture was deli-Fered here on Sunday by Mr. Peter Righy, after which Orleans, every three or four days. Every attention a series of resolutions in favour of the Charter, and of is paid to the comfort and accommodation of the

NEWTON-STUART.-- A public meeting was held in the Creebridge Hall, on the evening of Thursday last, to consider the propriety of memorializing the members for Galloway, to support the motion of Sharman Crawford, Esq., which comes on on the 9th of March. Mr. Crawford was called to the chair, after which Mr. Somers addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by moving a series of resolutions in fayour of a radical reform of the House of Commons. and the getting up of memorials to the three representatives of Galloway, to be signed by the electors, and urging them to vote for Sharman Crawford's motion. The resolutions were seconded and unanimonaly adopted, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect. After giving a vote of thanks to the chairman. who is a county elector, the meeting dismissed.

CARLISLE.-THE DEFENCE FUND.-The work goes bravely on ! A meeting of the council and collecters was held at No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on CONTINUES with unabated success to cure a Sunday last, when various sums were paid in from CERTAIN DISEASE, and all disorders arising pounds, which, with three pounds four shillings, which was sent to Mr. John Cleave, last week; making East-street, bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds. tegether upwards of five pounds for Carille alone; Mrs. Ellis, the proceeds of a collection at the Working Men's Mental Improvement Society. The Council have also paid Mr. James Arthur's expenses to Lancaster, three pounds having been sent for the same

will be nearly ten pounds, THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT lated to guide us to the port of prosperity and peace. The SOCIETY.—The members of this society, held their Victim Committee, seeing the appeal of our staunch and usual weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, Johngiving them all the aid in our power. The meeting was question: " Have the egotism and denunciation of the

object some time ago. The whole amount from Carlisle

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. CLITHEROB.

Mr. James Marsden, cordwainer, Shaw-bridge. Mr. William Colbridge, cotton spinner, Low Mr. John Barker, do. do.

Mr. Richard Robinson, shopkeeper. do. Mr. John Driver, cotton spinner, do. Mr. William Hargreaves, cordwainer, Castle-Mr. Wm. Whipp, cotton spinner, Waterloo.

Mr. Richard Cudisse, cordwainer, Castle-street. Mr. Jas. Robinson, block printer, Boatlands, sub-Mr. Robert Whitham, green grocer, Shaw-bridge, sub-Secretary.

UPPER WARLEY. Mr. David Mande, woolcomber, New-land-gate. Mr. Wm. Shaw, ditto, Broad Tree. Mr. Wm. Horsfield, ditto, Raw End. Mr. John Wilkinson, ditto, Popplewells.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, ditto, Little Town. Mr. James Briar, ditto, Little Moors, sub-Trea-Mr. Joseph Greenwood, weaver, Westfield, sub-

DUBLIN .- CHARTISM TAKING ROOT AMONGST TRADE WITH CHINA. - The Gazette of last Tuesday night contains an order in Council prohibiting her Majesty's subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton. Amoy, Foo-chaw-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghae, or than may be in the occupation of her Majesty's forces. Any persons committing a breach or violation of this direction, are, upon conviction in any of her Majespenalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to im-

the Association and the motives of those whom he given this winter nearly 1,600 tons of coal to the opposed. He saw his error, and he now pledged him. poor people of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, South-



DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HER MOST GRACIOU MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HER ROYAL HIGH-

NESS THE DUCHESS OF RENT. DLOFELD AND CO.'s NEW MAP OF ENG-LAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, com-

Size.-53 feet long, by 4 feet wide, margin not and Cocobay. reckoned. Where preferred, it can be had in two parts, the

one containing the Map of Great Britain; the other, the information round the border. With this Map are given, according to the Reform Act, the Divisions of the Counties, the Boroughs, Polling Places, and the number of Members returned

Distance Tables of each County in England, as Distance may be found between any two Market Towns in the United Kingdom.

Also various Topographical and Statistical Information respecting the United Kingdom, the English Counties individually, and the numbers of Square Miles, Statute Acres, &c.
The Population of all the principal Market Towns, and the Total Amount in each County. The

Market Days, &c. The Rail Reads and Canals are laid down in most instances, from Plans in possession of the various Companies; and the Iron, Coal, Lead, Tin, Copper, Price, handsomely Coloured, Varnished, and Mounted on Mahogany Rollers, French Polished,

The above as a GEOLOGICAL MAP, Coloured so as to show the various Strata, &c. Half-a-

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FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.



TITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., MERCHANTS. and General Emigration Agents, No. 10, Gorce Piazzas, Liverpool, having completed arrangements with Messrs. Pomeroy and Co., of the United States, proprietors of the "Express Line from the City of New York to the Western parts of America, and Canada," are now prepared to offer new and important facilities to Emigrants proceeding to any part of America or Canada; which are the following: contract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, either by Canal, Railroad, or other conveyance there, at fixed prices and low rates, guaranteeing that no delay or detention shall occur in New York, or elsewhere, on the way. By this means the exact expence of reaching any part of the United States or Canada can be ascertained before leaving England. 2nd. On arrival at New York, parties engaging

with Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., will be met by competent persons from the office of Pomeroy and Co., who will, free of any charge, procure landing certificates for luggage, &c., and give such information as to lodging houses, modes, and prices of con-

hugh, Walker, and Co., (no other house in Great Britain or Ireland having the powers to make such THE METROPOLITAN Victim Committee met on engagements.) These Registries contain an account

United States, for delivery in any part of Great

Britain, the like boxes, parcels &c, Referring to the above important arrangement Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co. take the opportunity to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, is SOLE inform parties, intending to Emigrate, that they agent for its sale.

continue to despatch fine first-class ships for New The Spinal Cints York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New the working classes becoming possessed of the soil, passengers, who are provided by the ship with one passengers who are provided by the ship with one pound of bread and bread stuff per day, and a plentitianks of themsesting for his excellent lecture. tually on the day appointed, and to prevent detention, Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., engage to pay Emigrants taking their passages by their packets One Shilling a-day, if kept after the day appointed.

The following Ships are now on the berth. The SOUTHERNER, Captain Palmer, 800 tons, To Sail on the 5th February. FOR BOSTON.

The INEZ, Captain Long, 500 tons, To Sail on the 3rd of February. FOR NEW ORLEANS. The OSEOLA, Captain Childs, 700 tons, To Sail on the 5th of February. N.B. All Letters, post-paid, addressed to the Office DR. STYAN,

different districts, to the amount of nearly two therefrom in a few days, without restraint of diet or tegether upwards of five pounds for Carisle alone; Observe, I have often been advised to employ several of the neighbouring districts having sent off agents for the sale of my medicines, but I never their own subscriptions. The small, but spirited village would give ear to it; I have seen too much the bad of Dalston, sent, we believe, one pound. The sum of the shillings was sent at the same time for the beauty of Medicines being sold in that way, they five shillings was sent at the same time for the bereayed frequently leave more uncured than they cure. All cases are not alike. I must see my patients and then I can do them justice without imposition. All diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated.—Advice gratis. Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

> FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

TO NEWS AGENTS, SHOPREEPERS, AND AESOCIATIONS IN GENERAL.

TICKERMAN'S REAL CHARTIST BLACK ING, by far the CHEAPEST AND BEST ever yet offered to the Public. The Wholesale Profits will be devoted to the General Defence Fund. The allowance to the Trade more liberal than any other Manufacturer can allow. Give your orders immediately, and by so doing you will raise a fund sufficient to defend your noble Leaders. Remember the " Ides of March" are coming ! All Orders and Communications to be addressed to Mr. EDWARD CLAYTON, News Agent, Huddersfield, who has been appointed Wholesale Agent.

A CURE! FOR ALL!! HOLLIWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

Give your Orders! Give your Orders!

GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COL-LEGE, & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS. Before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

W. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulce- rative debility neglected by the family physician, rated sores and wounds on both legs, for which de- but they require for their safe management the exponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Me- clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in there, the deponent sought relief at the three follow- the daily and long continued observation requisite dors. ing hospitals :- King's College Hospital in May, for for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. five weeks-at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER, and other medical efficers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. BRIGHT, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOL-LOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wondercithout your arm. I can only compare this Cure to Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London,

this 8th day of March, 1842. WM. BROOKE. Before me, JOHN PIRIE, MAYOR. In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Logs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the

Unitment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immedi-

ately cured by the use of the Ointment. THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy eral Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In before us a sate of subjects we believe generally, yet nervous affections they will be found of the greatest very strategiest, neglected by the medical attendant, service. These Pills are, without exception, the known when used with the Ointment, but as a Genfinest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!! Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple

respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout very considerable saving in taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

THE SPINAL COMPLAINT. THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable so distressing and so prostrating as Affection of the Spine; and there is hardly another complaint so dif-

ficult of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved the Proprietor of

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMENT.

Some of the Cases of Cure effected by it are beyond belief; and, were not the parties living, and perfectly willing, nay, anxiously ready to be referred to, and to testify to the wonderful benefits they have received, the Proprietor of the Ointment dare not mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the credulity of the public. The parties, however, are living; they can be referred to, and their testimony is of the highest importance to all afflicted with Spinal affection.

been again most abundantly demonstrated in the relied on. following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties are given; and to the parties themselves are the sceptical referred.

RECENT CASES. 1. William Moss, son of Thomas Moss, Tailor, Northgate, Huddersfield, has been afflicted with the spinal complaint for nearly two years; and during that time has been under the medical treatment of several of the Medical Profession in the neighbourhood, but received no relief. His back was quite crooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Ointlst. Fitzhugh, Walker. and Co., are prepared to ment a short time, he was completely recovered, and

is now strong and healthy.

2. Mary Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. Spinal Complaint for a long period, so much so as to walk with great difficulty. Her Spine was much distorted. She had been under the treatment of the Faculty for some time, without experiencing any relief. After applying a few boxes of the Spinal Ointment, she was completely restored, and is now enjoying good health.

In addition to the above, the following CASES OF CURB

1.—Joseph Parkin, slubber, Milnes Bridge, near New Ship 3rd. In all the towns and cities, in the interior of Huddersfield. This was a case of two Years' stand- AMERICA. effect. His finger nails were putrifying, when he EUROPE, began to apply the Spinal Ointment; and in the course of ten weeks he was perfectly cured. He is

now in a state of perfect health.

2.—Mrs. James Newton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.
A case of very long standing. She had experienced all kinds of treatment, visited spas. &c., without relief: was cured with the Spinal Ointment in about seven months. 3.— Senior, son of James Senior, slubber,

Dewsbury, aged five years. Had never walked from his birth. Was cured in about four months; and enabled to walk as well as any one. To accommodate the distressed from this terrible affliction, the Ointment is made up in tin boxes, and sold at 2s. 9d. each box, stamp included. Mr.

The Spinal Ciatment is of two kinds, and numbered 1 and 2. No. 1 is the strongest kind, and is to be used in the morning only, for children and for weak adults. Strong adults must use No. 1 continuously.

Or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If detained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each is allowed.

Pargong about

For children and for weak adults it will therefore be necessary to procure two boxes of No. 2 to one

A letter addressed (post-paid, and inclosing a postage stamp) to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprieter Mr. George Haigh, Crossland's buildings, Paddock near Huddersfield, will receive an answer pointing out the readiest mode of conveyance of the Ointment, and the cost. Parties writing had better communicate all the particulars of their respective cases; how long afflicted; from what cause, natural, or hurt; and the course of treatment under-

The Ointment is in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Sold only by Mr. Joshua Hobson, the No. 12, Goree Piazzas, will be immediately answered Northern Star publisher; and by the Proprietor.

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MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE hindrance from business, at his Medical Hall, 125, DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and East-street, bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds.

RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutrithe Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indultious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly su-Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the perior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who Treatment of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture and Syph ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. means of escape and the certainty of restoration. By the use of this Medicine (which does not contain the evils to which the book adverts are extensive one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and This fact was sworn to this 8:h day of March, 1842, there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious. indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive

practical experience."-The Planet. "The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting repairs not exceeding one hundred panels or to im ful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unpredjudiced advice was evil without affording a remedy. It shows how prisonment, for a term not exceeding three months, followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled in three weeks, by the use alone of HollowAy's indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the failed!!! When Dr. BRIGHT was shown by the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consedeponent, the result of his advice and charity, he quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enfond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua- in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricstead of being the natural results of congenital debi- perfect restoration: embellished with engravings lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring | An ample consideration of the diseases of women and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind also nervous debility; including a comprehensive and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of that it would require by using the Ointment alone. a medical work, this remark is open to exception in The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for any instance where the public, and not the isolated Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on the bite of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, and exclusive members of the profession, are the its victims. parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own and important that has hitherto been published on opinion, and will demand that medical works for this subject, imparting information which ought to popular study should be devoid of that mysterious be in the possession of every one who is labouring technicality in which the science of medicine has under any secret infirmity, whether male or female. hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-

Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each. There is a multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well- years exclusively to the various diseases of the told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is generative and nervous system, in the removal written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently of those distressing debilities arising from a secret the production of a mind long and practically con- indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi- to the successful treatment of sion of the human organization."—The Magnet.

"The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to by extensive experience to have been discovered by cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

> Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party, The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be administrated by illicated by

50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-(post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s. 6d



GRIMSHAW AND CO.. 10, Goree Piazzas, C. Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and occasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and occasionally to BOSTON and the boston account to the boston and the boston account to the bosto BALTIMORE, and for QUEREC and MON- ignorance. TREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND.

THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS. (BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK,

Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting, NEW YORK, Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7. ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, -19, -19, -19, they may cure themselves without even the know-S. AMERICA, Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7. ledge of a bed-fellow. -19, -19, -19.

up for Cabin Passengers. at 25 Guineas each, the Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors.
The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be found very comfortable for respectable passengers, who want to go out more economical, finding their own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of being select and more retired. The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be

expected at a low rate of passage. Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin

No. 2 is to be used according to the instructions given with each box, in the middle of the day, and at might the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

Apply to C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10. Goree Piazzas, Liverpool. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers by these Ships.

In Leeds to

JOSH, LINSLEY. Accountant and General Agent, 35, Basinghall-street. PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions. Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and Northern Star, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; Agent for the Chartist Breakfast Powder, for bad that no one could hear her speak; but having W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. sha Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liver-quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Hudders-pool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Bir-field, from which he is authorised to supply the she spoke. Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Glasgow:—Mr. James Taylor, 34, Kirk-street, Calton; E. TAYLOR, 24, Great Hamilton-street.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

BY WHICH the Trembling Hand may become Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessng for years, and the most obstinate indigestion conquered.

Above thirty of the Nobility now use this wonderful restorative.

Prepared (for the Proprietor) and Sold by E PURSER, Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in Boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, containing directions for its use, and an address to the Patient, tropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, wherehe continued routine of general practice, and (as in other depart- with testimonials attached. Sold also by all the Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Ven-

> Boxes sent by Post on the receipt of the amount in Postage Stamps, or otherwise. Ask for Dr. year on the doctor, in going to the lale of Man and GRANDISON'S Charity Pills.

From W. A. Goff, Esq, 11, Bloomsbury Square. -December, 21st, 1842. "Sir, I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my Nerves, almost miraculous." "Your obliged Servant,

" W. A. Gopp.

" To Dr. GRANDISON." Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER acif to co-operate heart and soul with that truly wick, Deptford, North and South Hylton, &c. &c.—

said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of the very saw you again alive, it would be affections of the urinary and counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of the very saw you again alive, it would be affection and the very saw you again alive, it would be affection as a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be affection as a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very saw you again alive, it would be a consistency of the very sa tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conof symptoms indicative of consumption or general sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARE'S LIFE dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of

This Work is undeniably the most interesting

BY M. WILKINSON, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

Agents.

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent all suffering under a despondency of the character and effectual cure, when all other means have failed in my whole system, as I am now in better health

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignotution by suffering disease to get into the system. Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, which being carried by the circulation of the blood sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest Waite, April 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7.
Lowber, — 19, — 19, — 19.
Rathbone, May 7, Sept. 7, Jan. 7, Furber, — 19, — 19, — 19.

Lowber, — 19, — 19, — 19.

Before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil exuptions of the malignant tendency, and a evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted | variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

> Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton. Briggate. Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

> Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Post-office. London-Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside,

Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale' Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller, Liverpool—At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Beledere-street. Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller. Gamsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, Review Office.

Newark.-Mr. Bridges, Bookseller. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from respectable dealers in medicine. Price is lid., Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook hapel.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

con entlemen,-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, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little. his disorder would have its periodical return: but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS. he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work. where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

"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.

'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

Brow, Salford. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them. I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing melady, which the different tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely remove together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications

either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant. (Signed)

"W. MOAT. Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

PROM 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 a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of

an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, if was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILIS he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 14d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crans Court,

Fleet-street, London."

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. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over 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 inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She farther 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 accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authen-

ticate 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 the words PARR's LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a BED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and at 3, Market Walk, Hudders field; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most

Boeted.

A SONG OF FREEDOM. THE lover may sing of his lady's charms, And the Bacchanal boast of his wine, The soldier may tell of his deeds in arms, Bai a nobler theme shall be mine, will sing of the joys that freedom gives, Wherever its blessings are seen; ind there is not an honest heart that lives, But will join in the song I ween. My motio for ever, and ever shall be,

Success to the friends of the fair and the free. the traitor may scoff, and the tyrant may scorn. and the lordling may sneer at my lay, But its burden shall cheer the oppress'd and forlorn, With the hopes of a happier day; It shall waken the slave to a sense of his wrongs, And his soul shall delight in the strain; It shall tell the poor bondsman what to him belongs, And teach him to burst from his chain. My motto for ever and ever shall be.

Sacress to the friends of the fair and the free I will not debase God's image on earth, By lauding the despot's deeds, I will not praise that as an action of worth, For which common humanity bleeds: I will not rejoice at foul rapine and war, Nor exult o'er the blood that is spilt; I never will honour the conqueror's car, Nor glorify that which is guilt.

My morto for ever and ever shall be. Success to the friends of the fair and the free. My song it shall praise the promoter of peace, It shall bless the benevolent heart, It shall pray that prosperity soon may increase. And that strife from the world may depart ; It shall honour the man of the generous mind. Whese bosom with sympathy glows; It shall ever admire the friends of mankind. And despise their contemptable foes. My motto for ever and ever shall be. Species to the friends of the fair and the free

BENJAMIN STOTT. Manchester.

Local and General Entelligence.

reinction of the prices given for Tick weaving, by a im in the town. Resolutions to support the men who have turned out were agreed to.

STATE OF TRADE.—This town has suffered much guidemployment who will have to suffer all the mony. Our late father lived and died in opposition to and yet, those very persons, owing to the superstition N.B., bound from Ardrossan for Dublin, foundered

No Fewer than six fires occurred in Manchester duing the past week. THE APPLICANTS at the Manchester Workhouse

ra 745 weesly more than than this time last year. por rates of that place.

killuddersfield a few days ago.

THE Clare Journal states that so mecatile, which become seized for poor rates, were off red in the town

mle by poor men out of employ." played in the operation of wool-combing; in 1825 my sacred duty." The Messra Carlile and the mourners, a resemblance to meat, in human shape, and every of the water, with the boom and gaff floating along. they were reduced to 90,000 combers, and now there one and all, then left the grave with contempt! The butcher's shop, therefore, after quitting the place of side. Captain Woolsey supposes the wreck seen by re not more than 30,000 engaged at it.

THE COAL PROPRIETORS in the neighbourhood of Wigan are reducing their establishments, and the colliers complain that their condition is fast approching to that of the hand-loom weavers. A FIW DAYS AGO A BLACK pony died at the

trai age of forty-three years at Haburgh, near AS EXTRAORDINARY BAR OF IRON.—The largest

be of iron ever made was rolled at the Cyfarthf hur-works, near Merthyr Tydyil, on Saturday last, and is, we are informed, for a house in Holland. It Excable bolt, 25ft in length and 6in in diameter, Ed weighs about 2,400lb. The pile from which it Turolled was about 7ft long by 12in square, and righed upwards of 2,600lb. The pile was taken from the heating furnace and put at once into the mile just in the same manner as they roll bars of an Ednary size. It was rolled under the able superinfruitless. For their own part, they disclaimed it, in act indence of Mr. Robert Crawshay. and deed. He then thanked him, as friends, for their Good Appenies.—" The tonic properties contained

2 PARR'S LIFE PILLS, invariably restores the cluding, bade them a social farewell. The Rev. Genred; it produces a good appetite, so much envied, consider that he was officially consistent with order he so seldem enjoyed by the invalid; the gentle when we look at it in a business-point of viewsimulating powers it possesses assists the stomach leaving religion out of the case. The coffin of the de-News it bestows on the system produces that de about fourteen inches square, bearing the following inlightini feeling of good spirits so very desirable, and scription, engraved in bold Roman characters :disposes both mind and body to healthy exercise; trergining under its inflaence soon wears a joyons aper, and the various duties of life are performed The pleasure. It, in addition, contains a fine sedathe quality, and instead of long and weary nights, Free sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and he agreeable pargative, and by its cleansing lowers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and templetely removes all obstructions of the intestinal

Uniment to all external disorders.

the penersurily fatal.

with a considerable quantity of fat.

reporter by Dr. Thomas Williams, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

FUNERAL OF RICHARD CARLILE (Written expressly for the Star)

The above ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon, at Kensal Green Cemetery, where, in accordance with the request of Mr. Carlile when living, the burial service, or " priestly ceremony," was to have been wholly dispensed with; but, in this expectation, the friends of the deceased were disappointed, as the sequel will shew.

THE PROCESSION having been announced to start from the house of the departed at two o'clock, a number of respectable gentlemen had, agreeable to the announcement, congregated together, in Bouveriestreet, and also in Fleet-street, near the entrance of that thoroughfare, at the appointed hour, among whom Mr. Watson, the publisher, (late of City-road) and other Liberals of long standing, were distinguished. The hearse and mourning coaches (five in number) did was, through Fleet street, Temple-bar, Strand, Charingcross, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, Waterloo-place, the the one attached to the hearse were his three sons; correctly as my memory will permit. on the right sat Richard Carlile (the eldest); on the left, Alfred (the middle son); and, in the rear, sat the youngest son, Thomas Paine Carlile, beside of whom, and in whose care, was a respectable-looking male child, apparently about eight or . ine years old. Among and bard, who has been so many years known in the MANCHESTER.—Calico and Stuff Block record, that notwithstanding the unfavourable state of up to the chin. The room was spacious, and the walls, from the liability to such cruel treatment. PRINTERS—A Public Meeting of the above trades the weather, about two hundred persons (males), adprinters—in the lad was subsequently removed to the work—
that nearly cold, a rure breakfast for a man to tread the
but with unsightly black skulls, suspended by ropes to
house, where he was put under proper medical treat—
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house, wh the Fairfield Inn, Fairfield-street, for the purpose of foot the whole distance from Bouverie-street to Kensal per farment fully fully farment fully farment fully farment fully fully fully farment fully fu printers and delegates from twenty country districts, and some were strikingly remarkable for their gentle. Wr. Robert M'Farlane was called to the chair. He manlike exterior.

rad etters from several members of Parliament, THE INTERMENT did not take place till about a Bunks, Esq., the whole of which promised that been lowered into the grave prepared for its reception, render them all the assistance in their power, them, expecting the arrival of some gentlemen who. The following resolutions were proposed to the they conjectured, might have been engaged on the occameeting and unanimously agreed to:-" That it is sion to speak Mr. Carlile's funeral oration, as was done the cominion of this meeting that the great distress a few years ago, at the funerals of Thomas Hardy and reply. almost entirely superseding their labour and depriving the deceased had constantly reiterated it as his desire, ing them of the means of subsistence." "That the ing them of the removal of the alarming distress observed, if it could be possibly superseded. In this fat round the heart was said to have been one among the law of the land, is will be a restriction on printing machines, as a proexpectation they were, however, disappointed; and the complication of disorders that accelerated the death Hartlepool, with a general cargo of merchandise, tions until the Charter become the law of the land, is rision of employment for those whose labour has been superseded by the machines."

Were morever informed, that the corpse would not be of Mr. C., the greasy membrane to which I allude was, been superseded by the machines."

That a peti-allowed to be covered over until the rite to which they no doubt, the pericardium.

Dr. Whitfield and morning (Thursday), during a strong breeze from An in been superseded by the machines. In a doubt, the periodicular br. whitheld and morning at the fion be presented to both Houses of Parliament, objected had been gone through! whereat great dismyself then left the room, and proceeded together about S.E., with a very heavy sea running at the embodying the foregoing resolutions praying the satisfaction was evinced by all present. The multitude into the street, when we had some little chat. His time. It is believed that Captain Hindes was a Honograble Members to take into their most serious assembled were kept waiting round the grave for about conversation was chiefly professional: it did not turn stranger to the navigation at the spot where the laansideration our unparalleled distress with a view a quarter of an hour, without anything being done, in upon the subject of the opinions (either political or mentable catastrophe happened, and having made too to remove the miseries, we at present endure." "That consequence of the clergyman, (the Rev. Josiah Twig-theological) of the deceased, whom he did not, in my free with the land, let go his anchor, but unfortunately I.S Dancombe, Esq, be requested to present it to ger) being professionally engaged with several other the House of Commons, and the Honourable Earl funerais which had preceded Mr. Carlile's in arrival have been his private sentiments—whether Christian was driven upon the rocks. Every assistance was supplied pastor arrived at the foot of sceptical—one thing was less equivocal: he was, rendered by the officers and men of the coast-guard BARNSLEY.—A large public meeting of linen | Mr. C's grave, with an open book (the Psalter) from decidedly, no bigot. He reflected, disparingly, upon service, aided by the inhabitants, but unhappily to forward a series of letters, "explanatory of what is which he was about to proceed to read the burial service, the vessel having, in about two hours, contemplated by the Successful without effect, the vessel having, in about two hours, the degree of progress that he are process that he said prevailed without effect, the vessel having, in about two hours, the degree of progress that he are process that night, to adopt measures to prevent an attempt at | when a scene not very customary at a funeral, ensued: Mr. Alfred Carlile, on the part of his father and his surviving family, stepped forward towards the minister, and firmly objected to the performance of the rite in there were, he said, persons out of number to be found grave (including the captain's wife, who unfortuquestion-(hear, hear). The Rev. Gentieman replied, "I must perform my du'y." Mr. Carlile, jun. observed, man, upon the slightest error he might have the misdring the past week. Hundreds have been thrown .. Bir, we protest against the performance of this cereburiers of destitution. The fancy drill trade is now priesteraft of every description; and we, therefore, protest in his name against the zervice being read"—(hear, hear, and good, good.) The minister here observed that, he could not help the aversion on the part of the deceased and his family; and intimated the ground whereupon they stood being consecrated, the performance of his accustomed duty was imperative-adding, that if they had given previous notice of this their ob-Sith is the distress at Stonrbridge, at the pre- jection, they might have had their father interred in sentume, that 2.124 persons are dependent on the "the other ground" alluding to some spot contiguous, not consecrated, and, consequently, less holy! Another THE CUCKOO was heard in the the neighbourhood son of the deceased here remarked, "This, Sir, is our ground: we have purchased it for our family; and we do not require the service to be read—it is a mockery !" The Pastor then replied, "It was a mockery then, Sir, thither, but, as it then occurred to me, that such to bring him here." The third son now stepped for a delay might cause me to forego the object d'Iula, last week, for sale, but no one could be in-deed to bid for them; they were therefore returned performed. The mill have one way thus for me performed, we will have our way thus far-we will ratire, and not listen to it." ("Hear, hear," and a lond At Bath, a number of poor men out of employment burst of applause from all sides of the grave!) The have it comfortably, and without that hurrying and here yesterday, and reports that, on Monday last, he we endeavouring to obtain a living by dragging; Rev. Gentleman here remarked, with great sauvity of about, and offering for sale, waggon loads of coals. manner, "That, of course, gentlemen, is as you please On the waggons are chalked the words "Coals for _I have no wish to interfere with your determination upon that point; but you must bear in mind, Gentle-In 1795 there were upwards of 200,000 persons em- men, the consequences of any determined opposition to lit was the first time I had ever seen any thing bearing head was painted green, and was about eight feet out clergyman then commenced: "A man that is born of a dissection, presented to my vision a most horrific him to have been that of a billy bury. On Monday woman hath but a short time to live. He cometh up, appearance, and caused an unpleasant association of night, about eight o'clock, Spurn lights bearing W. and"--- At this moment, a voice at the head of the grave exclaimed, "I move that all Mr. Carlile's friends immediately leave court." (Hear, hear.) Some others rejoined, "Yes, let us fellow the example just now of hunger. From that instant I have made bread, to be bound for the north. The schooner hove to, set us, and not stay here to pay complaisance to this mummery." (Hear, hear, with loud applause.) This have not touched animal food since. suggestion was simultaneously acted upon; and, in less than one minute, the minister was left to read the funeral service (which he recommenced; to only the sexten and one or two isolated individuals who were standing on the clayey mound that had been raised by

"RICHARD CARLILE,

the spade of the grave-digger! The ceremeny over, one

of the deceased's sons addressed the spectators to the

over his late father was without their concurrence-

that he, in conjunction with his brothers, had done all

in his power, to prevent it; but their efforts had been

prompt attendance on the occasion; and, thus con-

BORN 8TH DECEMBER, 1790, Died 10th February, 1843

I have learned this morning, from respectable authority (Mr. Cousins) that Mr. Watson had asserted to some labour to which he was put in his mere infancy was satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Ellis; and the next morning friends at the burial ground, that if he had been the veriest drudgery, and when his limbs failed to do I shall be at Stafford, ready to present myself, once appealed to (and that sufficiently early) he would have their duty, a huge strap, or not unfrequently a thick more, at the bar. been prepared himself to deliver an oration over Mr. piece of wood, was most inhumanely applied to his Carlile's remains; and that Mr. Allen Divenport, as it person. Six o'clock in the morning was the usual Dos Carlos' Marriage to the Princess of was, would fain have obliged the company present in hour at which this poor boy was sent into the pit, BILL This marriage was, it is well known, long that way, but for the apprehension he was under of and at the same hour in the evening—but not un-Pos the tapis; indeed, so long, that many supposed having to walk to town, as the performance might fr. quently eight or nine o'clock—he was again sub
would not be accomplished. But how, it may be cause him to lose his conveyance—for the coaches were merged, his only subsistence being a muffin, or some and could Don Carles, under his peculiar circum- in a hurry to proceed, after the mourners had left the other such eatable, and the water in the pit. The Tables, visit Portugal,—more particularly as he grave to the clergyman and sexton. The Times of this cruelties practised upon him have been greatly increased u The victim to rheumatism, in consequence of morning—with its accustomed predilection for hyperbole creased since his inhuman master was married the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman master was married to the creased since his inhuman ma The interpolation is reconstructed by "ribald jests." Now, I can vote for ing taken a dislike to the poor or phan lad. As a limit is the thor?— That was the question! the utter fallacy of this statement. There were no sample of the barbarities which this collier boy has a limit in the construction of the statement. List how?—That was the question? the utter fallacy of this statement. There were no sample of the calculation of the control o the or four times to the Prince's joints, a most table, the turn, and the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prince's joints, a most table, the turn, and the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice run away from the run type care was effected, and the Prince's joints, a most table, the turf, and the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from you I am seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the prince was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the prince was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the prince was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the prince was so beat with a seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March

great rariety of diseases; such as scroinla, smiles, indicated their utter disregard for the cure who had enlist the sympathy of the working classes in their possed by every power, law, and custom, by which the cial assignee, Copthall court, London; and Mr. Cox. are gour (rheumatism we have named,) paralysis, under performance; but no "interruption" of the same treated him so barbarously, he was stating the whole favour, and more especially if they were men who of the same treated him so barbarously, he was stating the whole favour, and more especially if they were men who of the same treated him so barbarously, he was stating the whole favour, and more especially if they were men who of the same treated him so barbarously, he was stating the whole favour. reads of all kinds, &c. It is gratifying to was attempted. One of them, when the clergyman came facts of the case to the bench. The lad had inthe street bow universal is the employment of this to that part of the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds in the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing ten hope of the resurrection to eternal life," certainly re- his person enough, however, was said to induce the classes. marked, to his friend, (but in a tone to be heard by no magistrates to reprimand the master, and the boy MR CARLILE.

In the impection of the body of the late Mr Carlile, some points of no ordinary interest at neart, and that you have been duction in practice, and who have formed a society for ter, solicitor, Blackfrian-read, London.

James Stubbs, coach-maker, Worthing, Sussex, March to the people, has hitherto existed; but they have also made the trickery and fraud of the would-be friends of the people, always taking the cause of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and last the matter at issue, should decide that the purpose more strongly organized than any that James Stubbs, coach-maker, Worthing, Sussex, March trickery and fraud of the would-be friends of the people, always taking the cause of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the working classes, sect, and last trickery and fraud of the worki other person than myself, who happened to be near to was ordered to go back again, and them, that he did not consider there was or could be warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnstructure to go back again, and the warned not to ill-treat him in future. the impection of the body of the late Mr appeal in the matter at issue, should decide that the which he repeated every day while the lad reown by supporting right against might; being aware of party, not only in this country, but throughout the country, but throughout the country above noiseless utterance of sentiment on the part of mained with him. Our readers may imagine this, I fully rely on your candour for publishing to the civilized world; and the fundamental doctrine which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow country an account of some of the many miseries enthe party not only in this country, but throughout the country and the fundamental doctrine which solicitor, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

The party not only in this country, but throughout the country throughout throughout throughout throughout the country through the rest formerly the subject of an attack of paralysis, jesting," the offending parties must certainly plead are tinged with an air of fiction. They are facts.

The poor lad went down in the pit, was best with a dured by us for daring to tell the haughty tyrants that based, namely, that the charge; and I myself will not go out of the poor lad went down in the pit, was best with a stick, and between each stroke the instrument was prize and indignation the cruelty that political prisoners is possible.

The poor lad went down in the pit, was best with a strong to tell the haughty tyrants that based, namely, that the charge of many tyrants that based, namely, that the charge of many the subject of an attack of paralysis, jesting," the offending parties must certainly plead are tinged with an air of nation. The poor lad went down in the pit, was best with a their own the first and prize and apprint it, as one, as clevel, and apprint it, as one, as the court their own was not good. I have often read with surther own their own their own their own the many their own the many that the court their own the many that the court their own that the court the court their own that the court their own that the court their own their own that the court the court their own that the court their own that the court their own that the court the court their own that the court their own that the court their own that the court that their own that their The point of blood into a very unusual situation, my way to palliate their crime, by endeavouring to stick, and between each stroke the instrument was prise and indignation the cruelty that political prisoners mitted, and must soon become the moving impulse of all Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs.

The lad's back became one mass of endured. The letter, of O'Connor during his incarceration. sponers happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, but happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter is the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by the subject of the proportion of nine in four by bed asset, according to the calculations of Audral other person there present, could know no more than While subjected to this in uman treatment, he was been it is according to the calculations of Audral other person there present, could know no more than while subjected to this in uman treatment, he was a seconding to the calculations of Audral other person there present, could know no more than allowed three meals ner day of thin water porridge tied it is believed, by all medical authorities, that merely that, by the motion of their lips, they uttered allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge allowed three meals per day of the meals per merely that, by the motion of their lips, they uttered allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge painful experience has learned me that all and much namely, that of explaining what is contemplated by Joseph Burghall, coal-dealer, Rowton Bridge, Chesomething. Having thus minutely detailed the particulars only, and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils. something. Having thus minutely detailed the particulars only, and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils more was true; no one can form an adequate idea of the Socialists in this experiment, but it is necessary to shire, March 6, at eleven, and April 10, at eleven, at our sufferings, unless they have been placed in a similar shew that in all our transactions we have the universal the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. Bird, officially situation. You may judge from the following to what a situation. You may judge from the following to what a situation. You may judge from the following to what a situation. without being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other journal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. What being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other journal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. What being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other journal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other journal than this, I will now, with our periodic the reader's permission, revert to a scene in THE made this the more painful was the fact of his labourthe reader's permission, revert to a scene in THE made this the more painful was the fact of his labourthe reader's permission, revert to a scene in the incomment the effects of a severe would inflicted upon or come. Mr. Carlile's brain weighed 3lb. 6cz and Dissecting Room at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the ling under the effects of a severe wou'nd inflicted upon the body of the deceased his right knee some time since. Our that occasion the hair some to nine and a half. The measurements actly a fortnight. The day after its receipt thereinto, took hold of the end opposite the buckle (which is slabs placed three feet from the wall, which serves for by strong coercive regulations.

The grand leading object of the strong to the strong the hundrest in one of the strong to the buckle tables, together with the same number of forms, con-

theless, if my surjosity was intent upon seeing the cold porridge (which had been left the previous day)

About the middle of November last, a man of the progress being made; and I trust, in the course of this identical remains of Mr. Carlile, he would, on the was warmed up and offered him, but he could not was sent here for the neglect of family. recommendation of his son, most cheerfully oblige me eat. His master then left the house, saying Shortly after his arrival he was taken poorly and was to point out that it is to the immediate and paramount.

We then proceeded together across the next area; and he would look out for a good thick stick. admitted into the Hospital. He had been there two or interest, not only of every class, and party in the having arrived at a large avenue, on the left of which The woman shortly after left the house for the three days when the old Doctor came (this was on Fri. State; but also of every individual of the human rice, resumed, "Here is the place wherein he is lying: but, before I open door, I would advise you, if you have never before witnessed the interior of such a place, to forego your intention. Don't, for a moment, mistake for a few moments left one,—Who sent you?—The Governor. To another. ations, and to join in one universal cry for the introduction of this system, the whole of the materials for a worse than African slavery. With great exertion then came to Clarke. Put out your tongue.—
with the dissecting room, the gentlement of the state of personal, and the lad being thus for a few moments left one,—Who sent you?—The governor. To another. ations, and to join in one universal cry for the introduction of this system, the whole of the materials for a worse than African slavery. With great exertion then came to Clarke. Put out your tongue.—
which abound in superfluity around us; and the lad being thus for a few moments left one,—Who sent you?—The governor. To another. ations, and to join in one universal cry for the introduction of this system, the whole of the materials for the intrometers of the dissecting manner, thus accosted to have a state of personal, and the lad being thus for a few moments left. Who sent you?—The governor. To another. at the state of personal, and the lad being thus for a few moments left. Who sent you?—The governor. To another. at the state of personal cry for the intrometers of the dissecting manner, thus accosted to have a state of personal cry for the intrometers of the dissection of the state of personal cry for the intrometers of the dissection of the state of personal cry for the intrometers of the intrometers of the dissection of the state of personal cry for the intrometers of the dissection of the state of personal cry for the intrometers of the intromete my meaning: I shall think it no trouble to oblige you. and made his escape into Grimscar Wood. From I can cure. It is nothing but laz ness. Nurse, give the happiness, increasing as rapidly as his faculties and thence he stealthily proceeded to the old Copperas man a dose of salts, and send him to his yard. His powers can be enlarged and expanded. to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of pleasure, if you think it will not be unpleasant to your his concealment in the Copperas Works he heard yard. On the Sunday he was so poorly that he was the subject is clearly understood I am well convinced; The hearse and mourning coaches five in number) did not, however, arrive at the house until about three o'clock. In five minutes after, the corpse was brought out and put into the hearse; and in about ten or twelve. The door was the object is clearly understood in the sudject is clearly understood in the s out and put into the hearse; and in about ten or twelve minutes after the arrival of the vehicles, the procession started for the place of sepulchrs. The started for excoriated, and its feet near to the wall on the right; gave him some coffee, and provided him with a bed. who can speak as to the accuracy of this statement. purpose. and a little further on, nearly opposite, the body of a On the Monday he went to one of the constable's Sir, this being our situation, you may form some Suffice it to say for the present, that there is now full grown person lying on its belly with the left leg off: who took him to Mr. Joshua Dodgson, one of the opinion as to the wretchedness of our condition—sur- ready for every individual everything required for the Quadrant, Regent-street, and Oxford-street; then along while, to the left, as one enters the door, by the overseers, who was so struck at the shocking spectrounded by men who are callous to the misery of their happiness and well-being of himself and all around him, and the mide in which this is to be obtained is case. the Edgeware-road, (via Tyburn-gate site), Harrow-road, hacked remains of Mr. Carlile, with his head near to the left, as one enters the door, by the death of a land the mode in which this is to be obtained is easy and thence to Willesden, where the Cemetery is situate. wall. I confess the sight was more unpleasant to my eyes resuing him from his inhuman master. He was human being than they would of the death of a dog. I and practical. The mourning coaches which accompanied the hearse than I anticipated; but I will, nevertheless, sum up brought before the Magistrates on Tuesday, by the could furnish you with facts of a similar nature to the were filled with the male friends of Mr. Carlie. In the resolution to give a description of what I saw as constable, accompenied also by Mr. Dodgson. His above that have happened within those walls, but will

The face of the corse was literally flayed; and a student, acting under the surveillance of Dr. Whitfield, evidently effected by some solid but thin weapon. was chipping away small pieces of flesh near the ear His right hand was also dreadfully swollen in at-(which was also either flayed, or entirely of for, in tempting to parry off the blows. One part of his the mourners were, Mr. B. D. Consins, the Radical the purpose, I conjectured, of arriving at certain veins discased meat than of human flesh and skin! It was we have a sufficient quantity allowed, and that our conprinter and publisher, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn- and muscles; while on the left was a young gentleman at first intended to take out a warrant for assault, finement is the only thing we have to complain of, but fields, and Mr. Allen Davenport, the veteran writer (also a student) leaning, quite collect-dly, against the but on conferring with the Magistrate it was thought those who think thus are greatly deceived; the followwall (in which the door is) with both his hands in the better to take a summons for ill-treatment, with a ing are the rations per day:ranks of Republicanism; and it is a pleasing fact to pockets of a poncio coat, which was closely buttoned view to cancel the indentures and release the lad atranger.

including T. S. Dancombe, Esq., W. B. quarter to five o'clock, a few minutes after the arrival body of Mr. C. as we drew close up to it) "he was a wood-cut which appeared in the Guardian some we get for breakfast; at five we are locked up for the Ferrand, Esq., Earl Stanhope, and George of the cortege at its destination. The coffin having man possessed of fine muscles, and must have been time ago, illustrative of the cruelties and indecencies night. strong and powerful, for a man of his size." [Mr. | practised in the coal mines near Elland. They partitioned the Legislature they would the bye-standers commenced looking anxiously around Carlile was corpulent, and below the middle stature.] "And pray, sir," inquired I, "what might have been the weight of his brain?"

"Toree lbs. 6.z. and 3drs," was the Doctor's

who were ever ready to stab the reputation of a medical nately was on board, passenger) was ten. room, to dine before they set out for that object; for they will not, I apprehend, receive their dinner with any great East, afterwards. I speak from a close consultation with my own feelings upon the subject. It was afternoon when I visited the hospital, and I had: not yet dined, but intended doing so on my way of my curiosity, by making me too late for admission, I deemed it advisable to defer the receipt of my dinner -thinking that on my return from that place I could lar London trading schooner Providence, arrived confusion which must inevitably have accompanied an passed a vessel sunk in about eight fathoms of water, earlier partaking of the same—I was, however, sorely Haisborough Light bearing about S.S.W., about eix disappointed; for after what I had witnessed, as above miles distant, and the north end of Hai borough described, my appetite was completely set against flesh. Sand Light bearing about E and by N. The mastideas to occupy my mind; and therefore with my ima- from twenty to twenty five miles distant, the sloop gination thus distorted, I betook myself to the nearest Nancy, Caprain Lott, belonging to Gravesend, was coffee rooms I could find, and there allayed the appeals run down by a schooner (name unknown), supposed

HENRY SCULTHORP, 17. Douglas street. Westminster, Middlesex. 28th February, 1843.

effect that the rite that had just then been performed BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A COLLIER

BOY, NEAR ELLAND. (From the Halifax Guardian.)

ley, collier, residing at Blackley, near Elland, about more important part of it, is now fulfilled. seven years ago, as a hurrier. He was then only I address my Shakspereans, by way of farewell, twice about nine years of age. From the first day of his in the Leicester amphitheatre, next Sunday. The folapprenticeship to his cruel master, he has been the lowing Sunday, I have engaged to deliver two addresses subject of the most severe and harsh treatment. The at Wednesbury, where I hope to have the melancholy

the place of rendezvous. The General is marked at the Prince's and the Prince's possible to travel, and to meet his charming discussion, who by-the-bye, have neither time nor hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of that they may know the misery we are sufforing for daring to assert our right to a voice in the making of plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitution of the whole of his wast and comprehensive plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the constitu

with a considerable quantity of the performed on Monday last, the 28th inst., pursuant to ducked the lad's head three or four times in a bowl is immediately filled with smoke, and in wet weather, objects they contemplate; and this experiment, in com-Mr. Carlile's case is an instructive one to the physi- a complimentary privilege granted to me on the occa- of water, wetting his shirt all over, and forced him we must either remain in the day-house to be almost mon with everything else they undertake, has been, as in the day-house to be almost mon with everything else they undertake, has been, as a complimentary privilege granted to me on the occa- of water, wetting his shirt all over, and forced him we must either remain in the day-house to be almost mon with everything else they undertake, has been, as cian, and it must be a source of gratification to his sion, by Mr. Alfred Carlile; and upon this respectful into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, stiffed, or be drenched with rain in the yard; and we far as circumstances would permit, in accordance with friends that, by his bequest, an item has been added to the treasury of useful knowledge.

The above particulars were kindly furnished to our reporter by Dr. Thomas Williams of St. m. Thomas Williams inquired for, at the door of the counting house, in the for mercy that he was allowed to go to bed. On almost impossible to prick the quantity that is given to first area of the building. Having there told him the purport of my visit, he said I was perfectly welcome to the cellar, where he remained all night. On Sun- is completely filled with dust and dirt, and the thorny dered themselves qualified to co-operate with him, and the purport of my visit, he said I was perfectly welcome to the cellar, where he remained all night. On Sun- is completely filled with dust and dirt, and the thorny dered themselves qualified to co-operate with him, and the purport of my visit, he said I was perfectly welcome to the cellar, where he remained all night. the indulgence I so easerly sought for; but he would day morning he was brought out; no breakfast burs that are in it often lame the fingers for two or three carry out his plans; and also the modes by which they remind me that the body of the deceased had been was given him; but, as a further punishment, his days, and we might as well complain to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the there eight days, and was therefore, by that time, so master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his as apply to those who consta tly watch over us while same object by a much shorter and more direct route. much mulilated as not to admit of a recognition of any neck and forced him to walk up and down the at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to It is this belief, in my opinion, which, preventing a of his features, even by his nearest friends! but, never- room under the terror of another flogging. Some apply to the doctor.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—-LOSS OF FOURTEEN LIVES.

presence, either laud or condemn. So whatever might, too late, and consequently the unfortunate brig X L., against dissection; and remarked, that my friend, whose gone to pieces, and all on board, with the exception the degree of progress they have hitherto made." corpse I had just left, had acted rationally in the of a young man named Kyffin, aged seventeen years, bequest he had made of himself for that object. But perished. The number who thus met with a watery

man, upon the slightest error he might have the mis-fortune to commit during his attendance upon a patient; brig Margaret, Captain Paton, belonging to Irvine, knowing his profession, er, at least, of improving it, crew were saved by getting into the long boat, and We then parted in the usual way—the gentleman hav- cutting her adrift. There was a tremendous sea run-ing previously given me his hand. The spectacle I ming at the time, and the Margaret in a few minutes had just witnessed, though it did not unnerve, produced, disappeared, and with her Captain Paton and two nevertheless, a rather singular effect upon me, and I apprentices. About five hours after the vessel founwould advise any persons whose curiosity, perchance, cered, the boat, containing the five survivors, was might direct them to wend their way to a dissecting picked ap by the men belonging to the coast-guard service stationed at Clogher, and towed in there.

one of the crew, named Rivers Gosling, a native of Yarmouth, overboard, and he was unfortunately

GRIMSBY, FEB. 22 - Captain Woolsey, of the regucheese, pastry, &c., answer all the purposes of diet, and and showed a light, but owing to the very heavy sea, and the darkness of the night at the time of the accident, they were unable to render the Nancy any assistance. The smack British Hero, also belonging to Gravesend, fortunately came up shortly after, and succeeded in rescuing Captain Lott and his crew. The Nancy sunk about half-an-hour afterwards. The strange schooner proceeded northwards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—I have had two interviews with Mr. Duncombe; and although he thinks nothing can be done for It is this week our painful duty to record one of poor Ellis at present, yet he pledges himself to use assistance than the truth from which he had com- gards John Smith. David Beynor, Edward Hughes. that it ever fell to our lot to notice. The case aftrials are over, and the political ferment arising out of society, and make it give place to a new and consist to a healthly longing for food, or in other theman displayed no bigotry on the occasion; and I fords another illustration of the cruelties practised the trials has subsided. Mr. Duncombe evinced the superior mode of human existence, which should the trials has subsided. Mr. Duncombe evinced the superior mode of human existence, which should superior mode of human existence, which should superior mode of human existence. upon children doomed to slave-labour in a coal- deepest sympathy with the undeserved sufferings of gradually be made to be desired by all ranks and Buckler). John Moore and Co., of Pudsey, Yorkshire, mine, and we beg distinctly to observe that we Ellis, and listened to my narrative of our conversation have understated rather than overstated the treat- in the dungeon with manifest interest. I regret to say made towards the attainment of this object, we must b properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic parted was topped by a large brass plate. I should say, ment of the wretch whose name we shall shortly that some one had made an unfavourable impression respecting poor Ellis upon Mr. Dancombe's mind, prior boast; but that what has been done is must astonish-James Whiteley, a poor orphan boy, about seven- to my seeing him. That I have removed it, gives me ing, and the whole will most assuredly and speedily be teen y-ars of age, was apprenticed to Joseph White- inexpressible satisfaction. My vow, or, at least, the realised.

Yours truly,

THOMAS COOPER. London, Feb. 28th, 1843. P.S. I am sorry to say that I must disappoint the friends at Gainsborough, Newark, Arnold, &c. I can-

A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON.

not now make them the visit I promised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—I hope you will not think that by addre were suffering for advocating the right of the working the principles are now not only the regulating standard William - Eden, printer, Queen-street, Cheapside,

I have for several years past seen, by great exertions tion in York Castle, particularly struck me, and I must confess I thought they were rather exaggerated, but considered as travelling beyond the object I proposed, London. state we are reduced :-

The sums of death was connected with the state of length and heart. The former were in the candition.

The lang attack of Bronchetzs for the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professionals who saw Mr. Carlile in a state of the professional same the strong the state of the professional same the strong the state of the professional same the strong the state of the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer to the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer to the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves fer the same number of forms, constitute the wall, which serves f

back was exhibited and presented from the nape of reserve them for another time, thinking that the above the neck downwards one continued series of bruises, will be sufficient to prove to you that our condition is far from enviable.

I think I should not be justified in concluding this letter without giving you some account of the food the confusion, I really forget which) with a lance, for body presented rather the appearance of raw, which is allowed to each prisoner, for some may think

At half-past eight we get breakfast, which consists of about 70z. of brown bread, and one pint of skilly, and pegs erected for that purpose. I was the only person in ment, and the most assiduous attention has since 20z. of very bad bacon and something more than entrance with their superintendent—seeing I was a will be brought up before the Magistrates this day, bread above mentioned, and a quart of what is called It may be interesting to know that this unfortunate soup, if possible more nauseous than the scou e; at four "You see, sir," said Dr. Whitfield, (pointing to the orphan boy is brother to the girl who figured in a we get supper, and we receive the same for supper as March 4, and April 7,, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-

This is, if possible, worse than any thing elsefourteen hours locked up in a dark cell—then the minds; friends, relatives, liberty and happiness, pass before us in quick succession. To give you an adequate idea of our mind is impossible, and therefore the common of this infecting that the great distress and plant and reply.

Experienced by the operative block printers is solely John Gale Jones, at Bunhill Fields, especially as they to relate one of the most melancholy occurative when I shall be rewarded for all the misery I the description of the interval and the description of the most melancholy occurative when I shall be rewarded for all the misery I the description of the interval and the description it is useless attempting; but, sir, I hope the day will

An injured Chartist. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Preston. Kirkdale Jail, Feb. 23, 1843.

HARMONY HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR -In the last letter I wrote, I stated my readiness

The public mind is now becoming aroused to the importance of the land question, and it will require all the energy, zeal, and talent of every individual capable of treating it broadly and justly to supply the demand for information respecting it that is being now rapidly

With these preliminary remarks I proceed to point out to such of your readers as are not well acquainted with the subject, that the S cial body are associated for the object of removing, at the earliest possible period, all the causes which produce vice, crime and misery in the ches er. world; and of substituting in their place the causes which produce the greatest amount of permanent happiness to every individual of the human race. They found their expectations of being enabl d to

do this upon certain fundamental facts or laws respecting the nature and organization of man which have PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—Yesterday, the been hitherto overlooked in the constitution of society; Rosa, Captain Fish, from Liverpool for Yarmouth, and from these facts or laws they deduce two distinct put in here (Plymouth). On Saturday, she was but most important sciences, namely, the science of struck by a heavy sea off the Smalls, which washed human nature and the science of society.

By the former they know that experience will enable them to instruct their fellow men, in such a knowledge solicitor, Birmingham. of their organizations, as shall completely change the present current of their ideas, and convince them that the actions of all men are necessitated; that the feelings and convictions of all are produced independently of Bristol; Messrs. Aston and Wallis, solicitors, New any will they may have on the subject, by the circumstances in which they are placed; and that either these feelings or convictions, or both of them united, will prompt them to action and form the will. By the latter they expect to be enabled to construct a system of society capable of producing, not only a due supply for the physical wants of every individual, but also every requisite for his happmess, by the full development of every faculty and quality he may possess, physical, mental, and moral.

It is on these two sciences, as laid down by the Rational System, that all the proceedings of the Sicialists are based; and although there exists, even among the body who have associated themselves together to carry out the principles, a considerable difference of opinion as to what these principles really are, street, London; and Messrs. Ward and Son, solicitors, and a still greater as to the manner in which they are Leeds. to be reduced to practice—yet, in proportion as the truths of the system become manifest to the minds of the disciples the progress of their introduction will be

It has appeared to many who have looked superficially at the subject, that failures have heretofore taken dealers. John Jones. Henry Cartwright, and Ellis place in the development of the plans for introducing Jones, of Rochdale, Lancashire, linendrapers (so far as the Rational System of Society into practice; but if we reflect, that in the year 1817, Robert Owen first Manchester, plumbers. Joseph Newton, John Taylor, announced to the public, that he, without any other and John Smith, of Leeds, flax-makers (as far as reclasses, and see the progress which has been already ciothiers. What are the relative positions of the various parties

concerned in this declaration at the time it was made buildings, City, to surrender March 7, and April 7, at and the present period? In 1817, believing that Mr. two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Owen was about to introduce something which would Beicher, official assignee; Messrs. Tippetts, solicitors, minister to the preconceived notions and prejudices of Pancras-lane, London. the various ranks, classes, sects, and parties, and that by his assistance the existing order of things was about March 7, at twelve, and April 7, at half-past one, at the to be prolonged, under some slight modifications; he Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Belcher, was, for a time, the idol of those who were satisfied official assignee; Mr. Maugham and Kennedy, soliand contented, and was dreaded for his conservative citors, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. King and principles by those who felt that some great change was | Sen. solicitors. Buckingham. necessary, which change they thought could be effected | William Harrup Swain, draper, Farnham, Surrey, by violent opposition to the existing powers. No March 9, at half-past one, and April 11, at twelve, at sooner, however, had Mr. Owen made the memorable the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. declaration which he did, at the City of London Tavern, Whitmore, official assignee; Basinghali-street; and in that year, that there existed much, very much, of Messrs. Reed and Snaw, solicitors, Friday-street, Lonerror in every religion in the world, and that nothing don. short of an entire revolution in every institution and Mary Evans, John Evans, and Thomas Howard custom of society, and a reconstruction of the elements Evans, paper stainers, O'd-street-road, Middlesex,

individual in the world.

From that period to the present, Mr. Owen ha for a body of men, who have come forward openly to London, March 10, at two, and April 12, at twelve. at declare themselves disciples of the system, and are the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Johnin the cause of Chartism, that you have the good of your prepared to devote themselves entirely to its intro- son, official assignee, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Crafcountry an account of some of the many miseries enthey contain, on which every superstructure must be John Todd, ship-builder, Hylton Ferry, Durham, dured by us for daring to tell the haughty tyrants that based, namely, that the character of man is formed for March 8, at eleven and April 11, at one, at the Court I am aware, with some of your readers, I shall be Meggison and Co., solicitors, King's Road, Bedford-row.

race in view, to account for what would otherwise solicitors. Whitchurch. We have a room about eight yards in length, and appear the delay which takes place, in immediately John Stephenson and William Haste, machine-

present period, it is curious to observe the manner in which various parties have from time to time consiunity of purpose, has hitherto retarded a more rapid was the entrance to the dissecting room, the gentleman purpose of fetching some water from a neighbouring day) and in his usual blustering manner, thus accosted to lay aside all selfish, personal, and sectional consider-

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GALPIN.

Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants, February 13, 1843.

Bankrupis, &c.

I am, Sir.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 24.

William Russell, of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, innkeeper, March 3, at half-past two, and April 7. at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Mr. Chester, solicitor, Parsonage Row, Newington Butts, Surrey; and Messrs. Walter and Demainbray, solicitors, Kingstonupon-Thames, Surrey.

John Harrison Cartis, of 2, Soho-square, bookseller. ruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Mr. Robson, solicitor, Clifford's-inn.

Mr. Joseph Pickering, of Bedford, upholsterer, March 3, at two, and March 31, at twelve, at the Court of wretchedness of our situation forces itself upon our Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Mr. Dangerfield, solicitor, 68, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Brinton, solicitor, Kidderminster. James Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill Upper Thames-

street, and of the Minories, City, stationer, March 4, at ten, and April 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Loudon. Mr. W. Whitmore, 2, Basinghall-street, efficial assignee; and Mr. R. Wollen, solicitor, 30. Bucklersbury, London. John Hague, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer, March 6, and April 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy,

London Mr. T. M. Alsager, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane; and Mr. Ashley, solicitor, Old Jewry, London. John Thomas Linford and Jehn Weeks, of Canterbury, chemists, March 14, at one, and April 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7 Frederick's-

tor, 17. Basinghall-street, London. Edward Morris, of Brighton, Sussex, Tunbridgeware manufacturer, March 7, at half-past one, and March 31, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; Messrs. Freeman and Co., solicitors, Coleman-street, London; and Mr. Benson, solicitor, Brigh-

place, Old Jewry; and Mr. Baker Peter Smith, solici-

Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Halifax, Yorkshire, silk waste spinner, March 14, and April 5, at twelve, at the Court of Binkruptcy, Manchester. Mr. John Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, 3, E.m Court, Middle Temple, London: and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, solicitors, Man-

George Cobb, of Nottingham, licensed victualler. March 3, at one, and March 31, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Messrs. Johnson and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Mr. John Bowley, solicitor, Birmingham. Jesse Tams, of Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware

manufacturer, March 3, at half-past eleven, and April at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Mr. Warren, solicitor, Market Drayton; and Mr. Hodgson, George Seaborn, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, baker, March 6, and April 13, at one, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy, Bristol. Mr. George Morgan, official assignee, Broad-street, London; and Messrs. Bishop and Wells. solicitors, Darsley G.oucestershire. George Newmarsh, of Nottingham, dealer, March 10 and April 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. John Bowley, solicitor, Nottingham; and Messrs.

Johnson and Co., Temple, London. David Duncan, of Derby, dealer, March 6, at eleven, and April 1, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignce; and Messrs. Huish and Co., solicitors, Derby. James Wright, of Woodside, Yorkshire, dealer, March 7, and April 4, at one, at the Court of Bankrutcy, Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Messrs. Robinson and Barlow, solicitors, Essex-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Richard Yates and John Huggan, of Preston, Lancashire, linendrapers. Edward Baynes and Richard Baynes, of Lancaster, and Austwick, Yorkshire, cornregards John Jones) John Holt and Thomas Holt, of It is this week our painful duty to record one of poor Ellis at present, yet he pledges himself to use the most revolting cases of barbarous treatment every exertion in the poor exile's favour as soon as the piled his system, intended to destroy every institution and Robert Jones, of Liverpool, joiners. John George to a new and Schott, John Casper Lavater, and Edward Buckler, of Manchester, merchants (so far as regards Edward

From the Gazette of Tuesday, February 28.

Frederick John Manning, money scrivener, Dyer's-

of which it was composed on an entirely different March 10, at two, and April 11, at one, at the Court of basis, would enable him to proceed with his designs, Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Alsager, official than he found himself more or less opposed by every assignee; and Mr. Woollen, solicitor, Bucklersbury, London. James Earn victualler St. George's-place Camber

The cerebellum amounted to 50z. 5 drs. borough of Southwark, where the body of the deceased his right knee some time since. Our that occasion of men, confined selely to The cerebellum amounted to 50% 5 drs. borough of Southwark, where the body of the deceased his right knee some time since. Our that occasion amounted to 50% 5 drs. borough of Southwark, where the body of the deceased his right knee some time since on fine since of the latter to the forward reaches to the ceiling; a stone on one side with three the supply of their physical wants, and held together assignee, Leeds; and Mr. Blackburn, selicitor. Leeds. Weight, therefore, of the latter to the for- was retained, for the benefit of anatomical science, ex- while beating him with a hurrier's str. vp, the master in the supply of their physical wants, and held together assignee, Leeds; and Mr. Blackburn, selicitor, Leeds.

The measurements actly a fortnight. The day after its receipt thereinto, took hold of the end opposite the buckle (which is blain towards). The measurements actly a fortnight. The day after its receipt thereinto, took hold of the end opposite the buckle (which is slabs placed three feet from the wall, which serves for by strong coercive regulations. William Yates Norton, retail-brewer, Birch Hills,

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 verse s now due are upwards of 80 from the cotton ports of the United States. At New Orleans, up to the 21st of Jaruary, 33 vessels had cleared for this port, not one of which has yet arrived. Of these, one has a cargo of 4.102 bales, one of 2,983, two of npwards of 2,600, one of upwards of 2,500, and nine others of above 2,000 each. The grand total of cotton now on its way from New Orleans is more than 70,000 bales. At Mobile, up to the 22nd of January, 17 ressels had cleared for this port, none of which have arrived. The largest cargo is 2,306 bales; the total afloat, about 25,000. One vessel had cleared out a: Apalachicola; another at Port Leon, a new port on the Mississippi. Up to the 24th January, 14 vessels had 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 ressels had cleared for this port, none of which have arrived. The total quantity affoat, about 20,000 bales; the largest cargo, 2,300. At New York three vessels had cleared for this port, laden cotton for this port, and which may be added to the gross amount, as cotton from that country formerly came through New Orleans. Thus 85 vessels are Their united cargoes cannot be much less than 140,000 bales.-Liverpool Albion.

THE CHARTISTS OF LITTLE HORTON met in their bourhood for the Defence Fund; the proceeds of their labour amounted to 6s. 21d., 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 TEE 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 one instance has this fact been so clearly developed, as in the manner that the several societies of working men have disposed of their accomplated 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 the measure again in its present stage, they will means.

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 those places of "deposit," 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 Napoleon was so furiously manifested, blazoned Government been enabled to get hold of, and use forth, in variegated lamps, the following boastful to the sustainment and perpetuation of misrule, which they could rot have fingered but by the THE SUMMIT OF HER GLORY." means the saving institutions afforded. And thus have the people been made to become their own scourgers.

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 labourmarket 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 men with no capital fail; these failures cause the Banker to "suspend payment;" and when the working people are thus turned out of employment, and forced upon the tunds they have been creating for times of want, they rind THEIR FUNDS ALL GONE; and gone, too, be cause they were so unwise as to entrust them into the hands of those who used them to the end here whelm every grade of society, and sweep away 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 circum- ment of public affairs, have hitherto been the stanced. They may think themselves fortunate it greatest, if not the only sufferers. Now the middle they realize £500, or 5s. in the pound.

working-people generally followed the plan adopted custom; and the greatest possible difficulty, notby the sick-club at Lambley, in Nottinghamshire, as withstanding all their external display and incessant detailed in the following communication! What a puffs, to make ends meet. Aye, and there is another much better " bank" would a " Land Bank" have shop-one in which business is carried on in the been for the £2,000 of the Sheffield Odd Fellows, wholesale line,—we mean the house of PERL and than the Bank of PARKER, SHORE, and Co. is likely | Co. There, General Want has commenced an

Working people are often heard to say "how are we to get the LIND?" The good folks of Lambley have shewn them one way now! It is an easy and a returns respecting the present state of the navy. He practicable one. It is worthy of all imitation. Let required explanations as to why there had been less it be imitated! Let all the money belonging to ship building last year than had been contemplated. societies of working men, now in the hancs of and why a reduced vote was to be taken for the Bankers, either governmental or private, and which present year! He inquired also the reasons of is daily being used against the working man, be other reductions." These queries appear to have withdrawn and invested in the manner the Lambley frightened even the "Iron Duke." "The Hero of "lads" have invested theirs; and a considerable a hundred fights" trembled lest the cat should jump portion of LAND will be in the possession of working out of the bag. He "doubted the propriety of furmen! Try it. It is the best Bank that money can niching the information"; and well he might. He be lodged in. It never fails!

Lambley:-

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

LAND. I thought it would be well to lay before you a Cobbett in the xick club at the above place; and as 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 relation to this proposal; but by perseverance out on land. We bought six and a half acres, and divided it into half-rood lots, so that each member should have a portion who thought well. The consequence is, we can produce by spade culture from seventeen to twenty sacks of potatoes, ten pecks to the sack, luctant acknowledgment of Haddington. upon half a rood. One half rood produced between seven and eight bushels of barley. One individual set land with early potatoes. These were the first crop; he afterwards transplanted sweed turnips on the Cobto seven pounds each.

"The members of the sick clubs of Arnold and 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 occupiers of land; and a public meeting called in the village, and a deputation of working men appointed to wait on the Earl Manvers, he having land contiguous to the village. The Noble Earl referred the deputation to his steward; and he declined to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of the yillace. However, the Rev. Mr. Flamated, Rector of the village, offered some twenty-five acres, at from thirty to thirty-six shillings per acre, free from the tithes, rates, and taxes, to be apportioned in small allotments His offer was accepted; but the land was in a rubhishly 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 vilpossession one hundred and eighty-eight lots, consisting of 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 Sayings' Banks or any other bank, would withdraw it, and lay it out in land, instead of putting it in the

NOT MAKE THE NEW POOR LAW have the effrontery to practice. 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 concocters 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"

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 revealwith cotton. Two had also cleared at Texas, with ments made to " the House" by Mr. FERRAND. respecting the conduct of the "Guardians" in the Skipton Union, in consigning the known to be on their way with cetton for Liverpool poor inmates of the Skipton Workhouse idiots and all, to the "tender mercies" of SRED and Co., at Addingham, for the purpose of reducing the room, Park-lane, on Sunday morning, when two of wages of the regular "hands," are eminently inthe members volunteered to collect in the neigh- structive; 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 revealments 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 shewn: 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 tegether in a firmer bond than ever. Should the Government determine on introducing and carrying obstruct their progress! Last year by such means The immense sums which have been placed by the 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 sentence-" ENGLAND HATH NOT YET SEEN

Whether the "Life and Property men" were desirous of carrying the sword throughout the whole world: whether they wished to see every land incarnardined with the blood of "the counrry'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 shewn what soon figure in the Gazette. we and a few others anticipated as the result of the Britannia's shield. "The fine gold has become profession. dim"-nay, it has become no gold at all. "The harp is hung upon the willows," and the poor neath the cypress shade.

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 manageclasses cry peccari! The shopkeepers of every de-How different would have been the result, had the scription (save "My Uncle") experience a lack of 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 knew full well how the matter stood and could not Here is the plan as adopted by the villagers of brook the idea of such humiliating facts being published to the world. However, mangre the advice of the " Hero of the Age", out came the ugly truth "On reading over your recent leading article on THE form :—" the reduced estimates for the present year plan that we adopted at Lambley some four years ago. had been adopted with great reluctance, but it was There were a few disciples of the immortal William felt that, owing to the state of the finances, some reductions should be adopted."

This declaration of poverty is thought by WEL. LINGTON to be pregnant with "mischievous" consequences to this country. True. It will be to the will, no doubt chuckle at the truthful, though re- to follow its workings.

who wield them must in the end relinquish the conbett plan, as late as the last week in July; and he test and stand unveiled before the world. This realized a second crop, the turnips weighing from five | declaration of a want of the "needful" at head quarters is one of the strongest possible proofs that Woodborough, two adjoining villages, have drawn can be given of the approaching downfall of despotism. The machine cannot long be kept in motion. The THING MUST fall, and the people be made

THE FRUIT OF THE SYSTEM.

MISBULE is a prolific source of evil. Its ramifications extend far and wide. Eevery 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 lage. The working men of Lambley have now in their 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. members of friendly societies, who have money in The operatives also are vitiated by the concomitant corruptions of the system; as witness the arrogance hands of the tyrants who oppress us; and instead of and pride assumed by those who are in the receipt receiving three and a half per cent. for the use of their of high wages for performing the least useful portion money, they would receive, if it was laid out in land, of labour. The "overlooker" is generally found and in their own occupation, at least, one hundred to be the greatest tyrant in an establishment, and he is frequently found to exercise

uniformly failed of producing the results intended | kind. by the projectors and honest supporters of such societies. And why have they failed in the accomfrom any defect in the rules by which the societies were governed; but their utility were marredtheir 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 profession; yet, we do think that if the polluted 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 divisions 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

We do not say that well-intentioned men cannot be found in the Senate House, vet 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 ABINGER 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 filthy 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

Men may be found in the priesthood who corrupt not the Word of Gop, who heritate not to declare HIS whole counsel; yet they are few in number. Obscure will be the location of such; poverty wil be their lot, and poor, will be the flock they super-

We may have a few honest men among our mer chants, 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-webs; and they must know the intrinsic value of old rags, bags, and devil's-dust, or they will

Tradesmen in all the varied branches are necessiwar; namely, NATIONAL RUIN. The Whigs tated to conform to every species of imposition in compelled BILLY PITT to inscribe 16HABOD upon order to succeed: or they must at once abandon their

The shopkeeper, or distributor of the various productions of labour, must likewise follow the fashion, dejected "Mistress of the Main" sits weeping be- or "This Stock" will be "selling off at reduced prices," and the "Shop to Let," in consequence of Poverty has laid siege against us. It goes on "the present occupier declining business;" which from conquering to conquer, and bids fair to over- in plain English, means, the cart can't be kept

class legislation, and which are sanctioned and fostered by the "masters of misrule," are bowed down port progress' to you. 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 itinerating, noisy, "breast-baring" and "cannon-mouth with those 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 declension it engenders in the human mind-the anti-social and anti-christian bias it gives to the actions of man in the performance We induced the members to agree to lay their money present managers of the establishment—just the same of his duties to his fellows, and the odium which as a public declaration of insolvency. It is a pretty the operations of the infernal machine brings upon specimen of our Greatness; and foreign powers the character of those whom circumstances compel

The circumstance to which we allude is, as be-Faction has long retained power by the employ- fore observed, of recent date, and has been commusix hundred early cabbages, which were very fine, ment of brute force, fraud, and intrigue, but these nicated to us by parties concerned therein; and we some weighing fifteen pounds; and one portion of his weapons have, and ever will prove harmless—those hesitate not in giving publicity to the facts, in the hope that a recurrence of such shameful conduct will be avoided by the system-corrupted party.

A female, of the name of SARAH BUTLER, residand her case demanding immediate attention, application was made to Mr. MILES 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 physic if there was not a clear and palpable indication of pocketing the PAY; and, forthinstead of a bottle of his restorative :-" Mrs. Sarah Butler.

I have made an enquiry about your circumstances,

geon, as I shall not attend you.

tenfold more austerity towards the slaves over whom before us; and we think such another specimen of abundance and enjoyment under her peaceful sway. depositions, he found the other cases were of so ordi. a verdict of Not Guilty.

LARGE SUPPLY OF COTTON COMING.—The easterly "THE HOUSE" VOTING THAT IT WILL he has controll, than "the master" himself would be wasting Look also at the various societies, clubs, or trades' of the faculty. We hope, for the credit of the prounions which have been established for the protection, fession, that it could not. We have known cases of the interests of the working man. These have approximating to it, but not one so perfect in its

Knowing that this land swarms with characters of the same kidney as the Levite spoken of in the plishment of the desired end! Not because the proverb, and knowing also that the visits of good object was impracticable, the scheme Utopian or Samaritans to the cottage of the indigent and the bed of sickness, are like thoselof angels,-

" Few and far between."

we did not expect MILES ATKINSON to distribute medicine gratis, or to visit the afflicted for nothing: this would have formed a new era in the history of 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 MILES 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 exigences in terms tantamount to a declaration that want of worldly store constituted a forfeiture of sympathy, if 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 caster by railway train from London, which reached found in the bosom of Mr. MILES ATKINSON, is not extinct in Burley and its vicinity. A few generous- with his cortege and retinue, by special train from hearted individuals being aware of the situation of Manchester, about four o'clock; and he proceeded to Mrs. BUTLER, both with respect to her [pecuniary difficulties and her physical wants, and being also castle, and opened her majesty's commission in the informed of the treatment she had received from Crown Court, adjourning the court to Monday mornthe person on whose conduct we have animadverted, ing at ten o'clock. On Sunday morning, the learned immediately endeavoured to heal the wound his the mayor, and several of the aldermen of Lancaster insult had inflicted—they not only drove that and other gentlemen, attended divine service at St. unwelcome visitant, want, from her cupboard and Mary's, the parish church. The sermon was supplied her with necessaries for the hour of preached by the Rev. Richard Parkinson, B.D. nature's trial, but took especcial care that a medical sheriff's chaplain. The Rev. Gentleman took for his gentleman should be engaged who would crimson at text, Matthew viii. 8, "But be ve not called Rabbi : the idea of giving utterance to the words "I SHALL for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are NOT ATTEND YOU." We rejoice that such kind-

TO THE PEOPLE.

My FRIENDS,-The "ides of Marchare come," "but they are not gone." The "tug of war" has begun among the lawyers. Their " jawing tackle" was set of spiritual education, and condemned secular educain 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 sion, and with it the means of spiritual or religious have been examined, who all prove that a strike took instruction for the people. place among the cotton districts last August, and that meetings were held at Hyde and other places-Now all these things are produced by one great at some of which meetings the Charter was menparent evil-misgovernment; all the ramifications tioned, and at all of which meetings the people were centre in one focus. They emanate from the Lagis- strictly enjoined and counselled to keep the peace following gentlemen were then sworn of the Grand lature, and the onerous burden thereof falls, at last, and to respect property. As I happened to know all Jury, being what is termed a full jury, every one upon the shoulders of the working classes. Each this before, and as I am given to understand that class according to its power and influence in the many other witnesses of exactly like character are John Wilson Patten, Esq., Bank Hall, Warring State casts its burden off its back upon that of the vet to follow, I have left the case in the excellent less powerful and influential, until the whole devolves keeping of O'Connor, Roberts, and the other counupon the sons of toil, who having no power to abro. [sel, together with such of my brother "conspirators" gate the iniquitous laws and customs resulting from as may feel more personally interested than I do in the detail of these things, while I sit down and "re-

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 facing" would-be leaders. Prudence, caution and the strike, is a most sweeping and comprehensive perseverance are the indispensible requisites in one; and he finds the necessity of applying it with charge to the Grand Jury in the following our warfare, without the possession of which we very wide latitude for the sustaining of the "con-terms :shall indubitably fail in the accomplishment of our spiracy" charged in the indictment. I shall have political redemption; it, therefore, behaves us, one much to say to you on this speech of the Attorney depositions, I believe in all the cases which will and all, to see that our every action quadrates General's, and on the matters and things referred to 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 before the " rest day."

As you will find elsewhere a full report of the

speech and of the other proceedings up to to-

bid you only, by the love you bear yourselves, their lips, whatever it may be. I have great concess-pools opened for them by the factions. This is but the question would be, whether the cart running good. The people will soon be free, when they over him and killing him was a necessary conse-I have made an enquiry about your circumstances, good. The people will stone be free, when they quence of his antagonist striking him, and knocking and find you are so poor that you are unable to pay a become intelligent and united. They are becoming him down. If the immediate cause of death was only Surgeon, and therefore you must get the Town's fur- intelligent; this induces them to cast out knavery post hoc and not propter hoc, then it would be acci- prisoner shared in any common purpose with Crossley and folly; this will produce union; and union will dental; but, under the circumstances, the coroner's to do this injury to the deceased. That it was the act H. MILES ATKINSON,

Surgeon."

We copy the above from the original, it being now pefore us; and we think such another specimen of abundance and enjoyment under her peaceful sway.

mination. 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 interest be paid and a receipt taken for it at the back of the note, it will stand for six years longer: and so on forsix years after every payment of interest. COMMUNICATIONS to the Coal Miner's Executive must

Townsend, Gawthorp, Wakefield, as D. Swallow the secretary, is now on a visit to the counties of, Durkam 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. BERDEEN.-If Mr. Thomas Davies would write to

John Smart, 154, Gallow-gate, giving address, it would oblige. VM. EMMERSON. 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 his behalf. They are £24 in debt, exclusive of the expences of the coming trial. J. H. PARRY, LONDON, writes to say that the an-

nouncement of his lecture in the Chartist Hall, WH. DAVIDSON, DUNDEE, should send his letter to the the house and the bedroom of the prosecutor, all of

Paper in which the false report was inserted; that is, if the affair is worth his notice at all. We should treat it as it deserves—silently. 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. Our Correspondents should send their letters to be here by Wednesday or Thursweek following on account of their age.

the Chartists of Burton-on-Trent and Church Greasley will look out for a more suitable agent

NORTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.

The spring assizes for the northern division of the county of Lancaster, commenced at Lancaster on Saturday last. On the evening of that day, Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, Knight, one of the barons of her majesty's Court of Exchequer, arrived in Lan-Lancaster about eight o'cleck. William Garnett, Esq., of Lark Hill, Salford, the high sheriff, arrived the railway station to receive the lord baron on his arrival. His flordship proceeded at once to the canon of Christ's Church, Manchester, the high brethren." The preacher adverted to the inequalities in the outward condition and circumstances of hearted people are in the land, and we trust that men, as one of the consequences and results of the their example will prove to be a benefit to the pelf- primeval 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 spoutaneously, corn, 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 part to the lack tion as of itself unproductive of any good, but rather of mischief. He dwelt on the late riots, in connection with those views, and expressed his opinion that the remedy for the evil was to be found in church exten-

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 of the twenty-three summoned answering to their

Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Preston. Lieut.-Col. John Austen, Fishwick. John Bentley, Esq., Birch House. Cornelius Bourne, Esq Stalmine Hall Charles Brandt, Esq., Golden Hall. Joseph Bushell, Esq., Myerscough Cottage. William Clayton, L.q, Lostock Hall. Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., Shaw Hill. William Ashton Crosse, Esq., Red Scar. John Cuncliffe, Esq., Myerscough House. Pudsey Dawson, Esq., Hornby Castle. James Nowell Farington, Esq., Worden Hall. Henry Master Fielden, Esq., Witton. Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq, Ellel Hall.

Thomas Robert Wilson France, Esq., Rawcliffe John Fowden Hindle, Esq., Woodfold Park.
Edmund George Hornby, Esq., Lancaster Park.
Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Lark Hill, Preston.
Charles Roger Jackson, Barrenther Ladge William Marshall, E q., Penwortham Lodge. Thomas Yates Parker Michaelson, Esq., Barrow

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerden Hall. The Clerk of the Crown having read her Majesty's proclamation against vice, profaneness, and immorality, the Learned Judge proceeded to deliver his

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. I have perused the come before you, at least in all that I am aware of; and I am happy to say, that it does not appear | pursued, turned round and swore if the keepers did in it, when the trial is once over; but until then I say to me at present that there are any questions in nothing, that I may not furnish any hint of instruction them which may be likely to occasion any difficulty. to the enemy. Had every man been as careful in this From the unfortunate state of this part of the world. respect as I have been it might have been better for at least of the southern part of this county, and some portions of the adjoining ones, I was somewhat went away for more assistance. The keepers still apprehensive that some cases of that nature might pursued the poachers across some meadows and a 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 The poachers got over the gate, and the keepers fol-Lawyers that in any case sentence will not be given there is any case, arising out of the disturbances of lowed them into a stubble field, on going up which now, but that we must be brought up for judgment last summer; and though there are a good many some of the poachers threw a stone, and again next term, which is sometime in May; so that I cases, yet I believe there are not more than at former threatened to shoot the keepers if they did not go shall—other circumstances permitting—have some assizes." His Lordship said he had looked through the back. After going a few roods further, the poachers depositions in one case; but he found, on inquiry of turned round, and all four came close up to the further opportunity of working with and for you depositions in one case; but he found, on inquiry of turned round, and an four came to witness to strike him with his the officer, what he had supposed would be the case, keepers : one came to witness to strike him with his that the bill in that case had been already found,— gun; another to Henry Isherwood, and two to being a case of murder committed some years ago; and Thomas Isherwood. The man struck at witness therefore it would not come before the Grand Jury for with the butt end of his gun, but witness broke the inquiry. His Lordship then adverted to the indictment blow with his gun. Witness noticed that it was the morrow night-perhaps later still-I need not against a woman for concealing the birth of her ille- man in the light coloured coat; in the struggle his occupy space with a recital of them here. I gitimate child. There was no charge of murder, the gun went off, as appeared to witness accidentally, child being still born; but the indictment was for and the shot lodged in the ground. Shortly, your children, and your country—whatever be the a misdemeanour in concealing the birth, by secretly wards, a gun went off, and Thomas Isherwood cried burying the body or otherwise deposing of it. The out. Witness at this time had hold of the man in issue, to take care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was, from finding that a number of the light-coloured coat, and, on hearing the cry, he from it an accelerated movement. This conviction persons were privy to the burial; viz. the sister of looked at Thomas Isherwood, who was about fifteen ing in the village of Burley, about two miles west- will well reconcile the minds of all the true friends the party, the supposed father of the child himself, a vards off, and his coat was on fire. Two men were ward of this office, being far advanced in preguancy, to the cup which, in the cause of liberty, may reach neighbour, and the sexton; but, if there was any reclose to him at the time. Witness left loose of the presentation of the body as being different from what poacher, and went up to Thomas Isherwood, and t really was, so as to make it a secret disposal, with the four poachers all ran off. Isherwood said, in fidence that this will be so. Your energy and zeal the view of concealing the birth, then the case would their hearing, "Oh, dear, you'e shot my arm off. will rise with the occasion. I was delighted with come within the purview of the statute. In another The other keepers took Isherwood home, and he the spirit manifested by the Hull "lads" at my case, in an indictment for burglary, there might be expired in about an hour and a half. The place where he was shot was on the land of which Mr. leaving them on Sunday. Our little "Bethel" was finding the bill; for it appeared doubtful, whether the Hornby had the shooting over. orammed full; there were more than could sit down place was a dwelling-house at all or not. It was not to tea. and never did I see a better spirit manifes ed necessary to constitute the offence, that the master -a spirit that should actuate Christians, Chartists, himself should dwell there; if any portion of his and Patriots-full of kindly feeling, but of virtuous family or servants did, that was sufficient. Nor was resolve and of cautious discrimination. O! the house at the time, if they did usually live and the prisoner Abbott being knocked down, he cried that we had but a few millions of such Charteless there there is about the prisoner Abbott being knocked down, he cried that we had but a few millions of such Char- sleep there. If it should prove that the place out, "Lads, will you see me killed !" on which tists as those of Hull and North Lancashire! entered was detached from the dwelling-house, then Crossley fired his gun, and shot the deceased. Where prudence tempers boldness, and where the charge of burglary could not be sustained. He boldness sustains prudence, men seldom fail. to be a part of the dwelling house, and that this thought it was likely however, that it would turn out Thank God the tide of intelligence and judgment had been accidentally omitted in the depositions. rolls on, and, as it progresses, covers the extended His lordship also adverted to a case of alleged surface with a steady flux of the clear water of manslaughter, in which the deceased and another truth, unmingled with the mud of folly. The and shortly afterwards the deceased was found with, he sent her the following laconic epistle cleansing progresses. The filth is being rapidly killed, a cart having run over him. If this was caused thrown out, and the dregs are draining off to the by accident, it could not be called manslaughter:

prevailing system, could not be found in the annals be the success of your cool, peaceful, and wise deter- the time of the jury and that of the public, by longer detaining the grand jury from their duties.

The grand jury then retired to their room, and the common jurors were called. Several claimed exemption; one because he was not qualified by rental or property; another, because above age; and a third because a member of the town council of a municipal borough. In all these cases the parties were ex-

The first case tried was a man named Edward Durlington, aged 60 years, for stealing a quantity of hay at Skerton, near Lancaster. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two months imprisonment to hard labour.

John M'Koun O'Neil, 40, and John Braithwaite, 16, were indicted for having stolen, at Hornby, fifty six ewes and one ram, the property of Henry Morbe addressed, until further notice, to David phet. The jury found both prisoners guilty, and the Learned Judge sentenced O'Neil to fifteen years transportation, and Braithwaite to three months mprisonment. James Kay, 26, and William Almond, 18, were

indicted for stealing from James Ardray, on the highway near Blackburn, a quantity of bread and cheese, and a book. The Jury found Kay, guilty of an assault only, and acquitted Almond. The Learned Judge said, as Kay had been confined some time (nearly six months), he would take his own recognizance in £50 to keep the peace for three years.

George Turnbull, 38, pleaded guilty to an indictment for bigamy, and put in a statement, apparently in palliation, that his first wife had been unfaithful The Learned Judge said it was no palliation for an injury done to the second wife, that the first had ill-treated the prisoner; and sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment to hard labour.

John Ingham, 29, was indicted for a burglary in Turn again-lane, in our last paper, was made the house of Mr. William Collinson, farmer, at without his sanction, and even without consulting Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn, on the night of the 7th October. It appeared that three men entered them armed, the prisoner with a pistol in each hand, and the other two with swords, and demanded his money. They stole £3 15s. and some other articles. It appeared that they had forced the front door open with a crow-bar. The prisoner threatened to blow out the brains of Catharine Collinson (the prosecutor's daughter), if she did not get out of bed. The prisoner afterwards used the same threat to the prosecutor, and said they were come for money, and money they would have. The prosecutor identified the prisoner as the man who had the pistols; he day morning. Some of them do not appear the had a candle in his hand; and witness had known him as residing in the neighbourhood, for a period of twenty years. The prisoner called witnesses to prove an alibi; but they failed to do so, till just at the close of the trial a woman, who had lived with the prisoner as his wife, swore positively to his having been with her during the whole of the night in question. The Jury, to the great surprise of almost every one present, acquitted the prisoner. The Court

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

The Court was occupied till after twelve o'clock with a case, the details of which are unfit for publication. The next was a mint case of no interest. Another mint case followed.

James Ainsworth, 30, and William Thompson, 21, were indicted for a burglarious entering of the house of Thomas Lund, grocer, at Prettyfoot Bridge, in Willshire, near Blackburn, on the night of the 30th of August last; and also with assaulting Lund, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor, hearing a noise in his house, got up and struck a light, and found both prisoners in the room; Ainsworth wearing a light, and Thompson a dark or black mask, and armed with pistols, which they snapped repeatedly at him, but which fortunately on every occasion missed fire. The prosecutor, with great courage and gallantry, seized both men; and one struck him with such force on the mouth as to loosen two teeth; and they dragged him towards the window of another room, got loose, and escaped through it. The alarm was given; several neighbours joined in the pursuit; the burglars were tracked to a neighbouring nursery-ground or plantation; and when a sufficient force had assembled to surround the plantation, the prisoners were apprehended in it. The prosecutor, in the struggle, not only wrested the pistols from both men, but had torn the black mask off Thompson's face; and when the prisoners were taken, Ains worth was seen to remove some black cotton, which corresponded with that on the mask from the face of Thompson. One of the men had left a cap behind him in the house, and Thompson was without cap when apprehended.

The prisoners, in defence, said they were out poaching in the nursery.

The Jury found them both Guilty, and the Learned ludge said that this was still a capital offence. Had there been anything like serious injury to the prosecutor, he should have left them for execution. Fortunately they had fallen in with one who had resolution and nerve enough to resist them. Sentence of death would be recorded against them, and the remainder of their days would be passed in working as slaves in a foreign land. He should recommend commutation of their punishment into transportation for life.

Joseph Abbott, alias Joseph Yorke, 33, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Isherwood, at Blackburn, on the 20th of December, 1839, by shooting him with a gun.

Dr. Brown stated the case for the prosecution On the night in question, the deceased and two other keepers, and an assistant, were watching game. They heard the firing of guns, and found four persons, who attacked them, and dared them to follow. Three of the poachers had dark jackets; and the fourth-the prisoner-wore light clothes. The prisoner's hand did not fire the gun; but, by the law, he was equally liable. The prisoner's gun went off, as the keeper believed, acceidentally; and shortly afterwards, another gun was fired, which caused the deceased's death. One material witness was one of the poachers, who was at first charged

with the murder, whose evidence was to be taken with great caution. The Larned Gentleman called Robert Sutton, who at the time was game keeper to Mr. Hargreaves of Broad Oak, near Blackburn, and was out on the night in question, with Thomas and Henry Isherwood, keepers to Wm. Henry Hornby, Esq., of Blackburn, and a third named Henry Eddleston. They were on the land of Henry Peters, Esq. of Dankenhalgh; and about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st December, 1839, they heard four reports of a gun, or guns, and set off in the direction of the reports. Two of the keepers, Thomas Isherwood and the witness, had guns; and they met four men in a gap, and one of them knocked witness down, before he perceived them. Three of the poachers presented the guns at the other keepers and swore hey would shoot them, if they did not stand back. Three had dark clothes, and the fourth had a light jacket on. After presenting their guns, they made away together. The keepers and witness agreed to follow them; and the poachers, on finding themselves not go back, they would shoot them. The man in the light coloured coat stood at witness's side, and swore he would shoot him. The poachers went on then, and Henry Eddleston (who is since dead) road; and, as the poachers were getting over a gate, T. Isher wood clicked (snatched) at one of their guns.

Adam Mercer, one of the poachers, identified the prisoner as one of the party, and corroborated the evidence of the first witness. The peachers shot three pheasants, which one of the party, named

Henry Isherwood, brother of the deceased, also corroborated the testimony already adduced.

It appeared from the statements of Mercer, that after the party returned to Blackburn, they went Manchester, Preston, and other places, to keep out of the way of the police. Mercer, however, gave himself up in the course of the following week. A second was taken into custody some time after, tried at the last assizes, and acquitted. Crossley was traced to America, and is since dead. The prisoner Abbott was taken into custody at Blackburn only a few weeks ago. Mr. WHIGHAM addressed the Jury for the defence,

contending that there was no evidence to show that the

. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

THE TRIAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Baron Rolfe, the Judge of the Assize, having gred this morning for the commencement of the rals of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and others, charged by her Majesty's Government, under the "monster interment," (a copy of which we published a few sets ago in the Star,) for a conspiracy, by violence, b bring about a change in the Constitution, the Court, at an early hour, was besieged by persons exions to hear the proceedings. The body of the court was crowded to excess, and included a large proportion of the defendants, who mixed promismoraly among the general body of spectators. On the beach were a number of fashionably-attired holes, the daughters of the gentry resident in the

precely at nine o'clock; soon after which Mr. Connor, accompanied by Mr. Scholefield, Rev. the were fined £25 each.

Eq. John Bentley, of Farnworth, Esq. James Anderson, of Burgh Hall, Duxbury, Esq. Liward Brook, of Melbourne place, Rusholme,

thomas Edgeley, of Park View, Rusholme, mer-Forsyth William Smith, of Wellfield-place, Toxich Park, merchant. Charles Armstrong, of St. George's-road, Everton,

Ismes Blythe, of Plymouth-grove, Chorlton upon-Medlock, merchant. fhomas Haigh, Elm Hall, Aintree, merchant. TALESMEN.

Richard Harrison, of Barmby, tallow chandler. Charles Storrs Kennedy, of Ulverstone, gentle-

William Scott, of Ulverstone, gentleman. The Judge, addressing the Attorney-General,

H: Beatley's name being retained on the list.

Mr. Baines, Q.C., appeared for James Scholefield DE ATTORNEY-GENERAL Said he would at once

E. Sergeant MURPHY appeared for Thomas Rim, William Johnson, and John Derham. th. ATHERTON appeared for James Fenton and

Tim Stephenson.

tion of one, withdrew the notice of reduction. On respect to "legal means," and "keeping the peace." chair. He is not a defendant. The meeting begun Thacker's Ground, and go in procession to Man-you have for your wages, becomes the law of the Friday, the 5th of Angust, one house have He was afraid that those who directed the framing before I got there. There was some singing. One chester, but that they were not to take any sticks land. I hope to meet you all to-morrow morning, the state of The following gentlemen were then sworn on the full factory of that paragraph differ in the view which his Lord- or two verses of a hymn were sung. Alexander with them. I was at the Haigh, next morning, at at Stalyonidge, when we will join manual interpolation of the masters and workmen of that factory oc- ship would lay down as to what were the "legal curred, at which something was said that gave means" by which such an object could be carried another, George Johnson. The latter gave out the Durham, Stephenson, and Mahon, were there. A but I dont think I have notes of it. John Leach spoke, I entered what he said the same evening. It ing persisted in their intention, a sort of meeting of that paragraph differ in the view which his Lord. or two verses of a hymn were sung. Alexander with them. I was at the Haigh, next morning, at at Stalybridge, when we will join hand in: offence to the men. He could hardly suppose that into effect. It would be for the Jury to judge hymn, I remember one verse. It ran thus: such offence was intended; but undoubtedly some offence was created, and the men immediately abandoned their work, and that he believed was the first commencement of what was called the turnout. On Saturday, the 6th of August, there was a expressions which were used in a placard, put procession of not less than 1,500 or 1,600 persons, forth to the public, really conveyed the intention of Johnson afterwards gave them a religious exhorta-Isiah Ashlin, of Great Mersey-street, Kirkdale, who went through Newton, headed by John those who used them; or whether they were used tion, and when he had done, others gave exhortaheld on Sunday, the 7th of August, Moor- whenever a convenient opportunity might occur. a communication from some one, whom he did not took place on the Haigh, at the same as these, by the Government—£30 a-year,

stated that on the following day, there would be a document. The proof sheet, corrected in the hand- of boys. Woodruffe was one of the four men in front. question. It was suggested that a list of delegates morrow there will be a general turn out, throughout sid that an objection to serve on the jury had been great turn-out, and that no one should return to make by Mr. Bentley, of Farnworth, on the ground work until every principle of the People's Charter that having a magistrate, and having taken an active should become the law of the land. On that occapar in the proceedings against the parties with sion, Moorhouse used language, of which he believed tracts from this address; the first of which I followed them as far as the Globe Inn, perhaps 200

JES. WORTLET, M.P. and Q. C.; Sir Gregory the evils we labour under, and I am requested to a universal holiday prevails, which will be the case and George Johnson is a hatter. The exhortations Manchester attended. He said he was sorry that away to their homes. I attended a meeting on the LIVIN, Knight; Mr. HILDYARD; and Mr. F. Pol- tell you that to-morrow a meeting will take place at in eight days, then of what use will bayonets be given were religious ones. There were several thou- the people were out of work; and that it hurt following morning, the 9th, in the Market-place, int, appeared to conduct the prosecution on the Stalybridge, at five o'clock in the morning, when against public opinion ?" Then again, in allusion sands present. After the Chairman had read the his feelings to think that they had come out Hyde, at nine o'clock in the morning. Moorhouse we shall proceed from factory to factory, and the to the stoppage of the mills, the address said "every anonymous note, there were divisions and murmurs, on the Charter. On the morning of the 15th was chairman, and John Leach and George Canhands that will not willingly come out we will turn hand is at rest, save the peaceful sickle of the reaper and agitations, in consequence of the meeting being william Scholefield.

With reference to the last mentioned defendant, it is the Charter, which is the only guarantee for Within fifty miles of Manchester, all was still, but which is the consternation was going on, I came discussion took place between the wage question they would go to the Exchange, at and the Charter. Mahon and Stephenson thought from Ashton they would go to the Exchange, at rive his Learned Friend from all trouble by conhope to meet you all to-morrow morning, whether by the spontaneous wish of all the persons they would give they would not begin by prayer?

The Dender of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting. They recomnist turn-out." On the following morning, a would that day judge by the evidence; and they not begin by prayer? E. Dundas, Q. C., appeared for Thos. Aikin and national turn-out." On the following morning, a would that day judge by the evidence; and they not begin by prayer!

The Judge—He has said so in substance, but he meeting was held at a place called Haigh, near would further judge whether those who prepared the Judge—He has said so in substance, but he Stalybridge, at which from 2,000 to 3,000 persons this document could by possibility be ignorant, that did not get there till after the meeting commenced. were present. There were two placards exhibited, although, undoubtedly, a large portion of the rest on on one of which were these words:—"The men of from labour was acceded to cheerfully by many, a tion that there was no prayer?

Stalybridge will follow wherever danger points the very considerable portion of the people—he believed witness—I do not remember, for I was not there which it was suggested that he should go to Man-Mr. M'Oubbar appeared for one or more of the way;" and upon the other:—" They that perish by he should not be wrong if he said the greater part, at the beginning. teriants, but we did not distinctly understand the sword are better than they that perish by hunger.", yielded a reluctant assent, and were acted upon by Judge—He said there were religious exhor-After the meeting was over, the people proceeded the force and threats of those who went from place tations. Mr. F. Pollock opened the pleadings. The interment charged the defendants with having illepilly conspired together, and with divers on the jurces unknown, unlawfully assembled together, and by violence, threats, and intimibled together, and by violence, threats of the force and threats of those who went from place to produce a complete abandonment of the force and threats of those who went in a cotton factory. I was not engaged as the force and threats of those which is in a cotton factory. I was

was at a meeting on Friday, the 12th of rear, separated themselves into different bodies, and consequently much disastisfaction prevailed, and consequently much cities and consequently there, day by day, talking and speaking, but to every place hold from him. But he had not the least doubt, to was put from the chair. A meeting did take has increased in proportion. Shopkeepers have had there, day by day, talking and speaking, but to every place hold from him. But he had not the least doubt, to was put from the chair. A meeting did take has increased in proportion. Shopkeepers have had there, day by day, talking and speaking, but to

and the mischief that might ensue from where the about of man was used, and the paper no need in the indictment, a cessation from labour. In some instances reason or other,—whether because the impulse at another meeting, at Duckinfield, on the 2nd or operatives in getting a better remuneration. None for one would go to the masters, as he knew they at all of them have interfered to prevent the operatives could not get the Charter at present. He demanded by the defendants, they demanded bread, in others they accepted seemed to be so strong—whether the current seemed 3rd of August, at eight o'clock in the morning. Praion to the facts that would be brought before a state of the most lawless riot and confusion. opposing the stream—or whether Mr. O'Connor was lution.

The following week, proceedings manifested them—carried along by that current—or whether, seeing Mr. I the difficulty, that if they were not satisfied of selves of a still more threatening aspect than per- that there was such a prospect of Chartism becoming to show that Storah was at this meeting. Lary, have the benefit of that doubt, and by their to a resolution which was put forth on Friday, the a meeting of delegates in conference at Manchester; time, must be taken into account. The Judge concurred in opinion with the Learned that the Baileys had said they should play for a that he headed the people up when they went to the learned that the Baileys had said they should play for a that he headed the people up when they went to the month, and therefore they said it was of no use to bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed try to go to work. I remember meetings held after the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed try to go to work. I remember meetings held after the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed try to go to work. I remember meetings held after the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed try to go to work. I remember meetings held after the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would have been shed the bastile for bread and blood would hav of persons, to accomplish by force, vio- vicinity, with delegates from various parts of York- ing of delegates. He should confirm it by notes Storah was weak.

Wried Were the means to be resorted to by the before or after the fact, made very little difference, the means to be resorted to by the desired to by the desired the misdemeanour, which this was, all

wifer painful, to find them guilty. As little had accessories were principals—all who used encouto do with the political origin of the meetings to ragement to parties committing this description of the meetings to ragement to parties committing this description of the which The must first call their attention. He proposed offence, were themselves guilty of that which they did not do so.

The proposed offence, were themselves guilty of that which they did not do so.

There was not become the following of the proposed offence, were themselves guilty of the proceedings. the means first call their attention. He proposed offence, were themselves guilty of that which the gave an intermediate into the secret history of the motives of the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the delegates. It was in the following for the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the meeting of the delegates. It was in the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the meeting of the delegates. It was in the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the meeting of the Jury to say whether this resolution. The Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the meeting of the delegates. It was in the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the meeting of the Jury to say whether this resolution. The findsted. He proposed not to enter into any in- and other resolutions of a similar kind, being brought and other resolutions of a similar kind, being brought and other resolutions of a similar kind, being brought He proposed not to enter into any in- and other resolutions of the word before them as and was addressed to the "Imperial Chartists." Newton. They then dispersed to go for their wages. by Mr. Hillyard—I was at a meeting field at fryde did not advise so, but when a great man like the word was addressed to the "Imperial Chartists." Newton. They then dispersed to go for their wages. by Mr. Hillyard—I was at a meeting field at fryde did not advise so, but when a great man like the on the first of August. George Candelet acted as Mayor advised them so, they might please them the commission of these offences, beyond defendants, the word of the "Old Chartist." in the Revited Statesman. The assemblage was addressed by se-selves. Some of the excavators swore they would That was commission of these offences, beyond defendance to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of this character to the object for which resolutions of the object for the object for which resolutions of the object for the object for the object for which resolutions of the object for the object f Having then stated to them the duty he had to make the most of the Charter than and entreated them to dismiss from producing a system, and entreated them to dismiss from the meeting and entreated them to dismiss from producing a system, and entreated them to dismiss from the meeting to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He thought it was not possible to go to work again. He meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that of them went on to describe the part which Mr. Scholston them went on to describe the part which Mr. Scholston them went on to describe the part which Mr. Scholston them went on to describe the part which Mr. Candelet then began them was well received. It was a very good lecture, the meeting by Candelet. It was made towards it, but one of them was well received. It was a very good lecture, the meeting by Candelet. It was made towards it, but one of them was well received. It was a very good lecture, the meeting by Candelet. It was made towards it, but one of them was well received. It was a very good lecture, the meeting by Candelet. It was made towards it, but one of them was well received. It was a very good lecture, the meeting by Candelet. It was made towards it, but one of them was well received. It was a very good lecture, by lending his chapel for the use of the meetings, and on the first short was not provided them to dismiss from producing a system, and giving feet that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It was to the effect that the meeting by Candelet. It bid as shortly as he could, to narrate the facts were so, he believed his Lordship would tell them the proposed to lay before them as matter of that such persons, altogether and entirely, participles. that such persons, altogether and church, particular proposed to lay before them as matter of that such persons, altogether and church, particular particu to itserence to Manchester, was about six miles: the authorities in London.

Its defendants, william Woodroff, was the chair- on their own authority, and, on the 15th, another man, and

the meeting, because he believed there was no doubt law, and who were determined not to disobey it, to man. His name was William Woodruffe one of the had turned out for the Ch. witer, and would stick to Market-place, Hyde, on the lith of August, and that evidence would be given to confirm the state. The meeting of the lith of August, and that it is not to the lith of August, and the lith THE TRIAL.

60 VERNMENT PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS

O'CONNOR, ESQ. AND OTHERS, FOR AN

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The meeting, because he believed there was no doubt that evidence would be given to confirm the state-abstain from any proceedings that could give ensurance our agement, directly or indirectly, to persons going about the country endeavouring to turn out towns to continue to work for their massis a shoemaker. The first speakers to the meeting of that sort. He was elevated in determined they would not go, and they broke on a cart or was goon, or something of that sort. He who was the chairman, by indicating in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which was afterwards adjourned to turn out to disobey it, to ment any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going about the country endeavouring to turn out towns or something of that sort. He was elevated in determined out for the Ch. wrer, and would stick to ment a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which he exhorted the meeting in a speech in which was afterwards allowed the meeting of the cherdants. I knew he was the chairman, by indicating the country of the cleral and turned out for the Ch. wrer, and would stick to ment any out of the cherdants. I knew he was the chairman, by indicating the country of the country state any particulars.

I knew he was the chairman, by indicating the country of the

blies, the daugnters of the genery residence, in such probably graced believed by the control of Lineaster, who probably graced by the control of Lineaster, who probably graced by the list of August, Moorhouse, the beliman of the various constituencies we represent, to adopt the time of another meeting, and at that all legal means to carry into effect the 'People's Stuart, on taking the chair, said he hoped that had turned out. There was no mob near the mill I left the meeting. These were all the notes I the time of there the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best the evidence, and secondly, to have an opthe best through the chair, said he hoped that best the evidence out. There was no more near the minimal limit the meeting, and further we recommend that delegates nothing would be brought forward at the meeting, at the time. A few boys had preceded the prothe time. A few boys had preceded the prothe time. A few boys had preceded the protook. In the afternoon I was at another meeting
that would bring himself or them within the pale cession. I went to Hyde, about half-past four. the same day. About 700 or 800 persons were was then given of a further meeting for vour to obtain the co-operation of the middle and of the law; but as he had taken the chair, he would Sunday, the 7th of August, to take place at Morking classes, in carrying out the resolution of put such resolutions as the meeting thought proper.

Mottram Moor, or Wednesoff-green, four miles ceasing labour until the Charter be made the law of from Ashton, where the Chartiets were in the classes, in carrying out the resolution of put such resolutions as the meeting thought proper. Woodruffe advocated the principle of the resolution.

Mottram Moor, or Wednesoff-green, four miles ceasing labour until the Charter be made the law of Woodruffe advocated the principle of the resolution.

Moorhouse spoke. At the close of the afternoon he said — "You have been told of the evils under which Will, and W. Reberts, Esq., solicitor, of Bath, habit of holding their camp meetings. The Jury bind those reserved for the members of the bar. would find that on Sunday the 7th of August, two by your strict adherence to this resolution that we I remember his saying that he was one of the persons Leach was addressing the meeting when I got that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly-The Court having been opened with the usual brailines, the Clerk of Arraigns called over the game of the Jury and provided had been record for the members of the bar.

The Court having been opened with the usual brailines, the Clerk of Arraigns called over the game of the Jury and provided had been record.

The Court having been opened with the usual meetings were held, one in the morning and the are your true representatives. Do your duty and instrumental in calling the meeting when I got that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly—there. He said he thought it was the most proper to the result of our deliberations will be fully laid Sunday, the l4th of August. It was held a little the morning and the are your true representatives. Do your duty and instrumental in calling the meeting when I got that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly—there. He said he thought it was the most proper to turn out for their wages, and not for the Charter. Will proceed from factory to factory, and all hands—turn out for the thought it would be impossible to get the that will not willingly come out, we will turn them.

The Court having been opened with the usual to meeting when I got that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly—there. He said he thought it was the most proper to turn out for their wages, and not for the Charter. Will proceed from factory to factory, and all hands—turn out for the charter. When the was one of the persons that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly—there we will do ours. We meet again to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly—there. He said he thought it was the most proper to bridge, at five o'clock in the morning, when we turn out for their wages, and not for their wages, and not for the Charter. Will proceed from factory to factory and the factory to factory and factory process the Jurors summened to serve. Four of process in the manuagurant to four deliberations will be rully taid after nine in the manuagurant to four deliberations will be rully taid after nine in the morning, on Thacker's ground. A Charter then. Mahon said that the Ashton and out; and friends, when we are out we will remain person of the name of Joseph Hilton was in the Stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the name of Joseph Hilton was in the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee of the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the Charter the stalybridge people must have a meeting on out, until the charter the stalybridge people must have a meeting of the stalybridge

Durham and John Crossley. At the meeting with an intention to depart from those professions tions. The chairman then said that he had received house addressed the people, and then, per- On Tuesday, the 16th of August, a meeting, not of know, which he would read. It was to this effect, haps, for the first time, the object of the trades, but of delegates, was held, for the purpose of that the committee had come to the determination meeting was distinctly avowed. He told the meet-assembling a sort of Convention of persons from that labour should not be recumed until the Charter ing that it was neither a wage question nor a reli- different parts of the country; and in accordance had become the law of the land. At the time this gious question—it was a national question—and that with the recommendation, he believed that not fewer was said, much confusion took place, as the people their object was to make what was commonly called than from sixty to seventy delegates arrived in seemed dissatisfied. Johnson and Challenger were the "People's Charter" the law of the land. At Manchester. At one of the meetings, undoubtedly present, when the chairman read this out. There is ing at the Haigh, was to keep the people combined let us be true one to another, and there is property that meeting Candelet, one of the defendants, about forty attended. At the meeting, an address a street called Stamford-street, in Ashton. I was spoke, and a man named Wild, who was now suffer. was considered and approved of, to be printed and there about nine in the morning of the 30th of Aug. ing under sentence, at Chester, also addressed the published to the people of England. It was an Ingoing up the street, on the way to the Town-hall, Stalybridge There was a public meeting held in them, and who can withstand against you? None. people. At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was address from five persons styling themselves,—"The being at that time a special constable, I saw a a larger meeting, and on that occasion, the defend-ants John Leech, Thomas Storah, James Stephen- for carrying the Charter;" and he begged to call and boys. There were four or five men abreast in son, and Thomas Mahon, spoke, and it was then the attention of the Jury to the contents of that front, and then a lot of women, and lastly, a number Wild opened the meeting in favour of the wage and above all, keep out of public houses, and towhom the transactions about to be investigated, this was a correct statement. He said, "You have called upon the people never to resume work yards from Stamford-street, Ashton, Dukinfield, were said to have originated, he did not think he been told of the evils under which we labour, and I until full justice had been done to the working had been do regretted deeply to say that at Preston and Black- went to the meeting on the 26th of July, was from thing was said about what the operatives were to do The Attorney General was not aware that he had mentioned Moorhouse as a defendant. He was friends on the other side had no objection, he had alluding to language used by the chairman of a meeting before I had been sworn in a was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people.

The Attorney General was not aware that he burn, there had been a conflict with the military having seen a placard on the wall. I did not take until the Charter had been obtained; but that they burn, there had been a conflict with the military having seen a placard on the wall. I did not take until the Charter had been obtained; but that they which unfortunately did terminate in bloodshed. I were to keep peace, law, and order. The Charter had been sworn in a was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people. I was at a meeting on the meeting before I had been sworn in a was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people. At Hyde. John Leach, George Candelet, William was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people. ing, and he believed he should be perfectly correct the event was this:—" Fellow-Chartists, the blood special constable. I was not sent by any person, but who came armed with sticks and bludgeons. On Moorhouse, and a man named Stephenson, whom I Wh. Dunders said, that as appearing for two of in stating to the Jury, that that which a chairman, of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and went of my own accord. There are three or four the Sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing for two of in stating to the Jury, that that which a chairman, of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and went of my own accord. There are three or four the Sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing for two of in stating to the Jury, that that which a chairman, of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and went of my own accord. he defendants, he had no objection to be tried by ininterrupted, and without opposition, was permitted. Blackburn, and the murderers thirst for more. But magistrates living in Ashton. They were at the state, was, at least evidence of the intention of be firm, be convageous, be men. Peace, law, and the morning of the went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfen- speeches were in the same strain of language, re-Adesiltory conversation followed, which ended in those who were assembled at that meeting, and he order, have prevailed on our side. Let them be 12th of August. The believed several of the defendants were actually revered until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and I had received the summous to be sworn in. I connection with the wage question. In the evening out, till the Charter became the law of the law FREDK. POLLOCK, Attorney-General; the Hon. present. Moorhouse said, "You have been told of Ireland, are informed of our resolution, and when believe Alexander Challenger is a factory operative, another meeting took place, at which a lecturer from The people dispersed peaceably and quiet, and went

of the "Old Chartist," in the British Statesman,

Our Reporter was obliged to send off his first packet before he had transcribed the whole of his notes of the Attorney-General's speech. The following witnesses were then called :-

The language he used was very strong, and was which was afterwards adjourned to the Carpenter's personally directed to owners of mills in e neighbourhood. He said he should "advise the cotton lords to keep within the precincts of their own was determined to issue a placard to which he late them as soon.

I remember his saying, after those who had gone to their work. He said he should advise the cotton lords, particularly the lords to keep within the precincts of their own palaces as dark might now palaces. I made them as soon lords to keep within the precincts of their own was determined to issue a placard, to which he their own palaces, for dark nights were coming on. and some thought it sight to said the masters are that they were of notes which I can produce. I made them as soon palaces, for dark nights were coming on; and some bold hand, more daring than the rest, would reckon with them, for the reckoning day was near, and a bloody reckoning it was like to be." It appeared that shortly before this there had been some of this day's proceedings. The delevates from the hand." Woodroffe did not carry appring to call their own palaces, as dark nights were coming on, their own palaces, as dark nights were coming on, and the reckoning on, and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that out. Mahon and Stephenson said that they were as I could when the meetings were over. At a meeting on the 7th, about 460 persons were present, that shortly before this there had been some of this day's proceedings. The delevates from the hand." Woodroffe did not carry appring to the meeting at the Hairh, and Durham of horizones said: that shortly before this there had been some of this day's proceedings. The delegates from the hand." Woodraffe did not say anything more returned to the meeting at the Haigh, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moorhouse said : reduction made by the master manufacturers in manufacturing districts have been more numerous with respect to the reckoning day. I was at a employed. He believed that two or three of these of determination manufacted for the people's rights town Chapel or matter than the people of the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman. Speeches were made. Moreover, and the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting at the Hair, and Durham chairman than the meeting employed. He believed that two or three of these of determination manifested for the people's rights town Chapel or meeting room, adjoining Ashton. He ordered them to enairmen to this meeting, and must intorm you show the defending room, adjoining Ashton. Brophy, and several other persons, whom I did religious question,—it is for a maional question; but the people's rights town Chapel or meeting room, adjoining Ashton. Brophy, and several other persons, whom I did religious question,—it is for a maional question; but the people's rights town Chapel or meeting room, adjoining Ashton. Brophy, and several other persons, whom I did religious question,—it is for a maional question; but the people's rights town Chapel or meeting on Friday, the 12th of August, in Charles-procession through Ashton. He ordered them to enairmen to this meeting on Friday, the 12th of August, in Charles-procession through Ashton. He ordered them to enairmen to this meeting on procession through Ashton. Brophy, and several other persons, whom I did religious question,—it is for a maional question; but the procession I will be adand some of the observations made by the defendunjust and unconstitutional interference of the ing was called by the bellman. John Alexander not know, were in the procession I saw Crossley I will not intrude on your time, as you will be adand some of the observations made by the defendants were with reference to a still further reduction
magistrates, our proceedings were abruptly brought
that was suspected. The meeting on the 26th of
July was adjourned to the following day, but either
no meeting took place, or else it was so thinly attended, that it excited no public attention whatever.
On the 1st of August, Moorhouse, the bellman of

and some of the observations made by the defendmagistrates, our proceedings were abruptly brought
Stuart was in the chair. He is not a defendent.
Woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the
following resolution:—'That we, as delefollowing resolution:—'That we, as delefollowing assembled, do recommend
on the 1st of August, Moorhouse, the bellman of

The procession I saw Crossley
to a close by dispersing the meeting, but not
woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the
following resolution:—'That we, as delefollowing assembled, do recommend
to the various constituencies we represent to adopt
that was suspected. The meeting on the 26th of to a close by dispersing the meeting, but not
woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the
Chair. From sixty to eighty persons would be presont. I heard Woodruffe say that he had a resolution to propose to this effect, that in order to facilithe defendent.
The procession went down Caroline-street, over
that was in the chair. He is not a defendent.
The procession went down Caroline-street, over
that was in the chair. He is not a defendent.
The procession went down Caroline-street, over
the procession of the know, were in the procession of the know, were in the procession of the know, were in the procession of the know, were in

> A charge to keep I have. A God to glorify, A never-dying soul to save,

And fit it for the sky."

dation, to compel persons to desist from their lawful labour. They burst open the door, and by force they a sort of rallying point at various meetings that a plot of ground, called the Haigh, which is in movements of the turn-outs. One of the objects of Glossop, and all the mills, and make the hands turn-outs. The becopations, all tending to bring about a change in did that which at the Messrs. Harrison's they were took place afterwards, and the question that the Stalybridge. I am not aware how it was called. that committee was to confer with the masters on out Leach spoke, but I have not his speech down. The have and the constitution as established in these enabled to do merely by their presence and appear. Jury would have to decide was, whether all those I went to the meeting near eight o'clock in the even-Palms. To this indictment the defendants had seve- ance. It was arranged that they should meet the who were connected with the framing and putting ing. I think there were some hundreds of persons fifty-two masters who determined to stop their mills, to keep out, but exhorting them to be peaceable and my pleaded not guilty, on which issue was joined. following morning, and something was said about it forth,—whether in the entire scope and object of there. The Chairman was James Fenton, of Ashin consequence of the turn-out. They would not let quiet. In the evening of the 11th there was another Vinch issue it was for the jurors to try, and say going to Manchester. At a very early hour on the the production, they did not find a direct encourage- ton, one of the defendants. I was there at the time them work. I believe delegates were chosen on meeting at Hyde. Leach and Candelet, and a Mr. The her the defendents were guilty or not guilty. In morning of Thesday the 9th of August, the people ment given to those persons, who were going about he was called to the chair. He was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, crossley, a draper, were present. I have notes of the U.S. O'Coxson applied to have the witnesses for were meeting at Hyde, at Stalybridge, and at the country, from factory to factory, and almost from chosen. After being elected, there was a resolution to notice the course of proceedings of the different what passed. Leach said he had attended a meeting Enmusion ordered out of court, which was imme- Ashton; and from the place where they all house to house, to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather think it was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. Eastly complied with.

| The county, from laterly to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather think it was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. The county, from laterly to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather think it was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. The county, from laterly to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather think it was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. Surely his Learned Friend did not justify what had been made sequented with the present case; and shopkeepers. The masters and shopkeepers are masters and shopkeepers. The masters and shopkeepers are masters and shopkeepers. The masters and shopkeepers are masters are masters are masters and shopkeepers are masters are masters are masters are masters and shopkeepers are masters are masters are master The fact that these reporters would only have between them and the Magistrates. To the remon- tion in it, in a direct allusion to it in his own news- should not know him again. Pilling moved another tion was going on, the object of it was to show that come to a resolution what to do. He cauwas to notes of proceedings taken by them, re- strance of the latter, they answered that their object paper, the Northern Star, to which his name was resolution, which was something similar to the former. was "peace, law and order," and they promised affixed as the proprietor, and for the contents of They said they wanted a fair day's wage for a fair lib ATTORNEY-GENERAL then rose, and faithfully to keep the peace, and to commit no dis- which he was responsible. He proposed to read day's work, but they were of opinion that it could Wiresing the Jury, said he could assure them most order of any kind. On these assurances, the Magis- from the Northern Star, a few expressions which not be obtained unless the Charter became the law religiously that he never rose to discharge a more trates withdrew the military, and placed them would clearly connect Mr. O'Connor with the publi- of the land. The resolution was carried unanimously, selves, not exactly at the head of the people, cation of the document. He thought it perfectly as the responsibility as leaders, but for the purpose of pointing out right, however, to say that before the date of the him by name and sight at the same time. The nawhich the Charter was about to refer—the 20th of ture of the third resolution was to draw up a median order was inculcated.

The people then marched into August last, many paragraphs had appeared in the morial to Sir R. Peel, for ten thousand stand of order was inculcated. Exterted to circumstances which, more or less, the town together, the military having withdrawn Northern Star, diseasing the people from taking arms. (Laughter.) It was for the purpose of prothe within the knowledge of every gentleman to prevent any hostile conflict. They had scarcely the course which they seemed to be bent upon; and the the working classes at Ashton and Stalybridge, other in the evening; that in the morning was the the substance of every gentleman of street any nosting that in the morning was the street of the course who refused to pay the pro- were extremely low, during these latter turn-outs, largest. I was at a meeting on Friday, the 12th of

By World call their attention exclusively on this money, and for three days Manchester was in to be so irresistible that it was no longer of any use When I got there, I found Storah moving a reso- holding their meetings. Mr. Dundas contended that there was no evidence annual feast, and strangers flock from all parts of ing. He told them that a man named Rayner, who The Attorney-General maintained that the eviparticipation of every defendant, haps was indicated by the assembling of the people the law of the land, he thought the time was come to the law of the land, he thought the time was come to the law of the l those who had by their own in the manner he had described. It appeared that when use might be made of the criss, ne (the Atdence was sumcient, occause the indicated them to go to their work, but he wished
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them to go to their work, but he wished
them to go to the processor to the processo Enter on the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, of persons from the persons, to the persons it is the persons of the persons in the minds of Union; and he begged to call the attention of the jury the Northern Star of the 20th August a statement of general character of the meetings, held from time to the persons in the minds of Union; and he begged to call the attention of the jury the Northern Star of the 20th August a statement of general character of the meetings, held from time to the persons in the persons

had snown find a drawer which had been broken that the country as to pro- that it is our solemn and conscientious conviction that members, who took notes of what passed; and, last Storah was to the effect, that a fair day's wage could opened their doors for them. They commisserated open and £7 stolen, but he (the speaker) wished them that it is our solemn and conscientions conviction that the speaker) wished them not be obtained until the Charter became the law of the fundamental parts of the should not stop to inquire, nor should be, moreover, attempt to inquire, nor should be connected to the merit of the change, or the beauty of the mediate and unmutilated adoption, and carthe change, or the beauty of starming distress and wide spread destitution, is that assemblage. But in order, as ne was aware get a nying, but ne recommended the meeting to complained of the masters having turned out the to the people, let them take it."

The Judge—You mean that the mayor of Stockship is the post in the past nine before the meeting concluded. Another men. During all the meetings I attended, I never that remarks might be made on testimony of this past nine before the meeting concluded. Another men. During all the meetings I attended, I never the Judge—You mean that the mayor of Stockship is the post of the The Judge—You meeting was held at Droylsden on the following day.

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On Friday, the 12th of August, I saw a procession people of all trades and callings, forthwith to cease ment that he could have recourse to for the purpose, he should prove, against several of the defendants, to work until the above document becomes the law he should prove, against several hundreds. They went to a plot fact is as well known to me as any other to which I as it were, out of their own lips, that they were proposed for the purpose, he would not open the description, and as the Judge—You meeting was held at Droylsden on the following day.

On Friday, the 12th of August, I saw a procession becomes the law he should prove, against several of the defendants, to be taken into work again, I saw them go. The fact is as well known to me as any other to which I as it were, out of their own lips, that they were proposed for the purpose.

The Judge—You meeting was held at Droylsden on the following day.

On Friday, the 12th of August, I saw a procession becomes the law he should prove, against several of the defendants, to be taken into work again, I saw them go. The fact is as well known to me as any other to which I saw a procession becomes the fact is as well known to me as any other to which I saw a procession becomes the fact is as well known to meeting was held at Droylsden on the following day.

On Friday, the 12th of August, I saw a procession becomes the fact is as well known to me as any other to which I saw a procession becomes the fact is as well known to me as any other to which I saw a procession becomes the fact is as well known to me as any other to which I saw a procession becomes the fact is as we That the course of proceeding which he (the the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the sent, and what took place. He would now read the sent, and what took place. He would now read the sent, and what took place. He would now read the sent, and what took place the bald. They then went to the Heigh where James their doors till the most was out and in the mean. the course of proceeding which he (the ine dury, that it's number of persons use formed the sent, and what took place. The would not be do as the major recommended, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, their doors till the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star leads to make the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star leads to make the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star leads to make the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star leads to make the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star leads to make the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the time of king John, the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the month was out, and in the mean-but to do as was done in the mean-but to do as was done in the month was out, and the month the filter and part of the country; and if the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and part of the country to adopt particular changes in the filter and wages was settled, and the men went to the Haigh, where James their doors till the month was out, and in the Mahon, John Duran, and Stephenson, of the date he had mentioned. [The Attorney-General bottom of the when were delegate on the list of the date he had mentioned. [The Attorney-General bottom of the when Mahon, John Duran, and the month was obtained in one day. The wend of the wend of the wend of the when Mahon, John Duran, and the chart was obtained in one day. The wend of the wend of the when Mahon, John Duran, and the chart was obtained in one day. The wend of the w By the Attorney General—I repeat that I saw proposed to go to their masters and ask for the wages of lated Were the means to be resorted to by the before or after the fact, made very little difference, because it was deliberately published by him, in a newspaper of which he was the sole proprietor. again in the evening, at the Haigh, between seven twenty-five or thirty mills in Ashton.

[He also read another extract from the same paper.] and eight. I saw the same four defendants and By the Judge—The people came out of the mills, Un a subsequent day, the 3rd of September, Mr. Brophy there. They delivered lectures, exhort- generally, of their own accord. I do not know any the form of a letter, but userted as a leading article, through Duckenfield to Hyde, and returned by

together. On the 12th of August all the workpeo- in this pleutiful country, sufficient for us all, and if

mills for a month. They agreed to do so after the not take it down. of the 13th there were several thousands there. No- said by Candelet?

The Attorney-General did not see how his tion, and they had come to a resolution that they Mr. O'Connor then said, he understood two re- chester. Accordingly some thousands of persons, the constitution, which would be effected by carry- of the resolution was, that the reduction of wages Learned Friend could make what had occurred would keep the turn-outs for two weeks; but he present, who would have to depose to with certain descriptions of arms, with bludgeons, ing the People's Charter into law! The Jury would was injurious not only to the workmen but also to mental facts connected with the present case; and and banners, having something the appearance of have evidence given them of what occurred at the the masters and shopkeepers. The motion was Surely his Learned Friend did not justify what had trust in the false shopkeepers. He further said he

the fact of delegates having been appointed twelve tioned the people to be honest, not to take anyyears ago, to ascertain the proceedings of the differ- thing that was not their own, and not to damage ent turn-outs was not in itself per se criminal. meetings I have referred to.

Cross-examination resumed-On all occasions in which the Charter was mentioned, peace, law and

the mischief that might ensue from where the labour of man was used, and they obliged from the paper he held in his hand, that, for some place at Hyde, but I did not attend. I was present meetings, and have said that they would support the come to the determination how to get bread, and he

through Duckenfield to Hyde, and returned by Mr. Will. Olayout, constant to Hyde, and returned by Mr. Will. Olayout, constant to Hyde did not advise so, but when a great man like the The same evening they met again at the riagu. The office them and the same persons were there. A man from Liverpool chairman. The assemblage was addressed by selves. Some of the excavators swore they would gave a lecture. He said he was sorry to find the veral persons. Candelet, John Leach, Robert Wild, act on this recommendation, and go to the first shop brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people to turn teetotallers, and keep sober. On Sunday proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Candelet afterwards addressed the meeting. He said delet afterwards addressed the meeting. He said he hoped the men at Hyde would prove true one to another, and then we will soon have our present. The bellman of Hyde was in the chair. The other sneakers then followed in turn. principles of the Charter. No resolutions were Charter. The other speakers then followed in turn, moved in my hearing. In the evening of the same day and after announcing that another meeting would there was a meeting in a preaching room, at Staly- take place on the following Sunday morning at In the meeting, one of the chairand another of the defendants, Rd. Pilling, present, and the Jury would find that the by the Executive Government; and after that prolaming used on that occasion could leave no doubt. White as to what were then assembled. He prolaming and the Jury would find parties who were then assembled. He prolaming the parties who were then assembled. He prolaming the chairlaming the distribution was issued in the name of the Queen was living there in July last. I am a milkman. I bridge. From forty to fifty persons were present. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man of the procession enter the town of lamation, calling upon every one to preserve of ground called Thacker's foundry. I was at a meeting in a preaching room, at Stalywas living there in July last. I am a milkman. I bridge. From forty to fifty persons were present. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of July. It was held on an open space of ground called Thacker's foundry. I was at a meeting in the rewas a meeting in a preaching room, at Stalythe chairnon their own authority, and, on the 15th, another on their own authority, and, on the loth, another of the Queen was living there in July last. I am a milkman. I bridge. From forty to fifty persons were present. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of July. It was held on an open space of ground called Thacker's foundry. I was at a meeting in a preaching room, at Stalythe chairnon the row authority, and, on the 15th, another on the following Sunday morning at there was a meeting in a preaching room, at Stalythe chairnon the row authority, and, on the 15th, another on the following Sunday morning, the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of July. I was held on the committee. Some of the members of foundry the committee. Some of the members of proud called Thacker's foundry the committee. Some of the members of the committee. Some of the member

lecture was given by Fenton. He recommended spoke. I entered what he said the same evening. It the people to keep in peace and order, in going to is my duty to make a daily report to the magis-Manchester. On the following morning, another trates. Leach began by pointing to me. He said, meeting took place, at the Haigh, at five o'clock. "There is one of the Government men, one who is Fenton, Durham, Stephenson, and Glossop were like the black coated gentry who attends that place, there. They said they would go to Glossop and (pointing to the church, in Wednesoff Green,) built see how the people there were coming on. I did for a good purpose, but now filled with thieves and not go with them, and I don't know whether they regues-the cotton fraternity; but we would all be were falling out between the wage question and the a nice sum for a man working one day out of the Charter. Fenton thought one thing at a time was seven, and for looking after us poor, honest, inenough, and Durham also advocated the wage ques-tion. Stephenson and Mahon advocated the Char-church is an open hell, and filled by the cotton lords, ter. I did not see Crossley there. I understand who are a set of thieves and rogues, and good honest ple were out. On the 13th, I saw a procession at you have not the common necessaries of life, take the evening. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and The prisons are full, and in the prisons they do not Mahon were there. I think Aitkin, Woolfenden, want you. The police is in no fault. I wish you all should ascertain what were the highest and lowest both the counties, Chester and Lancaster, and the rate of wages which the masters would give, in Charter will then be obtained." He then wished order that they might strike a medium, and go to them to be true one to another, and they would soon work. In the meantime the operatives could not have the Charter. I have no more notes of that return to work, as the masters had shut up their meeting. Leach said a great deal more, but I did men had turned out. At the meeting on the evening By Mr. O'Connor-Did you take down what was

they again met. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and delet were present. They also spoke. I have notes and the Charter. Mahon and Stephenson thought from Ashton they would go to the Exchange, at and not to injure any one. I know the Chartist they had either the advance or the Charter." I dont meeting room, at Ashton. A meeting took place remember anything further that was said. I rechester as a delegate to the Conference there, but was a large body coming from the direction of that another meeting should be held to elect him. | Ashton and Stalybridge, towards Hyde. They were Cross-examined by Sergeant Murphy—I have been not walking in any sort of form. On Wednesday, a carder in a cotton factory. I was not engaged as August 10th, there was a meeting at Hyde, at which to notice the course of proceedings of the different what passed. Leach said he had attended a meeting of the shopkeepers at the Working Man's Instituent turn-outs was not in itself per se criminal.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy—Precisely, my Lord, at the in the same strain. Hyde was in a very riotous state the same day, and all the week. Labour was completely stopped. A very large number of persons came into Hyde. They were walking in a sort of broken procession, with clubs and sticks in their hands. They went towards Stockport. There a show of hands in favour of going to work, but he Re-examined by Mr. O'Connor—Wakes are an was hissed down. Leach next addressed the meetthe country to where they are held. The first great had addressed them the night before, had been not agree to the reduction. The men complained taken place at Stockport the day before. He said The Judge concurred in opinion with the Learned that the Baileys had said they should play for a that he headed the people up when they went to the try to go to work. I remember meetings held after if he had not pr vented it. The Mayor of Stockport Witness-Leach told me, my Lord, that the mayor

Examination resumed-Leach said that he did not wish the people to do as the mayor recommended, cart. A man named Booth next spoke, and he went on in a similar strain. I did not take it down. There were a number of " navigators" in the meeting. Booth said the "navies" were in great distress, and wanted support, but they might do as they pleased, as the Mayer of Stockport said, go to the stores and help themselves. Leach said he

trates. On the 14th of August, I was at a meeting at Mottram Moor, about half-past two in the Market HERR noon. Wild, Carteledge, and another man, who have name I understood to be Glossop, were wild was the chairman. He opened the mosting Wild was the chairman. He opened the recommending the people to be true one to come and the Charter would soon become the law of the charter weeting will be another meeting with the charter meeting will be a second to the charter meeting will be

land. He said that another meeting willi (Continued in our Eighth Page.



Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

reasons of other reductions? The Duke of WELLINGTON doubted the propriety of furnishing the information asked for. to postpone his questions, and give notice for another evening, when he would be better prepared.

respecting the present condition of our dockyards, &c., and moved for rest us relating to them.

The Earl of displacement explained that the reason been contemplated, was, that it was deemed more economical to keep vessels already built in good repair than to build new ones. It had been found impracsteamers required, and 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 recinctions should be adopted. He concluded with giving information in reply to the Earl of Minto. Lord ASHBURTON expressed his regret that the information had been given.

but his advice was neglected, and the two Noble Lords, in defence of their respective governments, had published to the whole world information which should be given partly in kind; after such a day all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after another lished to the whole world information which should be wholly in kind; that after such and relief should be wholly in kind; that after such and precious the idle and worthless paupers have frequently been of their statements, but, he must be allowed to read period it should be wholly in kind; that after such and the idle and worthless paupers have frequently been of their statements, but, he must be allowed to read in defence of their respective governments, had pubnever have been communicated, and which might prove rendered so by the hopelessness of their situation; and one from a gentleman inferior to none in his sacred mischievous to the country.

After some further debate, in which Lords Minto and Haddington vindicated themselves, and the Duke of in their conduct"—(hear, hear). Let the House con-Wellington remarked that he had always discounaged trast it, too, with the picture drawn, not so long since such motions, the Earl of Minto withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FRBRUARY 27.

the part of the Marquis of Clanricarde, of a motion on tress prevailed. Those at work subscribed something the subject, on the 9th of March. Lord MONTEAGLE, at the request of the Dake of Wellington postponed his motion on the Corn Laws, on thear, hear, Could the Honourable Member, if he had account of the indisposition of the E arl of Ripon. After forwarding some bills the House accourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

subject of Mr. Walter's motion on the New Ferrand.]

PRINCIPLES-OF THE NEW POOR LAW. reigns—a female, too—that the land ever knew; the table, but, when acting with others, this Christian very object of whose poble policy it was to sustain the feeling evaporated and vanished. He would mention reform, did not restore, did not reinvigorate but vouring to obtain out-door relief for an unhappy and reversed. It protected, or affected to protect, the afflicted object, with a wife and five children, who had happy Peruvians "such guardianship as the eagle Into the workhouse were the family again sent; though that of demoralising those upon whom it acts. afforced the lamb, covering while it devoured its prey" ultimately, after some weeks' delay, out-door relief w. is -thear, hear.) Such, he had ever said, was the characteforded. It was in vain to urge to these guardians that ter of this new poor law, and he had since become even if the poor man had been guilty of the offence of possessed of a document which justified him in asserting having an indiscreet wife, he was not to blame, and that " "To John Walter, Esq. M.P." parties, who were perfectly unprejudiced—(hear, hear). He could have wished that they had had some natural

supporting parents and children in old to address the to himself he would not now read. But he had The Earl of Minto moved for returns respecting the in which it is neglected?"—(hear, b car). . "If the on which his capacious mind had been, he might rational. He recollected a happy maxim of Mr. Burke sidered to be the foulest conspiracy ever entered into but at last human nature could bear it no longer, they The Dari of Mixto moved for returns respecting and siles, affection are to be almost say, exclusively employed. But there was one upon the subject:—"I know," said he, "it is common in the dark against the rights, liberties, and privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range present state of the navy. He required explanations as deficiencies of parental and siles, affection are to be almost say, exclusively employed. But there was one upon the subject:—"I know," said he, "it is common in the dark against the rights, liberties, and privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range provided by the parental and siles, affection are to be almost say, exclusively employed. But there was one upon the subject:—"I know," said he, "it is common in the dark against the rights, liberties, and privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and range privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer and the chains of present state of the may. He required explanations and the many state of the parish, and the many state of the parish, and the many state of the parish, and the many state of the parish and such things are perfectly of the poor. It was now twelve years ago since he (Mr. away to their parents. And what was their punishto why there had been less ship-building last year used to say, that such they were—that they carried an overwhelming right, very desirable—but that, unfortunately, they are Ferrand) had first taken part in public affairs, and on ment? "He (Mr. Doherty) saw the room in which they were—that they carried an overwhelming right, very desirable—but that, unfortunately, they are nea been contemplated, and why a reduced vote was discontinuously, they desirable of the present year? He inquired also the inquired also for gratitude or love." W hile the lower classes of people were thus libelled, d d no recollection occur to subject could have been fully examined and considered.

There is nothing that Ged has judged little did he then think that he should have the honour to subject could have been fully examined and considered.

There is nothing that Ged has judged little did he then think that he should have the honour confinement lasted for several days.

During the confinement lasted for several days.

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f furnishing the information asked for.

The Earl of Haddington wished the Earl of Minto people were thus libelled. d id no recollection occur to subject could have been fully examined and considered. those who libelled them of a great example once They were informed in the Divine records of their good for us that he has not given us the means to ac-The Barl of Minto then cateful into various details it necessary to stimulate the natural affections here holdeth his tongue, and a look, what he sayeth, they (cheers). He (Mr. Ferrand) deeply putting in through the crevices of the wainscoting why there was seen ship-building less year than had let the Kouse contrast this character of the people so met with encouragement on the other, and that from ticable in Worlwich Deckyard to build the number of the Earl of Ripon to one of our colonial governors: generally speaking, quite as competent to deliver their

however industrious, to maintain a family, without lates in the original central commission—(hear, hear). when enabled to find constant employment, at fair order in piety and intelligence, and who was well known wages, a great change has almost invariably taken place to many Members of that House :by the Member for Sheffield from his own experience of the English poor. That Honourable Member had told that House, that "one-third of the working men in that! town and neighbourhood were out of employ. A great Lord CAMPBELL moved for and obtained cogies of proportion of the remainder were employed only three Lord Ellenborough's proclamations, and gave notice, on | days in the week, and in consequence the greatest disfrom their wretched pittance to relieve the distress and keep off the parish others who had no work at all"-

ransacked every storehouse of eloquence, have found werds better calculated to damage the New Poor Law in the estimation of every man of common humanity than the plain sentence which he (Mr. Walter) had just read to them? Men steeped in poverty and misery to the very lips were yet so impressed with the horrors In a part of our last week's impression we gave a of imprisonment in the workhouse, that rather than very condensed and imperiect account of the their starving brethren should undergo them, they made proceedings in the House of Commons on the their little pittance less, by subscribing to keep them off the parish. But it was not for this purpose that he adduced this passage. He wished now to ask, had Poor Law. On account of its great importance these men carned the character which the commissioners we give this week a more extended report, par. had attempted to affix upon them? Did they deserve ticularly of the speeches of Mr. Walter and Mr. to be legislated against in the manner the present bill legislated against them? And still more ought they to be subjected to that ever-increasing scale of cruelty prescribed and laid down by the private report of the eight commissioners—that private report from which

Mr. WALTER than rose, and commenced his speech the present bill, with its triumvirate at Somerby observing that he could have wished that it had set-house, originated—thear, hear, hear,? How! fallen to the lot of some abler or more eminent member, the principle of successive reports was carried out he to have brought forward the present subject, for if the had plenty of instances to lay before the House. Take abilities of him who brought it forward were to be this, for example, from Cirencester; the late member weighed or measured by the vast consequences involved, for that borough said, in his place in that House, that he feared that he should be found greatly deficient. If, " he was chairman of a board of guardians. Both in indeed, he might have had his wish indulged, he should his own district, and in others with which he was have desired her Majesty's ministers themselves to have acquainted, the measure had acquired an immense taken a more humane and constitutional view of the popularity. He thought the country was under the question, for sincerely did he wish them to pursue such greatest obligation to those who had brought it formeasures as would secure them the love of the people ward. The bill worked well in the district with which -he meant of the people taken in the mass; and there he was connected. He hoped there would be no vital was no one method by which they could so essentially alteration of a measure which had worked to the entire have endeared themselves to the vast body of the satisfaction of the vast majority of the people. As to country at large as by demolishing, what he was sorry diet, the complaint was that the inmates of the workto say had been partially, and at second hand, their house lived too well." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Walter) work, namely—the New Poor Law. He was too old held in his hand the dietary of the Cirencester Union, to court much popularity himself, and readily would prescribed by the Poor-Law Commissioners, in which

he transfer whatever he might have attained to those there was not one onnce of fresh animal food from whose general course of police he thought most calculated and to year's end-(hear, hear.)-but only five lated to appease the dissatisfaction and restore the ounces of salt bacon for the Sunday of each weekprosperity of the country. He would ask them this (hear, hear,)-and that dietary, be it observed, the question briefly-had there been any satisfaction, any guardians could not go beyond, though they were to good temper, any adherence of the humbler clauses to be indulged with the odious power of reducing it, " if their employers since this most unfeeling law had been they could safely do so." (Hear, hear.) He could add invented? Had there been anything in fact in the many tales of similar cruelty on the part of boards of country but broading discontent, ever ready to break out guardians. Most persons know the difficulty of dealing into open violence, or to avenge itself by secret mischief? with bodies of men. A body corporate, in fact, had He said none. Here they were in the ninth year cince, no soul. The individuals might have their separate the first movement against the old Poor Law of feelings, but the whole body had none such. (Hear, the country originating with one of the greatest sove- hear.) A man might be personally humane and chari-

great masses of the people against hereditary oppressione case, which occurred not very long ago in his sion and aristocratic pride-parcere abjectis, et debe- own immediate neighbourhood. He was not a frelare superbos; and whe, by trusting herself and her quenter of boards of guardians, having no great throne to the support of her people—not to family in- respect for the institution itse.f. (Hear, hear, hear.) fluences or herds of retziners-set the whole world at He (Mr. Waiter) was, however, particularly redefiance. That principle of her's the new law did not quested to attend a meeting, for the purpose of endeagreat landed interests first, and next the manufacturing been ordered into the workhouse, but after a night's interests, by the oppression, by the very destruction of trial of his abode there, went out next morning. He those upon whom those elevated interests rested; and (Mr. Walter) had been desired to urge this man's title to by that attempt to destroy the very basis of all human out-door relief before the board. The alleged ground of society, he could tell them that those mere elevated their refusal was, that his wife had practised some iminterests must ultimately sink. Every other foun-position upon a benevolent lady, and therefore the dation but that of the people was a sandy one. The husband and whole family were to be punished. winds of disoffection would blow—the tempest of With some difficulty the hurband was admitted to the popular fury would begin to rage—and down would beard's presence, and he (Mr. Walter) then ascertained, come their structure to the ground. He had called this by the acknowledgment of both the medical officers. New Poor Law an invention, and such literally it was that he laboured under an incurable pulmonary com-It was the usual effort of legislation, when, through plaint. He produced a good character from a highly

the lapse of time, old laws began to fail of their appli- respectable master. On questioning his n. a doubt arose action, to improve and adapt them anew-to cut in his (Mr. Walter's) mind whether the man's wife had off excrescences, and to invigorate the impaired really been guilty of the alleged impropriety, and, to paris—to restore, to reform, but not to con- afford time for inquiry, a week's cut-door. Allowance was vulse or destroy—(hear, hear.) But what had accorded to him, and the board was to meet in the been the course pursued in this most ominous affair? week following. He iMr. Walter) received a most A new invention, new to history as to the people, was complete and satisfactory answer from the lady whom struck out. Principles and details, men and machinery, the woman was supposed to have defraude d, assuring were alike displaced. That class of men who acted as him that no such circumstances had taken po ace; and, parochial officers of their parishes, and as jurors in their fortified with this denial, he went to the next board courts of law, were cast aside. A term of but modern meeting, in full confidence that the guardian of the invention was adopted, or rather filthed from a more parish who had brought forward the false charge would respectable institution—that of "guardians". And at least aid his efforts to relieve this family fr. me the " guardians"—what were " guardians" under this new dreaded infliction of the workhouse. That gu, wdian act? Mr. Sheridan had defined the office of a similar was, if possible, more callons than the rest. The first protector, appointed, as he said, to exert over the un- order must be maintained, because they had man'e it.

that such was the actual object of those who brought, if he went into the workhouse, there he would cerit forward—thear, hear.) He would now read to the tainly die; if they had no consideration for the poor But there was another argument with which he was portion of those relieved out of doors, as compared House a passage from that report:—" That at any time man hims-if, why should the inmates of the workhouse, was as after the passing of this act, the Board of Control shall have their feelings harrowed up by the transportation of Lie was told that gentlemen were pledged to it. Upon six to one; the law was, therefore, not opposed to be thought necessary, to disallow the continuance of all his representations had been in vain; the cry was, man, he affi med, was pledged to it. Gentlemen first resolution by the previous question, and the relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in that having once given their order, it should not be might unhappily, at the first origin of this system of others with a direct negative. would be to reduce allowances, but not to enlarge borne that against such treatment as that the poor man pledge himself to carry it through, however it might notwithstanding the faint recollection of Sir James them. After this has been accomplished, orders should have no court of appeal, save only that of the affect the people-however odious it might prove- Graham when the subject was first mentioned. may be sent forth directing that after such a day triumvirate of Somerset House, in which the harshest however, in fact, it might subvert the whole order of Mr. Borthwick declared his opposition to the all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; principles of the whole system were represented and society? All that, he said, had been and was being Poor Law, and supported the resolutions. after another period it should be wholly in kind; concentrated ! It were endless to repeat all the cases- produced. Was any man pledged then, or could be Mr. AGLIONBY had supported the New Poor that after such another period it should be gradually well-authenticated cases, too-of unnatural severity now plead that he was pledged, to persevere in the Law when it was passed, and believed that its diminished in quantity, until that mode of relief was inflicted by the operation of that law—(hear, hear) infliction of such evils on the country? To whom was operations had been generally beneficial: but some extinguished—(hear, hear.) From the first the relief He did not know a single crime that had not been mulshould be altered in quality—thear, hear,)—coarse tiplied through that operation, or a single suffering to the poor—to his conscience? Or to his party—his worked out, and therefore he would support the brown bread being substituted for fine white; and con- which humanity was heir to that had not been aggra- friends—his political leaders? Nay, more unworthy still, resolutions, as a means of declaring his opinion that

currently with these measures as to the out-door poor, vated and multiplied also through that law-(hear.) oid he mean that, having given his vote once for this the law should be amended and improved. a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the Further than that assertion, which he could sub-monstrous evil, he was bound in consistency—bound in in-door poor, and strict regulations enforced"—(hear, stantiate by the most irrefragable evidence, he would care for his own reputation, to persevere in the fatal Cripps, hear.) These were the words of the earliest report not at present trouble the House, but pass to another course he had begun? Whatever was the case he bade that | Colonel Sibthorne declared his opinion that the

detailed management, the commissioners should be only five miles distant. The office was there retreat was in owning his mistante, and amending it. the liberty of reducing it below the maximum, if they it edat at its beginning, but that z-al had much cooled, apprehensions had been expressed in that House and could safely do so — thear, hear.) "Do it safely:" as well it might, and these offices were left to be per-Now, that he thought horrible enough; but yet not so formed by those who could ill brook to throw away leaders he was as much opposed as any man. But let offensively glaring as the confidential communication their time for nothing. He had alluded, when this gentlemen ask themselves how this leave, now so itself. From that dark and mysterious source sprang the most unfortunate bill was passed, to the manner in menacing, first sprang up. He would tell to dem: it was first arowed report of the central board of poor-law which they would be overwhelmed by reports, amend-suggested by a preceding league against the poor of this commissioners; not of that existing body sometimes ment acts, acts explanatory, with every trash of that country, whose diet was to be reduced in qual tity and called the triumvirate, but of the eight commissioners description. Why, no human powers of either body corrupted in quality. What a burst of indignation Bourne, Mr. Senior, and four other persons of less note written and printed, at the expence of this deluded throughout the country, if any resolution against the some fresh plan for the management of the poor. In agents—(hear, hear). They were erecting a Nelson our fellow-subjects here at home, should have been that confidential report, besides the cruel ones which he had mentioned, there was a number of most tyrannical Poor Law monument of equal height, though of more daily food debased, and after that diminished—there, and appears to the contract of the contr

and unconstitutional recommendations, from which, in corruptible materials, of the reports of those Commis- hear)! Gentlemen had been benevolent enough abroad; fact, the future commissioners—the triumvirate—took sioners. They sought to destroy their enemies, not as, let them look around them at home. If, as they had their cue. In these abominable suggestions, directions, Oliver Cromwell said, with paper bullets, but with been told, they had elevated the condition of the and recommendations, therefore, the country had the paper bulwarks and artificial mountains. At the time negro slave to such a state of prosperity that he creatures, which really out-Heroded all the discoveries had already got upon the English Poor Law upwards the free white labourer and artizin of England, whom that had been made respecting the treatment of the of 20,000 pages; and it was in vain to make an estition this law crushed to the earth—at least to afford him negro race, in their first kidnapping and subsequent mate of the Irish, since the first appendix to a report such subsistence as would preserve him from sinking transmission to the West Indies in the floating unionitself weighed 9 lbs. Considering their bulk, no two under a gradual prostration of strength. If they could houses of the slave-traders—(hear, hear). Great stress porters could carry them, the English Poor Law papers not give him his cottage and piece of land which the mas laid on the tabrication of this central commission, weighing upwards of twelve stone. The expense of negroes had obtained, at least let them not insist on parties, who were perfectly unprejudiced—there hears the poor of many parishes his selling everything that his hovel possesses in order for he knew not how many years. But there was one to qualify him for being a tenant in their vast gaols-

is so strongly enforced by our natural f eelings, that it is ence of the internal affairs of this country which other political ascendancy. If it were said that such an House upon a question on which he had long taken a received a letter from one of the body, Mr. Duherty, often well performed even among as 'ages, and almost men of humbler general talents might and must have object was desirable, but that it was impossible to at deep interest, he begged in the first place to offer his which corroborated all he had said. He trusted the always so in a nation deserving the name of civilized had; and that great man was not, therefore, such over- tain it, he would at once reply that he acknewledged sincere thanks to the Hon. Member for Nottingham for House would allow him to read that letter. Year after We believe that England is the only European country powering authority upon these subjects as upon those no such impossibility with respect to objects that were having brought to light what he (Mr. Ferrand) conimperfectly, by artificial stime lants, and to make fines, not liable to. Would, indeed, that their opinions were are not desirable. There is nothing public speeches of the Hon. Member, which had cheered excluded; they were not allowed either fire, light, or distress-warrants, or imprise ament act as substitutes always enurciated with proportionate caution, and in the world really beneficial that does not lie within him on in the course he had pursued in opposing, by

afforded by both Houses of Parliament, who thought religion, that "when a great man speaketh every man complish, both in the natural and moral world"— when he gave, as he had that night given, the death apprentices mitigated the rigour of her punishment, by spoken of, not by pains and penalties, but by the large extol it to the clouds; but, if the poor man speak, they the House than by moving the resolutions. The following the resolutions. allowance of £10,000 a year for the trouble of visiting say, what fellow is this?" But if he (Mr. Walter) had fowing are the resolutions moved by the Honourable the head of the Government had made that evening. ment portions of their own rations, as well as closks, an afflicted father once a week ?- (hear, hear.) Now, met with opposition on the one hand, he had likewise Member:blackly drawn by the commissioners with other description the most honourable and excellent class of men—the submitted by the Poor-Law Commissioners to his Cockermouth. The Right Hon. Baronet saw a rising to that in which the poor girl was confined. When she tions of the same peop is, and upon that subject he had clergy of the established church—a class, also, the in- Majesty's Ministers,' appear the following pas- spirit of independence flowing into the Hon. and heard this, she was driven almost frantic with fright. particular pleasure in quoting a passage from a letter of dividuals of which, he would venture to assert, were, sages:--"The name of pau per" (said that Noble Lord) "by opinions on the subject before the House as the immorBoard of Control shall have power by an order, with no means implies, as seems to have been supposed, a tal Dure was upon that of war; for they lived with such exception as shall be thought necessary, to dismen unable or unwilling to work—one whose infirmity the poor, in the midst of them, much more even than or whose ideness would disqualify him from becoming he had been in the midst of his soldiers; they knew an useful settler. On the convery, the whole of the their wants, moral and physical, and from that class of married labourers in many of the parishes of the South men he had also received the most useful information. of England may be correctly described as paupers, as well as the most strenuous and undanated support, The Bake of WELLINGTON mid he had given his inasmuch as the want of employment has depressed though means were insidiously taken at first to prevent opinion of the impropriety of furnishing the information, | wages to a rate at which it is impossible for a man, | their interference by inserting the names of two pre-

> "Knowing that you are about again to bring before the House of Commons the workhouse system as administered under the present Poor Law, I think it may not be without some use, if I state to you the result of my own observation of that system, not in all nor many of its bearings, but simply in its moral action upon those who come under it. To myself this is a painful though voluntary task; for it shows me the error of my own anticipations, and reminds me of the fault of once defending as right what I now regret as wrong and

> "Leaving, however, such personal considerations, let me briefly state to you the conviction to which I have come on the subject, and the reasons which have brought me to it. My conviction is, that whatever may be the maladies under which our social system is suffering in the labouring part of it, the prethe disease.

"I have seen the working of the system under, in many respects, favourable circumstances. I have marked its effects with all the clearness I could by personal observation in union houses, especially in one with which I have been nearly connected, and by personal inquiry among those who have been inmates of those houses; and the result of both observation and inquiry has been the same. It is a demoralizing system, tending to connect poverty with licentiousness, and to asked him where he got certain information from Commissioners. The words he had often quoted before, would be about twenty; four of those were so lame that generate pauperism and crime. I only state to you to which he had alluded. He had received it from and no one man had ever denied the truth of the quothey could not walk between Skipton and Addingham. what I know to be literally true, when I say that in a person who requested that his name might not tation. Now, at that very time a committee of the a distance only of six miles, so they were brought in union houses supposed to be administered as well as the system will permit, the work of demoralization has been Sir J. Graham was in hopes, when the Hon. The hand-loom weavers, and it was proved before that in her mental faculties. These were all females. The going on in every ward except those of sickness and old Member rose for the second time, that he was about committee that the hand-loom weavers were then strugage. Among the poor unhappy children, among the to supply a most important omission. In his speech adults of either sex, among the able bodied, this pro- he had made an omission that was somewhat had the Right Hon Baronet said with respect to these cripples. One of them, whose name is Elizabeth pagation of evil has gone on. To particularise and startling; he had read extracts from a document two letters? Why, he said they were private commu- Townend, was so lame, that she was unfit for any comprehend the recital of some of the most disgusting he rose a second time he (Sir James Graham) was the file of the Poor Law Commissioners, but that the a factory. After her day's work she was scarcely able practices of licentionaness and many acts of crime. in hopes he was going to show how he became letter of Mr. Greg could not be found. They were, he to walk to her lodgings. Thus are the poor creatures Persons well known to me have avowed, that many as possessed of it, but nothing was less satisfactory added, private communications, which were never conveyed like subjects for dissection, from the union were the temptations to sin without those walls, those than his explanation. Upon a former occasion the intended to see daylight, but that he had no objection workhouse to the factory to be experimented upon by within were far more mischievous and dangerous. The Hon. Gentleman had asked him if he recollected to produce Mr. Ashworth's letter and lay it on the the manufacturers. These facts are well known to danger arises from the constant infusion of fresh and these documents, and upon that occasion be said he table of the House. Now, what was the difference many in Addingham; but, if you, Sir, do not think varied incentives to vice, by those evil communications did not, but since then he had some indis- between the conduct of the Right Hon. Baronet in them sufficiently authenticated to warrant an exposure which, in the world at large, are kept in check and tinct recollection that some such document existed, placing that letter, which he said was of a private in the Senate House of Britain, I hope you will at least weakened in power by many causes. The day of enter- and he thought he could inform the House how that nature, and never intended to see daylight, on the table make the world acquainted with those facts which have ing those walls takes, even from the man of fair charac- was the case. In 1832, Lord Grey's Government of the House, and in that of his Hon. Friend the mem- been proved before you in a court of justice. Alice had before; and the bad man enters them to disdain, of the labouring poor, with a view to amend the law, been submitted to the Government, brought it before resume her employment." Now, here he would ask and ridicule, and hate all moral influence—to teach and the Hon. Member had mentioned to the House the House? This was said by the Right Hon. Baronet what chance there was for protection for these poor mischief, to make the tongue and ear and mind familiar the names of some of the most eminent individuals to be a breach of confidence—he (Mr. Ferrand) main- people? The father of Alice Morrill declined to make with those ains in the practice of which he has attained forming that commission—the Bishops of London and to the greatest proficiency.

imagination, to comprehend the extent of this mischief. the beneficent character of the Commission-(hear, behind, when its actual presence is gone. A ward lar document was of a corfidential nature—that it fresh incentive, break out into every abomination that to Lord Grey's Cabinet. can pollute the tongue, or corrupt the heart.

"Now, to omit, for the present, all other objections the Right Hon. Bart. had. to this system—to say nothing about its trenching hard upon the feelings of humanity, or the laws of God-I Legislature be justified in inflicting on the poor a moral evil that, apart from such legislation, has no necessary connection with poverty? We know that in the correction of crime this is done through necessity; but that it is crime, not poverty, that is to be dealt with. The prison will always be a school of moral evil, as well! as a place of punishment; but there the inmate has brought the evil upon himself—he has forseited the protertion of the laws of the country, and this is a part of the recompence of evil which he has reaped. But what has a poor family done-poor only because they are numerous, and their wages insufficient?-what have they done that after having striven in vain to support themselves, and then come to claim the protection which the criminal has forfeited, they should be, in one respect, treated in the same manner with him?-that they should be placed where, whatever moral sense they have must be blunted and destroyed, and where their children will hear the lessons, if not witness the prac-

tice of profligacy? "Another question I would ask. Is this the way to extirpate pauperism from the country? If it be, we must unlearn every maxim which connects prosperity, either on a large or narrow scale, with moral

"But it is not. Whatever were the calculations or intentions of the framers of this measure in other respects, they appear to me to have overlooked its moral effects altogether. Certain it is, that its practical effect is to undermine the moral character and wellbeing of the poor. Its action is all downwards. It has no tendency to raise the moral condition of the labouring classes; it has a direct tendency to degrade and deprave it; and, if this be true, it stands marked with the worst stigms that can be placed upon any law-"Iam, dear Sir.

" With sincere respect, " A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

". That at any time after the passing of this act the allow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in any other mode than in a workhouse, regulated in such a manner as by the aforesaid Board of Control shall be determined.' " The power of the Commissioners would be to reduce allowances, but not to enlarge.'

" After this has been accomplished, orders may be sent forth directing that after such a day all out-door period it should be wholly in kind; that after such another period it should be gradually diminished in quantity, until that mode of relief was extinguished. From the first the relief should be altered in quality, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine white; and, concurrently with these measures as to the out-door poor. a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the in-door poor, and strict regulations enforced.'

"2. That these recommendations, applicable alike every class of the poor, and enjoining an indiscriminate reduction of their physical comforts to the lowest endurable point, are shown by the subsequent orders and practice of the Poor Law Commissioners, to form the real though unavowed basis of the present system of Poor Law relief.

" 3. That the suffering already caused by their partial enforcement, and the amount of out-door relief in spite of them still administered, show their provisions to have been at one cruel and impracticable. "4. That the attempted substitution of punishment for legal relief has more and more tended to irrritate sent workhouse practice is not their remedy; it is rather and dishearten the poer, to check industry, to increase under the promise of present relief, an aggravation of crime, and to encourage various kinds of tyranny, without even the proposed compensation of reducing the expenses of the rate-payers.

"5. That this house think it, therefore, expedient to demand such a reconstruction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of the realm.

Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion. The question having been put from the Chair.

"It would require some experience, or considerable names were a sufficient guarantee to the House of

Sir J. GRAHAM believed it was in the recollection would only ask two questions in regard to it. Can the of the House when he asserted that the Hon. Mem-

Hon. Gentleman said that this document was never! signed; it was true, it was not denied by the Commissioners. He believed that those heads were prepared by the professional gentlemen employed by believed those heads were not known to the Commissioners, but were drawn up by the professional gentlemen merely for the consideration of the Government. He (Sir J. G.) was told that of this having been present in the House during the last session, when the Poor Law, in all its bearings, was largely discussed. ("No," from Capt. Pechell). Captain. The Hon. Gentleman appeared to imagine opinions which had been announced by the Hon. Gentlemen on either side of that House, he was knowledge and experience of the bad and good in the working of the system—(hear, hear). The law clothing the naked;" its tendency was to elevate the character of the labouring population; the pro-

After a few explanatory observations from M

placed in the hands of the late ministers, and which practical difficulty, which, let them enact the law as man pause. He bade 1 im retrace his steps. Let him not old system of Poor Law had been excellent, that it the Right Hon Gentleman had termed "confidential," unanimously as they pleased, they would never be able speak of pledges given, or supposed to have been given, had only been mismanaged in a few instances, and the authors being afraid, as he (Mr. Walter) verily to overcome. How long would they get guardians to believed them to be, of sending it forth to general cogni- perform such labourions duties, and at a distance from any man had unhappily so involved himself, he (Mr. Zance with their names attached. That confidential their own homes of perhaps fifteen or twenty was followed by a report which was laid miles? Indeed, at that moment, he knew a parish before the Honse, in which there was this passage in whole of priday night, the whole of Friday night.

viduals at Somerset House.

ing with the Poor Law.

Lord JOHN MANN'ERS would support the resolutions, as expressive o." his wish to have the support

of indictations asking all the poor of the country. The such authority would be rash and indiscreet to the posed and beneficially arranged, if gentlemen would in never be settled without a well-regulated system of never be set

the outbreaks for raising wages? Mr. WALLACE-Who said that? Mr. FERRAND. The letters of Mr. Ashworth and brought to Threlfall's mill. The precise number cannot Mr. WALTER again rose. Hon. Members had Mr. Greg; they were in the first report of the Poor Law now be ascertained, but, as far as I can learn, there House was sitting to inquire into the then condition of Threlfall's tax cart; also one was very much deranged gling for existence upon ten farthings a-day. But what that I am unable to give you the names of the four classify its forms would be a revolting task. It would which he had declared to be confidential, and when nications—that the first letter of Mr. Ashworth was on employment, much less to stand twelve hours a day in ter, much of the honourable sense of shame which he appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition ber for Nottingham, who, finding a paper which had Morrill is so far convalescent as to be able partially to tained there was no breach of confidence except on the any statement, as he was an everlooker in Mr. Threl-Chester, Mr. Sturges Bourne and others, whose part of the Right Hon. Baronet himself. The Right fall's mill. There was another instance of the cruelties Hon. Baronet had expressly stated, that the letter practised under this New Poor Law, and it discovered written by Mr. Ashworth to the Secretary of the the secret motives that had influenced the first pro-It is a never-ceasing agent of evil, leaving its infection hear.) The Hon. Member had said that a particute Poor Law Commissioners was a private community posers of this law-of the Ashworths and the Gregs, cation, and now he (Mr. Ferrand) begged to ask when they wrote their letters and did their utmost to

comparatively clear of it to-day may to-morrow, with a emanated from the Commission, and was submitted the Right Honourable Baronet the First Lord of urge forward the law, and to get into their the Treasury (who had always shown an earnest districts the population of the south to beat Mr. Walter observed that he had not said so, but anxiety to prevent the slightest attempt to conceal down the wages of the labourers, of their public documents) if there was any necessity to keep own workpeople. The werkpeople of Mr. Thresfall back Mr. Greg's letter? It was said not to be on the were so badly paid, and so ill-used and over-worked, file. Why was it not en the file? Let the Govern- that they had struck for wages; and for the purpose of ber had said he was in possession of a confidential ment say at once that it would be inconvenient to pro- enabling him to carry on his mill, he applied to the duce it because there were expressions in that lettef Skipton workhouse, whence were forwarded to him Graham) could tell the House the precise circum- which ought not to appear before the public. Such he twenty hands; and these poor people were obliged to stances under which that document came into the (Mr. Ferrand) understood from the Hon. Member for work for the wages he chose to give him. The Hon. Hon. Member's possession—(hear, hear). He had Oldham to be the case, but at all events it was the duty Members for Bolton and Manchester had warned the understood the Hon. Gentleman to say that it was a of the Government to make a strict and searching in- house against his statements unless authenticated. They confidential communication; but whether he said so quiry as to the reasons and means used to prevent the had insinuated, as usual, that it would be desirable that or not it was certain that it was confidential. This production of that letter. He now came to the question the House and the country should not listen to what he Commission having prosecuted their inquiry, made of the working of the New Poor Law in the North of (Mr. Ferrand) said, unless it were fully proved before their report, which was laid before them and the public after that report was printed, in order to bring the happened that amongst the letters contained in the first the following morning the report of the Factory Inspecreport of the Poor Law Commissioners there was one tors would be placed in his hands. Since then Hon. tion of Lord Grey's Government, certain heads or from Mr. Ashworth in which he told Mr. Chadwick Members of that House had gone to him, and said, referenda were prepared from the report. The that it would be desirable that 20,000 labourers should "Why you understated the conduct of the manufacbe sent from the south down to Strlybridge. Now, the turers in the North of England. When the Secretary inspector of factories for that district had, within the last of State for the Home Department chided you for having few days, forwarded his report to Her Majesty's Secre- used the expression 'monsters in human shape,' you tary of State for the Home Department and in it what did not to the extent you were justified express your the Commissioners in drawing up their report. He did they find there proved to be the state at present of abhorrence of their conduct." He would ask the Secre-Stalybridge—the district into which Mr. Chadwick, tary of State for the Home Department, whether he felt with the consent and at the request of those cotton- it his duty to inquire whether the guardians of the spinners, and through the agency of Dr. Kay-who, for Skipton Union had placed in the power of this manuthe part he had taken in securing the election of Mr. P. facturer twenty hands for his mill, three or four of document not more than twenty copies were printed. Thompson at Manchester, had been made a Poor Law whom were cripples unable to walk, and one of them The Hon. Gentleman was very unfortunate in not Commissioner, and who, in a pamphlet, had described an idiot? He was about to read an extract from the working population of Manchester and its neigh- the report of the inspectors of factories for the halfbourhood to be, at that moment, in a state of starvation year ending the 31st of December, 1842. It was -had induced tens of thousands of the population of rather long, but he trusted the House would bear Why he thought every thing except the Gilbert the south to go into the manufacturing districts of the with it—(hear, hear); and he would ask the House Unions was settled to the satisfaction of the Gallant north? He (Mr. Ferrand) wished the manner in which to rescue the masses of the people from the oppresthese wretched poor had been kidnapped and sold into sion and plunder inflicted upon them, for their burthat the House was pledged to the Poor law. He a state of slavery, and brought to a speedy death, den was too heavy to be borne. This was the report (Sir James Graham) did not rest at all on any could be exposed to the house. But with of Mr. Saunders, and was dated the 25th of January, respect to Stalybridge and its neighbourhood, 1843—the last report, "I was about to prepare my he found the following statement made by Mr. Horner, report for the last quarter in the early part of the willing to rest the measure upon their practical the factory inspector, in his last report:—" The popul month, when I received notice of one of the mest gross lation of the three adjoining towns of Ashton, Duken- and oppressive violations of the law, during the week field, and Staley bridge included, with an area of a mile ending the 25th ultimo, that has occurred to my knowwas based on the policy of " feeding the hungry, and and a half radius from the most central part of the ledge since the Factory Act was passed. This induced district, is considered to be not less than 55,000; and me to delay my report, in order to wait the result of s the proportion of the working population, that is, careful investigation of the circumstances relating to those below the rank of shopkeepers, has been esti- that offence, and the adjudication of any complaints mated at eighty per cent. in Ashton, ninety in Staley- which might be preferred against the off inders. The bridge, and ninety four in Dakenfield. This dense investigation was very efficiently conducted by Mr. have power, by an order, with such exception as shall a dying man into the midst of them—(hear, hear)? But the nt point he could give a decided negative; no gentle- Christianity or sound policy; and he would meet the population has been brought together chiefly by the Baker, the superintendent." He would here beg leave extension of the manufacture within a very short to bear his testimony to the conduct of Mr. Baker, for period. The population of the borough of Ashton and he (Mr. Ferrand) never saw a man conduct himself any other mode than in a workhouse, regulated in such rescinded. He lived only a few months afterwards, and miss bird, not seeing what its consequences might be, manner as by the aforesaid Board of Control shall died in his own habitation, the guardian himself being have been pledged to the introduction of it; but did attributing improper motives to Mr. Walter. It be determined. The power of the Commissioners called to his account first—thear, hear.) Was it to be any 1 van, at the time of its introduction, daringly now turned out that there was such a document, give the exact numbers for the whole district, because various young persons, both boys and girls, but chiefly

Staleybridge is partly in Lancashire and partly in Che- the latter, between the ages of fourteen or eighteen shire, but the increase there has probably been in a was clearly established. This occurred at a mill at similar ratio." Now, he asked the House to listen to Addingham, in Yorkshire, which has only been occuwhat followed:-" How little the moral and religious pied a few months, in cotton spinning, by the firm of improvement of the large number of the humbler Messrs. Seed and Co., of which a Mr. William Threlfall classes has been hitherto an object of solicitude, the is the managing partner. The mill was at work from following facts will show :- In the borough of Ashton, six o'clock on Thursday morning, the 22nd ult., until with a population of 25,000, there is no national twelve o'clock the same night, which (allowing two school, no school of the British and Foreign School hours for meal time) was an employment for sixteen Society, nor any other public day-school for the chil- hours of the several persons detained between those dren of the working classes. The same is the case at periods, some of them being under eighteen years of Staleybridge and Dukenfield, with the slight exception age. This was, however, comparatively a slight I shall now state. I mentioned in the report above offence to what followed. The mill commenced workreferred to that a national school had recently been ing again the next morning, Friday, the 23rd, and built at Staleybridge, but, I regret to say, it is not yet the machinery continued running from that time, in operation." Now this Dr. Kay, who, by the by, with only short intervals for meals, during before the Honse, in which there was this passage:— in which the parishoners were obliged to club years—had cancelled his obligation. His vote was not sions, and wished it to be improved, but he could be serious and alarming—namely, that this only honourable not support the resolutions.

The was opposed to many of its provided the support to many of its provided the support to the support to the increase of expenditure to the increase of expenditure to the country's; and his only honourable not support the resolutions. for the purpose of carrying out the New Poor Law it this statement? He (Sir J. Graham) must, or place General Johnson's great objection to the Poor was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the position to be called on the south himself in the south himsel empowered to fix a maximum of the consumption per held to be anything but honourable or respectable. He conjured, therefore, the Conservatives of the House head within the workhouse, leaving to the local officers Lords and country gentlemen might endeavomr to give to step forward to the conservation, of England. Great the liberty of radicing is held the maximum of them under three indicates the constitution, and placed them under three indicates the constitution of the population or the south numbers in the constitution, and placed them under three indicates the constitution, and placed them under three indicates the constitution of the population or the south numbers in the south numbers in the constitution of the population or the south numbers in the population or the south numbers in the south

where there was a population whose minds, from their the whole of this excessively long period; but this Sir Robert Pred denied that the principle of the sufferings, were easily excited by men of deeper designs, point was not proved in the cases' selected for the proamended Poor Law was opposed to the acts of 34th but who had not the courage to show their faces, and secution, because it was necessary, in order to obtain and 43rd Elizabeth, or that it was more harsh in its who left their victims to appear at the bar of justice, more than one penalty, to lay distinct informations for provisions. This he illustrated by citing some of the and pass thence to transportation, while they slunk the wrong employment of different young persons for provisions of these Acts, especially the power given away into the dark. He maintained that the origin of each separate day. It was, however, proved, that girls by the 43rd of Elizabeth over the children of such the outbreak was the iniquitous, atrocious, bloodthirsty of fourteen had been kept to work from seven o'clock the Bishops of London and Chester, Mr. Sturges or mind could comprehend or corrupted in quality. What a burst of indiguation are the distribution of the long that law the population of the on Friday evening, the 23d, during all the night, the workhouse test, in lieu of the labour test, was en- north of England would not have had their market for next day, and through Saturday night, until three a.m. or activity—who were previously set to work to consoct country, in support of that measure, by its prime negro population, of a character similar to this again with the measure of the me neither a novel nor an unconstitutional principle. No thousands of the masses of the south,—and they would have had some chance of earning a subsistence by a fair tions being submitted for the consideration of the Go-price for their labour, if they had not been robbed of it v. arnment; and it would lead to much practical incon- under the operation of the New Poor Law. He found and tender females, who cannot be deemed free agents. vel ience if such confidential communications, whether the other evening that the hon member for Manchester merited, in my opinion, the heaviest penalties which they had been adopted, or, as in the present in thought proper to deny some statements he (Mr. Per the law imposed for such offences; and I felt myself and recommendations, therefore, the country had the paper bullets, but with pa origin and its objects—to i flict progressly from bad that the paper defences would soon reach up to their surely he was not asking too much when he condition of creatures. Which really out-Heroded all the discrete the condition of other count vy, and after expressing his surprise at certain Poor Law unions where the overseers handed offenders were convicted on seven different informations as the course , which Mr. Aglionby had avowed he over the orphans under their care and protection to tions, six of which the magistrates deemed so serious as would adopt, commented somewhat humorously on employers without inquiring into the mode of treatment to demand severally the full penalty of £20; and the the arguments which had been used by Mr. Walter. to which they would be exposed. He (Mr Ferrand) had other offence was punished by a payment of £5." Now, He concluded by warning the House against tamper- stated the circumstance upon an authority on which he he would call the attention of the Right Hon. Baronet, knew he could place reliance—he had learned it from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to persons of unquestionable veracity; and, although the what was now doing by this millowner. He was trying matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition He could have wished that they had had some natural prejudices arising from humane considerations; but had believed that there was not a member of that commission whose mind was not made up, before a single without a was examined, to recommend to a most severe and oppressive character. He could have the support of the poor of he country. The such authority would be rash and indicates to the wind have the support of the form humane considerations; but had been defined by the Hon. Member for Manthe was getting up a petition
high authority against him, to which he should not be requested from them,
have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently content to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them,
have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently content to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them,
have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently content and that petition had been defined by the Hon. Member for Manthe should not a mind we should not on the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them,
have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently content to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them,
have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently content when he would rective against him, and that authority backed either by persons who had beheld those gist that eventured to allude, had it not been frequently content when he would rective against him, and that petition had been defined by the Hon. Baronet to the Right Hon. Baronet to the

He did not think that the Right Hon. Baronet had | &c., to cover her by night. On the Friday afternoon " 1. That in a document entitled, 'Measures acted fairly to the Hon. and Learned Member for the matron died, and the remains lay in the next room Learned Member's breast—he saw that the Hon. and On the following day, when refreshments were brought Learned Member was actuated by no party spirit, and her, she rushed out of the room, and told the person dence the Hon. and Learned Member had shown should | circumstances, pass another night in that apartment. become contagious on both sides of the House, and The man said, 'Well, Esther, if you pledge yourself that if the feelings which actuated the Hon. and not to be seen, I shall say nothing about it. Learned Member to stand up in the independent but you know, if you are seen, it is as manner he had done should be acted upon on both much as my place is worth." These chilsides, the Government would be in a minority on the dren were placed in that man's power under the present occasion,—(hear, hear.) But what had been operation of the New Poor Law. It was from the union the remarks of the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for | workhouses that this man was supplied with these the Home Department towards the Hon. Member for apprentices, and he would ask the Hight Hon. Baronet Nottingham? The Right Hon. Baronet said this was a whether, in a civilized country, the people of England private document, only intended for the eyes of the late | would long allow these things to exist, and whether Government, of which he had been a member. He (Mr. | the working classes owed allegiance to the Government, Ferrand wished the Right Hon. Baronet had remained if, on those circumstances being brought to its knowon that side of the House; if so, Conservative prin- ledge, it did not immediately take steps to put a ston ciples would have stood much higher in the eyes of to such proceedings? There was another instance of the people than they did at present-(hear, hear, and ill-treatment of the poor which he had alluded to the a laugh). The Right Hon. Baronet had taunted his other evening when he had moved for certain returns his Hon. Friend the Member for Nottingham with a relative to the operation of the New Poor Law. He breach of confidence. He (Mr. Ferrand) contended that had stated that in the month of May, 1842, there were his Hon. Friend had only discharged a public duty. He a number of people sent from the Skipton Union workhad found out and dragged to light a document which, house to a man named Threlfall, a millowner at Halifax. without any breach of confidence on his part, he found He had asked the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of placed amongst his papers-he cast his eyes upon it, State for the Home department if there was any comand said to himself, "Now I will bring before the eyes | munication extant between the Poor Law Commissioners of the people of England this monatrous system of op- and that millowner? The Right Hon. Baronet had pression." And how had the Right Hon. Baronet him- replied that there was no statement or correspondence self acted the other night, when he (Mr. Ferrand) moved whatever in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for a return of two letters which emanated from cer- on this subject. After that, he (Mr. Ferrand) had tain manufacturers when the New Poor Law was under asked him if he would cause an inquiry to be made consideration, and on which they entered into an ex- in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Departpress and declared agreement with Mr. Chadwick, the | ment whether there was any such communication, as secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners, that if they to him, in his high office, the poor must look for proonly framed the New Poor Law in such a manner as to tection if their rights and privileges were invaded. throw a large portion of the working classes of the That Right Hon Baronet had informed him that there south into the north—that if they were able "to ab- was not any such communication. With the nermissorb" the surplus population of the south into the ma- sion of the House he would read a statement connufacturing districts of the North of England, it would nected with the transportation of these people from the enable them, the manufacturers, to reduce the price of Skipton Union workhouse to this mill:-"Sir.-I thanklabour in the north of England, and to put a stop to you for the attention you have paid to the subject of my letter, and for your communication. It was Skipton Union workhouse from which the hands were

(Continued in our Seventh page.)

(Continued from our Sixth page.) During the period the mill was at work, some of the girls were obliged to withdraw, from physical inability to work longer. The parent of one young woman, about nineteen years of age, was determined to brave the punishment consequent upon opposing the will of the master, viz dismissal from work for the future. He proceeded at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon to the mill, fortunately obtained access to the room where his girl had been working from five o'clock on Priday morning, and insisted on withdrawing her. He ultimately succeeded, but not, as he informs me, until both the maneging pariner, Mr. Threlfall, and his son. bhouring class in these districts; and the officers employed may reasonably deem such cases as indicating that is to be expected among a certain class of mills under a more active state of trade." There was not a member in the House, he (Mr. Ferrand) did not care to statement, and who would not blush for the honour of his country. (Hear.) There never was, he would venpre to say, in the history of England, so disgraceful a

piece of conduct dragged to public light in the House of Commons by a Member against a man who had the power of inflicting such horrors on his fellow-country. men. The New Poor Law had placed this power in that man's bands. He had lost that power over the people in the neighbourhood of his mill. The Right Hon Bronet smiled! From plundering and perseciting to death the working classes in the neighbourhood of his mill the working classes had struck against him; they had refused to be any longer his slaves; his mill stood still. He was enabled to provide the means once more of working it; and where did he find this? Under the New Poor Law. He applied to the Skipton Workhouse, and they supplied him with twenty hands. He would ask the Right Hon. Baronet where those twenty hands now were? The Right Hon. Baronet had a heart, he iMr. Ferrandi knew, within his breast to which the cries of these poor wretches would not plead in vain. He had stated some of the consequences of this New Poor Law upon the masses in the north of England. If the House would allow him he would state what was the conduct of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners in the administration of this law; and in doing so, he Mr Ferrandi doubted not that the First Lord of the Treasury would render an act of justice to him as well as to the Poor Law Commissioners During the discussion of the New Poor Law in that House Hon. Members would remember with what glee the Right Hon. Baronet the Paragraph after paragraph he read, bringing charges mys notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry, and he (Mr. Perrand) understood that he had brandished his stick above his head on leaving the house, and he could disprove the statements of Mr. Mott that

rould prove every word of Mr. Hott's statement to be his. The committee had been moved for and apprinted. The next day when he (Mr. Ferrand) came to to House an Hon. Member had said to him " Why, The feelish fellow, you have agreed to a packed comhad replied, he did not were best sort of a comwitee there was, the witnesses would prove the truth. Iwo magistrates, both Whigs, who had taken an active part in the forwarding of the measure, and who were Eremons supporters of the New Poor Law, legal and medical officers connected with the union, had been examined as witnesses, and every one of them, without exception, had declared that Mr. Mott's report was mires. The committee had reported that "Mr. Mott's report was borne out in his important allegations." He (Mr. Perrand) regretted that there should have been an attempt in that committee to whitewash that public officer. Let any man read the evidence given before that symmittee: the Hon. Member for Finsbury sat on it, and Would bear him out in what he stated, and he would be princed that the evidence was opposed to the report The committee had reported that Mr Mott's statement was Mr. Mott, in his report, amongst other things, said: "331 April, 1842. I attended a meeting of the board directions of the Keighley Union on Wednesday, the 13th instant, and regret to have to report to your board, that the proceedings of the guardians are very remissactory; in short, they are entirely at variance The provisions of the law, and the directions of Jun board." He (Mr. Ferrand) had put it to the vote in that committee, upon the evidence of every witness, ach of whom had proved that no instructions whatever hil been received from the Poor Law Commissioners, Exp; the original instructions, and that therefore the band of guardians had acted in direct accordance with he original instructions; but the committee had come ba rote against the evidence. He must tell the House, Everer, that the gallant commodore (Sir C. Napier) had roted by mistake, that his opinion was not " that Ye Mott's report was borne out in all its most im-Primi allegations by the evidence of the witnesses The had come forward to impugn it," and when he hallowed out that this was the case he had protested wint his vote being recorded; but this opinion of the relities had gone forth to the world as the convicin d the Hon and Gallant Commodore. But he (Mr. Period) was not a man to be put down by the whitearing system. He came to the House and he told the Home that justice had not been done; that the public had been put to great expense for the purpose of coming

L'De brith, and that he still would seek for it in that Home. He was informed that opposition was to be

to a motion of which he had given notice for a

the that straightforward manliness of conduct for

certain papers relative to this question; but Thi Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Treasury,

hich he had always given him credit, said he would hi allow it—that the papers should be granted. There hd been a driving down of the Members of that tumittee to oppose his motion; but the Right Hon. honet had said that the papers should be granted. and what had he moved for by way of coming at the buth? He had moved for "copy of all orders which have been issued by the Poor Law Commissioners of Amend house to the Board of Guardians in the Earlier Union since the formation of the same, in

give him his kind attention for one minute, he thought of opinion, that his report is borne out in all its most Glossop we were coming when we left our own Anes imposed upon him, but how trifling was their he could convince him that he was in honour bound important allegations, by the evidence of the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Danariment to a subject of considerable important. they had not understand a supply and whole quantity required. The magistrates would not entertain this plea quired. The magistrates would not entertain this plea. Hon. Member, instead of babbling about green fields and all such trash, go down into his own neighbour-was to the effect that the report was in opposition power an employer can exercise over the operatives in hood and inquire into the state of the workhouse to the evidence taken before the committee; and he a district where labour is redundant. I regret to say there." And the Hon. Member for Halifax shouted out, would refer to that evidence, as published, to show but yesterday he hired a cart and sent us in it to district where is our is required at the regret to say of the mill-occupiers do not stand alone responsible for the mill-occupier alone for the mill-occupier in the mill-occupier alone for the mill-occupier in the mill-occupier alone for parents had been considered by their own offspring to death for existence. Certain Hon. Members opposite, who gloried in seeing had particularly dwelt on was, that in the Keighley sent them yesterday, but the cart would not hold us all was proved that a parent had not merely consented him put down by the first Minister of the Crown—(hear, workhouse, under the old law, there were only to sacrifice the physical powers of his child for money, and a laugh). But at the same time he felt conscious twelve inmates, whilst under the new law the poor to sacribed his tender girl to exert herself to the last that all the horrible scenes described by the Right of two townships went into it, and the number was Hon. Baronet, and horrible they were, could not have consequently raised to fifty-five.

Sir R. Peel said the question was whether Sir John Walsham's report was or was not generally the dead, or to sleep four in a bed-and oh, how elo- Halifax had joined the Right Hon. Baronet in blamquently did the Right Hon. Baronet describe those ing them, speaking of course upon the allegations

Right Hon. Baronet had spoken, of how many of guardians, and had been from the formation of thus unnaturally cast off. In the meanwhile it was reports they had made concerning them, and of the the union an ex efficio guardian in consequence of ordered that due care should be taken of them by the number of inmates in the union from the first day of its, his being a justice of the peace; and he also remem- overseers of Manchester. We understand that the formation to the year 1842. Well, what was the fact? bered remarking on the singular fact that the abuses party, eighteen in number, were set down on Thurs-why, that previous to that report not one single com-stated by Sir J. Walsham occurred within, he bemissioner had visited the poorhouse from the time of lieved, a quarter of a mile of the Hon. Member's Ancoats, of course entire strangers, without means Amendment Bill which he intended to introduce was the formation of the union !—(hear. hear.) But if own door, he being either chairman of the union, or or resources of any kind. They were, however, there were evils in that poorhouse now, who was to ex officio guardian as before stated. (Hear, hear.) blame? It was placed under the entire control of the Mr. FERRAND again explained. Although he was night." I have documents that will overturn nearly Poor Law Commissioners and their assistant commissioners are conficulty and the commissioners are conficulty as a conficulty and the conficulty are conficulty as a conficulty and the commissioners are conficulty as a conficulty and the conficulty are conficulty as a conficulty are conficulty as a conficulty and the conficulty are conficulty as a conficulty are conficulty ar sioners. The grardians and parishioners durst not interfere; if they did, they would act illegally. They disapproved ("oh, oh!"), and it was without his decline bringing them under the notice of the House. The resolutions which I now propose I consent or knowledge that the abuses complained New Poor Law. (hear, hear.) But what was the of occurred. (Ironical cheers.) treatment of the poor there under the old law, and what was it under the new? The number of inmates Law had saved the country from destruction, espetions I have made on this subject were to the last in the poorhouse of Bingley, at the formation of the cially the agricultural districts. union, was 12; not enough to fill all the beds-(hear, Mr. Walter then replied as follows:-After all hear.) Would the Right Hon. Baronet believe that, the debate that has taken place, the question is should not support them—(cheers.) To meet the Serjeant-at-Arms has a communication to make to the views of many Hon. Gentlemen near me, I will with-House." -(hear, hear.) And that crowded state of the house resting upon and embodying as it were the very soul was under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners and spirit of this unnatural report—a soul and spirit only upon the last—(cheers.) themselves, for their directions to the Board of Guar- which will affect the future practice of the law for dians were that the poer should be crowded into that ever-or whether by sanctioning my propositions, or building, including the poor belonging to two other some one of them, they will impress upon the Govern-

townships in that union-(hear, hear.) He would, ment the necessity, if not the duty, of adopting a more therefore, sak the Right Hon Baronet, not as a matter Christian and humane principle as the ground of of favour but as a matter of right, did he not think he legislation? (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, as to the was bound to give some explanation of the attack Right Hon. Baronet the Home Secretary—with which he made upon him (Mr. Ferrand) on a former regard to the manner in which I acquired possession occasion?-(hear, hear.) As long as we had the of this document, I do not know that I am called management of the poor (continued the Honourabie upon to give the satisfaction he requires (hear, hear;) Gentleman) we took care that the living did not and I beg to say, further, that I hold myself perfectly confiscation in China; and the Chancellor of the Exchecompanion with the dead: we treated them with mercy competent to judge of the propriety or impropriety and with justice, allowing them the enjoyment of every of making use of any document I become possessed ment of those demands waited thing they had a right to expect by the laws of of. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I come here to be ratifications of the Chinese treaty. parishioners of the township where he lived, when he England, and what by the laws of God they had schooled on points of delicacy or decorum by the had explained the scandalens conduct of the Assistant a right to demand in a land professing to be Right Hon. Gentleman (hear), but feel inclined to Christians and to be influenced by the precepts of the adopt and act upon my independent convictions of Bible. (A cry of "Oh!" and "hear, hear.") He duty. (Hear, hear.) Here is a most scandalous wished to bring under the notice of the House the communication (hear), upon which is founded a most First Lord of the Treasury had opened the red box dreadful state of the north of England in consequence unconstitutional and most oppressive law. (Hear.) before him, and dragged out a statement from Mr. Mott. of the operation of the New Poor Law; and when he Others have spoken of this communication—I have read a description of the condition of Huldersfield, he dragged it to light and branded it as it deserves; the most untrue against the Keighley Board of thought that Hon. Members connected with the agri- and I am told, for sooth, I ought not to have done so, Guardians. He (Mr. Ferrand) had gat perfectly com- cultural interest would say to themselves, "It is high because the authors of the mischief had chosen, in posed behind him, feeling that he should have very time-for us to place our houses in order, for the New erder to screen their offence, to put the words "priEtile difficulty to prove to his conviction that the statePoor Law will soon operate in the same manner upon vate" or "confidential" to their production. Why, us" "At the Guildhall, Huddersfield, on Tuesday in that case no project of guilt whatever can be had passed between the right Hon. Baronet and himself. last, January 31, the overseers of no fewer than nine detected. The authors have only to say, "We are this had ended in a challenge on the part of the Right townships that were in arrears with the payment of the acting confidentially, and therefore nobody must take the Baronet to him (Mr. Perrand) to move for a committee of inquiry, when the gallant commodore the summonses which had been issued against them by for years after." (Hear, hear) The names of the Member for Marylebone, always ready for the fight, order of the board of guardians. The following is the Commissioners, it is true, are not attached to this list of the differences: -Golcar, £34 2s., old arrears, report, but this is not uncommon, for I have other besides the last call of £200; Cumberworth arrears, documents of theirs, undeniably authentic, to which £20—call £60; Cumberworth half-arrears, £20—call, their names are not attached. (Hear, hear.) Besides, mid "he had caught the Hon Member for Knares £70; Shelly arrears, £20-call, £80; Thurstonland any document printed at the public expence, I submit, brough in a trap at last." That inquiry had taken arrears, £60-call, £90; Linthwaite arrears, £95- ought to be at the disposal of the public. (Hear, place, and so convinced was he (Mr. Ferrand) that call, £100; Whitley, (Upper,) arrears, £52 102 6d - hear.) I should like to know how long the word

he had assented to the members of the committee proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of of these cases were arranged with Mr. Ployd, the clerk for the completion of an act; but the act being in Treasury at once; for he was convinced that half-a- of the board; in the other five cases the overseers were this case completed by the Poor Law itself, it is the convicted in penalties for the neglect. Mr. Heaton, the duty of every man to know by whom and by what might have been reserved for explanation, until the eren witnesses connected with the Keighley Union overseer of the last-named township, told the magis- means this legislative provision has been hatched, estimates were actually under discussion. The increase collected, as the peeple were so very, very poor; and are now disputed, even the dietary of the Circucester the fact that formerly Greenwich Hospital had indethat within the last fortnight he had taken out no Union, which bears the signature of the three Poor pendent funds; and the increase in the charge for less than one hundred and twenty summonses, and that | Law Commissioners, but which, on its being pub- widows and orphans was the result of the recommenlast week he was compelled to take out sixteen warrants lished, appeared so horrible, that they dared not to dation of the parliamentary committee. Mr. Williams of distress for the rate, which they were unable to pay." act long upon it. There was a similar suppression had omitted the charge for the Irish estimates, in commendately administration of a document during the Poor Law Inquiry of 1837 paring the expenditure of 1791 with subsequent years; in a state of insolvency, when 156 summonses were (hear, hear), and I called the attention of the House and in considering the necessary expenditure of a great issued against poor persons who had not the means of at the time to so reprehensible a proceeding. (Hear, country like this, reference must be had to other conearning their daily bread, which they would if they hear.) Evidence was in that case tendered and siderations than revenue, as the dispositions of foreign could, and sixteen distress-warrants were served upon and taken, which, when those who tendered it, found powers, and the necessity of upholding our dignity. men who had committed no offence, who had not one that it did not answer their purpose, or rather would He admitted the great importance of endeavouring to gone, whose houses were stripped, who were sold up, effected its suppression. The chief of those who the limits of our income; and denied the position of that person treated those who had grown grey in the same without unnecessarily oppressing the people. It had service of the governor respectable men, members of boards why, Sir, the Right Hon. Barouet himself supplies interested in the maintenance of peace; newspapers time telling him that he did so because they were been said that the necessary expenditure of the country of guardians for years, telling them that they were ig. me with an answer. "I have not." said he "received were not always the organs of public opinion, and we severe, and they would find them so; that if they must be defrayed; but he thought that those who had norant of their duty, and that through them the country my fee for attending the patient." So neither am I might despise the ravings of those who were clamourous were not attended to the punishment would be severe, the control of the revenue of the country ought, imiwas being eaten up by the poor, was almost unendurable obliged to tender assistance to those who, so far from for war. In the army, many, and ordnance estimates dewn to set them to rights. And how was he going to take my help. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Now as for assure the House that the estimates underwent the the time he had done with them their constitutions ture according to their means. He did not object pardo that? By cutting down a hill-("hear, hear," and the relaxations which have been spoken of. That closest inspection and control of the Treasury, and they a langh). He had gone to Bradford and Halifax, and must be a bad law, in the first place, which cannot were reduced to as low a point as was compatible with told the guardians that they must compel the working bear its own enactment. The relaxations hitherto the interests of the country. and if it were four or five miles long, so much the been intrusted, but to their inability to enforce it. Deputy Judge-Advocate at Portsmouth. He was the that the quality of the food was good, but that they recourse for defraying their votes. He objected genebetter—it would give them more exercise—(hear, hear). They frequently indeed allow a miserable out-door last person in the House to interfere with the preroga-That was the behaviour of that—what should he call him?-that Assistant Poor Law Commissioner,-he period of non-employment and public distress cannot dependent on the royal pleasure which were not consicould call him nothing worse—(cheers, and laughter). The guardians inquired what was to be done after the task was accomplished? Must they find another hill? "Oh no" said he, " let them put the earth back again" new law, but not all Parishes were rapidly becoming insolvent; the land was already eaten up by the poor rates. In his parish they had doubled and increased

to the extent of £300 over that since the year 1836; farmers in the parish would be wholly consumed. He would ask the Right Hon. Baronet, was that the method to be pursued to relieve the country from which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between th pauperism?—(hear, hear). If such was the state of Law Commissioners will not allow relief to be given as a petty officer of the Customs or clerk in a departinto the House of Correction. He was not surprised at keep in order the people of the United kingdom? He things in the North, where the people had manufactures to enable them in some measure to bear up under the new law, what would be the result in the agricultural districts, where the profits on the growth of corn were reduced, and the wages of the agricultural labourers diminished in proportion ?—(hear). Thanking the rates. I could send you strong cases of the Poor Mr. Sydney Herbert explained that Mr. Hoskins House for the indulgence he had received, he would now conclude by declaring his intention to support the reso-Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD cordially supported the

resolutions, considering them to be borne out by he said Board and the poorhouses of Keighley had expressed a hope that he (Sir R. Peel) would sented themselves in the witness-box, whilst at the The prisoners have made on the said poorhouses, the same on the said poorhouses, the same of the same parties, both for and against the law, that Mr. Hon. Gentleman said that the report gave a complete they came from Towersey, in Buckinghamshire.

Standard and against the law, that Mr. Hon. Gentleman said that the report gave a complete they came from Towersey, in Buckinghamshire.

Standard and against the law, that Mr. Hon. Gentleman said that the report gave a complete they came from Towersey. Exhad stated what was untrue? The Commissioners contradiction to what he had stated. Now, he had The farmers, he said, called a meeting to know if any contradiction to what he had stated. Now, he had the farmers would go down to Manchester. Several of the M and this return to the House of Commons,—"That referred to the report, and what did he find there? of the parishioners would go down to Manchester, as the second that Mr. Mott had made any report. He found that Dr. Nicholl was in the chair, and that the second go They told us that they thought He found that Dr. Nicheil was in the chair, and that be state of the 30th of April, 1842"—which had been brought to the box of the Right Hon. Baronet for the purbased parting him (Mr. Ferrand) down in the House; This commissioners had not any written bord of RMM of the commissioners had not any written bord of RMM of the commissioners had not any written bord of RMM of RMM of the commissioners had not appear that Mr. Nott had made any report to the found that Dr. Nicheil was in the chair, and that as every body there was doing well. Several out to said we would go. They told us that they thought to come down. They are clearer case, in which one person had been dismissed, to substantiate all the charges which he had made out families would be able to substantiate all the charges which he had made said there would be able to substantiate all the charges which he had made on a division there were three for the amendment, being agent for the provided for our use. They employed a man named Clark to see after people to show that spirit the raid Keighley and was, there were three for the amendment, being agent for the Magistrates courted the Customs, Excise, and the Admiralty, and was, there were the would go down, and we went to him. He A committee of that House had been appointed to Hon. Member. Now, what as to its particular reference of the first in the conducted sails Hon. Member. Now, what as to its particular relection the truth of his allegations; the committee rences? With respect to Sir John Walsham's rences? With rences? Wit The Poor Law Commissioners of Somerset-house! pugn the general accuracy, nor, with one or two brother's. The other man said, two of the rest ment might properly recognise its friends, but it should brother's. The other man said, two of the rest ment might properly recognise its friends, but it should brother's. The other man said, two of the rest ment might properly recognise its friends, but it should be the commissioners of Somerset-house! The Poor Law Commissioners of Somerset-house! Pugn the general accuracy, nor, with one or two law that that House? Were they to gratify private helps to draw up a statement which was false from law they were they to come forward and deliberately later that they had become of him? The country had been their companions during life, still continued to bit of a warehouse; and I have been their companions during life, still continued to bit of a warehouse; and I have been there with my statement whose action whose attempts the ment might properly recognise its friends, but it should brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other man said, two of the rest brother's. The other parts of them he could.' After a few ebservations from trifling and immaterial exceptions, any of the details were his own, and four belonged to another person; but he had promised to take charge of them told that he was dismissed from office been their companions during life, still continued to bit of a warehouse; and I have been dismissed from office. Something the intention of conferring the revived office en Mr. dient that inquiry should take place; and I have been their companions during life, still continued to bit of a warehouse; and I have been their companions during life, still continued to be in family should take place; and if the Hon. Should be in the inquiry should take place; and if the Hon. Should take place and if the Hon. Should be in the inquiry should take place and if the Hon. Should take place and take pla

poses, should so deceive the Right Hon. Baronet—correct. That was the question. He found that (hear, hear). He was also determined to test the truth the committee affirmed that report, and he could of the assertions of Mr. Power, as well as to justify himself in the sight of the Right Hon. Baronet and of the Honse; and to show, therefore, that they were not the Honse; and to show, therefore, that they were not the Honse; and to show, therefore, that they were not the Honse; and to show, therefore, that they were not the Honse; and to show, therefore, that they were not the inhabitants of Keighley ing them from their homes ought to be prosecuted.

Mr. Ferrand remarked that Sir John Walsham made it appear that the inhabitants of Keighley ing them from their homes ought to be prosecuted. such monsters in the parish of Bingley before the were to blame for the state of their poorhouse, and Poor Law, as to compel the living to companion with he perfectly remembered that the Hon. Member for to be in town (engaged in making inquiries on the of £143,000; and on the entire estimates there will be

call, £70; Scammoden arrears, £27—call, £100; "secret" is to be in operation. (Hear, hear.) I can Kirkheaton arrears, £52—call, £300. The first four conceive secresy to be necessary during a short time

-thear). This Mr. Clements had told them that he went offering me a fee, are previously determined not to there would be a reduction of £832,000; and he could relief, but why! Because the workhouses at this tive of the Crown: but there were certain situations fering. In like manner, they send those whose life is Hoskins had been appointed by the late Government, extinct to be buried in the churchyards of their and his qualifications had been admitted by the predifferent parishes; but only because the church- sent; but he had been summarily dismissed, without -(hear, hear). Such were some of the effects of the yard near the union-houses cannot contain them. complaint and without reason, except that his situation (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Baronet spoke of was not one for life. He (Mr. Baring) believed that the county of Bedford, which my Hon. Friend has Mr. Hoskins had been dismissed because he was a called his pet county. (" Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Whig, and his successor appointed because he was a payers of these voluntary rates say that a consider- given.

this morning in his own cart. I don't know what with respect to it. has become of them. 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 from the speech or bill of a member of the Senate. lacemakers; we were in work at the time we left Friendly communications were now passing between Buckinghamshire. The magistrates expressed much the two Governments on the subject. tised upon these unfortunate people, and intimated and Mr. G. W. Wood stated, that there happened now the managing pariner, Mr. Threlfall, and his son, baronet describe those premises. This and the other cases of overwork which in the last two years in the Braditives the assistant-commissioners. Power and Mott had visited the boards of guardians of which the families.

The managing pariner, Mr. Threlfall, and his son, had one time signt mon. Daronet describe those ing them, speaking of course upon the analysis of that report.

Mr. C. Wood said he perfectly remembered stating that the overseers should go up to him, represent the case, and obtain his assistance, if posting that the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for sible, in taking measures for returning the families.

Knaresborough, was chairman of the Keighley board to their native parish, from which they had been that the overseers should go up to him, represent the case, and obtain his assistance, if posting that the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for knaresborough, was chairman of the Keighley board thus unnaturally cast off. In the meanwhile it was subject of labour) Mr. Muggridge, a gentleman em- a saving of £435.000. ployed by the Poor Law Commissioners; and it was arranged that the overseers should go up to him, taken to the workhouse and there provided for that sciously believe to assert truths. They may be tions I have made on this subject were to the last apprenticeship clause, and there would be some additional Administration ; but that is no reason why I should not propose them, or why those who think with me draw the first four resolutions, and take the division

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 Bombay merchants, for indemnification for the opium

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

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the charge of the public establishments, and to the state of the revenue and expenditure of past years. He dwelt on 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 derived from articles of consumption. He pleaded especially for a free trade in corn, and warned the Government of the consequences 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 departments had their estimates rigidly revised by 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 in different past years with the present; com- before the House. plained 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

able saving is effected by this system. The above information I had from two collectors of voluntary bore testimony to the character of Mr. Hoskins.

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

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that there never was

Ford with the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the committee? They said, "Your committee is Waterhouse's. We did not know to what person in to do so, namely, in diplomatic appointments.

The ment of naving mand as the theuse and the living." Then with the boat to Marple, where they told us there was the ment of naving mand as the theuse and the living. Then with the boat to Marple, where they told us there was the ment of naving mand as the theuse and the living." Then with the boat to Marple, where they might have been most entitled should be laid or, the table of the House.—(Hear, the living) and take us forward to Mr. Most's report, what was the evidence to be a cart to meet us, and take us forward to Mr. bear.)

Waterhouse's. We did not know to what person in to do so, namely, in diplomatic appointments.

fines imposed upon the imposed upon the institute and instituted to do him an act of justice—(hear.) The Right Hon. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, the property of t mount when step states again to what this inspector Baronet quoted from the Poor Law Commissioners it contains some expressions which are too general William Clark. We travelled nearly forty miles, a junior lord when Sir James Graham was at the head commissioners' But, instent again to what this inspector which he drew from the Poor Law Commissioners' it contains some expressions which are too general report, which he drew from his red bax; and when he and unqualified." In what respect, then, he asked, partly in a waggon; to the boat to where we form the profits of which would have been lost if the profits of which would have been lost if the profits of which would not undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethylad not undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethylad not undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethylad not undertaken would not entertain this plan.

The magistrates would no families came with us. I cannot tell whether Mr. office. He looked upon the affair as an ungenerous Waterhouse had desired our overseer to send any attempt to cew the electors of Portsmouth, where

government influence was notoriously great. Mr. BARING withdrew his motion, as all the information was before the House which he desired. parents had been driven by the surplus labour of the and how loudly was the Right Hon. Baronet cheered by the statements of Sir John Walsham, but what he ing. I have seen them in town, and he would have the state of the North Boundary question between this country and the United States, and asked information all; so he told one of the women he would send them as to the course which the Government meant to pursue

Sir ROBERT PEEL hoped that Mr. Blewitt would not infer the disposition of the American Government The House then went into a Committee of Supply;

Mr. Sydney Herbert rose to move the Navy Estimates. Compared with the previous year, there is to A discussion followed, which lasted the remainder of the evening, after which the vote was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

Lord ASHLEY presented some petitions against any George II., c. 19. interference with the beneficial working of the Collieries' Regulation Bill, passed last session.

Mr. R. YORKZ wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleto be precisely and identically the same as that laid before the House last year, with the exception, of course, of those modified clauses recognized by the House at the

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that the principle of the bill would be identically the same, but in some of the details various alterations would be made, and there would be some omissions with respect to the clauses introduced at the close of last session, and some alteration as to the

The SPEAKER then said, "I understand that the

The Serjeant-at-Arms then apppeared at the bar, and on being called upon by the Speaker, said, "I have to acquaint the House that William Bellamy, a messenger of this House, and myself, have been served with a writ of summons to appear to an action of trespass issued by Thomas Burton Howard by Thomas Howard, his attorney. As the writ did not state the nature of the trespass, I thought it proper to enter an appearance to the action. On Saturday last I was served with a declaration, which shows that the suit was in consequence of my having taken into custody Thomas Burton Howard. and was against William Bellamy for having taken him we shall pursue"-(hear, hear).

on the table and read by the clerk. -(hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said he believed that some action, adhere most strictly to all its provisions—(Hear) took place in the course of the recess with regard to the Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the almost unhe laid hefore the House. Sir. R. PEEL said that whatever information the cabinet. Government possessed upon the subject should be laid

the character of the magistrates. The Hon. Member seat in the cabinet. stated, in the first place, that one Samuel Lees had

perhaps something worse. I cannot now omit stat- Deputy Judge Advocate being in abeyance, Mr. Hoskins subject, which he believed would prove the truth of ing that not long ago, in one of the parishes of the had for eleven years acted, pro hac vice, on the election what he had stated with reference to the Knutsford carts into the fields. Though I have lived in Sussex aside by a court martial; and the Admiralty, having some time ago, and had never till the present hour all my life, I never saw anything of the kind before." determined to re-establish the permanent office of been centradicted. He had also seen the statement of to seal his doom. He firmly believed that what Mr. Allison had stated was perfectly correct, and if he could only get a committee to inquire into the state of

be believed, he should only say, that the conversation which passed between the gaoler and the prisoners was very much to be regretted.—(Hear, herr) There were the expences of the Exchequer were £18,000, and of also other parts of the statement make by Mr. Allison the Privy Council and Board of Trade £32,000 accordance. well worthy of investigation. It was, therefore, expe- ing to the estimates of the last year. The allowances best had become of him? The country had that he was dismissed from office. But the country had the intention of conferring the revived office on Mr. He intention of conferring the revived off

Home Department to a subject of considerable import-

." My Lord-Permit me most respectfully to direct you lordship's special attention to the last page of the Halt, 'ax Guardian of this day, where you will find a staten ent of facts relative to the cruel treatment a boy has una lergone, or endured, at the hands of his inhuman master, a collier, residing at Blackley, four miles from this place. It is not in the power of language to describe, or of imagination to conceive, the spectacle presented to my view when I examined his back on Wednesday las t at the union workhouse. With a firm determination of transmitting an account to you, I wrote his str tement, but afterwards deemed it expedient to request the editor and publisher of the Guardian to report it in the paper; he yesterday accompanied me to the workhouse and has given the substance of the boy's narrative. I have just returned from the magistrate's office, where the master has appeared under a summons from the overseers for the purpose of freeing the lad from his parish indenture. The lad gave a clear be a reduction of 4000 men, and a decrease in expense and succinct statement of the treatment and sufferings he had endured for some weeks back, with an artlessness that carried an irresistible conviction of its truthfulness to the mind of every individual present. The master was not able to disprove or controvert one iota of the statement, though defended by a professional gentleman, and the justices discharged the lad from his apprenticeship, according to the 20th of

"To Lord Ashley, London."

Along with that letter he had received a copy of the Halifax Guardian, and he thought he was justified in calling the attention of the House to the case, because he had last year affirmed the total and immediate cancelling of apprenticeships for underground operations, and if that clause had not been reversed elsewhere such a case as the present never could have happened. The Hulifax Guardian thus reported the case :- (The report will be found at length in another column). Having read the statement he had to appeal to the Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, and request him, in virtue of the 3d section of the act passed last year, to send down some official person to make inquiry into the case, in order that his report might be laid on the table of the House. Such a step would not only be justified by the act, but by precedent; some time ago, when the Noble Ford the member for London (Lord J. Russell) was Secretary for the Home Department, an analogous case occurred of great atrocity. appealed to his Noble Friend, who caused an inquiry to take place and the report to be laid on the table. Two years after another case occurred, into which Lord Normanby also directed an inquiry, the result of which was reported to the House; but, apart from all precedent whatever, and from the act itself, he felt quite sure that the Right Hon. Baronet would be most ready to extend the protection and aid of his important office to such helpless and destitute objects-(hear).

Sir J. GRAHAM could assure his noble friend, that to the prison of Newgate: but as both these acts were although this case was entirely unknown to him till the quer. in reply to a question, intimated that the settle. done under the order of the House and under your war- Noble Lord commenced his address to the House, he ment of those demands waited the exchange of the rant, Sir, I hope we shall have the protection of the most warmly sympathized with him in the feeling of House, and the direction of the House as to the course disgust which such a statement must create in the breast of every gentleman who heard it : at the same The writ of summons and declaration were then laid time, all would agree with him in hoping that there was some exaggeration in the facts as stated. He would The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he did not rise for most readily institute an inquiry into all the circumthe purpose of making any motion on the subject of the stances by sending down a person worthy of confidence communication which had been made by the Sergeant- into the district, and if the facts as alleged were subat-Arms; but he thought that it would be more satis- stantiated it would be his duty to direct that prosecufactory that the papers presented by the Sergeant at- tions should be commenced against the parties implicated Arms should be printed with the votes, and that they -(hear, hear.) He was glad to take this opportunity our state expences, and for the adoption of such mea- should take them into consideration to-morrow, and he of stating to the House, that notwithstanding anything sures as will furnish the means of employment to the then gave notice that he should to-morrow submit a which had occurred elsewhere with respect to the act labouring population, and resuscitate the revenue motion on the subject to the consideration of the house of last session, no one was more anxions than he was to give effect both to the letter and spirit of that act, and

Sergeant-at-Arms and some of his deputies, and in precedented circumstance (with the exception of the which he understood that a sum of money had been case of General Conway) of the Duke of Wellington, as paid to the plaintiff in that action by order of the Trea- commander-in-chief, holding a seat in the cabinet. As to vote away public money. Formerly, the different sury. If that were so, he thought, that although that a conspicuous political bias; and his Grace had himproceeding might be perfectly right, these papers should self, on a former occasion, declared his opinion that the commander-in-chief should not be a member of the

Sir R. PEEL admitted that in recent times it had not been usual for the commander in chief to have a seat in The papers laid before the House by the Serthe cabinet. But he did not conceive that it was congeant-at-Arms were then ordered to be printed with the trary to constitutional analogy for that high functionary Mr. T. EGERTON wished to make one or two obserreferred to the previous case of General Conway; and vetions on a statement made the other evening by the the Duke of Wellington had been, at one time, Master Hon. Member for Finsbury with respect to the treat- of the Ordnance, and cabinet-minister. On the resignatrates that it was absolutely impossible to get the rates (Hear, hear.) But their most authentic acts I find in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by mant of prisoners confined in Knutsford House of Cortion of the late Lord Hill, he (Sir R. Peel), with the rection. Since that statement had gone forth there had concurrence of his colleagues, had advised her Majesty to been a meeting of magistrates, and an examination of appoint the Duke of Wellington to the office; and they the prisoners, the result of which he would, with the had also been all of opinion that it was due to his permission of the House, state; as the charges of the Grace's eminent civil services that, in conjunction with Hon. Member affected the discipline of the gaol and the command of the army, he should still retain his

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair. been ordered on the treadmill for the amusement of Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose, and said he must entreat some ladies and gentlemen. Now, Lees had been the attention of the Government to the propositions examined, and he stated that he had only been twice contained in the resolution of which he had given on the treadmill, and that only in the first week he notice, and which it would now become his duty to ha fpenny to help themselves with, whose furniture was prove the contrary of what they intended, they reduce our expenditure as far as was compatible within came. Both times were in the afternoon. Lees said, submit to the House. At such a period as the present, "I don't know that I ever was put on on any parti- when most severe and extensive distress prevailed who had become houseless wanderers, and were reduced urged this suppressio veri-as indeed his activity in Lord Howick in his speech of last week, that this cular occasion." On neither occasion was he there throughout the country, it was, he thought, the duty to a state of misery qualifying them to be admitted as favour of the law would in no case suffer him to be country, in proportion to its means, was more lightly more than half an hour. The Hon. Gentleman had of the House to endeavour to alleviate that distress inmates of the workhouse?—(hear, hear). But the Poor second—was the present Right Hon. Home Secretaxed than other nations. But it did not follow that also refersed to the case of Robert Wild, another by lightening the burden of taxation. This, he con-Law Commissioners had lately discovered a new light, in tary, who, though he acted as one of the committee, because peace had been established we could immediately prisoner, who declared that on entering the gaol "he ceived, could not be effectually done, unless they took the person of a Mr. Clements, whom they had sent was really mistaken by one of the witnesses, as he reduce our establishments; good policy required that was told by the gaoler that the discipline was very into consideration the whole public expenditure of the down in the place of Mr. Mott; and the manner in will well recollect, as counsel for the Poor Law we should still maintain a force on the coast of China severe, that he would take care he was punished, and country, and the means by which it was to be dewhich he had treated the guardians was such as to raise that he would not give much for his opinion, before they assented to the blood of any man of honourable and right feelings— Right Hon. Baronet at the head of Her Majesty's establishment, which would be done in perfect dependence on the good faith and feeling of France. There examined, and he said that "on the day when he went amount of revenue might be drawn from the country and that as to the stopping of the bread allowance, it tating the example of prudent individuals, first to look would have such an effect on their constitutions as by to their resources, and then to regulate their expendiwould not be worth twopence." It was the duty of ticularly to the course pursued by the present Governthe governor to cause those rules to be read. They ment, but he objected to the system which had been were ordered by the Home Secretary. The prisoner going on for a number of years, under all Governments, classes, who had not the means of earning their daily have been owing to no humane considerations on the work of the daily have been owing to no humane considerations on the work of papers in question went on to add, that they made no complaint of voting the supplies before they were acquainted with bread in their own honest manner, to cut down a hill, parts of those to whom the execution of the law has respecting the dismissal of Mr. Hoskins from acting as of any of the officers, or of the treatment they received, the means to which it might be necessary to have never applied to the governor for anything but they and military establishments; and he thought this-were sure to be attended to immediately, or he extravagance had arisen from no regard being receive those who are driven to its doors by suf- dered as removeable on merely political grounds. Mr. showed a disposition to attend to the request. He had to the resources of the country at the time when (Mr. Egerton) could assure the House that the magis- those establishments were formed. The Government trates were most anxious in their administration of might think that this doctrine was tainted with the the affairs of the gaol, while they wished to enforce principles of Radical Reform, which he was aware discipline, to afford as much indulgence as possible, were not very popular in that House; but he would and to insure forbearance on the part of the officers. not hesitate to assert those principles, for he thought Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought the House ought to re- that no man ought to maintain opinions out of doors ceive such statements, when obtained from prisoners which he had not courage to support in that House. I will just mention a pet union of his (hear, hear)—the Tory. No stain rested on his professional or his pri-West Hampnett Union. A day or two ago I received vate character, and he now filled the office of Mayor of account he had read the other evening was made and army of this kingdom, 38,000 men being retained in out of the compulsory rates. Able bodied men are ment. He wished to ascertain the reasons of it, the version which had now been received through the found that in Great Britain there was a force of 25,127 out of the compulsory rates. And notice men are ment. He wanted to account the gaoler and the magistrates, from prisoners who had two men; and, if the Government conceived that such an prevented being tested, as it is termed; and the government conceived that such an years' imprisonment to undergo, and who might well army was requisite in this country, he would ask what be supposed to have the dread of additional suffering rendered it necessary? If they were compelled thus to inflicted on them if they persisted in the account they coerce the people of Great Britain there must be somehad formerly given to their friends. But, in order to thing wrong in their institutions or in their legislation. Law being the cause of thefts and mendicity, and held no appointment under the Crown. The office of get at the truth, he should move for a return on the (Hear.) He thought a great reduction might be effected in the number of troops at present maintained in Great Britain, and, if no reduction was made, he considered West Hampnett Union, I saw in one day six women of courts martial, the members of which could choose House of Correction. It was rather singular, that the it a strong proof that the country was in a very discon-West Hampnett Union, I saw in one day six women of courts martial, the members of words have the newspapers and the newspapers tented state. Nearly 13,000 troops, he found, were employed in leading horses, drawing loaded dung. Whom they pleased. He had on one occasion been set statement he made had appeared in the newspapers tented state. Nearly 13,000 troops, he found, were some time ago, and had never till the present hour stationed in Ireland. He would ask if this was necessary, when they had in that country a constabulary DIT IS. I KEL BRIG, He WISHER VETY DITERY TO ANYTHING AN ADJUSTED BAW The posts upon the proceedings of the Board, and theman the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public isconvenience, the Board chose the son of the whose period of imprisonment having expired bore testimony? He begged also to call the attention benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public isconvenience, the Board chose the son of the whose period of imprisonment having expired bore testimony? He begged also to call the attention benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public isconvenience, the Board chose the son of the whose period of imprisonment having expired bore testimony? He begged also to call the attention benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public isconvenience, the Board chose the son of the whose period of imprisonment having expired bore testimony? He begged also to call the attention benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public isconvenience, the Board chose the son of the House to the wanton and extravagant expensions that period, which have been distincted for the staff which amounted to the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the staff which amounted to the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the crue treatment and sufferings they had endured. Although the crue treatment and sufferings they had endured. make by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners Mr. course of which he (Sir R. Peel) had addressed the out of an old Manchester newspaper a passage in the distance of the distan Progrand Mr. Mott to the Poor Law Commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the bardeness of the commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the bardeness of the commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the bardeness of the commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the bardeness of the commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the character of Mr. Hoskins was all that Mr. Baring had at Stockport, and desired him to go over to Knutschol existed for keeping up such an expensive staff, which the statements of the particular instances in which report of the committee of that House respecting the statements. His correspondent paid a visit to staff at head-quarters. in London, was £16,800. The Expressed and the poorhouses of Keighley; had expressed a nope that he court were ranged in view of the have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. There were in the united have offered the office of Deputy Judge-Advocate to Mr. allowed to see their friends once in three months, and should receive such pay. Expression they have made on the said poorhouses, construction put on the expression was erroneous, magistrates sixteen individuals, one of them a female them from doing so. He had an equitable claim to the except Wild, he was allowed about ten minutes' connumber of which might, he thought, he greatly reduced. number of which might, he thought, be greatly reduced. versation with him in the presence of the turnkey. In The expences of the Commander-in-Chief's office, were light Now, what did the House think the return expressions, he should be quite ready to explain age, and three whose ages might be from thirteen to be accordanced. The expenses of the Construct any children, apparently an of the union, and on the 1st day of June, R. Peel) was sure that if he had misconstruct any children, apparently an of the union, and on the 1st day of June, R. Peel) was sure that if he had misconstruct any children, apparently an of the union, and on the 1st day of June, R. Peel) was sure that if he had misconstruct any children to the letter he received, Wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received, while the letter he received, wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received, while the letter he received, wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received, while the letter he received, wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received, while the letter he received, wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received, wild was described as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-General's, the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; the letter he received as a mere £17,000 a-year; th his been after the committee of the House that Mr. Herbert admitted his hones, from inadequate diet, now almost the considered this an enormous experience of the hone and away his error, but since the Hone and away his error, but since the Hone are considered this an enormous expenditure of the hone and away his error, but since the Hone are considered this an enormous expenditure of the hone are considered this an enormous expenditure of the hone are considered this an enormous expenditure of the hone and the considered this an enormous expenditure of the hone. ministed in exact opposition to the evidence of every spoken he had referred to the report, and he did not see, making that had been examined before them, of all find that such error of construction existed. The party of eighteen. One of the men stated that we consider the conduct of Lord Abinoar who, once he heard a construction existed. the army estimates an item of £117,787 for volunteer corps. He would put it to the House, what services were rendered by these volunteer corps which entitled them to such an amount? Was there any record of their ever receiving . the thanks of the House for their services, which must have been the case if those services had been important and valuable? He found in the non-effective service 198 generals, who cost the bord of grardians had acted." Now he (Mr. Perrand)
bern of grardians had acted." Now he (Mr. Perrand)
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bern of grardians to listen to what was
bern of the amendment, being agent to the amendment, being agent to show in what spirit the said Keighley on a division there were three for the amendment, being agent to the non-effective service 198 generals, who cost the Customs, Excise, and the Admiralty, and was, therefull string the pointments, being agent to the non-effective service 198 generals, who cost the
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full string the non-effective service 198 generals, who cost t In the Ordnance Department there were nume-Sir J. Graham felt that the statement made by the rous heavy expences, in which he thought great Hon. Member for Finsbury on the evidence of Mr. Allison who was described to be a creditable witness. Allison, who was described to be a creditable witness, of the naval service for the last year cost £4,632,000; was directly at variance with that made by his Hon. the non-effective, £1,390,000; there being 184 Friend behind (Mr. Egerton). If Mr. Allison was to admirals on the non-effective list. Then, in the civil department, he found that the salaries and other expenses of the Home-office cost the country £25,000,

to retired and superannuated officers in the civil de-

(Continued from our Seventh page.) tem, and to reduce the extravagant expences of these establishments. He objected to the expence of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which amounted to between £50,000 and £60,000. What benefit was would be enlarged, proposed to adjourn the debate, obtained by this expenditure? Was the office of any real use? For his own part, he considered that the maintenance of the office was no advantage to the country. He thought, if the expences of this country were thoroughly investigated, and if its resources were properly considered, such unnecessary expenditure would not be incurred; and he would repeat, that before the House was called upon to vote supplier, they her people." After enl arging on the general importought to have the means of ascertaining in what way the ance of education, and the great increase of popula- satisfied. revenue of the country was to be obtained—thear, It was tion during the present, century, he drew the attenpeculiarly necessary at the present time, when the country was in such a state of extreme distress, that they should not recklessly - reaway the public money. Wit nregard to in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other not recklessive away the public months hat po olic chieers populous districts, among the lower classes, especiought to recive a sufficient comperation for their services, and that when those services were p o lo ger required they should have no further cle im upon the country. He was well aware that red uctions could not be at once effected in these establish ments, but he considered that more conomical plans ought in future to be adopted. He asked the House to consider the sufferings of the people; they were bound to do so: and to think of methods of relieving, instead of aggravating, the burdens under which the country grouned. He wanted to know, whether the Gevernment had any intention of relieving the people from the burden el the Income Tax, or, if not, whether they had any of relieving the great body of the community from the pressure of indirect transition? The Hon Gentleman concluded by moving his amendment,—" That at the present period of extended distress, it is the duty of the House to consider the means of lightening the pressure of taxation on the people, by reducing to the greatest practicable extent the expenses of the military, to the payment of wages at public-houses, and to the meeting was held. Moorhouse spoke, but he simply shew, if he could, the insertion of any fraudulent as well as of the civil establishments of the country;

Mr. HUME seconded the amendment. The question having been put, Mr. WILLIAMS Djected to the expense of the Irish and the Metropolitan police, which were, in fact, well trained military bodies, supported out of the taxes; and inquired why the army was maintained on it's present extravagant forting?

penditure be first farnished to the House."

The GEANCEADER OF THE EXCHRQUER considered that reply should be reserved till the particular estimates were ander discussion. Mr. HUME consilered that with proper reductions in the expense of aur establishments the income tax might have been readered unnecessary. He supported the

amendment. General JOHNSOF also thought that the amendment was a reasonable of . During the five nights of debate on the state of the country he had not heard one word in explanation of the real cause of the distress, which Was evertexation. Captain Polifical referred the cause of distress to the

great and rapid increase of the population. Machinery was the corse of the country. On a division, Mr. Crawford's amendment was sup-

ported by 15, and rejected by 62. The House than went into a committee of supply;

Sir HENRY HAZDINGE brought forward the army estimates. As compared with the previous year there is to be a reduction of 5 740 men, with a total saving on the entire estimates of £133,000. The reduction in the number of men was as large as could be effected at this early stage in the re-establishment of peaceful relations, keeping in riew the proper relief of regiments serving of Privy Council to two great normal schools which that be youets in eight days time, will be of no use; Lordship hesitated, but on being informed that the abroad, and the effective discipline of the army. After going through the various items, he concluded by proposing the first vote, which was for \$60,810 men fer the land service.

Mr. HUME considered that if the number of troops the duties of cotton and wool. He also consured the system adopted towards the Boers of the colony of the parishes should be united for the formation of diswhen in the Hall last night, at six o'clock, Mr. Bes-Cape of Good Hope; and re-affirmed that our distresses arose from extravagance, as well as bad legislation. He wished the force to be rejected to what it was in 1825; Snowd, in the first place, be orphans and other des people there assembled that they were and proposed an amendment that the reduced ititute paupers, or the offspring of poor parents inform the people there assembled that they were

Lord ARTHUE LENNOR considered that if we wished a better class of men to enter the army, we should in-crease the rate of pensions which was at present a church; the children of Dissenters, however, being time to disperse, but in five minutes (said Leach and crease the rate of pensions which was at present all miserable pittance of sixpence a day. Captain LAYARS would sote for the amendment if

he were convenced that the exedit and dignity of the country could be suckined by the reduction, of which, however, he was not estisfied. Mr. WILLIAMS regretted that Mr. Hume had not moved for a larger reduction.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE explained that many of the! stringent regulations complained of, such as that relating to widows' pensions, were not to be attributed to the Government, upon whom they were forced by the recommendations of the finance committees. He denied that there were too many troops in any one of our

After some further discussion, a divison took place on Mr. Hume's amendment, when it was rejected by 106

The next vote was for £3 619.327 for the expenses of the army, which was agreed to, as were the remaining votes The vote for the expenses of the volunteer corps was objected to by Mr. Williams, but was carried Sir JAMES GRAHAM then moved the second reading of the registration of Veters Bill, reserving discussion to a future stage.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday Feb. 28.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham respecting the instructions upon which our craisers acted in their endeavours took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to expected, in some cases fallen into serious errors. shire, and expressed his opinion, that when a plan one of them was posted. I have read the opening likewise attend the same.

The Government felt strongly the necessity of furmary was thus fairly brought forward with a vie w to and concluding passages of the one now produced, nishing officers with clear and unequivocal instructions. The consciences of all denomination as a many points of difficulty as could be tions upon as many points of difficulty as could be would be not only folly, but wickedners, on the part swear that it is the same; it might be wrong a word prejudice they now entertained. - Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, FEB. 28. geant-at-Arms and William Bellamy be allowed to was tempted to quit them by finding that he could him the view it was on Friday, the 26th of August. appear and appeal to these actions." This was an get a better remuneration for his talents elsewhere. The ent view in my book bring down the transactions action of false imprisonment under the Speaker's Some difficulty occurred in the unwillingness of to the 20 th of August. I did not produce the book, warrant, which had beeen issued against the present parents themselves to let their children attend when I : preared before the magistrates. I could plaintiff for a breach of privilege, in having con- school; and he wished some means to be con- explain the reason why I did not show the book. ducted, as attorney, certain actions brought by one sidered by which that unwillingness might be Stockdale against Mr. Hansard, the printer of the removed. He suggested also the expediency of House, for alleged libels contained in a report which providing some education for the classes above prisoners improved by advising the deledisposed persons of this town and neighbourhood Mr. Hansard had printed by its authority. The the poorest, so that the small farmers and port, in conseq wonce of the inefficiency of the protection for all gates to draw up a memorial to the Master Cutler, for additional subscriptions towards the Soup Fund, Sergeant had been served with a habeas corpus upon tradesmen might not entertain a jealousy of the tive force, and, he Magistrates committed them from one of the arrests made by him in consequence superior means of education afforded to their work. There. I gave to devise the best means of saving the town from mittee, in some cases, to distribute potatoes to the of Stockdale's actions. The Attorney-General was people. directed by the House to appear; he did appear; Lord Sandon expressed his satisfaction at the my duty to collect every information for the Magisand the Court held that the Speaker's warrant prospects which this evening had opened. was in itself a sufficient answer. The present action Mr. Ewakt desired to twaive theological differ- particular expression and action attend a meeting of the Chartist body that evening. being for false imprisonment under the same war- ences, for the sake of the great object now in aware that the shopk separs had meetings, and agreed rant, he would propose that, as before, the House view. should permit the officer to appear and plead. If
they were found by the Jury to have committed any excess in what they had done, it was fit that they should be responsible; if they were found to have committed no excess, the warrant would be

The should permit the officer to appear and plead. If
the Sir C. Burrell concurred.

Sir C. Burrell concurred.

In a state of great tu mult for more than a week,
they were found by the Jury to have committed about the extension of the educational principle to Ireland.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the parish circular is an insult to the town, as well as a disaprent on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the pla rand from the Executive on which I saw the plant of the Committee of the Soup Fund, and the committee of the Soup F

remain co-ordinate; but if privilege were put into a for rendering certain classes of educational charities to what had been said by the Mayor of Stockport,

proceeded further, to inform the House of what he had only just earned, that this process had not been served till Saturday; that the time for pleading would expire on Wednesday, and that the notice of application for the enlargement of that time must be given before nine o'clock that the limited and content to admit some modifications of educational charities, where the astrenous opponent of the Anti-Corn Law League.

Mr. O'Connor—Then you have confined all the alterations you have made in the book to the Charter?

The Attorney-General—Don't let it be said that tended for small donations to the poor. He de tended the limited scale of which Government are to some place there is the word that a strenous opponent of the Anti-Corn Law League.

Mr. O'Connor—Then you have confined all the alterations you have made in the book to the condition of the condition of the Anti-Corn Law League.

The Attorney-General—Don't let it be said that tended for small donations to the poor. He de we have made wholesale alterations. I observe in the condition of the Anti-Corn Law League.

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The Attorney-General—Don't let it be said that tended for small donations to the poor.

prejudiced by taking out a summons to enlarge to be attempted, would open the way for it in the the time. Sir R. PREL, in the exp estation that the time

which was agreed to. Lord Ashley rose to m ave "that an humble address be presented to her 'Majesty praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of religious education amor gut the working classes of tion of the Horse to the present state of crime and ignorance, and of moral and intellectual degradation was then unanimously carried, and the House adally the younger portion of them. Drunkenness. cursing, promiscuous intercourse of the sexes.

were frightfully prevalent among the youth. They knew no religion—no God; the only knowledge possessed by great numbers of them (Continued from our Fifth Page.) granted; and he (Leach) would recommend the was that of the exploits of Dick Turpin and place on the following morning, when delegates people to keep out of work, and the Charter would be appointed to go to Manchester imme-soon become the law of the land," were added after that therefore it is expedient, that the voting of any present state of things could not continue for twenty day. I went to it. Booth and Moorhouse were to impugn the general accuracy of the whole. supplies should be postponed till the estimates of the whole expenditure and the means to meet that ex-

> and a half in one da y; and that each should be ment, and the Charter will become the law of the to starve and pauperise the remaining portion of the tribution. He would recommend that for the future place, Hyde. Leach was present. He commenced

pound. He would have the reclocals managed each which had been spent for the Charter. He went on by seven trustees, who should be, the clergyman, to say—does not my friend from Glossop tell you the two churchwardens, at. d four persons to be that there are many able-bodied men from Glossopnominated by the magistrates.

The trustees should Dale, well armed with their bludgeons, and who are appoint the master, with the same netter of the Bishop. not frightened to use them. Where will the specials No child should be required to the Church of England, or the Church of England, or the Church of England District Visiting Society, and to the days previously; the business done was limited. imparied by the master, if the f. reads of such child numbers to-morrow, to mest and go to Ashton. He should object to his being brough the people to be united, and so long sent time, to whom he is paying 20s. per week, February inclusive, is 115 200; and the total number goods, and especially for wide cloths, suitable to the with the Church of England. The esse provisions, he as he lived, he would agitate, for the aristocracy of he is recommended to divide that man's work with of quarts thus granted since the opening of the East India and China markets, there was a very trusted, would protect all classes, and afford com- the country was bad, and, without alteration, would plete security against all attempts a 'prosclytism. Lord John Russell felt that the warms heretofore ing of, the mills at Hyde were out of work. to suppliess the slave trade upon the A'rican coast, voted for the great purpose of educ. Vian had been By Mr. Atherton—I am not aware that there was operatives to work for a less remuneration than and the total since the opening 68,800. very inadequate, and, indeed, quite in usignificant as any distress at that time in Hyde and the neighbour. parish ray." The forgoing language is so very The total number of quarts made since the present express his conviction that explanation only was compared with the amounts granted fo. other public hood. I do not know that the wages were low at strong and forcible, that any comment upon it would year began, is 164,000; and the total since the lith of farmers is good, and a fair quantity of Oats are compared with the amounts granted fo. Wheet necessary to remove the jealousy with which, in spite services. On the details set forth by of the anxiety of France to put an end to the salve Graham, he would not, without more matter of the services. On the details set forth by of the anxiety of France to put an end to the salve Graham, he would not, without more matter either that is set up for this is the saving of the parish funds, or in other words, the pockets of the ratepayers.

Signed of the salve of the parish funds, or in other words, the pockets of the ratepayers.

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Signed of the salve of the parish funds, or in other words, the pockets of the ratepayers.

Signed of the salve of the parish funds, or in other words, the pockets of the ratepayers. country. The instructions which had been issued Church and the Disserters, he regarded the principle posted at Hyde, from the Executive Committee of Thomas Mosely, the London Apprentice, Westbar, during the last twenty years were so inconsistent of them as one which ought not to be on possed by that the responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education responsibility was frequently thrown upon the second responsibility was frequently thrown u the naval officers engaged in this service of deciding at heart. He illustrated the necessity of i. the posiupon most intricate and important questions of tion upon this subject, by some evidence of t. le state posted-perhaps two or three. international law, and they had, as was to be of spiritual ignorance in the West Riding of York- By Mr. Dundas-I will not swear that more than that all who are opposed to the parish circular, will

npon existing treaties and the law of nations, had only that the scale of the provision was not large one I saw posted, and I believe it is the same. been accordingly prepared; and as England had enough. Any plan for a purpose like this could b. nothing to conceal—had none but her ostensible effected only by an Executive Government generally objects to a:tain—these instructions should be supported. He insisted on the importance of promade public, and would, he trusted, disabuse the viding competent schoolmasters, and retaining them candid portion of the French public of the unfounded by sufficient inducements; for it happened too often that, from the master's deficiency in zeal, or from in the book. They are original, and not a transcript. his inaptitude for his duty, the children learned I, would not swear from memory, without the book. The Solicitor-General moved that "The Ser- where a master was well fitted for his duties, he Moor, house was brought up. I appeared against

han a surrender of the privileges of the House. This was another class of charities, founded for giving would have been here, and the u I could have sworn much to ruin and beggar the town; and that it is House was, and ought to maintain itself, the sole small sums to the poor. Such small sums were not to the hand writing, but it is not here. It was on equally injurious to the shopkeepers since it reduces judge of its own privileges; and it had deserted its only useless, but mischievous; they were generally the 17th of August on which Lesch said he was the artizans, who are their main support, to so low a duty in permitting the Speaker to plead to the expended in drink, and would be much better appoint as a delegate to Manches ter. I have stated condition as to be only capable of purchasing the action of Sir F. Burdett. He referred to the speeches plied in education. The amount of the foundations that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the made in Parliament by Sir R. Peel on Stockdale's for this purpose was not less than £170,000 a year. latter meeting, I don't recollect that he said any case, which he considered as authorities against the Sir R. Inglis could not approve, in a system of thing about the Charter. I might have made a now proposed course of Government. Let not the national education, the avowal of an intention to little interlineation in the book about the Charter, House, after the resolution it had passed, depart; exclude proselytism; since it must always be a when brought before the magistrates, but not when from its own principle, merely to get rid of a tem- duty to attempt the propagation of what we our- before the Judge. The interlineation pointed out a public meeting, to devise means whereby a porarylineonvenience. If the House would send this selves believed to be the truth. Still less could be was made on the Monday morning, when I went question to a court of law, what question would it not approve the suggestion of diverting any charitable before the magistrates. I have not been examined dency. Bo send? This was an ordinary case, without any foundations from the purposes of their founders, un- since the Special Commission, at Chester. The peculiar circumstances to justify an exception from less those purposes could be proved to be immoral. book has not been out of my possession since, what ought to be a general rule. Judges themselves Sir George Gray hailed the prospect of improve-except that I gave it to a constable, wrap red in would not be what they are if it were not for the ment which now appeared to present itself through paper, to bring from the inn, at Lancaster, to the rigilance of this House, which checked any excess the cordial spirit of all parties. He believed that Castle. I gave the same evidence at Chester . vs I artizan to dust, and assisting in the manufacture of in their indicate. in their judicial conduct. It was of the last impor- Lord Cottenham was in communication with the am giving now. I remember perfectly that Level those things which those who lived by manual labour tance that the two Houses of Parliament should Government on the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring could not afford to do at the same price.

appoint a committee who should inquire whether any effected this evening would be but imperfect. With might have written in the book as I should have getting as much ground as possible for the poor man haste a precedent destructive to its independence, occasional good of conversion, to let the present than those of any other party, because I knew per week. Mr. H. concluded by supporting the enormous evils, moral and religious, continue to him better than any of the others. I knew that pressure the most of the Charter, and the would be content to admit some Leach was a staunch advocate of the Charter, and the world be content to admit some Leach was a staunch advocate of the Charter, and the world be content to admit some leach was a staunch advocate of the Charter, and the was not willing, for the sake of the lost fundered to instructive to its independence, occasional good of conversion, to let the present than those of any other party, because I knew per week. Mr. H. concluded by supporting the resolution.

After several speakers had addressed the meeting, and the was not willing, for the sake of the lost fundered to its independence, occasional good of conversion, to let the present than those of any other party, because I knew per week. Mr. H. concluded by supporting the resolution.

After several speakers had addressed the meeting, and the was not willing, for the sake of the lost fundered to its independence, occasional good of conversion, to let the present than those of any other party, because I knew per week. Mr. H. concluded by supporting the resolution.

Sir THOMAS WILDE and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL / posed to begin their plan. Success in the manuagreed that no important question would be facturing districts, where the experiment was first and not of a very trifling nature.

was to be at the head. principle should be adopted in public schools; but nothing about the facts. Stockport is out of my told them they could have no more relief. This he hoped that Gevernment would not discourage the division. establishment also of such schools as private parties diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and might wish to found for the education of children in that one factory labourer in Hyde, is now doing the evitably be the ruin of the town. Mr. Kirk then inthe principles of the Church of England alone.

Lord Ashley, in reply, thanked the House for the reception which it had given to his motion, which journed.

NORTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.

THE TRIALS. (Continued from our Fifth Page.) lished the fact that not less than £25,000,000 ster- diately; and on the following Tuesday morning, at the general body of the report had been written. ling are annually expended in ardent spirits; and four o'clock, again in the same place, and in prosome expense; but if we would not consent to tax notes of what he said. He alluded to the large sums of they would consent to put the book before the Jury, ourselves for the prevention of crime, we must be money which it took to support the Queen. He as evidence, he should not object to the examinataxed more heavily still for the puni-hment of it. asked where that came from but the pockets of the tion.

The expense of one convict for one year would poor? He finished by recommending the people to Mr. Dundas did not see that he was bound to offer educate more than one hundred children. He attri- keep out until the Charter became the law. On the book in evidence. miserable condition of the people's habitations. The announced a meeting for the evening of the following matter in the book, because that would go far years more, without producing a convulsion which there. The former spoke at great length. He held It was then agreed that the book should be put in must overthrow the whole fabric of society. It was a large sized placard in his hand, which I heard him as evidence, and Mr. Dundas proceeded with his remarkable that the better educated poor were not read. He began by saying what an expense the cross-examination. this debt to the poor, and deprecated, on this im- At this time there was a report that the Magis- one made by Leach, he made the addition pointed judicial bench; and this meeting urges that gentleportant discussion of their interests, all interference trates were coming to take them, and Moorhouse out. of party considerations. He concurred in Lord leaped from the waggon, and said a meeting would Ashley's opinions as to the truck system and the take place on the following morning, at six o'clock. payment of wages, and would be glad to join in any At eight o'clock a meeting was held in the Marsuch further measure for the cure of those evils as ket-place, Hyde. Moorhouse acted as chairman, could be enacted without a dangerous infringement and Candelet, Leach, and Booth, and a man named upon private rights and contracts. The state of the Barlow, a factory operative, were present. An book, that from the commencement of the period at their hearty thanks to Mr. G. J. Harney, for his people's dwellings, and the general arrangement of excavator got upon the waggon, and said he wished which the witness as Special High Constable of able advocacy of the democratic cause since his sanatury regulations in large towns were subjects on them to turn out, and then the "navies" would be out Hyde, began to make his reports to the Magistrates, residence in Sheffield, and beg to assure him of their which the Government was at this time actually in five minutes. A man, who said he was a delegate to the end of the transactions, of which he has been protection and support, so long as he continues the occupied. He gladly gave his support to the present from Manchester, next spoke. He said he was sent speaking, not a single interlination occurred; but occupied. He gladly gave his support to the present from Manchester, next spoke. The said no was some spokening, at a since then, they were numerous.

The Judge—But that is merely an observation. more neglected the grand duty of educating the he was in attendance at the hall as a delegate; that people than any other nation of Europe. The law the delegates assembled were 340 for the Charter, had now been victorious; the soldier and policeman and eighteen against it; for the wages of 1840, or that the entries in the book have been taken from had done their duty; and the time was come when a scale of wages; that the middle classes and notes, which are not before the Court.
the public instructors must go forth. The Govern- all other classes of people in Manchester were for The Attorney General here asked his Lordship ment had most anxiously considered this new saity; the Charter. Candelet spoke. A proclamation from whether he intended to take any further witnesses and he ardently wished that the House, laying aside the Queen had been posted on the walls before that to-day? all religious and political differences, would join in time. (A copy was produced, and put in. It was His Lordship replied that he would sit till seven endeavouring to find some neutral ground on which dated August 13, 1842, and offered a reward of £50, o'clock. the Church and the Dissenters might amicably meet. for the apprehension and conviction of the rioters.) A conversation ensued between the Attorney-Ge-He would now state what had been done, and what Candelet said he did not care a straw for the procla- neral and Mr. O'Connor, the result of which was the ministers would propose to do. In Scotland mation, as their meetings were legal, and held in the that Sir Frederick stated to Mr Baron Rolfe, that there existed a parochial system of National educa- day time, to conduct the interests of the poor; that he had been requested on the part of the defendants tion; and grants had been made by the Committee special constables and soldiers would be no use; to ask that the Court might then adjourn. His had been established in Edinburgh and Glasgow, delegates were going about in the agricultural dis-application was merely with reference to suiting the and from which the whole kingdom would by degrees tricts, warning and turning the labourers out,-all convenience of the first day, he consented to the adbe supplied with instructors, teaching by the simul- except the millers and reapers of grain; but journment, intimating that he should sit late the taneous system. Grants had also been made for in fact they were all nearly out; then where following day. schools in England-large grants, indeed, yet cer- would the military and special constables be? But respect to the future, he would first propose that this morning, I must conclude by telling you that trict schools. The children to be there instructed wick, superintendent of police, entered, and told the MEETING OF THE TRADES' DELEGATES. should, in the first place, be orphans and other despeople that he was sent by the Magistrates, to exempted from attendance on those ministrations. Candelet) they were all gone. The battle was part and allowed to receive religious instruction from won, and let us be true to one another, and never meeting, it was forthwith resolved to hold a public any licensed minister of any denomination. He gave submit to go to work until we get all points of the meeting of the trades delegates; and the following Several particulars respecting the state of some of Charter. John Leach next spoke. He said he handbill, announcing the me the larger manu. acturing districts, showing a total was appointed one of the delegates to the great circulated through the town. want of the me ans of instruction there; and National Conference, and at ten o'clock he had to then proceeded to the case of children not meet M'Douall, for he had sent him word that he dependent on pa ochial relief, but employed longed to see him. I will collar him and bring in factories. He would propose that no him here with me this evening, and in eight day's child should be suffer ed to work more than six hours time there will be a fixed wage by Act of Parlia. of this district have issued their infamous mandate obliged to attend so hool daily for three hours, land. He made some observations about the shop-The principle upon wi uch grants had been usually keepers, saying that they were a hypocritical set, upon all persons who have one spark of feeling left made for the building of schools was, that two- and so on. I attended another meeting at half-past thirds of the cost shoul d be raised by private con- seven in the evening of the 18th, in the Market- of which have been widely spread amongst our expedient to purchase the premises of which the Soup sources. The maintenanc e of the school when built classes. Moorhouse, who was in the chair, said might be defrayed partly; rom small payments to be that there was a delegate from Glossop, and Leach

one-third only should be required from private railing against the shopkeepers and the middle made by the children them selves for their schooling, began to tell the meeting how much money had been and partly by a parochial ; ste of threepence in the expended by the Spinners' Union, not one penny of

soon be worse. During the time I have been speak-

people read them. I can't say how many were o'clock precisely, when it is hoped that all the trades

anticipated, and a new and explicit code, founded of the House to reject it. His own objection was for two, or ten lines, or more. It is similar to the By Mr. Atherton-I laid the notes of the partieular transactions on which I have been speaking

> olamations as might be required. By Mr. O'Connor—I prefer swearing to the notes the book. They are original, and not a transcript.

what was taught them in a superficial manner, and to , essesh me. John Leach and Candelet were not without any real understanding or feeling of it; and brou, and before the magistrates: they absconded. believe it was on Friday, the 26th of August. Judge-1 eplain it.

amined before the committal of the parties. It is total ruin. trates, within my division, but I did not hear any assigning as a reason for his absence his having to to support the operatives. The town of Hyde was the Guardians, moved the following resolution: their complete justification.

The reason w. is, that when I pulled the by encouraging the system of competitive cheathers, by encouraging the system of competitive cheathers, by encouraging the system of competitive cheathers, and spurious production, amounting to about £300,000 a year. There trates, and placed my name t entire the private of the private and because the competitive cheathers, and placed my name t entire trates, and placed my name t entire trates, and placed my name to the private of the privat

fended the limited scale on which Government pro one place there is the word "not" omitted.

By William Pilling, defendant-I don't know Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN expressed himself but little by the "coupling of jennies," for I never was in a day from Wortley, and had pocket-knives to sell factory more than three times in my life. Defendant-Then you don't know what ought to know—(Laughter.)

the alterations which appeared in the book of the effect:witness, and especially to one part of it where in speaking of one of the speeches made by Leach, the

The Attorney General objected to the course of it was proved by medical men that a large propor- cession they would go to Manchester. On the proceedings on the ground that his Learned Friends tion—perhaps half—of all the cases of insanity are morning of the 15th, they again met in the market- who appeared for some of the defendants, were and the meeting adjourned to Monday week, at produced by the intemperance thus widely prevalent. place, Hyde. Moorhouse was the chairman, and entering upon a cross-examination of that part of He was aware that what he asked would occasion John Leach appeared. The latter spoke. I have the book which had not been given in evidence. If

found among the insurgents in the late disturbances. Queen was to poor people, what quantities of wine The witness, on being called upon to explain the ing returns its sincere thanks to Thomas Slingsby This country owed a heavy debt to its poor, whose she drank—(laughter)—what large quantities of reason of the addition to Leach's speech, said that he Duncombe, Esq., for his noble advocacy of the faults were mainly imputable to the neglects of those spirits she drank, the number of fat oxen she con- made a practice of examining all the speeches pre- people's cause, more particularly for his recent sumed, the large number of sheep and lambs she eat, vious to submitting them to the Magistrates; and exertions in endeavouring to obtain justice, instead it, may now be had, and Part 17 will be ready this Sir J. Graham agreed in the acknowledgment of and that she cost the poor people annually £160,000. he distinctly remembered that on looking at the of partisan abuse for the political victims from the

> The Judge-When you did make any additions, were they, to the best of your belief, in strict conformity with they truth?

Witness—They were, my Lord. Mr. O'Connor—I find, on further looking at this

Mr. O'Connor-It would go far, my Lord, to prove him again and again."

SHEFFIELD.

Mr. G. J. Harney's letter, published in the willing to let them be educated there. He would not allowed to hold their meetings any longer while Northern Star of the 11th ultimo, calling the attentach to each school a chapel, with a clergyman who the town was in that disturbed state. Three magis-tion of the trades and rate payers to a circular issued by the Poor Law Guardians, and signed Geo. Crossland, has not been without beneficial results.

The letter alluded to having been read at a trades' handbill, announcing the meeting, was extensively

IMPORTANT CRISIS TO THE TOWN AND TRADE OF SHEFFIELD.

" Fellow-Townsmen,-The Poor Law Guardians industrious classes of Sheffield. We urgently call in their bosoms to read the following circular, copies manufacturers in this town and neighbourhood." Kitchen forms a part." (Here follows the circular issued by the Guardians.)

pauperism if carried into effect. are so abject and slavish as to suffer it to be carried last winter, be applied towards effecting that into effect. It is in the language of a ratepayer who object." another. so as to give both half work and half wages; Kitchen on August 11th, is 180,000. those getting 10s. to be reduced to 5s.; those getting The number of quarts purchased by the poor at was obtained upon the rates of last week.-Man-

" A meeting will take place at the house of Mr. will send delegates to attend; and it is further desired

"By order of the Committee of the

" Associated Trades. " Sheffield, Feb. 17th, 1843." On the motion of Mr. Joseph Kirk, seconded by

Mr. T. Rowan, Mr. Thomas Stones was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman opened the business of the meeting before the magistrates every day, and gave such ex- by a reading a letter from Mr. John Jones, a Sheffield a nufacturer, who, after having drawn a painful picture of the prevailing distress amongst the Sheffield artizans, directed their attention to the fact, that the amount of goods exported in that glorious year of prosperity, 1835, from Sheffield to all same money had been paid in 1840 as in 1835, the conditions of the lease. town would have been twice as prosperous at the present time. He alleged that the badness of the Witness— I dound it necessary to convey the Sheffield trade was caused by the competition of the

> A letter was also read from Mr. G. J. Harney, Mr. John Drury, after a speech denunciatory of

first necessaries of life; and that it involves all classes of ratepayers, and particularly those that have property in houses, shops, &c., if carried into effect, it must render the same nearly valueless; and that this meeting recommend the rate-payers to call check may be put to its insane and baneful ten-

Mr. Ward seconded the resolution. Mr. Horsfall said, a deal of truth had been spoken, but not all the truth. It was machinery against manual labour that was grinding the thought that the best thing the poor man could do, course of trial by the courts of law, the House of Lords would have the final power, through its appellate jurisdiction, of upholding its own privileges, and reversing those of the Commons. The proper course for the House now to take would be, to appellate who should increase that they deposite the proper course for the House now to take would be, to appellate who should increase that they deposite in this matter, the good appellate who should have written in the book as I should have written in the book as I should have written in the book as I should have getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as much ground as possible for the poor man getting as man ground as possible for the poor man getting as man ground as possible for the poor man ground as possible for the poor man getting as man ground as possible for the poor man getting as man ground as pos

> Mr. Kirk said he had heard a great deal about the Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, and at goodness of some of the guardians, but he thought the Bank of Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds. Mr. Kirk said he had heard a great deal about the that many of them were utterly destitute of feeling, for they were not content with annoying those who were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted the same miserable state. The circular would place not persevered in.

Mr. Dundas-There are several other alterations, every working man in the position, that he would be and not of a very trifling nature.

By George Johnson, defendant—I am not aware the manufacturers might think proper to dictate to rural parts of the kingdom.

that many distraints have been made upon the inhim, He (Mr. Kirk) could tell the meeting that
habitants of Hyde, during the last eighteen months, some men in the file trade had been applying to the
like a trust of which the clergyman of the parish or what has been the increase in the number of
what has been the increase in the number of parish for relief, and had been sent to certain places

The Board of the kingdom.

The Mr. Kirk) could tell the meeting that habitants of Hyde, during the last eighteen months, some men in the file trade had been applying to the like a trust of which the clergyman of the parish or what has been the increase in the number of parish for relief, and had been sent to certain places. paupers there. The Poor Law Guardians meet at which he would not name for work; and if they did Mr. ACLAND was content that the comprehensive Stockport, and not at Hyde, and therefore, I know not choose to work for a certain sum, the Guardians system had thrown a great burden upon the funds of the Trades' Unions, and if followed up would inwork of three men. I don't know what you mean stanced the case of a poor man who had come that for the sum of is. 9d. per dozen He could only get you 8d. a dozen for making them, and out of that small ought to know—(Laughter.) sum had to find files, oil, and wire. After some Mr. Dundas called the attention of the Court to other remarks Mr. Kirk proposed a resolution to the

> "That it was the opinion of the meeting that the circular issued by Mr. Crossland, was calculated to words "they should do as was done in the time of bring to poverty and wretchedness many of our King John, the people went to the King in a large skilful and industrious townsmen, by reducing them body, and demanded 'Magna Charta,' and it was granted; and he (Leach) would recommend the granted; and he (Leach) would recommend the of Englishmen, and calculated to bring on disease and premature death."

> > seven o'clock in the evening, to be held in the same

Mr. G. J. HARNEY has received 12s. 2d. from the Chartists of Handsworth Woodhouse, per Thomas Dale, for Messrs. Harney and Parkes's defence. Public Meeting.—On Sunday evening, a public meeting was held in the Fig-Tree-lane room, to hear the farewell address of Mr. Samuel Parkes, previous to his departure for Lancaster.

MR. G. JULIAN HARNEY delivered his farewell address on Monday evening. He concluded by moving the following resolution:-" That this meetman to persevere in the cause of suffering humanity, tated to purchase will do so no longer, as without assured of our hearty co-operation and support." some assistance such Seconded by Mr. Edwin Gill, and unanimously carried. Mr. Evinson moved the following resolution. which was seconded by Mr. George Wright, and unanimously adopt d:—"That this meeting return firm, unflinching patriot he has hitherto proved himself to be." Thanks being voted to the Chairman, with rapidly. the meeting seperated singing, "Wo'll rally around

LEEDS SOUP KITCHEN.

T a GENERAL MERTING of the SUB-A SCRIBERS to the UNEMPLOYED POOR Leone, by George Sand, Four Cuts; Leone, or the RELIEF FUND of 1842, and the Subscribers to Unfortunate Courtezan, &c. &c. the present SOUP KITCHEN, held at the Court House, in Leeds, on the 27th day of February, 1843. to take into consideration the propriety or non-propriety of Purchasing the Buildings of the Soup Kitchen, in York-street, now held under a Lease for fourteen Years, with the option of Purchasing the same during the First Year of the Lease, and other Matters relating to the well-being of the Institution; HENRY COWPER MARSHALL, Esq.,

Mayor, in the Chair. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the printed Report just read, the THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK Soup Committee beg to present a statement of their operations since its publication, from which it will be seen that a very considerable increase has taken place in the distribution of Soup during the last two months. On the 30th January, the Committee, at £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. their weekly meeting, resolved to extend the grants 2 3 d. £s. d. volent or Strangers' Friend Society, from 12,000 to 16,800 tickets weekly. This was in consequence of day last, is declared to have been worse than any of representations from the Committees of those two its predecessors, and there have been some very bad Societies, which left no doubt that such extended ones lately. But, indeed, it is useless to talk about relief was highly necessary.

the Report, two further grants from the Manufac- market this day is not considered an improvement turers' Relief Committee, in London, amounting to upon the last, nor worse, it is still bad, no great Six Hundred Pounds, but for this aid, their operations sales at a remunerating price can be effected, whilst would have had to be on a much less extended the condition of the employed becomes worse every

In conclusion, the Committee beg to report the two following resolutions, passed at the weekly meeting of the Committee, on Monday last:-"That in the opinion of this Committee, it is in-

"That it be recommended to the public meeting to The above speaks loudly for itself. Never was purchase an annuity of £15 for thirteen years, in the a document better calculated to reduce the working names of the Leaseholders of the Soup Kitchen preclasses of this town to the lowest ebb of misery and mises, in order to relieve them from any liability. and that the balance of £120 5s. ld., remaining in Fellow-Townsmen, we beg of you to pay attention the Treasurer's hands of the original sum of £577 to the wording of the circular, supposing that you 7s. 7d., transferred from the Poor Relief Fund of

has declared his thoughts with no small share of The number of quarts of Scup, for which tickets! manufacturer is employing one man at the pre- Benevolent Society, from the 1st January to the 25th though without sensible change in prices. For

8 to be reduced to 4s.; thus bringing the employed the Kitchen, since the 1st of January, is 12,660; chester Guardian of Wednesday.

The present delivery is about 5,000 quarts daily. Signed on behalf of the Committee. EDWARD JACKSON, Secretary.

Leeds, 27th Feb., 1843. Proposed by the Rev. W.F. Hook, D.D., Vicar. Seconded by T. W. Tottle, Esq. 1. That the Report of the Committee now read

be received and printed. Proposed by EDW. BAINES Esq. Seconded by James Brown, Esq. 2. That it is not expedient to purchase the premi-

ses in York street, now held under a lease for fourteen vears.

Proposed by J. G. MARSHALL, Esq. Seconded by J. R. Atkinson, Esq.

3.—That the Treasurer be empowered to apply the no alteration can be noted in prices. Secondary balance of £120 5s. ld. which now remains in his and middling descriptions of Flour were freely hands (after having paid all the expences of the offered at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per sack, but outfit of the Soup Kitchen) from the money voted for superfine qualities found buyers at the previous curthat purpose at the last General Meeting of the sub- rency. The business done in Oats or Oatmeal was parts of the world were £2,096,970, whilst in that scribers to the poor relief fund, together with such merely for present use, and late rates with difficulty awful year of distress 1840, when every person was other sums from the general fund as may be necessary realized. crying out that there was no demand, the exports for the purchase of, or procuring an indemnity from Sheffield were £3,177,658, being an increase of against the rent of £15 per annum, during the about one million over the year 1835; and that if the remaining period of the term, and subject to the

> Proposed by the Rev. W. SINCLAIR. Seconded by Wm. Smith, Esq.

soliciting him to call a meeting of the mauufacturers and also for such assistance as will enable the Comreally necessitous poor.

> Proposed by the Rev. Thos. Scales. Seconded by the Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D. 5. That the Thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and the Committee of the Soup Fund, and that they be

Seconded by John Cawood, Esq.

6th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be also Renton, of Bradford, woolstapler, to Elizabeth, given to the gentlemen who have undertaken the widow of the late Mr. A. Limbert, surgeon, of the laborious office of distributing the Soup, and the former place. hope that they may continue their labours. Proposed by E. M. MAC. CARTHY, Esq. Seconded by John W. Tottie, Esq.

7th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the borough. Leeds Papers. H. C. MARSHALL, Chairman. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Mayor for presiding, and his kind attention to the

of Idle. business of the Meeting. W. F. HOOK, D.D.

Miss Hobson, Oxford Row...... 2 2 0 H. C. Marshall, Mayor..... 50 0 0 William Smith, Burley 25 0 0 Christopher Dove 5 0 0 JOHN CAWOOD. Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

2nd March, 1843.

* Part of a Contribution to an intended general to bring a great pertion of their fellow creatures into Subscription for the West-Riding, but which was AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Now in course of Publication, in this Magazine. THE ELLISTON PAPERS. From Authentic L Doc ments in the hands of the Executors. Edited by George Raymond, Esq. Illustrated on Steel, by George Cruikshank. Remarkable family incident—Elliston's analysis of dramatic characters -Mrs. Collins' severe admonition-Elliston a public lecturer-Hazard table-Earl of Harcourt-Interesting letters of his Lordship—Mr. Sheridan, and the Duchess of Devonshire—Elliston's first appearance before George the Third-Odd adventure with Tom Owen, the pugilist—the King at Weymouth—Theatrical matters-Curious anecdote of his Majesty. Cunningham and Mortimer, Publishers, Adelaide

THOMAS HARDY AND THE "CORRES. PONDING SOCIETY"!!

Street, Trafalgar Square.

A N Authentic Memoir of the above-named Patriot is commenced in No. 108, of the ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR. This number of the Circular also contains interesting

articles under the following headings :- The March Mr. Broadbent seconded the resolution.

After some observations from Messrs. Whitham,
Buxton, &c., thanks were voted to the Chairman, ance, &c. &c. Also, price Twopence,

THE SPEECH (verbatim) of T. S. DUN-COMBE, Esq., on the Conduct of LORD ABINGÉR.

London: Cleave, Shoe Lane; Heywood, Man-chester; Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; Guest, Bir-mingham; and all the Agents for the Star through-

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY. The first Volume of this celebrated Work is now complete, and contains 614 Pages, double columns, and an elegant Portrait of the Author. This is undoubtedly the cheapest Liberal Book ever offered to the Public. The second Volume is progressing; Part 16, commencing ensuing week. The Publisher hopes that those who have hesi-

some assistance such a Volume could not be produced THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the Rev. R. Taylor, is complete in 48 Numbers at Twopence each, or may be had in Two Volumes, boards, price Nine

DIEGESIS is now publishing in Penny Numbers, by the same Author, 6 Numbers. It has been delayed through the Voltaire, but will be proceeded

Also a splendid next Work, the MIRROR OF ROMANCE, a Weekly Periodical, in Penny Numbers, containing Twelve Engravings of a most interesting nature, and the following Tales, besides being interspersed with Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c., Physiology of Matrimony, Eight Cuts; Leone

Published by W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell-street, Strand.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 28.—The supplies of Grain to this day's market are rather larger than last week. Wheat has been dull sale, and Is per quarter lower. Barley, Oats and Beans, very little alteration from last week.

ENDING FEB. 28, 1843.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1690 549 — LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The market, on Tues-

markets—there is no business doing at all. The Committee have received, since the issuing of Hudderspield Cloth Market, Feb. 28, - Our

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 27.—Our supply of fat stock to-day was not large, but it was equal to the demand. Prices were a shade higher. Beef, 43d, to 53d.; Mutton, 4d. to 53d. per lb.—Two twin Lambs were shewn, and sold for £1 10s.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 27.

There has been a very gloomy market nere to vary, business for some works past has been growing worse, and the very few flannels that have been sold have been disposed of at reduced prices. Wool, effected any sales, have been obliged to submit to a small reduction in price.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was not quite so much good demand; and, in some cases, a slight advance

YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 25.—The attendance offering, but not much Wheat or Barley .- Wheat cannot be purchased for less money than on the last market day. Barley being very scarce, is the turn dearer, and Oats and Beans dull sale.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—Saturday, Feb. 25. To change in the state of our trade can be noted during the week, the sales of Flour having been to a very limited extent only, and the value of middling descriptions was barely supported. Choice qualities of English whites, however, from their searcity, commanded late rates, and at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per sack, a clearance was effected. The trade in Oats or Oatmeal was of a very inanimate character, and but little passing in either article. With a prevalence of centrary winds, the imports via Liverpool or Runcorn are light, and the supplies elsewhere continue moderate in amount. Few purchasers of Wheat appeared at our market this morning, and

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at our parish Church, Mr. F Hainsworth, saddler, to Miss Ann Ackroyd with On Monday, the 27th ult., at the Lower Independent chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Samuel Chadwick, butcher, to Miss Mary Sowdin, dress maker, toth of Littletown. Same day, at the Parish Church, Bradford, Mr. William Waterhouse, to Miss Clapham, daughter of

Bradford. Same day, Mr. Thos. Ackroyd, to Miss Margaret Jowett, daughter of Mr. Edward Jowett, all of Old Dolphin Inn, near Bradford. On Friday, the 24th ult., at Pocklington, by the Rev. J. F. Ellis, Cnarles Donson, Esq., to Dorothy, only daughter of Wm. Nash, Esq., York. On Thursday, the 23th ult., at the Parish Church, Wakefield, by the Rev. J. P. Simpson, Mr. Thomas

Mr. John Clapham, all of Clayton Heights, near

Same day, at the Old Church, Oldham, by the Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mr. James R. Horner, of Ashton-under Lyne, corn and flour factor, to Mary, eldest daughter of George Bernard, Esq., High Constable of that

DEATHS. On Monday last, aged 63, Mr. William Brashaw, On Friday, the 24th ult., at Liverpool, after a

lingering illness, aged 48, Anne, the wife of John Smith, Esq., late lecturer on education, and now one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Mercury. On the 13th of January, at Montreal, in North America, Mr. Joseph Pullen, cabinet-maker, aged 63, formerly of Hull.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, March 4, 1848.)