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weight of your three Commissioners. I look to your rents, I say again. MR. PERCEVAL adds, "I left two papers at ICKLEHAM, recommending the peasantry to assemble in their parishes, and afterwards to meet several parishes together, to put arms and show their strength and numbers; and to do so about the strength and numbers;" "not to be afraid of the soldiers, who would not fight against their own flesh and blood." I also set before them the example of the men in the north. But there is little will be done: for the peasantry are afraid to law-telling their lords, and be turned away from their places! I think the poor should be taught to argue and reason with those lords in the towns and villages."

"And so here in the towns and villages," says the lords, and they do hate the New Poor Law, and the brave soldiers, because they hate the three Somerset House Kings, and because they are right against his lord's face. So I said, "The king will never assist the three traitors to triumph over Her Majesty and her loyal people. Not they, indeed. Besides, you know, my Lord, these monsters act upon the same principle as the mothers, and wives, and children of the brave soldiers, Her Majesty the Queen! One of your Lordship's partizans in Parliament said, the other day, when speaking of the people of the north, 'Oh, they are not to be trusted, they are a single regiment will put them down any day!'—and another said, 'mistaken was that 'politron.' The soldiers are loyal, my Lord—that is enough for us. MR. PERCEVAL continues:—

"I have written you this long letter, that you may know, and be able to inform the people in the north that the law does not work well; and that the people in the south, who have tried it, are discontented with it. I do not think the friends of the law can ever be doing their duty,—for these things should be taken more advantage of, and made more public."

Well, my Lord, what think you? Can you carry on the bloody tragedy much longer? I grow not patient, but I will not tell you how I feel. I am giving way in its strong-hold—RUTLANDS—read the following, my Lord, it is received from a worthy clergyman, residing in that county:—"You will be glad to hear that I have good grounds for believing, that the late Lord HOWICK has intended foundation. I learn the Guardian of this parish resigns this March, having hitherto solely held the office. So likewise in another parish, the *'Union' must get up no longer*, and in another *'Union' named to meet the Union must get up at all.*" This is glorious news from the agricultural districts. No wonder that the Guardians fight shy—it was bad enough to be the tools and slaves of such a monster, but now, that Lord HOWICK has explained the odds, there is nothing more to fear; the people can be attended to, it is, I say, no wonder that the Guardians should resign and refuse to meet. 5000 to 17!!—granted, the odds are great 18 doors—but remember—*odds of doors—the odds are far more in our favour.*

Do you think, my Lord, that the Reformed House would allow the people of ENGLAND to be heard at the Bar of their House, as they did the people of ASIA? The next step would be, to try them. And then we have not room, my Lord, so for the present adieu.

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
RICHARD CASTLER.
Fishy Hill, near Huddersfield, March 3, 1839.
P.S.—Two or three days after the above was published, BAINES says, that no such cruelty is practiced in England, as tearing sucking babes from the breasts of their mothers. He is right, as far as condemned criminals go. Murderers, condemned murderers, are sometimes permitted to suck their own babes. But in England, the innocent nursing, but seduced and paperized mother, is not permitted to suckle her own child! BAINES read the following, I had it in my own hand, from the grandmother of the babe which he took care to nurse. She was much pleased in her own words to say,—"RUTHWORTH, twenty years old, with her daughter, an infant nine months old, were placed in the workhouse of St. George's, in the East. Her lady was sent to the workhouse, and her husband was put to her to Suckle!" The father and mother were sent to the workhouse. She was also put to the wash tub. She is scarcely rational. The babe was illegitimate, the Father is in good circumstances, but she could not get allowance from him." She was once three weeks in the workhouse. She was much reduced by anxiety and bad treatment, that she looked like death! When her aunt went to see her at three weeks end, poor as she was, she said she would rather starve than go back to the workhouse, rather than she should be thus treated. She was very much reduced." There's a Try, for

But still that it should be carried into effect; but it was not to be recorded against them, and they would be considered as having been pardoned by His Majesty's mercy upon the same terms as if the forgery had been committed since the death of the king. He had then the next day ordered the first of them was, to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery. This alteration took place previously, with the exception of the forgery of any will or attorney to transfer stock, which was considered as a capital offence, and the punishment of death should be continued. Then, it had been thought by the Legislature, (and then, it had been opinion had gone along entirely with the change,) that it being a most fearful thing to take away the life of a man, it should never be done unless the safety of the public would be thereby required. He trusted that there would be no such case. He trusted that the punishment; on the contrary, he believed that there would be the effect of deterring persons from crime more

[illegible]

and occupation of a quarry in 1835, and £10 money lent. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25.

SMITH C. JENKINSON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. DIXONAS appeared for the plaintiff, a spirit-merchant at Doucetter; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. BAIXES were for the defendants. Mr. Jenkinson, a farmer, near that town, and his wife. The action was to recover damages for a horse killed, carelessly and negligently driven by Mr. Jenkinson. The defence was, first, by the general issue; second, that the mare was not property of the plaintiff; and third, that it was an involuntary accident. The last plea was the defence upon which Mr. Smith was the owner of a mare lent on the 20th of June to a man named Crossland, about five or six miles from his yeomanry; about five or six miles from

claimed, as a matter of justice, an acquittal hands of the Jury, and proceeded to call witnesses.

Mr. Lewis, linen-drawer, of Leeds; Mr. Hargreaves, of Leeds; Mr. Holliday, manufacturer, of Leeds; Messrs. Joseph Dixon, solicitor, of Leeds; Mr. Edward Rees, assistant officer, of Leeds; Mr. Geo. Foster, Sheriff's agent, of Leeds; Mr. George Crumlie, tobacco-merchant, of York had been in the employ of prisoner's father, the husband an excellent and unexceptional man.

The Judge summed up, and the Jury returned their verdict after an absence of about a quarter of an hour. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character.

Beynon was afterwards sentenced to one month imprisonment.

the money given to the poor man was expended
"necessarily amongst his neighbours: secondly,
that the poor man has nothing to buy with
it; in the end, these persons also will soon be
burden to the parish, and landlords and gen-
tlemen will find that they lose as much as they gain
in their rents falling.

"Sorry as I am for the crimes that have
been committed, I look upon them as the
consequence of the inhuman manner in which
law has been passed: they are symptoms
and not the cause of the disease. The
of the discontent and distress existing: which
Poor Law Commissioners deny. Respectable
persons in the neighbourhood said, 'they were
not the cause of the crime; I am told the soldier
has been driven there by some thing else.'
"also, "that they did not see what they had to
do with the matter."

"Hear that, my Lord, "respectable persons

obtain half food or half raiment for themselves, for all their toil. Every industrious and frugal man has a natural right to accumulate property, and if he does not the case, then no property could have been acquired. The law of Moses, therefore, was not a law of robbery, but a law of justice, which did who did not work. Accordingly, we read, Deut. ch. 16, v. 12 to 14—"If thy brother, an Hebrew, man or woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years, in the seventh thou shalt let him go free; and thou shalt not let him go empty, but thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press: of that which he hath eaten the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, thou shalt give unto him." Thus we see, that in the Biblical days, about 1,400 years before Christ, when there was not so much said about capitalists, even bond and bought men were to be set free, and were six years, were not to be sent empty away, but were to be furnished with master's flock, corn, and wine, according as they had

