On Monday evening last, the anniversary dinner to Abrate the birthday of the late William Cobbett. M.P. for Oldham, took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand; John Fielden, Baq., M.P., the late Mr. Cobbett's friend and colleague; in the chair. At it o'clock, between seventy and eighty gentlemen sat b dinner. The Chairman was supported by the Rev. Dr. Wade on his right, by Mr. Wilkinson, the foreman d the celebrated Jury that tried Mr. Cobbett for a seditions libel, when it was asserted that he recommended the people to destroy agricultural produce.) on Me left; and among the company we noticed Mr. Wells, the Common Councilman, Mr. Beck, of the Dr. Johnson than of sympathy for his melancholy and immentable

The Rev. Dr. WADE having said "the grace after mest," the Hon. Chairman rose to propose "The raemory of William Cobbett." We have met, said Mr. Fielden, to do honour to a man whom we all they laboured. What was the present state of the are Frost and his companions banished? Why did country? Why, even Whig, Tory, and Radical ad. the sad event occur which led to that banishment? country? Why, even Whig, Tory, and Radical ad. The sad treat octal which led to that parison to be put mitted that it was one of unexampled distress and why? because the House of Commons have turned a down by spies: by Metropolitan, nor Ruralgens-d'armerie: the copy of the indictment had been fur-mished the prisoners at different times; and was as unfounded in a legal as it was inexpedient in But to return to the question of law, the meral guilt friend said we should arrive at. If there was a class thing that could be devised to keep them in degradation, law bastiles and skilly: nor, even by the new-fangled an objection having been taken on those grounds, a practical point of view. The result of the reference of the parties being admitted, the next point was class that got its living from the land; for it is only by course of misrule had driven them. All the sins of the

must be a cause for this state of things, and that cause Member for all Ireland, and the Hon. Coroner were so well to say it will be more prudent to adopt this or that course, but what was not delivered at the same time as the indicent time were fast sinking into the condition of the hand-loom weavers, were now most clamp as in they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all they would not wish to leave it for all they would not wish to leave it for all they would not wish to leave it for all the weekl they would not wish to leave it for all they would not be in a similar present the House of Commission on hand-loom weavers, have any work on the 20th. There were, many ways in which a prisoner assumed that they prisoners assumed that they wish to was, however, the say it will be more prudent to adopt this or that course, but wish the counting of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on the 10th of a month, and be in a state of excitement on show that all that was required was the power of dis-tribution? Why, in manufactures to come now get four crops where, twenty remains ago,

we could only get one; but we could get and Currency," and whenever there has been any dis-

tress in the country those two subjects has always been abolished; but the Corn Laws must continue, or a hastead of his toast, and ham, and eggs, for breakfast, worse state of things will ensua, unless taxation and he would tell a different tale. Well, what did we get all other national burdant are proportionately reduced. If it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and the IT it be said that the son of the outland, and that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and that it was nown that the point of IT it be said that it was nown that the terms must be reduced, and that it was nown that the point of IT it be said that the son of the state of the prisoner consenter the the point of IT it be said that the son of the st the people from endervouring to remove the grevance; though he would never tell them it was his opinion that they would be better off. It was doubtless in the recollection of many then present, that, on a late occasion, he made a motion in the House of Commons, to other necessaries of life, amounting wholly to seventeen millions of taxation; and to make up the deficiency by always ready to lend them a helping hand to assist them in their efforts; and he (Mr. F.) believed that

many who affected to despise him when living, would at length be obliged to come to his shop; and thus it is subsequently come into repute. Look, now, whether Mr. Cobbett's words are not in actual fulfilment at this very day; at home, we have nothing but divisions among us, and abroad we are openly despised. He, like Mr. Cobbett, was for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot; but the parties who signed the late petitions for these objects had weakened them-Pelves by committing imprudences, and fixing days, on Which, if certain things were not granted, certain other things, then nameless, were to be done; advising to arm, and similar acts, while they declared it was the last petition; but Mr. Cobbett had always said, you should never abandon your right of petitioning; and if the parties who had signed the great National Petition had not adopted the imprudent course which their leaders had recommended—if, instead of that, they had poured in one million two hundred and fifty thousand single petitions, each written on a single sheet of paper, see how strong they would have been. Strong! they would have been all powerful; whereas, now, they had to petition for mercy to their leaders, and were altogether disjointed, and their cause retarded for an inconceivably long period. If the people would take half the trouble to send petitions in the manner he had would be far more successful. The way to uphold Your friends in the House of Commons is to give them petitions, decently worded; for if a member presents a petition containing allegations that are disrespectful, it damages the member who presents it. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear. Such was always the advice of of their lamented friend, to do honour to whose memory they had that day assembled. Such was his own humble advice; and knowing how Mr. Cobbett laboured for the working classes, and endeavoured to enlighten the public at large upon the various evils of their com-

Elence, with the deepest demonstration of respect.

# Morthern Star,

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1840.

which elicited much applause, proposed the next toast-

up from Mr. Wakley some curious phrenological friend John Frost; if ever there was a man who was information, and which he had latterly applied full of the milk of human kindness, it was John Frost; to his instructor, and he could not help thinking that and he would not believe, whatever object he had in case had been reserved and brought before the Marquis at the head of the Home Office, that they

of a little thing that has sprung up in the sister country ever, that as their chairman believed so much virtue to introduce that subject, to go on with such a distant that the House of Commons cause it was not a judicial tribunal; but motive than that of softening the rigour, whilst it would be overwhelmed with petitions for the recal of he would ask, as they had the power of passing an was determined to vindicate the principle of the law,

The next toast was "The Press; may it become shutting up, and that the people are beginning to eat honest and free;" after which the health of the Chairmore bread and less potatoes, now that the brewers and man was drunk, and that gentleman having acknowledged the compliment, the company separated.

Emperial Parliament.

servations with respect to what had fallen from the

but 7,062. With regard to the petition, it contained the names of five of the present Town Councillors of Newport, and of six who had served that office and at an earlier period of the session, and did not deny persuade the public that it were better to be hanged had gone out in rotation. Edward Frost, the uncle of but that he might on some occasions have forced it had gone out in rotation. Edward Frost, the uncle of John Frost, was a Town Councillor, and had resided on; perhaps, indeed, contrary to the rules of the tion to the arguments of his Right Hon. Friend the his whole life at Newport, and had retired from busi- House, but some casualty had interfered to prevent other night,—(hear)—and those who supported him. ness with an unimpeachable character, and though it him. On one or two occasions he had been requested (Hear, hear.) With these remarks, he begged leave it was true he was apprehended on suspicion of being by one of the legal advisers of the prisoners not to to state that he must oppose the motion of the Hon. against him was that he had looked out of a tween the friends of the prisoner and the Govern-

Taych. On the last anniversary of this club, Mr. ProstNow, no persons would accuse him (Mr. C.) of being their Hon. Chairman, and no man he respected more been furnished at one time, and the list of the within that the law awarded to the unhappy persons who highly, he would assert, that he was no more use in nesses at another. This had been objected to. But were arraigned before them. The Hon. Gentleman such a House than a grain of salt in a butt of hog-wash. The understood the Attorney-General had treated that then referred to the proceedings at the trial of Mr. National Petition? Their friend had also spoken of individual petitioning; but what was the fact in 1817? Why that the members who presented such petitions got so laughed at by the House that they refused to present any more: it was lamented by Mr. Fielden that they refused to present any more: it was lamented by Mr. Fielden that they refused to present any more is the following teast:—

Such a House than a grain of salt in a butt of hog-wash. In enderstood the Attorney-General nad treated that they refused to the proceedings at the trial of the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they protect the subject from the arbitrary conduct of the proceedings at the trial of the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they protect the subject from the arbitrary conduct of the proceedings at the trial of the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the proceedings at the trial of the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the Speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the Speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the Speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the Speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the Speedily regain the power of being represented in Particular of the People. May they in the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they in a digital regain to the following teast:—

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The Labouring Part of the People. May they in a digital regain to the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People. May they in a digital regain to the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People and the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People and the following teast:—

The Labouring Part of the People and the follow present any more; it was lamented by Mr. Fielden that liament, and thus ensure the restoration of the Poor Gevernments, and therefore should be administered Chief Justice Tindal, that if the objection were dethe people should have abandoned their right of peti-tioning, at the same time that he deprecated the combining of prayers in the same patition for Mr. Fielden, to do honour to a man whom we all esteemed; and the sole object of whose life was to ascertain the state of the people among whom he lived, in order that he might apply his powerful mind to the position single and to resition single and to resit the release of frost and the concession of their deviation, the right of self-government whole fabric of the law might be frittered away. A not allowed by the Judge, who observed that the justify an appeal to this House in an extremity. Yet, upon general grounds, he was determinedly degree should not be allowed. Thusit was in the laws of deferring their trial for a time. He would not tribunal of appeal from the ordinary courts of instances. Mr. Wells, (the Common Councilman) in a speech which protected the revenue, and it should be more follow the Honourable Member for Westminster into tribunal of appeal from the ordinary courts of justice. especially so in cases of high treason. (Hear, hear.) the case of these persons, but he would take such tice, or from the prerogative of the Crown, which "Our faithful ally, the DEBT.—She is not to be put It was not denied that the list of the witnesses and parts of it as were most to the purpose, for proving sometimes exercised its functions of mercy for rea-

class that got its living from the land; for it is only by labour, applied to agricultural pursuits, that all the goods of life spring; the other pursuits being merely auxiliaries or helps, to carry out the benefits that may arise from the cultivation of the land. What, then is the condition of those labourers who have succeeded is the condition of those labourers who have succeeded the first father's, generation after generation? Why, the most of the land whether, if they failed to obtain it here. They had been are generation? Why, the most of the land and triven them. All the sins of the long of the House of the House of the House of the House of course, suffrage," observed that many of the Convention agreed with Dr. Wade and their Hon. Chairman, that petitioning was the only mode of demonstration that such the objection was good; is the condition of those labourers who have succeeded that the objection was a trivial one, and there is the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six of the potential and the prisoners was a trivial one, and there is a been tried at the proper time, and were, of course, which had been already made public, from the limit the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had little prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had been tried at the proper time, and were, of course, which had been already made public, from the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had been tried at the proper time, and were, of course, which had been already made public, from the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had not the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had not the prisoners were entitled to a remission of the lamb the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if not to an against six had not the prisoners were entitled to a remission of punishment, if t Mr. Rogers, in preposing the "Martyrs for Univer- Under these circumstances, the prisoners had not to the Secretary for the Home Department, decision had been made, and whether, if it were so, O'Connell or Mr. Wakley were in attendance?— deavours; for all men are not philosophers, and they large the did say that it was very material often, that opinion, that the only effect which the objection, if allowed in all its force, could have had, would have prevented the prisoners from fully preparing for their defence? It is not that the list processes was delivated afterwards but here allowed afterwards but here. must be a cause for this state of things, and that cause their departed friend had years ago pointed out. But their departed friend had years ago pointed out. But as well as some other M.P.'s; but the Hon. and Learned so long and so patiently as themselves. It was all very greatest consequence to have a trial postpone the trial for some days, in order to of witnesses was delivered afterwards, but because country might be in a state of excitement on the 10th afford the law officers of the Crown sufficient time it was not delivered at the same time as the indiction.

the commission on hand-loom weaving has made its report; their object in this is well known to be, to get a repeal of the Corn Laws; they are perhaps not to get a repeal of the House of Commons, that there were marked one of that house, which contained one of the most words and cutlasses, as they were at the other end of the number were of opinion that the objection was they had been at the moment when the trials were of the Judges! This embraced two points. The proceeded in the town? Let them not, therefore, take credit for a valid one, and six thought that it was not taken proceeded in. The memorial which had been prein time. Of the former number had been those who of the House of Commons, that there were may like the same and cutlasses, as they were at the other end of the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was they had been at the moment when the trials were of the Judges! This embraced two points. The proceeded in. The memorial which had been prein time. Of the former number had been those who of the House of Commons, that there were may like the same and cutlasses, as they were at the other end of the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number were of opinion that the objection was the number of the number were of opinion that the objection was the number of the number were of opinion that the objection was the number of the number were of opinion that the objection was the number of the number were of opinion that the objection was the numb in time. Of the former number had been those who had tried the case. He was told that the prisoners might have insisted on having the matter decided by the Judges named in the Cammission—that the latter were not bound to take the opinion of their brother Judges on the matter; and that, in fact, the decision thus pronounced by the others on that case was extra-judicial. The prisoners, it seemed, had been the document referred to by him, but his back being themselves strongly impressed with the notion that they would not have been in a worse position if the case had been reserved and brought before the

better and more subordinate spirit than the pardon- favour, a free pardon was the immediate conse- was a much stronger case than could come on at The CHAIRMAN, in putting it to the meeting, obling of these men. He had heard, however, that the quence. And this course was invariably adopted

PARDON FOR FROST, WILLIAMS AND he trusted the Government would see the propriety to second the motion of his Hon. Friend, in which Mr. LEADER rose to move an address to the Mr. FOX MAULE was exceedingly sorry to find

Five Shillings per Quarter. the Judges had allowed that objection to be valid. to the fifteen Judges had been stated in a letter whether, in the course of the trial, an erroneous

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, or

person go to look for redress if not to them? The which the guilt of the prisoners was consummated, be thought that the sentence by which their lives of the Government had taken a milder or a more medium course on the present matter, they would have certainly acted with more elemency and mercy towards the prisoners, and would undeases of the community. If Government had said to these men "you are in our power, and you are liable to be transported or executed; if we permit you to leave this country, will you promise never to return."

In the thought that the sentence by which their lives were spared, and they were banished from the country ought to be looked upon by themselves and their sentence. (Hear, hear.) There was no such doubt upon the law as would justify the interposition of the House. They were told that the prisoners had been convicted against law, and yet the Judges that the conviction was legal. (Hear, hear.) It was considered by some of the Learned Counsel was not taken by the Learned Counsel was not taken in time, and others of the Judges had given it as their opinion.

ends of justice; and as the absence of these individuals family of the condemned man, or the man himself, appeared to be what was desired even by those who were not most deeply grateful wherever, through wished to bring the present matter before the House | And those Hon. Gentlemen who had endeavoured to

Member for Westminster. Mr. DUNCOMBE agreed in much that had been window, and the advisers of the Crown had not thought proper to prefer an indictment against him. He (Lord manner best calculated to serve the prisoners, and exceedingly from that part towards the conclusion ence of opinion might arise among the Judges, what T.) understood it was intended to call a public meeting of the inhabitants during the Easter week in order to with the best discretion he possessed, he concluded with the points of law. (Hear, hear.) If this authority of the law, and the making of such appeals to the house would be the consequence? opinion on the subject. He was sure that if there were the least chance of mercy being extended to these untractions and Jones."

Oy moving I hat an address should be presented to the should say that there were no three individuals that there were no three individuals whose lives were more justly forfeited to the effended rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the results whose lives were more justly forfeited to the effended rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced more than he (Sir S. Lushington) did that the rejoiced Mr. HUME said, in rising to second the motion laws of their country than those of Frost, Williams, mercy of the Crown had been extended to the prisoners. of the Hon. Member who had just sat down, he did and Jones; for if their intentions had been success. He was persuaded that had they been executed a revul-The Marquis of NORMANBY said he was sure their Lordships would think it quite unnecessary for him to but think the offence of which these men were guilty and anything to what he said last night. The Noble Lard must be thought be aware the notition did not lard must be thought be aware the notition did not lard must be thought be aware the notition did not lard must have ensued. (Hear, hear.) However, he contended that the law, on this occasion, should have in any respect merit the character which he had and productive of the most lamentable results—but upon the statute of the 7th Anne, and the 12th of result he had alluded to. (Hear, hear.) The conviction senting the opinions of the respectable inhabitants of Newport.

Hon. Member, that he considered the House ought to permit the present motion to pass. If Frost tity of serving the prisoners with lists of the witnesses the sentence. The punishment the prisoners were sufand his associates were entitled to any pardon at and jurors, and copies of the indictment at the fering was commensurate with their crime, and he was all, they were entitled to a free pardon, and that same time, did not mean at the same period, instead convinced that no good could result from any interfer-Mr. LEADER presented petitions, praying for a was the opinion on this subject entertained, perhaps, of at different ones, he would prefer the authority ence on the part of the house. (Hear, hear.) man, and one of those who elected the sheriffs to do free pardon for Frost and his fellow-convicts, from the Queen's work, he was astonished that a tyrant Bath, Brighton, Glasgow, St. Leonard's, Shore-which reference had ever been made, in a matter Judges, and the public were generally agreed that the fifther who had just sat down had remarked that had a remarked that the Hon. majority of that House should have incarcerated them ditch; St. John's, Westminster; Finsbury, and other involving high treason, to the decision of the fifteen the obvious interpretation of the word was the best. Member for Finsbury (Mr. Duncombe) had argued the

Queen, praying her to dismiss the House of Commons regret the commutation of the sentence to transfor their conduct to the sheriffs. The Lord Mayor reportation.

The Lord Mayor reportation. that it was a virtual acquittal. He, therefore, begged counsel for the prisoners, particularly as they had insinuated, that the House was not competent to under-Mr. LEADER rose to move an address to the public was proposed that they, as honest Cobbetties, would respond to the public was to the toast, nowithstanding the inefficiency of its for or against the "privilege gentry." This principle proposed to do it justice. He would read it as it now it was—the principle that whether a king or a tyrant stood it.—"The honest Jury, who stood between Jury, who stood between Jury, who stood between the following the inefficiency of its for or against the "privilege gentry." This principle that whether a king or a tyrant liams, and said, in the present state of the house he liams, and said, in the present state of the house he liams, and said, in the present state of the house he liams, and said, in the present state of the house he liams, and said in the privilege gentry." This principle for or against the "privilege gentry." This privilege gentry." This privilege gentry. The house of Mings had intended for him." He saw that some one line to value the great bulwark of our freedom, had been altering it with pencil, and would therefore trial by Jury. Mr. W. resumed his seat amid much had been altering it with pencil, and would therefore trial by Jury. Mr. W. resumed his seat amid much had been attended to God before the Judges in the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the minuted by his Hon. Friend the Member for Kills was of a most serious character. The Hon. Member for Westminster was no authority, Judges, but when he found that their first bow to the superior knowledge of the minuted by his Hon. Friend the Member for Westminster was no account of any sympathy he felt for the manner in which they had been treated, nor because he did not conceive that the offence of which they had been treated, nor because he did not conceive that the offence of which they had been treated, nor because he did not conceive that the full competency and legality of which had been admitted by his Hon. Friend the Member for Kills was of a most serious character. The Hon. Member for Westminster was no account of any sympathy he felt trial by Jury. Mr. W. resumed his seat amid much they had been guilty was of a most serious character. He did not appeal to them on the merits of the case, or because he thought the minuted by his Hon. Friend the Member for Kills did not conceive that the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the mitted by his Hon. Friend the Member for Kills did not conceive that the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the first the first to bow to the superior knowledge of the first the fir the law was strained against the prisoners, and addressed the House had been tried for a political proper time—namely, before the Jury was called. Leader to ask the permission of the House to withlast reading was adopted by overwhelming applause. The Rev. Dr. Wade rose to propose the next toast. thought that the law of the land was, that where a offence, but to his (Mr. F. Maule's) mind the crime He objected to the service of the lists, but he could draw the motion for the present. The two Hon and Why, they should recollect that this was not mere which was "The labouring part of the people" He doubt at all existed in criminal cases the prisoners for which these persons had been arraigned de- not stop the trial; the Attorney-General heard the Learned Members who had defended the prisoners so interctive; for as to the perfidity of the Whigs, they professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. acquired strength to rescue themselves; and as to the man who was of the age of twenty-one, and untainted the right of every it should be interpreted in favour of the accused. That there was a very strong feeling in the country level and again objected whon a derended the prisoners so objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a Chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that served a somewhat stronger term than the Hon. Objections, but still he permitted the trial to professed himself to be a chartist, and something ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that the permitted the trial to professed himself to be a chartist, and ought to receive the benefit of that doubt, and that the permitted the trial to professed himself to be a chartist, and the permitted the permitted the perm "bloody" part of it, he would leave it to the new Home by crime, to have a voice in the election of Legislators, on this subject was indisputable; that a greater and they endeavoured by violence and having he objected to the whole proceeding when Baron to do justice to the great constitutional question before recourse to secret conspiracies to strike at the roots of the silver fork tribe, while the Cobbett Club maintained the right of every interest was felt about it than many previous mat-Secretary, the Noble Marquis of the silver fork tribe, answer that by his correspondence with the new person who was capable of bearing arms for the defence of all the institutions of the country. The objections which he had the harmonis, even before the decision of the Judges known. The circumstances connected with the was placed in presented, the total number of signatures to strike at the roots of all the institutions of the country. The objections, so far as Williams was continued in the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the House; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the two Hon and the house; and, in the absence of the country. The objections, so far as Williams was continued the right of excitement might be proved by the fact that the roots of all the institutions of the country. The objections, so far as Williams was continued the reson of the country. The objections are the form and the house; and the trial of William Cobbett must be fresh in the minds of Was previously; true, people might associate with the decision ought to the state of the foreman of that Jury and its representative, James Wilkinson, present on this occasion. Loud and long continued the foreman of the fresh in the minds of the meetings, such as that at Glasgow and other towns, that decision ought to be taken as valid, and that the fourt ought to have the court ought to have the court ought to have the court ought to have decided on the fourt ought to have a decided on the court ought to have and leave the fourt ought to have a decided on the court ought to have th thering. When we look at that trial, and compare legacy it was. He had also left a legacy to parsons, by the chairman of the meeting. The strong feeling, the Court ought to have so decided on the spot, and He wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, by the presence of the two Hon. and Learned Gentle-

Extent the privilege of sitting in the Jury-box, by disseminating the principles which William Cobbett taught. Poor Law Bastiles, for the purpose of grinding the House could do the same. The point of view in House could do the same. The point of view in the hoped they were not met there for the mere sake of bones of the deceased poor to manure the lands of the would ask them to consider the present practice in such cases, but he (Mr. F. Maule) should the manufacturing classes. He was prepared to say but a small minority, and he did not, therefore, see the hoped they were not met there for the mere sake of pating and drinking and tonsking certain principles; and drinking and tonsking certain principles; and the means in their power to disseminate the law of this land should be strictly probably be followed on the present occasion by that the sentence of the oriminals should be carried that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that the sentence of the oriminals should be carried that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that any advantage could arise from not proceeding with that the sentence of the oriminals should be carried into effect upon every consideration of law, justice, and public expediency. (Hear, hear.) It had been would be furnished at a certain and the same time to the one then alluded to, were more learned in the indicatement and lists of the window.)

The house of the deceased poor to manure the lands of the which he would ask them to consider the present cases, but ne (Mr. F. Maule) should be strictly probably be followed on the present occasion by that the sentence of the oriminals should be carried into effect upon every consideration of law, justice, and public expediency. (Hear, hear.) It had been would sak them to consider the present case was, that the law of this land should be strictly probably be followed on the present occasion by that the sentence of the oriminals should be carried into ease was, that the law of th and the imprisoned the imprisoned to the periode the imprisoned to the prisoners. In this case, however, such had not the reserving the point for after-consideration by the tion of law, and it was a great satisfaction to him to been done. The copy of the indictment had, indeed, lifteen Judges, the court gave all the advantages think that at least one public benefit would result

Two for Artron Pinta a Bellesto 5 marks for from this debate. He alluded to the effects of the frank admissions made by the Hon. Member for Finsbury, and others, that the crime of which these parties were convicted was of the most atrocious description. (Hear, hear.) It was most important that there should be no misunderstanding respective this question. It ought not to be upposed that in party in that house viewed this as a mere political offence—that no one on either side was disposed to connive at it, but that they unanimously regarded. their act as a determined attempt, by bloodshed and destruction, to overthrow all liberty, and all the foundations on which the Government of this or any other country could stand. (Hear, hear.) He was delighted to think that this feeling on the part of the House, going forth to the world, would disabuse many whose minds had been poisoned by publica-tions, which had induced them to take up opinions different from the truth, and cast the pro-tection of a political character over that

house. He concluded by proposing the toast:—

"The Martyrs for Universal Suffrage, be they abroad or at home—be they on the sea or on the land—be they in the dungeon, or on the tenter hooks of bail for trial—may success and prosperity be the speedy result of their sufferings, and the everlasting gratitude of an admiring people be the reward of these pioneers in the mining people be the reward of these pioneers in the cause of British freedom."

In they would have no confidence in the was as the convicts of they wore not literally and strictly and strictly in them, if they were not literally and strictly and strictly in them, if they were not literally and strictly always decided against the prisoner and allowed the were pardoned it would add to the violence and turbulent feeling and acting in which they had been said that if those convicts were pardoned it would add to the violence and turbulent feeling and acting in which they had been said that if those convicts were pardoned it would add to the violence and turbulent feeling and acting in which they had been said that if those convicts always decided against the prisoner and allowed the opinion of the other Judges; and the opinion of the other Judges who were to try the inmajority in such cases always bound the Judge who was a strongly of opinion, that so thing could more effectually put a step to that violence and the awakening of a better and more subordinate spirit than the pardon.

They would have no confidence in them, if they were not literally and strictly always decided against the prisoner is behalf, he old Bailey, when the Admiralty Court was held interpreted. It had been said that if those convicts always decided against the prisoner is the Old Bailey, when the Admiralty Court was held interpreted. It had been said that if those convicts always decided against the prisoner is the Old Bailey, when the Admiralty Court was held interpreted. It had been said that if those convicts always decided against the prisoner is the Old Bailey, when the Admiral served that he could not agree with the sentiments expressed relative to the individuals who had been concerned in a scheme which had been concerned foolishly and ended calamitously.

Mr. Moore made some very apposite remarks in reply to the Chairman, in the course of which he observed that while it was known that no blood was served that while it was known that no blood was served that while it was known that no blood was served that the could not have the opinion of the prisoner consented to it or not. There whether the prisoner consented to it or not. There whether the prisoner consented to it or not. There where Judges, he could not have the opinion of was no ground, therefore, looking at the memorial in this point of view, to entitle the prisoner Frost, and upon that his point of view, to entitle the prisoner Frost, or his associates, to claim a free pardon. Such was the opinion of the authorities to whom the memorial had been referred, and upon that his hobble Friend difficulty and importance? He therefore did not press for a decision instanter. But if he had pressed. the assizes; and if the case were referred to the ing authorities. (Hear, hear.) The prisoners had address to the crown upon different matters, as well were in error, and laboured under a great mistake; every advantage which the learning and ingenuity as their other functions, where should an aggrieved and when he considered the circumstances under of their counsel could suggest. They made a most splendid and able defence for the prisoners. They prisoners or convicts alluded to had no other place he thought that the sentence by which their lives did not fail in their exertions after conviction, but

leave this country, will you promise never to return an instance in which a criminal preferred execution to it again?" That would have answered all the on the scaffold to transportation, or in which the cumstances was it for the house to impeach the judgment of the court, and to constitute themselves, were not in favour of a free pardon, that might have been secured in the way he had mentioned. He had commuted to one of transportation. (Hear, hear.) for the first time, a high court of appeal in a criminal commuted to one of transportation. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir S. Lushington) would been secured in the way he had mentioned. He had say that these men might have been legally executed. Hundreds of men had gone to the scaffold when a difference of opinion had prevailed among the Judges, and when no question was against the legality of the punishment. Mr. WAKLEY-It ought to have been.

Sir S. LUSHINGTON-It ought to have been, remarked the Hon. Member for Finsbury; he (Sir 8 Lushington) would say it ought not to have been. If

written to his Hon. Friend respecting him, who stand the laws. (Hear, hear.) The Learned Judges, at postponed his motion until they could attend. all events, could not agree upon the question submitted (Hear.) It was expected those Hon. and Learned to them, and the public could not understand how

get a repeal of the Corn Laws; they are purhaps not to be blamed for that; but it only shows there would of the House of Commons, that there were men literone before them, who knew well how thinks would turn out, for it was precisely such a state of things as their departed friend had pronounced would see Did not Mr. Cobbett, years ago, assert, that we menough and they would shortly be astounded at the catalogue that would be presented. He had formerly picked their own for bearance, but endeavour to get those who like have been more ardent than themselves out of their difficulties. If we wanted another illustration of the value ficulties. If we wanted another illustration of petitioning, let us take the case of my friend John to their departed friend had pronounced would shortly be astounded at the catalogue and a cheer, long and loud, proclaimed that name still that would be presented. He had formerly picked that would be presented. He had formerly picked dear in the minds of his compatriots:) yes, I say my we could only get one; but we cannot consider the land and the specialturist could produce the better could produce the better could produce the land, where he formerly produced the land, where he formerly produced the produced by the produced by the produced by the could be produced by the could be produced by the first partialter of the working classes would be amended by legislature are too grazying to allow the first partialter of the first sample of the working classes would be amended by legislature are too grazying to allow the first partialter of the first sample of the working classes would be amended by legislature are too grazying to allow the first partialter of the first sample of the working classes would be amended by legislature are too grazying to allow the produced the best of the working classes would be amended by the first partialter of the first sample of the working classes would be amended by the country were opinion that the law had been strained against the by their counsel (Sir F. Polica and Mr. Rolly), and attend on a total misconception of the law of criminal procedure, and between Monday and Thursday, those petitions sught to the working classes would be amended by the country were opinion that the law had been strained against the by their counsel (Sir F. Polica and Mr. Rolly), and they when the base of the greatness of their guilt, the data and the labourer on the land, and the labourer on the law they had been strained against the presented on behalf of Mr. Frost and Mr. Rolly), and they there counted the two forminal procedure, and they there could be more of policion that the law had been strained against the presented and they there on the two forminal procedure, and they when the subtraction of the law. Subtraction of the law was the port law, the country were opinion that the law had been strained against the presented on beha animal food for a whole week, you would alter your opinion; and that, be it remembered, is the general the Poor Law is full blown!" If the entleman was there, upon the skilly and hog's wash, instead of his toast, and ham, and eggs, for breakfast, by petitioning on that infamous law? Just nothing. the RINT won't flow in from that (loud cheers); he had in his possession a letter, from a respectable merchant in Dublin, stating that the brewhouses are all

distillers draw less revenue from them for intoxicating drinks; and he thought it better that Paddy should be a teetotaller all out, than that he should be the victim a graduated property tax. Now, how many did they called to his mind that he had been for years pressing expose roted with him on that occasion? Why, called to his mind that he had been for years pressing are about used to lament the folly of these with the cobbett to go to Ireland: he may him whom he was endeavouring to benefit and instruct; but he have lived to witness the tidings that that letter both before and after that memorable visit; and could conveyed he would have danced with joy, for in addition to the letters he had written to his servant Marshall, which had been published, he had prepared copious notes for another publication of the scenes and miseries he had witnessed, but had destroyed them, purposely because they were too harrowing for any people to be enduring. In conclusion, he would only add, that if the people had not been besotted, they would have long since been installed in their rights; and, with their and his thanks to the Jury, and especially to Mr. Wilkinson, who had tried Mr. Cobbett for the promulgation of those principles in which he had lived and died, he begged to propose the toast which he had already read. The toast was received with much applause, all the company standing. Mr. WILKINSON, in returning thanks, observed that Voltaire had remarked that some men made long speeches, and others made deep ones; so that if you did not get it one way you had it another: his would not be a deep, and he was sure it would not be a long give every person an opportunity of expressing his by moving "That an address should be presented to question were exclusively one of crime, not of law, to the house would lead to the entire distortion of wards called upon to try Mr. Cobbett, and was therefore better qualified to judge of it; it was providential he was one of them, for if all the others had been contrary, he would conscientiously have died in glory, and thought he should have gone to heaven. He came

from that simple place, Yorkshire, where he had never mixed in politics; and when they retired to consider of their verdict, there were six for acquittal, and six mercy; he answered, hadn't we better be merciful ourselves: finding they were not likely to agree, the Judge ultimately discharged them. He was a strong advocate of the value of trial by jury; and as a liveryfor obeying the law. He therefore attended the Com- places. Also a petition from Frost himself, and Judges; moreover, two out of three Judges who It appeared that the prisoners could not legally be case like a lawyer. He (Mr. Wakley) thought that, on mon Hall, and though he had not spoken to a single one from the Dorchester labourers, who stated from person on the subject, he found there were at least their own experience that transportation was worse favour of the objection taken by their legal advisers; transported, for the objections were as valid in the like a man of common sense. (Hear, hear, and laughmon country, he would propose "The memory of one hundred to one in his favour for an address to the than death, and that if sentenced to die would nor could be conceive how, in the situation in which William Cobbett." The toast was drunk in solemn Mr. CLEAVE, in rising to propose the next toast, ex- fused to put the amendment he proposed, as not being pressed his sorrow that it had not fallen into abler in the requisition; upon which he applied for and obhands; 23, from his own abilities, and the state of his tained another Hall, and out of 200 liverymen he waited health, he was inadequate to do justice to it; and upon to sign the requisition, only three were against it. hoped that they, as honest Cobbettites, would respond That would show whether the feeling of the public was

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday," March 18.

Noble Marquis the Home Secretary last evening, respecting the petiton he had presented from the town of Newport. With regard to the population of that place, it was not as the Noble Marquis had stated, 12,000, concerned in the riots, all that was proved bring the matter forward pending a negotiation bewindow, and the advisers of the Crown had not thought ment. Under the impression that he had acted in a

persons to make any opposition to it. The Marquis of NORMANBY said he was sure their Lord must, he thought, be aware the petition did not in every point of view to the condition of the country, altogether acquitted those unhappy men. He relied would have tended very materially to produce the against. One of the latter asked him to consent to a given of it. It never could be considered as repreit was on the grounds which had been stated by the George III., to sustain his point; and as to whether and the sentence were according to law, and he prayed

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, March 10.

chering.) When we look at that trial, and compare legacy it was. He had also left a legacy to parsons, it with the recent trials in Wales, we must deplore the rate of the middle classes; an intelligent friend, who for his legacy to labourers. He had now to touch upon the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the working and labouring population. Their petitions condemned the convicts, but he wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, by the chairman of the meeting. The strong feeling, the wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, but he wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the working and labouring population. Their petitions condemned the crime of the convicts, but he wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, by the chairman of the meeting. The strong feeling, the wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, but he wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the working and labouring population. Their petitions condemned the crime of the convicts, but he wished not to palliate the crime of these persons, by the chairman of the meeting. The strong feeling, the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the working and labouring population. Their petitions condemned the crime of the convicts, but he wished not to palliate the crime of the spot, and but he wished not to palliate the crime of the count of the middling classes, but it undoubtedly did amongst the middling classes, but it was been get now given them the full benefit of the mistake.

Frost and he had sat side by side; would to God he sought a pardon for them because Each to be done by those moving around us, and who be surprised if the march of Somerset House economy argue the case as a lawyer, but he could apply the of the fifteen Judges, and in the meantime directed would dispel much doubt and erroneous opinion,

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Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsore, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, and Newsore, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorne, Tadgaster; Rogerson; Goldthorne, Cooper. thorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson; Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-fract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rochdale; Lam-

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine

# EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CRIM. CON.

SECONDARIES' COURT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Phillips, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that his client, Daniel Sudbury, was a general agent, residing in Southwark; and the defendant, John Wooltorton, was an ironmonger, and a man of some property, carrying on business in the Blackfriarsroad, and residing in Nelson-square. The action was brought to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife; and he must admit that, from the instructions furnished to him, (Mr. Phillips) he Sixpence.

"This chesp reprint is timely. "The genius of Milton has endowed his essay with vitality. The English is strong and persons the recognity class. adultery upon the record, and it would therefore be the duty of the jury to say what amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled to, by reason of the loss of the affections and comfort of his wife. He (the the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the loss of the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the loss of the loss of the loss of the day you hot me the Pather an' Ave wid the loss of the loss Learned Counsel) had understood that the plaintiff boolthawn or a flail—do you, Murty! When I said and his wife had lived happily together, up to the to you 'Bad times, Misther O'Neil,' says I, 'b'lieve month of August last, when they separated, in con-sequence of the former doubting his wife's fidelity, 'Wait awhile,' says you, 'they're drinkin' up athreet, which subsequent events proved he was justified in an' who knows what might happen by an' by, wid the plaintiff's wife was Mrs. Woolterton's sister, and therefore the defendant had committed the revolting crime of seducing his own sister-in-law. It was a most melancholy case, and it was entirely a question for the jury to determine the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled. Elizabeth Vesey Sudbury, a respectable looking young woman, was called, and, in consequence of becoming overpowered with grief, she was placed in

> Mr. Phillips said that he felt he was placed in considerable difficulty. The witness was the daughter of the unhappy woman whose conduct was the subject of inquiry that day, but very fortunately she would not be called upon to detail the circumstances of the adultery, for, if that had been so, nothing upon earth would have induced him to call her to speak to the infamy of her own mother. The witness was then examined, and stated that she lived with her father and mother up to three years sgo. They did not live very happily together in consequence of her mother's propensity to drink. The defendant used to visit her parents. About six

> months ago her mother left the plaintiff. Cross-examined by Mr. James, who attended for

ther. He returned down stairs for the purpose of fetching a policeman, and the defendant and Mrs. Sudbury in the meantime got into another room where there was "company" also, and secreted themselves under the bed. The defendant requested witness to get him out of the house, and she told him he could only leave by the front door, upon which Mrs. Sudbury, who appeared to be alarmed,

plaintiff came in. Witness had understood that Mr. then went out, and saw him again at the village. W. Sudbury had watched the parties in. Suc had not Johnson and others turned jealous of him, and ordered seen Mrs. Sudbury since. She did not hear Mrs. him away. He came into Johnston's shop about half-sudbury make any observation about doing the trick past one there might be eight or ten more present nicely. The police never called upon witness about Johnson told him that he was sent out by some concern a watch or money, and she had not seen the plaintiff to trepan them into mischief. Morton said, I am taken since he served her with a subpæna.

Robert Pitcher, collector of tolls in Kenningtonpossessed houses near the Bank; he did not say the

number. Cross-examined-The plaintiff and his wife were both first cousins of witness, and therefore he came liberty. He said if every man was of his mind, Queen there to give evidence with great reluctance. He Victoria would not be reigning Queen of England. He saw the plaintiff in the Queen's Bench about three said, what do you say to that? I said; I dare not say. or four years ago, but he did not know whether he He appeared as if he was crying. He came and shook took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act or hands with me, and left the shop. I cannot say he not; he only knew the plaintiff got out. (A laugh.) was drunk—my impression was, he had got something; the never heard plaintiff say that he would ruin the defendant. He did not know where Mr. Sudbury have come in the manner he did.—By the Prisoner— MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to lived, nor could he tell whether Mrs. Sudbury was bight so many individuals, many of whom have fifty or thirty years of age. He had seen her walk-would not be reigning Queen of England? Yes, you

> Mr. Phillips-Oh, oh, Mr. Pitcher; I'm glad you each. have told us the reason of your reluctance to come

here. (A laugh.) Susan Reid, servant at the house of ill-fame in N. B. In answer to the numerous letters received, by Adams. The defendant, when he visited the the people. To this Mr. O'Brien corrected and the

Elizabeth V. Sudbury was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. James's questions, she stated that she had seen her father with a female who was called Mary Ann." Her mother lived at present at No. 2, St. Patrick's terrace, in the Kent-road.
This was the plaintiff's case.

merely brought for the sake of putting costs into an of his own dishonour without resenting the wrong at the time ! He would leave the case in the hands of the jury, satisfied that they would scout such

actions out of court. The Learned Secondary having summed up, the Jury retired, and after about twenty minutes' absence, they returned into court, and expressed a dwell on the subjects of Corn Laws and Currency, desire to return a verdict for the defendant. ment go by default, the plaintiff was entitled to their

verdict. The jury then again consulted together, and

# KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS.

PRACTICAL JOKES AND PANCAKES

In this case, which excited much attention, from the oft-exhibited oratorical powers of the parties engaged, a Mr. O'Neil figured as complainant-a well-known and interesting veteran in petty sessions' warfare, who begged leave to add to his genuine muscle in its composition, and an evident neglect of the duties of the toilet in its outward appliancesrendered the task not an easy one to trace the emotions of its owner. He was togged in what had once been an official top-coat, with crimson collar and dollar-sized buttons, having at one time discharged the important duties of crier and summons server to

Calligan. Magistrate-' How did this man annoy you !' "Twould take me a week, your worship,' replied Mortoch, endeavouring to assume a look at once of candour and indignation, - 'Twould take me a week to express the extint ov his ill doins'-abusin' me wife;—callin' out for a man to meself;—kickin' in me doore;—peltin' me dog;—throwin' the loss o' me place in me face, an', in fact, botherin' me altogether !'-(a laugh.)

particular case, whereupon he folded his arms in the attitude Napoleon is represented standing by the fires of his bivouse, and stated that Mr. Calligan had playfully dropped down through his chimney on "Pancake-night" the body of a dead dog, that had been battered to death on suspicion of madness the

Magistrate-'It fell in the fire, did it not ?' Mortoch (with a sarcastic grin)- No, ye'r honour but into a han'ful of pancakes we wor gettin' up for ourselves an' a nibor or two. "Twas my turn to give 'em a whegee, an' I was jest handlin' the pan, whin down comes the dog's corpse, slap amongst the in-gradients, spattherin' 'em like thaushe about our little place.'-(Laughter.)

Mr. Calligan, the accused, a bandy-legged, burly looking gentleman, who appeared quite at home, and affected to regard the whole matter as a thing of no importance, now rose, and paid the ex-crier back in kind.' by recapitulating a series of misdemeanors, which, he offered to make oath, were perpetrated at 'Oh! Paddy Calligan! Paddy Calligan, ye're'a

He of the Milesian name turned a deaf ear to these reminiscences, and, addressing the bench, exclaimed.

What about the pun-cakes, gentlemen ? Before their worships could reply—'I'll tell you what, Murty,' said Paddy Calligan, slapping his hands, and rolling them together quite composedly,' I'll tell you what it is—I thrun the dog: be gor, I'll did and on the same hands and same hands.

# CARLISLE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Friday last, as the mail train was proceeding from Newcastle towards Carlisle, near to the Milton station, the two last waggons slipt of the under servants; therefore, she is unable to answer within a few hours of each other; the three bodies off the rails and were precipitated down the embank. ment, one of which contained the mail guard in his box, and the other a horse. They rolled over several except the servants' ball' table. times; the guard, a person of the name of Dugdald, the defendant—Witness's parents lived in the Kent- to lament his loss. We understand the train was passthe defendant—Witness's parents lived in the Kentroad when she resided with them. She did not know
where her father lived now. She last raw him
the extra speed too soon. The breaksman was much Mrs. Pouch, to send the girl's character without delay; necessities of the present times."—Sheffield that morning. Whenever she directed letters to him she addressed them to Barron's-buildings, Wahim she addressed them to Barron's buildings, Wahim she addressed them to Barron's ever seen, owing to the many curves which are upon keeping a 'professed cook and a housekeeper,' thinks a

to be known wherever the venerated name of Milton the defendant, who had repeatedly visited the house is held in poetic estimation."—PUBLIC LEDGER.

Drice Sixpence.

Induction of Milton the defendant, who had repeatedly visited the house in company with Mrs. Sudbury. On the 17th of January he was there, and retired with Mrs. Sud-was issued for Morton's apprehension, but he had ab-Price Sixpence,
bury to a room up stairs. The plaintiff afterwards sconded. On Saturday last, however, he gave himself came in, and saw his wife and Mr. Wooltorton together to the authorities, and a second examination took place at Mr. Hodgson's, the clerk of the peace, office, before Major Wild, Major Knubly Wilson, Robert Hewitt, Esq., of Brough, and T. C. Heysham, Esq., late Mayor. Bell's depoistion was read over to the prisoner, when the following questions were put to him-Prisoner -Did I tell you that the people of Carlisle were under arms? Bell-No, you did not. By the prisoner-Was which Mrs. Sadbury, who appeared to be alarmed, begged witness to conceal the defendant. The plaintiff went into the parlour and insisted upon his wife coming down stairs; and as ahe did not do so he went up, and found that she and the defendant threating from his decentance of the member seeing Morton in John Bell's shop, at Dalston, he went up, and found that she and the defendant threating from his wife temes to conceal the defendant threating from his wife temes to burst open the door, and his wife then came out and left with him.

Cross-examined—The defendant and Mrs. Sudbury had been in the house twenty minutes before the minutes of the carlisic Council of the effect of liberating Frost, Williams, and Jones. I which Mrs. Sadbury, who appeared to be alarmed, I in drink at the time? Bell—I cannot say you were, begged witness to conceal the defendant. The plaintiff went into the parlour and insisted upon his remember seeing Morton in John Bell's shop, at Dalston,

for a spy. I fold him he had better leave, and go Mr. Robert Henley, ironmonger, Blackfriars-road, home. I then left the shop.—Isaac Bowes examined—in Glasgow proved that the defendant was his foreman, and I remember the 17th of February last. I saw the pri-place there I do not know. He then came into Currie's shep, where I work-it was between one and two road, stated that plaintiff told witness that he o'clock. I looked at Morton and said, you must either be deceiving yourself or wishing to deceive others. He said he would not rest night nor day until Frost, Jones and Williams, and other political prisoners, were set at very sorry for what I have done—but I did not go with The witness here complained of receiving a sub- the intention of hurting any one. The parties were Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an poena of one of her Majesty's Judges without being then bound over to prosecute at the Sessions; and Morhimself in the sum of £20, and two sureties of £10

> the people. To this Mr. O'Brien consented, and the Theatre was taken for Wednesday night. Before the hour appointed, the house was crowded almost to suffocation. Owing, however, to business of a most important nature, Mr. O'Brien was too late for the five o'clock train; consequently, he could not reach here at the time appeinted. The disappointment seemed to be much felt, and fears were entertained that some new disaster might have happened him: it was thought probable that he had again fallen into the hands of the Philis-Mr. James, in his address for the defendant, said times. His absence was made up for, however, by Mr. the shameless conduct of the pisintiff in bringing up lose Hanson addressing the people on the subhis daughter to record the infamy of her own mother ject of the Corn Laws, as there has been much agitahe (Mr. James) felt assured was sufficient to induce tion on this subject of late. He took a clear and comthem to mark their strong indignation in this case, prehensive view of the subject, and contended that and to award the plaintiff the smallest coin in the these abominable laws could not be justly repealed British Jews. realm. The plaintiff's daughter did not even know without an equitable adjustment. He concluded a most where he lived, and he (Mr. James) was sure the excellent address by challenging the anti-Corn Law jury would not allow the courts of justice to be gentlemen to a public discussion. On Thursday even-polluted by actions of such an infamous character, ing Mr. O'Brien arrived, and on Saturday it was attorney's pocket. If the plaintiff had valued the chastity of his wife, would be have stayed outside too early an hour; but this arose from the great difannounced that he would give a public address in the the brothel for twenty minutes after she and the ficulty of obtaining a place, Mr. Thorne's company of defendant had entered, and been the witness almost players having to perform that evening, and the Town Hall having been refused. The following is the bill:-'Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien will deliver a public address in the Theatre on Saturday evening, the 7th of March, on the present state of public affairs, and the importance of union amongst the middle and working classes. In the course of the address Mr. O'Brien will shewing their effects on the trade, commerce, and indusa time when many could not possibly attend. On Mr. it was expected to do. O'Brien making his appearance he was received with tremendous cheers. After the noise had subsided, he an address to the electors of Woodstock, soliciting sain-Men of Carlisle, I am glad to see you for two their suffrages to become their future representative and the second is, that I am out of Court, having cocaped out of the hands of the Philistines. I understand we are honoured with the company of some of those guardians of the public peace—those blue-coated gentry, who follow me wherever I go, not through respect to me, for I am a peaceable man, and wherever they go there is mischief. You will excuse me if I do Irish patronymic the more Milesian adjuncts of not get up "routs, riots, rebellions," &c. &c. (the pecuMortoch O'Brien. Master Mortoch exhibited a liar manner with which Mr. O'Brien repeated these words caused much mirth) against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her honour, and dignity. Mr. O'Brien then went on at great length, and in a strain of humour and sarcasm/to relate the proceedings the Tories of this borough are determined to invite of the country, pointing out in a most foreible manner, friendly to the movement. the court; but Mr. O'Neil, like higher personages, the cause of the present unprecedented mass of misery was thrust out of office; so he retired to his original and suffering among the industrious classes, shewing and suffering among the industrious classes, shewing occupation of pump-sinker, till called from his ave- his audience that there was not the slightest hope of remedy until the people got a share in making the laws and New York, in conjunction with the Liverpool, by which they have to be governed. Mr. O'Brien re- was launched on Saturday last from the ship-buildmanner of going into the subject on which he treats: at Liverpool. he seems to enter into it with all his soul, and tears the very heart out of it; he lays everything bare to the view of his hearers, and appears determined that they should understand it as well as himself. He spoke nearly two hours, and was listened to throughout with The Bench requested complainant to instance a codety, by preparing the people for those great changes

> > cheering for some seconds. MR. O'BRIEN'S SERMON.—By particular desire. Mr. O'Brien preached a sermon at the village of Dalston, on Sunday evening; and although there are only about patriation. 2.000 inhabitants, yet there would be at least 1,500 EARLY ON THURSDAY MORNING, Mr. Cripps, M.P., present, hundreds having come from Carlisle, a distance of five miles, and many from the surrounding places. anto you."

THE "QUEEN OF BEAUTY," LADY SHUCK-BOROUGH, THE LITTLE SHUCKBOROUGHS. AND MARY STEDMAN.

(From the Times.)

The Observer publishes the following correspondence, and vouches for its authenticity; we confess we cannot believe it. If authentic, it reflects no credit on either of the ladies :-

14 Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and would be obliged to her for the character of Mary Stedman, who states that she has lived twelve months, and still is, in Lady Shuckborough's establishment. Can Mary Stedman cook would also like to know the reason why she leaves Lady Shuckborough's service? Direct, under cover, to lacerated. Lord Seymour, Maiden Bradley."

"Lord Shuckhorough presents her compliments to dal-man, an' let us have peace;" so saying, he thrust as it is her custom neither to apply for or towns.—Western Luminary.

out his paw, which was shaken, after some reluctive characters to any of the under servants, tance, in the horny gripe of Mortoch O'Brien O'Neil. this being always done by the housekeeper, Mrs.

The Small Pox is very property in the control of the under servants, and is making inroads in the control of the under servants. Couch, and this was well known to the young woman; therefore, Lady Shuckborough is surprised at her referring any lady to her for a character. Lady Shuckborough having a professed cook, as well as a housekeeper, in her establishment, it is not very likely she herself should know anything of the abilities or merits Lady Seymour's note. Lady Shuckborough cannot imagine Mary Stedman to be capable of cooking for any "Nov. 4, Pavilion, Hans-place."

(" COPY 3.)

rulgarity of which is beneath contempt; and although went home. it may be the characteristic of the Sheridans to be PRINCE ALBERT, it appears, had appointed two vulgar, coarse, and witty, it is not that of a lady, Germans—whether related to his "Royal High-unless she happens to have been born in a garret and ness" or not we do not know, on his establishment it may be the characteristic of the Sheridans to be

"Your Ladyship's &c.,
"ELIZABETH COUCH,

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A. Total Abstinence Society is forming in this town against the use of tobacco and snuff.—Kendal

WILLIAM BAGGE, Esq., M.P. for West Norfolk, lately purchased Colonel Say's estate at Crimplesham for £35,000.—Lincoln Chronicle.

NICE PICKINGS.—The sums paid by the Treasury and by private parties to Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, for Parliamentary business, during the last four years, amount to £28,264:

weighed at the sime of his decease twenty seven Coroners' courts. THE ASPECT OF THE TRADE at Leicester is repre-

place early in the ensuing month. POST-OFFICE PAPER FOR STAMPED COVERS .- The contract has been given to Mr. John Dickinson, whose tender was lowest in price, and who undertook to supply the paper earlier than any other MR. JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN IN CARLISLE. manufacturer .- Ministerial paper. -As soon as the news reached here of the acquittal of THE GENERAL COLLECTION, under the authority of this gentleman at Newcastle, an invitation was sent to

the Queen's letter of last year, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, amounted to £40,000, a large portion of which, it is understood, will be applied to the provinces of British SACRILEGE.—Information was on Friday given at

Hatton Garden Police Office, that St. James's Church, Holloway, had been broken into during the night time, and most extensively plundered. Nearly every desk, cupboard, and box in the sacred edifice were forced open.

AT THE QUEEN'S LEVER on Friday, Sir Moses, Montefiore, F.R.S., was presented to her Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on his return from a tour in the Holy Land, and to accompany an deased, and said he thought he died of disease of address of congratulation to her Majesty from the the lungs, caused or accelerated by destitution and

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.-Intelligence arrived in town yesterday week announcing the death of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, which event took place on Thursday at Blenheim. His Grace wanted but one day to complete his 74th year. He is succeeded by his son, the Marquis of Blandford.

A strong disposition is manifested to resist the adoption of the new Rural Police in Somersetshire. The opponents arge that the principles involved in the measure are unconstitutional; that the state of the country does not require such protection; and that by the introduction of it the county-rate, now amounting to £20,000 a-year, would be doubled.

On the 10th January, an engagement took place Mr. Potter said, as the defendant had let judg- try of the country." Long before the hour announced Khan in person, in which the latter were completely between the Russians and the Khivans, headed by the the place was crowded to excess, and great numbers we routed, and driven to the very gates of Khiva. On are told could not gain admittance, such was the intense the 25th, the Russian General, Perowski, was to atsaxiety to hear Mr. O'Brien; and although it was at tack the town, unless it previously surrendered, which

Mr. Thesider, the celebrated barrister, has issued the late Duke of Marlborough CHINA EXPEDITION.—The Druid, 46, Captain

Lord John Churchill, and the Alligator, Captain Sir J. J. G. Bremer, are to meet the Honourable Rear-Admiral Elliott, in the Melville, at Singapore; and, the 24th Native Infantry, which was to proceed to Penang immediately.—Hampshire Telegraph. BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.—We are informed that

against him at Newcastle, eliciting the most rapturous a Conservative candidate upon the next vacancy, applause from his audience. He dwelt at great length, and that a certain northern Duke, who has extensive and with much clearness and perspicuity, on the state interest in the borough, has been consulted, and is

The United States steam-ship, 1,400 tons burden, the property of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, and intended to ply between Liverpool minds us very much of the late Mr. Cobbett, in his ing yard of Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Company, DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER .- About five

clock on Thursday morning a fire of the most alarming character, which we have had occasion to notice for some time, broke out on the premises of Mesers. Hilton and Bradshaw, callenderers and makers-up, Callendar street. The whole estimated

carried by exclamation, the whole company rising and general retrenchment and reform as may save him, even in the eleventh hour, from the fate which has awaited some of his friends, who are now paying before the barn was entirely destroyed that a large the penalty of early imprudence by involuntary ex-

He preached a beautiful moral discourse, from the tion, when he found his bed and bed-room in flames words-" Do unto others as you would have others do The Honourable Gentleman jumped out of bed and called assistance, and the fire was fortunately confined to that room. Mr. Cripps had fallen asleep whilst reading in bed, and the candle had set light to the hangings .- Cheitenham Gazette. IT IS STATED that Admiral FLEMING, whose appointment to Greenwich Hospital involved the

grossest outrage to the naval service of England. that ever was offered by an English Government, is about to be promoted to the command of the Mediterranean fleet—and, afterwards, that he is to be permitted to retain his sinecure office at Greenwich! As the Lion coach, running between Bristol and

Hereford, was on its journey from the latter city on Tuesday night, one of the horses drew the coach over the bank, precipitating it down a frightful precipice.

A gentleman on the outside of the coach with the plain dishes well ? make bread? and is she houest, good driver was dreadfully injured, and remained intempered, sober, willing, and cleanly? Lady Seymour sensible for several hours. The horse causing the accident was killed on the spot, and the others much

Socialism.—The clergy of Plymouth, Devonport. and Stonehouse, being strongly and justly impressed with a sense of the great value of the services of the did!—dead or alive, honour bright, as the soger Lady Seymour. Her Ladyship's note, dated Oct. 28, said when he handed the bread an' butther back to only reached her yesterdey. Nov. 3. Lady Shuck the child! An' see here, I'll give you a meel of borough was unacquainted with the name of the pancakes, an' a glass o' whiskey, as you're no meel kitchen-maid, until mentioned by Lady Seymour, and address, signed, as we understand, by every rev. gentleman at present officiating in these three

THE SMALL Pox is very prevalent in the county and is making inroads in the city. At Holton Beck-ering (the population of which does not exceed 230) there are 60 lying iil of the disease, and one family of nine persons are all confined. In several villages great national object are common enough, but a t has terminated fatally; and at Harmston, on the Cliff-row, a mother and two children died last week, were interred in one large coffin .- Lincoln Mercury. The Riseholme Estate, the seat of the law Francis Chaplin, Esq., is reported to have been purchased by Mr. Machin, of Gateford. Another report says that T. Greetliam and R. Swan. Esq., but it may be presumed the Union poor house is let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at least that the pinch-pauper fare of Somer-let, or at l

SOUTHMOULTON. SYMPTOMS OF AN EXECTION. We are informed that the hares and pheasants are flying about here very liberally from a nobleman's mansion not many miles from this town. This smells very strong of electioneering movements, as THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Wellington Testimonial near;" and on being asked why, "because he had a hare sent as a present from Castle Hill." Western

MR. WARLEY AND THE PRESS.—The hearing of the summons taken out by a reporter of the London press against the beadle precluding him from an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, has been again THE NORWICH PARSES announce the death of Mr. ance by summons. The result is looked forward to John Browns, published, in his 39th year. The with great interest, as it will in all probability decide the question of the right of the public to access to the

THE AGENT OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND has re-ceived a letter bearing the London postmark, ensented to be very discognaging, the demand for home business as well as for export having diminished during the last week. Something like Marriage.—The contemplated received, and had "unjustly appropriated it to his marriage between the wealthy capitalist Baron Anthony de Rothschild and the accomplished Miss Monteflore, of Great Stanhope-street is fixed to take ing on his repentance.—Inverness Journal.

On SATURDAY LAST, at the Butchers' Arms publichouse, Winchester, a man named William Webber undertook for a trifling wager, to eat a roast pig of ten pounds weight, with half a quartern loaf, and a quantity of potatoes. The pig was produced and dressed, and the fellow actually succeeded in eating all but a pound and a half, but could get no further. A limited time was allowed for the accomplishment of the task.

CHURCHISM v. PUSEVISM.—A memorial signed by Members of the Church of England, has been presented to the Archdescon and Clergy of Bath, calling upon them to remove from all Protestant Churches in their district every form and ceremony partaking of the Roman Catholic form of worship particularly all pictures and images .- Bath Gazette

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION. Friday evening as inquest was held at St. George's Workhouse. Mint street, Borough, on the body of Charles Greyton aged 42, a casual pauper. Mr. Day, the parish surgeon, described his ineffectual treatment of deceased, and said he thought he died of disease of exposure to the late severe weather. Verdical

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.—The Morning Herald of Saturday, referring again to the Privilege Question, says, and says truly:— The 'tyrant majority has proved itself a majority no less cowardly than tyrannical. Lord John Russell's Bill involves virtual abandonment by the House of its unconstitutional method which it claimed of vindicaling them. The matter now is to be settled by leave

Socialism .- On Friday, at the Marylebone Vert the subject of the principles of Owenism was brought forward in consequence of Mr. C. Warden; Clerk to the Paving Board, not only having embraced the doctrines of, but become a lecture of Socialism. Mr. Anderson suggested the propriety of the Vestry signifying their wish that Mr. Warden should abstain from interfering in such matters. Messrs. Cochrane, Rathbone, and Joseph, emphatically denied the right of the Vestry to interfere, and expressed an opinion that Mr. Owen had been maligned. Mr. Kensett said since the outery of the Bishop of Exeter, the most outrageous impressions had taken posession of the public mind. He (Mr. Kensett) had attended several of their meetings, and certainly heard no such revolting propositions as his Grace of Exeter had declared to be the case. The conversation then dropped.

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We have to record a most fearful and melancholy occurrence that took place on Wednesday at Storrington, a small market town on the road to Petworth, and ten miles from that place. It appears that a poor woman living in that place, the wife of a sailor in a trading vessel from Littlehampton to London, has for some time been labouring under temporary derangement. and on the above day, being left alone for a short time, she took a razor, and, shocking to relate, severed the head of her infant child from its body. Having perpetrated this frightful act, she turned the same instrument against herself, and inflicted a fearful gash in her throat. Persons entering the scene of this tragedy, the body of the poor child was found lying on a box and the head upon the floor. The unfortunate woman herself was also lying on the floor, but not quite dead. She lived a few hours, and then expired. An inquest was held on the bodies on Thursday, when the above facts were stated, and a verdict of insanity returned .- Brighton Hernis ..

INCENDIARISM AND ROBBERY.- Early on Friday the most marked attention. We consider such men as Mr. O'Bries well calculated to produce great good in accept, by preparing the people for those great changes which must sooner or later take place, and on the proper direction of which will wholly depend the future welfare of the country. At the close of the address, a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. O'Brien, which was carried by exclamation, the whole company rising and morning the barn and stables of Mr. Fears, of were burnt to death. Although no part of the property was saved from the flames, it was discovered quantity of corn had been stolen out of it by the miscreants, who had afterwards set fire to the premises for the purpose of concealing their robbery. Unfortunately Mr. Fears is not insured for a shill ling of his severe loss.-Cinque Ports Chronicle.

On SUNDAY MORNING, as the Misses Ruth and Eliza Congreve, who were on a visit to their brother, Mr. D. Congreve, at Deeping High Bank, were crossing the river Welland in a skiff, for the purpose of attending church, the wind came on to blow very high and splashed the water into the side of the boat. The young ladies incautiously shifted suddenly to the other side, when the frail vessel instantly upset, and both of them were drowned. The boy who was rowing swam to the shore and was saved. Both the young ladies were distinguished for their personal charms; and the elder of the two was engaged to be married on the week but one following this melancholy event: the bodfes were recovered in twenty minutes after the accident, but life was quite extinct .- Lincoln Chronicle.

New Taxes.—The public received from Lord John Russell on Friday night an official intimation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, after Easter, propose new taxes. We stated at the commencement of the Session that Ministers had come to this determination, and were as usual charged with falsehood by those who never scruple a lie when it seems to serve their present purpose, the verifica-tion of our statement has been, however, pronounced by the Ministerial leader in the House of Commons. What the new taxes are to be we have not been as yet informed officially; but we believe sail is to be one object of taxation, and beer, it is said, will be another.-Standard.

WE ARE INFORMED by the Chronicle this morning that a "petition has been sent up to the House of Commons for the immediate and total repeal of the Corn-laws, from the Board of Gnardians of the Bolton Union." It adds, that "petitions for this petition from such a body is a nevelty, and one the imitation of which is neither improper nor unlikely.

A novelty indeed; these working and tender hearted
Guardians of the Poor, under the impensation of the New Poor-laws, already man their office a
sinecure, and as their is no poverty to be dealt with

When he was last in business he lived in Bermond sey-street, and after he separated from his wife between the set of the details of her establishment beneath the brickmakers and their employers have not been and some restrictions which the masters withen to hord some order to make severately household parallel his her between the house of the details of her establishment beneath to her other takens, how as actually the brick of the Directors will look be the details of her establishment beneath the brick hordson on an understanding regarding the price of labour the him that him day some content of the brick hordson on the him that he between the house of the details of her establishment beneath the brick hordson on the him that he would reserve any question until the un

An Honest commissionaire, named Dupont, had wiless she happens to have been born in a garret and bred in a kitchen. Mary Stedman informs me that your Ladyship does not keep either a cook or a house-keeper, and that you only require a girl who can cook a mutton-chop. If so, I apprehend that Mary Stedman, or any other scullion, will be found fully equal to cook for, or manage the establishment of, the Queen of Beauty.

"I am,

"Your Ladyship's &c.,

"Your Ladyship's &c.,

"Your Ladyship's &c.,

"Your Ladyship's &c.,

"ELIZABETH COUCH."

Germans—whether plated to his "Royal High-ness" or not we do not know, on his establishment to his "Royal High-ness" or not we do not know, on his establishment to his "Royal High-ness" or not we do not know, on his establishment to a shopkeeper in the Marias, when he was informed that his wife had just given birth to a daughter. "I'll go home directly," says he is but whilst he was being paid for his parcel, a neighbour came running in hot haste, "Dupont, you as a small portion of the thirty thousand per annum that will find the way to the father-land of the young gentleman.

"ELIZABETH COUCH."

LECTURES ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—On I know it: two girls." "Still better." guoth the

# CABINET RESOLUTIONS TO SATISFY THE

- Paupertas impulit audax "Ut versus facerem."—Hor. Whereas the people, day by day, With far too English disposition Complain, in their untoward way, Against our pauper law commission

Exclaiming, while their money's had For Union-gaols, or things as bad, The poor, on whose behalf they do it, Have such odd food they can't get through it. And hence conclude, in one short word, In spite of all our "artful dodging." Tis Government that gets the board. The paupers only get the lodging:-

Resolved, we hereby all agree With true Whig unanimily. We're very grieved to be, we're sure, At such expense to starve the poor, But beg to state (if tisn't nonsense We do it on a point of conscience; For, know, we build them up bastiles, And yet deny them common meals. In strict accordance with the view (Perverse, perhaps, yet bold and new) With which we read the Scriptures through, And hence the rule each Whigling owns-"They sek for bread—we give them stones."

Whereas we also understand That sundry persons through the land Talk loudly of three kings, not far. In domicile from Temple-bar, Who owe, its said, their rank and station Entirely to our miscreation,

And whose command, by much too royal, Proves us un-English and disloyal:— Resolved, concerning those said kings, Their attributes, and such-like things, We're very sorry for the same, But really tis no fault of ours,

We never wished to give the name,-We only meant to give the powers. Whereas, we've also heard with wonder And thereupon resolved as under, That certain unions treat those sinners (The paupers) to unwholesome dinners :-

Resolved, this very day, at noon, We fasted in a silver spoon

The gruel of some workhouse Whigs, And found it very good—for pigs, And therefore, think it's fitting food For any swinish multitude. Declaring (that we may not waste More time on themes so false and hollow) What we make up our minds to taste Poor people should be made to swallow.

### Literary Extracts.

THE Law. Speaking of Blackstone, Lord Avon-more says he first gave to the law the air of a science; he found it a skeleton, and clothed it with life, colour, and complexion; he embraced the cold statue, and by his touch it grew into youth, health, and beauty."

FELLOW-FEELING BETWEEN BEARS AND LAPLAND-ERS.—"I saw several of the coast Laplanders while at Alten, and they struck me as a wretched set of men, for the fur clothes of their brethren of the mountains increase their size beyond what it really period.
is. I was told, while here, that they have a superstitious belief that the bear understands their language. An anecdote illustrative of it was told me a letter to that effect, concluding with this pithy hold their rotten occupations. A knavish lie—they hunting, unexpectedly met a bear; bruin was of very but had not the good fortune to obtain an interview."

I. Diack not to can min notorious, and nas written occupations. A knavish lie—they had no confidence in the credit of the country; for they had not the good fortune to obtain an interview."

The posterior of the country is they knew at the time they signed the declaration that they had not the good fortune to obtain an interview." nearts of both heroes. The one took to his heels. and left the other to settle affairs as he best could with the 'old man in the hairy coat.' The latter gentleman rose on his legs, and began to lavish his endearments on the remaining man, and to paw him through which he recently passed, he found opium, the panic, FIFTY-NINE Banking establishments, compatible unceremoniously, at which he called out to through which he recently passed, he found opium, the bear, 'Are you not ashamed to hurt your in large and small pills, regularly exposed for sale, twenty others insolvent, and the Gazette announced not only by apothecaries, but by common grocers, as a country man?' The bear, feeling, do doubt, the incivility of his conduct, gave a growl, and left him. openly and familiarly as tea and sugar.

Did you speak to him in Norweging? inquired the trader. No! in Laponic to be sure, and day.—Query. Will there be any release. wered the other, 'else how would he have undertood what I said to him? "-Dillon's Iceland and

FERDINAND.—It may be well doubted if history FERDINAND.—It may be well doubted if history and urging the aboution of minitary juries, and produce a character more thoroughly base than a few days ago, Capt. King reminded the Hon. wery people, whose powers of production had over and parent are dominant. Whoever reads the letter stocked the markets of the world; and in one instance must sincerely and deeply sympathise with Mr. that of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. Viewing nim in claimed his exemption as a physician, and never it was ascertained that amongst two hundred families Frost, and lament that a man so highly gifted as he single point on which our regards can dwell with leasure or esteem. Throughout almost the whole leasure or esteem. Throughout almost the whole this wayward and eventful career, he appears two fellows, who had been convicted for horsethis wayward and eventual career, ne appears stealing, sitting on the jury, and I did not choose to O these wars, these Banks, this debt, these taxes, this opinion is, that Mr. Frost was made the dupe of de-In adversity, and when the hand of misfortune was eavy upon him, he was mean, cowardly and crouching. As a son he was rebellious and unnatural. guitty of repeated attempts not only to dethrone; but even to take away the life of his good-natured but weak-minded father. As a subject, he was dis-loyal and perjured. The consort of his youth was treated with orntality. The imputed infidelity of his second wife was revenged on the amiable but fanatic of them died delirious! Amelia, whose gentle heart was broken by neglect and ill-treatment. As a man, he was devoid of honesty; and, as a gentleman and a Castilian, he knew not what was honour. In the gratification of his passions he was low, grovelling, and selfish. His manners were abrupt and vulgar; and with him exterior elegance did not thinly gild, as in the case of our George IV., the baseness and corruption of the heart. In person he bore, it is said, a striking resembance to another detested tyrant of antiquity; and his features, as well as his vices, recal to us the memory of Nero. His fanaticism—the name of religen must not be polluted-was gloomy and ferocious, sympathising with the revengeful frenzy of the zealot, but uninspired by the unworldiness which oftentimes stamps on it an almost sacred and redoming character. He was terrified at the retribetive dispensation of another life, not from an ambling conviction of the weakness of our common nature, by which the best and wisest are unfitted to partake in the purer happiness of a higher and more prifect state of existence, but from fear, the offspring of remorse, under which its victim suffers by anticition the hell it trembles at. Tyrannical to those who existed only in his favour, and who prospered only by his will—crawling in the dust before those who became for the time his masters. A thousand times perjured, the obligation of the most sacred each was to him a mockery. Though mean in intellegt, yet his acts of cruelty were characterised by nal snatches of that low cunning by which ries still more degraded. Gros ly sensual in his pressions; repulsive in his manners; slavish in his faterated tyrannical as a king; unfeeling and cruel, gishly uxorious, as a husband, we may

and S. Queen Elizabeth and her ladies are nted in all pictures as cased in whalebone waists very long, and made excessively small lacing; with enormous stiff ruffs round their and small caps of point-lace, which now go name of Queen Elizabeth's cousin, Mary liven of Scots. The ruft was sometimes kept right by a wire frame; and was sometimes so stiffly tricked as to stand up by itself. Starch of various kinds ame into fashion; and in the next reign a cerain birs. Turner brought over from abroad the method of making yellow starch, which was so much identify that every fashionable lady appeared in a jellow that done up with Mrs. Turner's starch. Its. Turner was at length hanged for murder. She appeared on the scaffold in a handsome yellow ruff. Every Buy threw away hers; and not a yellow ruff was seen there. The starching of ruffs became so in a tent buisness, that a Dutch woman named Van de Plasse came to London to carry on and teath the art. The premium she asked was five poulds a great sum in those days—and an additional pound for the secret of preparing the starch.—
Gute to rade. The Dress Maker."

ory in vain for many counterparts.—Span-

ARSTOCRACY.—At present the people complain Arthree Arthree Company of the People Company of the New Moral World has increased more than a standard control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a control of the New Moral World has increased more than a cont rivated and. You may doubt my judgment in rival in atters; even when assisted by the gallant Member for Tipperary; but there are certain apparatures that cannot be mistaken by the most unprictise eye. The corn is quite free from weeds; the earth, is tilled like garden mould: they have a mble breed of draught horses; and, in short, the country looks like those parts of our island that are nost famous for good farming-East Lothian, Bertekshire, and the Scotch side of Northumberland. Fire and there, too, I saw some very fine farmhoses, built by wealthy yeomen, with all their ac-companiments of barns, stack-yards, &c., on a great sale. After all, exectable and mischievous as it was, the Revolution has not been without its advan-Lands in mortmain, overgrown estates, and flad rights, are monstrous clogs upon public index in and of these France has get rid for ever, always laughing, lived 109 years: Heraclitus, who means were infamous; but the end is salutary, never ceased crying, only 60. Laughing then is best; and to laugh at one another is perfectly justifiable, since we are told that the gods themselves, Lands in mortmain, overgrown estates, and jetters of Lord Dudley.

### Varieties.

Defects in Oranger.—Voltaire, speaking of the generality of modern orators, says, 'what they want in depth they give us in length.' THE MONKEYS at the Zoological Gardens have been seriously indisposed. Lord Alfred Paget has been unremitting in his sympathizing attention.—Age. the representation would blow it and the Government into the air. I hope my Scotch friends, particularly THE THAMES TUNNEL.—According to a report read to the directors, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, it appears that the Tunnel was commenced fifteen to the results which inevitably must follow the was and that the Tunnel was commenced fifteen to the results which inevitably must follow the which means everything, anything, or nothing; just as £363,000. The undertaking will be completed for

less than £500,000. LORD LIVERPOOL is, it appears, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for Lancashire, receiving between £3,000 and £4,000 a year for performing by deputy the duties of the office.

ALL THE PAPERS have stated the beautiful bridal gift, made by an august mother to her illustrious daughter, on her late marriage.

A breader in the late marriage.

A breader in the late marriage. daughter, on her late marriage. A bracelet in the form of a serpent, made entirely of turquoise; but none of them have ventured to state the motto on the transverse side, and only to be discovered by a secret spring, of which no one knew the magic touch but her beloved daughter. The motto was this— " How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, &c., &c.—

THE NAVAL STRENGTH of France at present consists of -46 ships of the line; 56 frigates; 32 corvettes; 59 brigs; 24 gun-boats; 21 transports; 31 gabares; 55 small craft; and 36 steamers; making in all 350 sail, capable of opening a fire of 10,000

THE TOTAL NUMBER of newspapers published in the United Kingdom is 519; of these 125 are published in London, which pay more stamp duty than all other

AVAST THERE! cried a sailor to his comrade, who was busied in heaving overboard the lower division of a shipmate just cut in halves by a chain shot. Avast! let us first see if Ben an't got the key of our mess chest in his pocket!

LORD REQUERAN will return just in time to inflict. LORD BROUGHAM will return just in time to inflict summary justice on Lord John Russell in the Peers

for his Summary Protection Bill .- Age. A POOR FELLOW who owed money, and was often sued, being rather out at the elbows, a friend gravely remarked, that he was much surprised to see him dressed so shabbily, as he understood that he had a "new suit" almost every day.

A RECORDER.—When a vacancy occurred in the Exchequer Bench in the reign of George II., a debate took place in the council as to who should be appointed to supply it. The king speedily put an end to it, by calling out, "I will have none of dese. Give me de man wid de dying speech," meaning Adams, the Recorder.

THE SPREAD of Matthewism has seriously affected the revenue in those parts of Ireland where it has been introduced. The excise collection in Cork district is £23,000 deficient compared with the cor-

Tow Spring.—The Champion of England begs of expressing their firmest confidence in the stability of the Mr. Black not to call him notorious, and has written credit of the country! Humbug! a vile scheme to up-

proprietor of the Castle. OPIUM.—A correspondent, quoted in the Colonial in less than four months from the first breaking out of great work it has so deliberately taken in hand.

NORMANBY Went over the Penitentiary, the other day.-Query. Will there be any release of goodlooking prisoners in petticoats ?- Age.

His Lordship scribbled his epitaph:— "Struck down by death, lo! here I am-A 'Fox' who served through life a 'Lamb!"

DRUNKARDS.—It is calculated that 50,000 drunk-

REVENUE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The America is £8,852,000, the Church of England exceeding all other churches put together by £44,000

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—Previously to the opening of the Great Western and Southampton rail- districts. One and two pound notes were withdrawn; roads there were eighty-two long stages passed a new coinage of gold and silver took place; some of through the town of Egham daily, nearly the the private banks that had undergone the smashing whole of which changed horses at the several inns process, became changed into Joint Stock Companies, in the town. Now the eighty-two are reduced to and by the 7th George IV., cap. 46, they became in-

Hell on Fire. On Friday afternoon a fire broke of which were banks of issue. These new fangled out at Crockford's Club-house, in St. James's-street; money schemers became very numerous in the United but owing to the great exertions made by the firemen, who were prompt in arriving from the neighbouring stations, was got under without much damage having been done to the premises.—Age.

COLONEL SIBTHORP having been pointed out to Prince Albert as the man who had been the means of "shaving down" his allowance from £50,000 to £30,000, his Royal Highness energetically exclaimed, "Mein Gott! I tink dat he had better go shave

AT THE LEVEE, on Friday, Mr. J. L. Goldsmid presented an address from the Jewish community, in Maiden-lane, Strand, to her Majesty, congratulating SINCE THE ARRIVAL of the 79th Highlanders in

has risen 100 per cent. in price in this neighbour- the notes into circulation, and by this system of humhood, in consequence of the well-grounded anticipa- bug, a partner or any one else known to them need tion which is prevalent that this article will be taxed only go to the bank counter and ask for an advance of to make up the deficiency caused by the failure of the penny postage. Admirable reform this, truly, to be handed to him in bank notes, for which he gives to take a tax off a luxury, of which nine-tenths of the the Director of the Bank, bills drawn upon some poorer classes cannot or will not avail themselves. and to place it on an indispensable necessary of

JOHNNY RUSSELL was asked. "Why do you not go out when beat by 28,—the French ministers went upon 26, and the country are all against you?"
"Oh?" said he, "but we are not so thin skinned as they are—and we don't care a d--- for the country."

IT MATTERS LITTLE whether a man's love be en-

of the New Moral World has increased more than a hundred fold in Canterbury since the commencement

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. LETTER IV.

ON ENGLISH BANKING. SIR,-I concluded my last: by showing to you, and through you to the country, that the Bank of England was rotten and baseless, and that a Radical Reform of

promulgated by the Scotch Political Economists. Having somewhat briefly described the origin of the Bank of England, and having also unceremoniously dared to draw aside the veil that shrouded from public view the source of all our miseries, and all our national misfortunes, I only regret the want of space to detail all the humbug, trickery, fraud, and legalised robberies. mittee of 1819, on the expediency of the Bank general details and results.

PRIZE FIGHT.—On Monday a prize fight came off at Dalmarnock Bridge, betwixt two newly imported Irishmen, for £10 a side. After being both well between the country banks had out in the same year, £15,096,000, being a total of Brik notes in circulation that year of £41,670,000, wheat PRIZE FIGHT.—On Monday a prize fight came off at Dalmarnock Bridge, betwixt two newly imported in the same year, £15,096,000, being a total of Brik ladders for £10 a side. After being both well being at the same time 782,574,000 of notes; and the country Banks had out between the parties left the ground. We are sorry to add, that a dresser of the name of Aitchison, who was hurrying to witness the disgraceful exhibition, who was hurrying to witness the disgraceful exhibition, account the Bank of England male a profit of £26,000,000. These were the plany days of money was hurrying to witness the disgraceful exhibition, dropped down on Dalmarnock-road and expired.

Amcensar editor threatens to make his subscrited on the same was himself; if the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country Banks had out to me safe, in the same year, £15,006,000, wheat being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country same that the first would be thrown being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country same than the manks had out to me safe, in the same year, £15,006,000, wheat being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country Banks had out of Brik houses and parcels of land should be thrown in the same year, £15,006,000, wheat being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country should be thrown being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country should be thrown in the same year, £15,006,000, wheat being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country should be thrown being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country should be thrown being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the country should be thrown being at the same time 782, 574,000 of notes; and the same time 782, 574,000,000. The same year to me safe, the being at the same time 782, 574 add, that a dresser of the name of Aitchison, who was hurrying to witness the disgraceful exhibition, dropped down on Dalmarnock-road and expired.—

Glasgow Chronicle:

being at the same time 76s. 2d. the quarter, or 11d. the quartern loaf. These were the palmy days of moneymongers—these were the times when, as Ricardo said, the Bauk of England made a profit of £24,000,000; these were years when the little Manchetter manufacture. which continued to 1823, gave us four years for reflection, and the result of Peel's Bill, which was to restore the currency to its pristine state, has proved to the country that we never can return to cash payments so long as the debt and taxes exist; and, that the Bank of England must have stopped payment again, had "honest" Lord Althorp not granted the legal tender clause. All the £41,000,000 worth of Bank Notes floating in 1816, and the £48,000,000 of Exchequer Bills in circulation at the same time was more than either the Royal mint or the Banks could sustain; therefore, down they must come, and down they did come in spite of all their scheming and bolstering: for in the year 1825, a panic seized the national credit; the Bank of England was declared by the public press to be within "forty-eight hours of barter;" their "promises to pay" were presented for payment by the holders; the Bank had not wherewith to meet the demand. All the money-grubbers, stock-jobbers, loanresponding quarter of last year; and the Fermoy capitalists of all sorts, were like a disturbed hive of bees; 700 of them met at the Mansion House "looking" mutterable things," and advisedly signed a declaration an interview" might have involved Banks were smashing on all sides of them, and a re-

amongst merchants and traders; besides this, half a million of poor persons were in a state of starvation and destitution. Subscriptions were opened in all the churches and A Crack Shor.—Last week Mr. Kempster, jun., of South Weald, for a wager, shot eighteen farthings at twenty penny pieces, one of which only he missed, and on repeating the task completed it without once missing the coin. In one of the shots he fired the farthing through the penny piece.

Tennual, compelled to wearthelousy cast-on crooming and law-protected soldiery; nay, the public journals declared that the people in the neighbourhood of Colne ate draff (brewers' grains); and Richard Potter, at a public meeting in Manchester, on the 17th of August, 1826, declared that out of a population of ten thousand in Burnley, Lancashire, no less than eight thousand to put in to refit. I thought I would embrace the opportunity of dropping you a few lines. I am quite uncertain as to our sentence. I have nothing where rife, particularly amongst the manufacturing

> Kingdom, as the following table will show,:-Banks created. No. of Branches. From 1826 to 1835 66 In 1836 128 No. of Partners. 18,920 £2,799,551 19,714 4,258,197 777 3,826,665

Average £3,628,101 The smashing up of the old private banks, the passing of the Small Note Bill and the operation of Peel's Manchester, twenty of the soldiers have been bought off by respectable young women. So much country was in a dreadful state; the creation of these new banks naturally caused large issues of bank notes.; THE West of England Conservative SAYS :- Salt | the 39,411 partners had each a direct interest in getting £1,000 or any other sum, and the sum asked for would other banker or upon some opulent tradesman; these bills are what the bank call securities. The bank, if it can efford, holds the bill, and receives the interest; if not, it gets the bill discounted elsewhere, or goes into the market and buys cotton, wheat, or anything else with it. The drawer of the bill takes up the bill when due, that is, pays it if he can, if not lie draws another bill to raise the cash, thereby getting longer time. In this manner Joint Stock Banks get an existence : and AT LEICESTER, a poor woman was frightened into so long as public credit is good, or the thing carried on convulsions, the other day, by a fellow wrapped in smoothly they will exist; but the most trifling shock a white sheet, pretending to be a ghost. She revived, will shiver some of them to atoms; a few heavy losses vill shake the stoutest of them. The only protection the public have from these kind of banks, is, in what couraged or rejected, for they often lead to the same is called its subscribed capital, and the liability of the termination, the altar (halter); and in both cases a partners or shareholders;—the subscribed capital is very often fictitious; and the original shareholders of the company, though rich men, may, if they find the bank ricketty, sell or transfer their shares in the capital stock to men of straw; and judging from the Joint Stock Banks that have already smashed, the (Northern

SOCIETY FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE this time, but merely state that Mr. Porter, Bullstreet, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions treasurer, they intended from the first to deraud their fellow turn-outs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

the philosophic generality—the rights of man, a phrase years ago, and that the total sum expended is Scotch system of Banking, and the mischievous doctrine which means everything, anything, or nothing; just as the utterer happens to be, an enthusiast, a dupe, or a We are bound then to show, 1st, That Englishmen

> resuming cash payments;" on which report Peel's Bill these rights, so precious as to have induced us for the was founded. However, I must confine myself to sake of regaining them, to occupy our present prethese rights, so precious as to have induced us for the general details and results.
>
> It is evident that the war in which England had engaged to destroy Republican ascendancy in Europe, was the cause of all the embarrasments which took place in the Bank affairs from 1797 to 1819; for the which every Englishman possessed over the whole of the produce of his labour; no particle of place in the Bank affairs from 1797 to 1819; for the which every Englishman possessed over the whole of the produce of his labour; no particle of place in the Bank affairs from 1797 to 1819; for the which could on any pretence, be taken from him, increase of taxes—accumulation of debt—soldiers to enforce payment—stock jobbers to carry on the generous sacrifice is sent to such abstraction, by delegates chosen from a minerase of the just and necessary war—abundance of paper money of all sorts, to keep up the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." In 1816, at the consumnation of all these glories, the debt rose up to England, and the King of England, and the find the generous sacrifice resolved on by the abundance of sent to add the sent to you, which gives me which could on any pretence, be taken from him, interess of taxes—accumulation of debt—soldiers to carry on the generous sacrifice is objected to he form him, their body, and met together for the purposes, and their body, and met together for the purposes, and of their body, and met together for the purposes, and their body, and met together for the purposes, and of their body, and met together for the purposes, and their body, and met together for the purposes, and their body and the together for the purposes, and their body and the together for the purposes, and their body which was addicted to hoarding and gathering to the produce of writing to you, which gives me which could on any pretence, be taken from him, the menory. The form him, the menory of the money, the money of the money and the signatures of those who had received the money. The money of the money of the money and the signatures of those who had received the money. The eminent and somewhat bazardous position?

of his own degree, chosen by lot; and, unless evidence sufficiently strong shall be adduced to convince all the twelve of his guilt, he shall be deemed innocent. These litigations and criminal trials must be conducted according to the law of England, and these laws must be made by the same body of delegates chosen from the mass of the labourers themselves, that we before described, and directly the business is complete for the following working men of Daventry, viz. performance of which, these delegates or representatives were sent, they must disband, and return to their homes; and whenever fresh business arises, the labourers shall elect a fresh body. Many other rights of Englishmen will be enumerated in the course of these addresses, but we may be asked whence come these pretended rights? How do you claim them? Our

answer is, we claim them as undoubted and indisputable rights of Englishmen. Whatever Englishmen once gained and kept, whatever our forefathers wrested whether from domestic tyrants or foreign foes, we

hold to be rights; and whatever their courage obtained, and their wisdom held, and their successors folly and cowardice lost, we mean to get back by our best exertions; and we have little fear b the time arrives at which it will be wise and prudent flecter? from the indignant fist of the pugilistic turn laid before the House of Commons on the 27th to make an open display of our resources, that this of February, 1826, proves they were lying; it says that society will be found to be no inefficient labourer at the

MR. JOHN FROST.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.) The following letter from Mr. Frost to his bereaved family, and which was written by the unhappy man on board the convict ship, has been chapels for the relief of the destitute poor; and, O handed to us by a friend of that family. It will be Synney Juries.—When Sir John Jamieson was Heaven! never let it be forgotten: "the Government, perused by our readers with a melancholy interest. arguing on the constitutionality of the present jury in the most handsome and benevolent manner, kindly sent It clearly proves that amidst all his mental and system, and urging the abolition of military juries, down old army clothing," to cover the nakedness of those corporeal sufferings, the affections of the husband in Manchester, only four entire blankels could be found! was, should have been so far led astray as to be in-—this, too, in a town; within twenty miles of which duced to take a part in the wild, mad, and unmeantwo thirds of all the blankets in Eugland are made. ing proceedings of the 4th of November. The general

received relief; that "within a circuit of a few miles round Pendle Hill, eighty thousand persons were in a state of the most frightful destitution, and all this while the great Duke was living in splendour out of the taxes; tallow chandler Baring, his brothers, and cousins, upon the profits of the GRAND SWINDLE," and the great rag rooks, called Bankers, enjoying themselves with the profits of their nefarious trade. On the 22nd of March, 1826, the Small Rate Bill passed. This threw the country Bankers into a frightful confusion; it was, in modern phraseology. "a REVENUE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The national revenue of Great Britain and Ireland produces a revenue of £8,896,000. The revenues of all other established churches in Europe and South America is £8,852,000, the Church of England ex-£5. O what a smashing up of Banks!—what a row now, alas! orphan daughters, or the two boys, to be amongst the lawyers!—Bankruptcies, i.solvencies, assignments, foreclosures, and public sales, were everyenemies, who no doubt now rejoice at the melanenemies, who no doubt now rejoice at the melancholy position in which their victim is placed, with being capable of such baseness. In your own native land—I repeat it with confidence—a confidence that wonderfully soothes my sufferings, you will experience that protection, that sympathy which you could not expect at the hands of strangers. Follow, corporated under the name of Joint Stock Banks, many then, the advice which I give you-commence business, and trust to Providence for the result. A ship will sail in about three weeks: write by it

and give me every intelligence you possess. We are likely to sail this evening. Now, then, my love, you have occasion for the exercise of your religion, YOUR FORTITUDE, AND YOUR RESIGNATION. Above all place your confidence in that Being without whose permission "not even a sparrow falls to the ground," who is so jealously fond of us erring morials that He counts "the very hairs of our heads." Remember what you owe to our dear children, and, oh! remember what a charge you have in so MANY UNPRO-TECTED. YOUNG AND DELICATE FEMALES. Be assured that at present it is to them you must show your affection for your husband. To follow me would add to my present troubles. Once more, then, my dear Mary, exercise your judgment, and do not took place. The laws form the only protection Englishmen can boast of, and in seeking to be restored to my native land, I only seek the protection and the exercise of those laws. Once more—a belief that you and my family are as comfortable as you have a procan be in my absence would greatly lessen my afflic. ceedings. the infamy of treason (a crime I never contemplated) and the law to the Court.

God bless you, my love, Ever yours, "JOHN FROST." FRANCIS ROBERTS.

Tin-plate Worker, Great Colmore-street, Bristol Road. Birmingham, March 5, 1840.

The following is the letter alluded to by our correspondent. We do not know if he was aware that Mr. Porter is conducting a subscription for Roberts's family as well as Thompson's. We give Roberts's We are bound then to show, 1st, That Englishmen letter, with the omission of some private matters, in the words employed by the writer. The spirit is have rights; 2nd, That they were in nun enjoyment of the words employed by the writer. The spirit is those rights; 3rd, That they have been wrongfully deprived of them; 4th, That those rights were worth preserving, and are worth recovering at any cost; and preserving, and are worth recovering at any cost; and any thing like bitterness or irritation, which, under any thing like bitterness or irritation, which, under 5th, That this Society has reasonable grounds for assuming that it will possess the power of efficiently aiding in the great work of their restoration. What, then, were "Snitheld off Portsmouth on heard the

"Spithed, off Portsmouth, on board the "Mandarin, Feb. 24, 1840.

"Dear Wife, I now take the opportunity of

grubbing and gathering great heaps of things which they do not require for any useful purpose. A third important right is, that all quarrels they may have amongst each other shall be settled by twelve of their neighbours, of their own rank of life, who shall be charged with the commission of crime, be he peer or be he labourer, be he man grown, or young boy, his guilt or innocence shall be decided also by twelve of his neighbours, of his own degree, chosen by lot; and, unless evidence of the same world.

and widow.

I have not any more to say at present, but hoping that you will follow me to Hobart Town as soon as I can, and that you will follow me to Hobart Town as soon as I can, and that you may keep up your spirits and not be downhearted, as it is my intention so to do, and to keep up my spirits, as I am informed that it is a far better place where we'are going to than Birmingham. So no more from your affectionate but unfortunate husband, till death should part us from this trouble-shall be ended as and other female throstle spinners accordingly went to Hatton, and after some conversation, she admitted receiving part of the money, and returned 15s., which witness gave to Mrs. Henshall, of the Bull's Head, the same day. There were above one hundred who would be entitled to a share of the £6 ls. None of them went to work on Monday. The statements made by the defendants were false. So no more from your affectionate but unfortunate husband, till death should part us from this trouble-shall be entitled. Witness and other female throstle spinners accordingly went to Hatton, and after some conversation, secondary the money, and returned 15s., which witness gave to Mrs. Henshall, of the Bull's Head, the same day. There were above one hundred who would be entitled to a share of the gath and the £6 ls. None of them went to work on Many of the turn-outs, however, went to work on was a throstle spinner.

So no more from your spirits and not be downhearted, as it is my intention so to do, and to the £6 ls. None of the tu

FRANCIS ROBERTS."

DAVENTRY. VINCENT'S DEFENCE FUND.—The sum of one pound has been forwarded to Mr. Owon, solicitor, Mon-

> m ... A Friend T. Johnson ... J. Godfrey ... A Chartist A Chartist ... A Middle Class Chartist S. Johnson ... ... C. Lilley ... T. Shearsby ... W. Watt . • • • ••• J. Powers A Friend A Republican A Friend to Liberty J. Johnson ... W. Askew ... Two Friends ... J. Carval A Friend A Democrat :.. J. Walton ... W. Cooper ... ... A Friend ... ... W. Thomson ... T. Webb A Friend A Democrat ...

> > £1 0 0 JOSH. WALTON STOCKTON.

1 11

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO J. B. OWEN'S DEFENCE FUND.

From a few Females

Robert Kelly..... 2 6 

 Robert Kelly
 2
 6

 James Moore
 0
 6

 Marmaduke Jaques
 2
 6

 Henry Kelly
 2
 0

 Matthew Eilsom
 0
 6

 Joseph Myres
 0
 6

 John Simpson
 7
 0

 John Padget
 6
 0

 A Friend
 1
 0

 A farmer's wife
 2
 6

 Richard Harland
 2
 6

 John Shields
 23
 9

 Elizabeth Robson
 6
 2

 Peter M'Deamen
 0
 6

 John Stonehouse
 0
 6

 Jane Driver
 3
 3

 William Teasil
 0
 6

 A Friend
 1
 0

 William Teasil
 0
 6

 A Friend
 1
 0

 John Hall
 0
 6

 A Friend
 5
 0

 Sarah Wren
 0
 6

 Mrs. Merryweather
 0
 6

 Nicholas Bragg
 1
 0

 Henry Walker
 3
 6

 George Turner
 6
 0

 James Wade
 7
 0

 Mrs. Harrison
 0
 6

 A Friend
 10
 0

 David Bell
 3
 0

 David Bell 30 Mrs. Gatenby 19 Charles Winspear ..... 2 6 Joseph Garbutt..... 0 6

> CHARLES WINSPEAR, Treasurer James Moone, Secretary. STOCKPORT.

COURT HOUSE-SATURDAY, MARCH 7. Before the Mayor and P. E. Marsland, Esq.

DISGRACEFUL FRAUD BY TURN-OUT

THROSTLE SPINNERS. Lucy, the wife of James Hatton, labourer, Alice, the wife of Joseph Jephson, of Heaton Norris, suffer your feelings to lead you from your home, or piecer, and Elizabeth Johnson, of Stockport, singlethe sight of your countrymen. I trust your home woman, were summoned to show cause, if any they will yet be a comfortable one. You will employ your daughters and yourself, and possiby you may yet see your husband in that home which he so George Henshall, of Stockport aforesaid, innkeeper, yet any pour husband in that home which he so dearly prized. Surely, although the Government has to be applied by them to, and divided with Samuel been opposed to my politics, they will not persevere in inflicting punishment when no legal conviction forty-eight others, and applied the same to their

Lacening And Chring.—Democritus, who was first in their behalf, as, it appears, the only means of the beart of the cased crying, only 60. Laughing then is bestified that the gods themselves, as single crime or a single crime or

RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN.—ADDRESS OF Street, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions for them. I trust the repeal will be responded to. By calling attention to the above, you will greatly oblige the writer,

WALTER THORN,

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY TO THE By calling attention to the above, you will greatly oblige the writer,

WALTER THORN,

WALTER THORN, spinners. On that evening four females called upon m and asked him what money he had for the throsthe hands, to which, after examining his books, he replied £6 is. They then said "You must let us have it then." Witness rejoined that he would rather that more of the hands came together first. They said they wanted the money, and being very pressing, he paid them the £6 ls., which he was bound to do by an arrangement to the effect that three or four were competent to receive. Faneying that all was not right, witness put some other questions to them, and they said that the turn-outs were all going in the following merning (Menday,) but there were about ten or a dozen who would not be "shopped" again, and therefore they were going to provide for them. The next day a great reany of he turn-out throstle spinners came for their usual weekly allowance, when witness told them when had taken place on the previous night. Witness took the

Wednesday.

Hannah Lingard said she worked at Carr's, and was a throstle spinner. Did not go to work on Montled to their share of the fund.

In reply to a question from the Bench, Mr. W. Vaughan said that this very circumstance had driven the hands in. Their share of this fund would not have been more than two shillings to supmouth, towards Mr. Vincent's Defence from the port their families; and the withdrawal of that pittance had deprived them of the means of carrying on the contest.

Lingard, in continuing her examination, said that the turn-outs had resumed their work because the relief fund was exhausted. About thirty of us went to Jephson's, and asked her where the money was. She said it was all gone in expenses; but she refused to go and explain the matter to Mr. Heushall. Johnson said she had not got more than one penny in her recreasion and closed additional control of the control of t in her possession, and she also declined to accompany them to the Bull's Head.

Ten more of the turn-outs, who ought to have been recipients, were being sworn, when The Bench said they were all interested witnesses, and could not legally be examined. Henshall was all partners, share and share alike, without rules and without legal responsibility to each other. Mr. Henshall said he was bound to give up the money, and sustained no loss. Mr. Boothroyd asked who was the prosecutor, they being all partners?

Mr. W. Vaughan said it was clear that there was a defraud, on obtaining money under false pretences. The parties went with a fraudulent intent, and a prospective act had been sufficient in a court of law. But he was in the hands of the Bench. The Mayor told the defendants that they had acted in a very dishonest manner, and he regretted that the Bench had not the power to punish them. It was a great reflection upon their characters. He hoped, however, that they would divide the money with the complainants and others without delay.

Mr. Boothroyd observed that the defendants had been the means, day by day, of collecting this very money; who, finding that it was being divided by other parties, came to the resolution of taking it in their own hands, and sharing it with those who were

most deserving.
Mr. W. Vaughan remarked that the defendants had certainly taken their share, but it was the lion's share! (Laughter.)

The case was then dismissed. The defendants conducted themselves with the greatest levity throughout the investigation; and on quitting the Court were followed by several hundred persons, who manifested their feelings of indignation by various ways. Indeed, the personal safety of the parties, females though they be, was only secured by the guardian presence of above half a dozen policemen. No breach of the peace, however, occurred between the aggrieved and the ag-

Such flagrant reguery, though it slip through the meshes of the law, will not escape the sentence of

MARCH OF INTELLECT-THE SCHOOLMASTER.-The following is a copy of a notice which has remained appended, during the whole of the past week, to the two doors of the church of Burnham, a village within four or five miles of Windsor:

> "Burnham, Feb. 29, 1840. The Inhabents is requisted to meat in The vestery roome on Fryday next at 10 o Clock To Inspict the Mapp and Plann Of the Parish . By requist of The rev. T. Carter Vikar.

CHARTIST FUND.—On Sunday evening, the box containing the Chartists' funds, amounting to £80, was stolen from the Brewer's Arms, as well as a quantity of plate and jewellery, the property of the landlord, Mr. Reeves. A countryman has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the obbery, and was brought before the Bench on Tuesday, and again on Thursday, when Solomon stated that a warrant signed by the Lewcs Magistrates was also in force against the prisoner, for another offence, and he applied for leave to take him to Lewes to be examined on the charge. If this was not substantiated, he should still pray for his detention on the warrant charging him with the robbery at the Brewer's Arms. The necessary permission was given by the Bench. The police are on the look-out for a second party suspected.—Brighton

PAINFUL CASE.—A case of a very painful and

sickening interest was heard on Saturday before Bailio Hedderwick, in the Gorbals Police-office. Alexander Dingwall, shoemaker, in Crown-street, several and respective uses. There was a fourth and John Smith, his wife, were placed at the bar, party originally implicated, named Hannah Hartley, accused of inflicting barbarous and cruel treatment, during the last two years, upon Mary Baird and William Baird, and particularly of confining the former in a coal-cellar or closet in a state of utter darkness and nakedness. The Bairds, both of whom tion. Alas! my children! Yes, my unhappy, my unprotected children! Those pledges of our mutual love and affection haunt me day and night. My first prayer—my last prayer—is for them, and that the would, after proving that the money had been obtained under false pretences, leave the punishment.

The Bench asked under what law the complainants were proceeding?

Where the son and daughter of the female prisoner, and the step-son and step-daughter of that he would, after proving that the money had been obtained under false pretences, leave the punishment for the prosecution and in exculpation, and among the former were Captain Richardson, of the Gorbals I beg of you to give them the blessing of their wretched father, and to assure them that, though an order of the summons was not tenable to the Mr. Stewart, one of the committee. Their evidence cxile, my hands are raised each morning and night to heaven for them. May the Comforter of the afflicted, and the father of the fatherless, be your and my dear children's support and guide in all things!

Mr. W. Vaughan, in order to place the simple facts in the possession of the Bench before he called evidence, sketch that on Sunday night last four pertains the summons was not tenaded to the Mr. Stewart, one of the committee. Their evidence stated that having received information of the case, they went to the house of Dingwall on Thursday last, and at once making their entrance into the evidence, sketch that on Sunday night last four pertains the summons was not tenaded to the Mr. Stewart, one of the committee. Their evidence stated that having received information of the case, they went to the house of Dingwall on Thursday last, and at once making their entrance into the evidence. sons, of whom the three defendants formed part her "hunkers" on a shelf, shivering, with her head went to Mr. Hensimal, the Bull's Head, (who was the treasurer for monies belonging to the Throstle or rug thrown over her, which when removed left Spinners,) and made false pretences and false repre- her in perfect nakedness. One of the witnesses resentations to him, whereby they obtained a sum of money from him. This money had been collected for minded him more than anything else of a monkey the relief of the turn-out throstle spinners of Messrs. crouching in a cage. The closet or cellar was small hundred-fold in Canterbury since the commencement of the lectures of the Bishop of Exeter on Socialism in the House of Lords.—Kent Herald.

AN AMENDMENT.—'Should I be discovered I am lost,' exclaimed the hero of a Coburg melodrame, as he concealed himself in a closet on the stage. 'Should he extensive liability of the shareholders were supposed to be the strongest banks in the country, notwith
The parties of the Birmingham Journal.)

(From the Birmingham Journal.)

Sin,—Seeing a statement in your journal of Saturday last, respecting the departure of Frost, Williams, and Jones, on board the Mandarin from Spithead, again to be employed, they were going to give them and Jones, on board the Howell. Jones, and Roberts, were on bowevery hefore by parties in question of a window were all going to work on the following morning; and perfectly dark, with the exception of a window were all going to work on the following morning; and jones, on board the Mandarin from Spithead, again to be employed, they were going to give them and Jones, on board the Howell. Jones, and fearing that you and your readers were not awas small (From the Birmingham Journal.)

Sin,—Seeing a statement in your journal of Satur-day last the parties of the turn-out throstic spinners of Messrs.

Wilkinson and Carr's mills. The parties in question went to Mr. Henshall and told him that the hands were all going to work on the following morning; and jones, on board the Mandarin from Spithead, again to be employed, they were going to give them and carr's mills.

Sin,—Seeing a statement in your journal of Satur-day last the renef of the turn-out throstic spinners of Messrs.

Sin,—Seeing a statement in your journal of Satur-day last the hands were all going to work on the following morning; and jones, on board the Mandarin from Spithead, again to be employed, they were going to work on the following morning; and jones, on board the Mandarin from Spithead, again to be employed, they were going to work on the following morning; and jones, on board the Man he concaled himself in a closet on the stage. 'Should you be discovered you are found,' was the amendment of a wag in the gallery.

PUSEVISE.—In the 75th number of the 'Tracts for the Times,' there are collects for Protestant use, running—'Grant, O Lord, that by the deserts of Peter and Paul, we may obtain everlasting life!—

Record.

LAUGHING AND CRYING.—Democritus, who was lawned land who is also of weak intellect, and for a mount, on the same vessel, I have taken the liberty of sending you a letter received from Roberts were on however, before he paid them, took the precaution of requiring a receipt for the amount. The parties sending you a letter received from Roberts by his wife, with a hope that you will make the case of this poor woman, and three, now, fatherless children the defendants, instead of applying the moneys at times all the pangs of hunger, until a Samaritan great distress, and you would be conferring a great benefit on them by consenting to receive subscriptions in their behalf, as, it appears, the only means of a horrible was discovered, and between thirty and forty of the church with him on Sundays. Both of the

On Friday there were presented to the House of Commons twelve petitions for, and fifty against, the repeal of the Corn Laws. INVERNESS ELECTION.-Mr. Morrison (Whig Ra-

dical; has been returned for the Inverness district of Burghs, by a majority of forty-six, over Mr. Fraser, his Tory opponent. MR. VINCENT.-A few friends to liberty of speech

in Long Buckby, near Daventry, have subscribed and sent to Mr. Owen, of Menmouth, six shillings in aid of Mr. Vincent's defence.

THE INDIA MAIL.—On Friday, the India Mail from London passed through Paris. There were thirty-six boxes, containing, besides despatches, **3**0.000 letters. THERE WILL BE A musical festival, on a very extensive scale, at Birmingham in the antumn, also

determined whether there will be a meeting at Waterford assizes, for forging receipts for various sequently at an end.

small sums of money. THE TORIES' HOPE.—The Ipswick Express states. that a gentleman of that town, after applying the most insulting epithets to her Majesty at a ball, subsequently proposep, at a party at his own house, the

Charles Pemberton, the well-known and popular in Affganistan. lecturer on elecution and dramatic poetry. Mr., Pemberton was the author of several unpublished dramas, and lyrical tales, the latter of which were

BOYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We are informed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to signify to Lord Burghersh his intention of becoming a patron of the Royal Academy of smount.—Evening paper.

The ROYAL SOCIETY of Scotland have agreed to present to Mr. Shaw, keeper to the Duke of Buccleach, at Drumlanrig, the Keith biennial prize, for the discovery that the par and salmon are of the same faccies.

AT THE CENTRAL Criminal Court, on Monday, sentence of death was pronounced by the Common Sergeant upon John Dodds, convicted of assaulting and wounding George Martin, with intent to mur

FREST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A petition to the immoral (3) the interfedence of the function of abolitionists of the North with the institution of Stoke-upon-Trent, to address her Majesty for a free slavery! pardon for these patriotic individuals, has been for-serwarded to Mr. Leader for presentation.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The 17th annual women receiving the benefit of the institution.

LORD DURHAM.-We regret to learn, from reports current in well-informed quarters, that his Lordship's health is in a very precarious state; so much so, indeed, as to give great cause of uneasi-mess to his immediate friends.—Courier.

REPRESENTATION OF HELSTON.-Mr. Bassett is in the field for Helston, vacant by Lord Cantalupe having taken the Chiltern Hundreds, and we are

On MONDAY NIGHT last, as Mr. Willcox, of Coleford, was returning from Newland to the fermer place, he was waylaid by two fellows who presented two pistols to his head and demanded his money, and took upwards of £9 from him. They even cut his shoe-strings and took the shoes from his feet, in arder to discover if Mr. W. had secreted any money therein. After securing their booty, the desperadoes made a precipitate retreat.-Merlin.

An OLD DEBT.—A few days ago, a shopkesper in this town received, by post, from Ireland, a postestate of his father, who had been dead nearly thirty Tears. The father was in business in Dublin; and the party who has thus honestly discharged his obligation, had been unable to ascertain where the debt

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Jury of the city of Waterford have mooted the question whether they shall not apply to Government to redace their police force, because of the absence of erime, consequent upon the great progress which temperance has made among the people.

LORD FRANCIS EGERTON.—This nobleman has lately become the owner, by purchase, of the Astley estate (Cheshire.) There were many competitors never more forcibly exemplified than in the proceedfor the property, which was eventually knocked down to his Lordship for between £78,000 and £79,000. Very various indeed were the views of -Liverpool Chronicle.

- MURDER.—Notice has been issued from the office of the Secretary of State, offering £200 reward for the discovery of two persons who, on Monday Pembroke; and the notice states that, in addition to the reward, Lord Normanby will advise the grant of her to the same result.

EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE.—The total number of letters received and sent through the post office by the sub-committee of the Leicester Voluntary in opposition to church-rates, two months ago, amounts to upwards of 3,300.

A VETERAN'S DEATH. - On the 26th ult., George carrying a corpse to Tynemouth church, died instantaneously in one of the pews. He was seventy seven years of age, and had been fifty five years at at which every man but himself and Mark Wilson, a native of Lynn, in Norfolk, was killed.

WE ARE GLAD to announce, observes the Wolverhampton Chronicle, That the iron-works in this neighbourhood have, this week, recommenced working on the terms proposed by the masters. It is not expected that any further reduction in the price of iron will be made, as a permanent reduction of make place in the Staffordshire district, and the stocks free pardon to FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES."
have been prevented from accumulating by the late.

And of those five, what were the terms in

A MOST during robbery was committed on Friday might last, the 6th of March, at the house of Colonel Berkeley Drummond, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, minute in Charles street, Berkeley-square. They succeeded in abstracting the greater part of Mrs. Drummond's valuable jewels, consisting of diamond rings, neckiaces, brooches, armiets, &c.

Accident.—On Monday last, a boy named Mitchill was riding on the shaft of a cart, and when or because he thought their punishment was undenear the Smithy Stake, in this town, the horse took fright, which threw the boy down; and the cars wheel passed over him. A doctor was soon on the spot, and ordered him home immediately, as he thought he would not be much worse.

ME. SHERIFF EVANS, with his family, has left town | the country." for the restoration of his health, and as the means of recovering from the ill effects of his long and manerited imprisonment in the House of Commons. It is added, that the servant who was in constant attendance upon the Sheriff during his incarceration, and was seriously indisposed during the last fortnight of law, he should say that there were no three indi-of his master's imprisonment, is now confined by a viduals whose lives were more justly forfeited to the malignant fever. He is so ill that his life is despaired of.

VINCENT AND EDWARDS.—We learn from the Monsouthshire Merlin, that Judges' warrants were on Monday lodged with the Governor of Monmouth Gaol, fur the detention of Messrs. Vincent and Edwards, at the expiration of the respective periods of their imprisonment, to answer to indictments pre-ferred against them at the last Summer Assizes for that county. In the same paper it is stated that Viscept and Edwards, the Chartists, are to be tried

at the Assizes, by Special Juries. DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We have heard. apen the best authority, that Ministers intend to disselve Parliament as soon as they obtain the supplies and with a view of trying their strength be-rate the with years franchise terminates, well knowing the hundreds of persons who were regis-

Churchnen !- In the night of Friday last, some plate, but they were not able to force open the chest. Pailing in this, they took two surplices palpit. - Derby Reporter.

Extensive Seizers of Base Coin .- Mr. Wood- at all. But the pink of the debate was "Lawyer" found of the City of Dublin Company's vessels, There suspicious boxes attracted his attention, and experimentation they were found to contain base should be carried into effect upon every consideraprinciples. The packages weighed upwards of 7 cwt.

The packages banded over to the police, by whom the package banded that the package weighed upwards of 7 cwt.

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The p

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHIMA. (From the Sun of Wednesday.) Intelligence has just reached town that the Go-

vernor-General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in despatches from Bombay, dated January 31st, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th instant, not by the Vulcan, as already mentioned, but by the Volcano, Capt. Volger. Our information further states that the most extensive preparations were making in the Indian harbour. His Louiship had advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping for the transport of the troops to Member for Finsbury. It ought to have been! I say China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calit ought not to have been. (Cheers.) I say the House tons of shipping for the transport of the troops to cutta, and the rest by Madras and Bembay. The expedition was to rendezvous at, and sail from, Calcutta. Seven Regiments quartered in this last Presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton or some other point on the coast, of which fercible possession would be kept until the the triennial one at Hereford. It is not yet quite Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated Decem-York.

LAURENCE F. RYAN, clerk in the Ordnance Survey, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, at

British goods, and the trade with China was con-The Americans continued to pursue their trade

unmolested, and their ships were arriving and de-

parting as usual. The intelligence received in Bombay from our Indian possessions was of a satisfactory nature. following toast—"The Kingef Hanever, and may he through Cabul, on hearing of the advance of the Russians against Chiva, and remained in quiet pos-DIED AT Birmingham, on Tuesday last, Mr. session of Ghuzni, Kelat, and our other conquests

UNITED STATES. By the arrival at Liverpool of the Rochester. Captain Woodhouse, we have received New York papers to the 6th ult.—two days later than the ournals brought by the South America, together with intelligence from Canada and Texas. The Music, also an annual contributor to a very liberal most important feature in these journals is the message of Governor Porter to the Legislature of Penrsylvania, recommending that body not to pass an early resumption of Specie Payments' Bill, which was well received by the democratic party. The Governor had wisely made provision for paying the interest upon the public debt at home and abroad. to the general satisfaction of the mercantile interest. The Legislature of Ohio has adopted two resolutions which are sufficiently disgraceful to the boasted civilization and intelligence of that assembly. The first recognises slavery as a domestic institution of that state; the second denounces as dangerous and

The New York Evening Star affirms that the British Government has authorised the authorities sense was quite sufficient in a few minutes to solve. of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Upper and (Hear, hear, hear.) In fact, the public only saw nine general meeting of the subscribers and friends of Lower Canda, to place the entire boundary line in a to six deciding that Monday was Saturday, and then this excellent institution was held on Monday, at strong state of defence. For this purpose barracks six against ains that Saturday was Monday—nay, more, the London Tayers, Bishopegate-street; there are were in the course of erection, fortresses were in going on to decide that twelve o'clock was two, and at the present time eighteen men and twenty-four progress of repair, and two steam-frigates were about that a quarter past three meant four. When he saw to be built at Chippewa. The writer expresses his the judges governed in their decisions, and characterised conviction that the Government at Washington is by that clearness and that distinctness which was calnot inattentive to these movements, and that a cor- culated to obtain for the law the respect of the people, responding degree of activity is to be expected on the for one would be the first to bow to their superior the part of the States, from the decisive tone of Secretary Forsyth's correspondence. We are inclined to believe the statement in the Star, to be say in some instances, of an absurd character, he would be the first to bow to their superior knowledge; but when he found them giving decisions of a contradictory character, and, as he might almost clined to believe the statement in the Star, to be either unfounded, or greatly exaggerated; but, at not be deterred from expressing the opinion in refer-the same time, we are not indifferent to the grounds ence to those decisions, or to any other part of their having taken the Chiltern Hundreds, and we are existing for an apprenension of a rupture between glad to say that Mr. Basset is now an excellent Great Britain and the United States. We sincerely Conservative, and will oppose her Majesty's Ministrust that the peaceable removal of these grounds trust that the peaceable removal of these grounds wations of the "learned" legislator" applied to the ded to. existing for an apprehension of a rupture between public conduct."

> THE LANCASHIRE ASSIZES .- All persons awaiting their trial, for political offences, at the ensuing Assizes, are requested to procure copies of depositions in their several cases, or a condensed statement of them, or any other necessary and useful information, and forward them to Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, Bradford, (pre-paid)

### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1840.

THE WELSH PATRIOTS AND THEIR "FRIENDS."

"SAVE me from my friends," is a prayer which has long and justly been adopted by public characters in trying times; and surely its propriety was ings of many who have affected friendship for these unfortunate, though truly estimable, and patriotic which he has given efficiency to the voice of the peothe bidders as to the value of the property, some of men. It would seem as if the extremes of madple in the many memorials and petitions confided to whom ceased bidding when £56,000 had been offered. ness and of criminality had met to thwart the him. He has burked them every one! Instead of efforts of those who would most certainly have using his privilege, as a Peer of Parliament, to effected their emancipation. Pending their trial, and the discussion, by the Judges, of the "point," their port their prayer in such manner as he might last, attacked and barbarously murdered "friends," in several parts of the country, spite of all could have done, which the people had Shadrach Lewis, of Parkydroifa, in the country of our expect and reiterated cautions and remons. a right to expect from him, he sent them all to Lord our earnest and reiterated cautions and remonstrances, did what they could to secure their execu-Majesty's pardon to any accomplice, except the actual tion, by the wretched displays of cowardice and murderer, who will give such evidence as may lead folly which have disgraced the name of Chartism. We have no sort of doubt that it was this, and this alone, which induced some of the Judges to stultify their own opinion of the objection, and rather choose Church Society, since it commenced operations for to look like fools than hazard their acquittal. any but themselves, and that if ever they intend to organising the Dissenters throughout the kingdom While a reference to the columns of our present be emancipated they must look to their own strength, Number will show how much zeal and fervour manifested by consistency, unanimity, and organishas been manifested by their "friends" in Parlia- ation, to effect it. Rutherford, mariner, who had been assisting in ment. These had the opportunity of giving great effect to the exertions of the people out of doors, had they been disposed to do so. How has that sea. He was one of the crew of the Colossus, of disposition been manifested! Why, in the putting seventy four guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, where off, by Mr. LEADER, of his promised motion, from one he was stationed at the second gun on the forecastle, day to another, till he was quite certain that it day to another, till he was quite certain that it must be comparatively useless; the victims being on their way to their wretched destination. At length, however, when no decent excuse could be offered for delay, it was brought forward, on Tuesday last.andoutof658"representatives of the people,"FIVE were found to vote for the motion, "That an address to the extent of about twenty per cent. has taken be presented to her Majesty, praying her to grant a

And of those five, what were the terms in which they supported this motion?

Mr. Leader "Did not appeal to the House on behalf of the Monmouth prisoners on account of any sympathy he had for the manner in which they had been treated, nor because he did not conceive that the offence of which they had been guilty was of a most serious character. He did not appeal to them on the merits of the case,

Mr. Hume thought their offence was of the most "aggravated character," and that it was "detrimental in every point of view to the condition of

Mr. Duncombe, in the beginning of his speech,

said that-"If this question were exclusively one of crime, not of law, he should say that there were no three indioffended laws of their Williams, and Jones.

Such was the style of language holden by three of the only four men in the House who opened their months on the occasion; and though Mr. WARLEY implored of LEADER not to press the motion to a division in the absence of Mesers, Pollock and KELLY, who might reasonably be expected to take some interest in the matter, he was coolly answered that the presence or absence of these gentlemen could make no difference.

The division has not been published at the time of our writing this, (Thursday), but we may at least | WILLIAM RUSSELL, BRAINTREE, ESSEX.-His Porsuppose that Messrs. LEADER, HUME, T. DUNCEMBE tered under the Reform Act are either dead or dis-qualified, and they calculate now on personation, persons by wholesale, and all the other stratagems would vote for it. Mr. John Fielden was in the whole the Radical party have recourse to.—Kil-kenny Moderator. tion. If he did vote, he seems by the London Press. Their broke into Northwingfield church. Their to have done so silently. He could not well, after chiests seems to have been to steal the communion the declaration which he knows we heard him make about leading on the people in resistance to the from the vestry, and a curtain from one of the Poor Law, sing the song of his friend Duncomen: windows; they also cut away the fringe from the and so, as he could say nothing to damage the prisoners, he probably thought it best to say nething

"Prepared to say that the sentence of the criminals

"By the law of the land these prisoners might have R. W. W-H.-His verses won't do. been executed. Hundreds had gone to the scaffold on The News From Heckmondwike is stale. It should The operation of the New Postage Regulations, in whose cases differences of opinion had existed among the Judges, but concerning whose destiny no one had ever dreamt of making it a question of discussion in the House of Commons."

On Mr. Duncombe's interposing that "it ought to have been," the "lawyer" seems to have puffed out with impotent importance, and replies, as reported by the Morning Chronicle,

"It sught to have been, mys the Honourable of Commons is not competent to discuss questions of this nature—that it is incompetent to consider any legal question of so deep and difficult and complicated a character; and not only so, but I maintain that it is an unconstitutional practice for any individual to call 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it upon the House of Commons to do an act by which it would make itself not only superior to the Judges of the land, but would overrule the power and prerogative of

The "lawyer" fool was well rebuked by WAKLEY.

"His Honourable colleague had adverted to the fact that no occurrence similar to this could be found in the history of the laws of this country; but the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman had passed that ircumstance over entirely. He had stated that hundreds of persons had been executed where differences of opinion among the Judges had existed, but none of whose cases had been brought before the House of Commons; and the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman added, that in his opinion they ought not to be brought before the House, because the House was incompetent to comprehend these questions. If so, why should the House of Commons exist at all? What were they assembled together for? Was it not to make the law? (Hear, hear, But after having made it, they were told by the Right Henourable and Learned Gentleman that they were not capable of comprehending it. (Cheers and laughter.) That was absolutely and positively the argument of the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Did the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman deny that they were competent to make the law No; but he did deny their competency to comprehend it. Now, in order to carry out his argument fully, he must also contend that they were not competent to legislate. That might be the case; but still he thought they were capable of deciding between two and four, or whether Monday was Thursday, or Thursday Monday, as well as the fifteen Judges. There was, however, one thing incapable of comprehension—the public were incapable of comprehending how it was that fifteen grave and Learned Gentlemen, who had been placed upon the judicial bench of this country, and who reaped an enormous sum of money out of the public taxes for comprehending the law, should have been divided in such a chequered and peculiar manner upon so simple a question as was proposed to them in the case of Frost, and which a little common

competency of the House to understand the laws of George Binns, Sunderland .- Allowed. its own making; but did the lawyer fool not know that this was no part of the question before the House? The question before the House was, not whether the prisoners had been convicted legally or illegally, but whether the House should, or should not, ask the Queen to exercise her prerogative of mercy. Is the House not competent for this? Have the Members of the House of Commons, individually and collectively, lost all the rights of common subjects of the realm? Are they to be denied the right and privilege of petitioning the Throne, because "Lawyer" LUSHINGTON deems himselfincapable of understanding a matter so simple that six old washerwomen would

decide it in as many seconds? If such be the samples (and they really are the best) of the "Liberal" and "Learned" squad who " order the affairs" of this great nation, it is indeed high time that the people set sextonely about taking their affairs into their own hands."

In another part of our columns will be found also a letter from Earl Stanhope, about the manner in present them in person to her Majesty, and supa right to expect from him, he sent them all to Lord NORMANEY; with a certain knowledge, which he must needs have had, that they never would be presented at all, and that he might as well have put them into the fire at once.

All these things, however, do good. They show the people that there is no reliance to be placed on

### THE DELEGATE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

WE thought the people had been lately well enough schooled to havelearned the folly of placing any reliance for their deliverance from the curse of political bondage upon the broken reed which they have already, in so many places, tried with such lamentable consequences, aggressive violence.

We are sorry, however, to perceive, from the report, elsewhere, of the delegate meeting at Manchester, that there is yet in some parts of the country a disposition to rely on this in preference to better means.

We cannot too strongly reprobate such fatuity; especially at this time, when all the energies of the people are needed for practical and useful measures. We perceive that the meeting recommends a Convention to be held at Nottingham. If the feeling of the people in that neighbourhood be any thing like accurately represented by the delegate they sent to this meeting, (which we do not believe,) we hope no delegates will be sent to any Convention to meet at Nottingham but such as have cool heads and

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. OASTLER has removed his residence to 106, Sloane-street, Chelsea: he desires his friends to note that fact, and direct to him accordingly. We are obliged to reserve his letter till next

MR. O'CONNOR has received from Mr. Clark, Petergate, York, the sum of 5s. for the Defence THOMAS THOMAS, CARPENTER, CAERLEON,—If he

will tell us which Post-office it ought to be sent from, we can address it so that it will be forwarded George Brabham, William Lee, and others, at TIVERTON.—We cannot tell how it is. They had

better see Mr. Mitchell about it, who, no doubt, will explain. They ought to have been 1s. 01d. traits were sent to Mr. Youngman, London. MR. KELLY.-Mr. Dale's Portraits have been for-

warded by post. Mr. Skidmore's were sent with

yours. THE RADICALS OF SALFORD miles excuse us. The pressure of Assize news, and other matters, renders it impossible to find room for their address. We regret this the less, as all that the address contains has been insisted on in the Star again and again.

ILLIAM SHAW.—As the matter has been made the subject of legal investigation, we cannot inter-

A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND LIBERTY writes us, from Glasgow, a long anonymous letter about Robert Peddie, though he has seen the expression of our determination to decline even the authenticated letters we had previously received about this man. Is he a fool; or does he consider us so?

have been sent last week. A MODERN MAN OF GOD.—We have not room for this excellent eastigation this week; but it will keep, and it shall appear in our next, or next but one. JOHN MORRIS.—You cannot recover it.

L. J.—His note and packet are received, and welcome. We do not remember the former note to which he alludes. We have not yet had time to read his communication, but will do so and act accordantly with his request. We shall be glad to hear from him at all times; always reserving to ourselves the right to act upon our own judament as to the insertion of whatever he may

ILLIAM PARGITER.—His verses shall appear. ROBERT DOUGLAS.—We cannot insert his long letter about Peddie. There is nothing in it, so far as we can judge, which would serve him. We have no wish to prejudice Peddie in his trial; nor are we aware that we have done anything which can have that effect. We do think that he is not a man worthy of the confidence of the people: and this seems to be an opinion in which we have the concurrence of Mr. Douglas, and all who have written to us in his favour. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS .- His letter next week.

IOTA.—We are sorry to be compelled to reserve his statement till next week.

J. SALFORD.—We are not sure that we understand him. If his son be tenant for the premises, an execution for the son's debt would be

MBS JOLLIE will receive a letter from us. We

Ashton Juvenile Radicals.—We have not room for their address. CHRISTOPHER FARRELL - We have no room. PATRIOT v. TRAITOB. Will not do.

VICTIMS OF TYRANNY .- Will not do.

STANZAS BY A DEVONIAN. - Will not do. W. SHARLAND.—The matter being under investigation, we do not think it would be fair to insert his letter.

for the defence of Messrs. Lacey and Wills :-

From a few Cloth Dressers near

Wotton-under-Edge ... ... 0 17 0 Per William Smith, of Kingswood 0 13 0 WILLIAM SMITH is expected in Manchester on th 23rd of this month.

J. WHERLER. J. ELMS, NEWTON, ABBOTT, DEVON.—The Portraits of Frost and Stephens were sent some time

# FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.

From Mr. James Bittcliffe, Denby Dale, Wakefield ... ... ... 0 3 4 Bonhill, collected in the Vale of Leven ... ... ... 2 3 1 The Female Radicals of Brompton Moor, near Sheffield ... ... 0 7 6 VINCENT'S DEFENCE FUND. , T 4. £ s. d.

From Old Squinsey ... ... 0 5 0 The Operatives of Moulin-a-Vapeur, Boulogne-sur-Mer, per T. Matthew ... ... ... 1 12 6 Athenian, Newcastle ... ... 0 2 0 R. M'Adam, Cockermouth ... 0 2 6 John Crossley, a sincere Chartist .. 0 0 6 Forfar, being proceeds of a Meeting, per James Pettie ... 0 10 0

From a Friend at Horbury, a lover of mankind, but a hater of royal fopperies, priestly domination, aristocratic tyranny, and democratic inebriety and servility ... 0 6 0 FOR MRS. FROST AND OTHERS. TOWARDS EXPENSES TO LONDON.

The Female Radicals of Brampton Moor, near Sheffield ... ... 0 2 6 The Trowbridge Working Men's Association ... ... ... 0 2 6 Ditto Female Association, per J. Moore ... ... ... 0 2 6 Chorlton, per the Hulme and Chorlton Radical Association ... 0 2 6 The Rochdale Radical Association 0 5 0 Ditto Female Association ... 0 5 0 St. Andrew's, per D. Black ... 0 2 6 The Bath Female Radical Asso-

ciation ... ... ... 0 2 6 FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CHARTISTS.

The only Chartist in Wakefield ... 0 2 6 The Young Mechanic ... ... 0 2 0 The Deserter from the Whig Camp 0 1 6 The Old Veteran ... ... 0 1 6

THE "NORTHERN STAR" PORTRAITS. THE specimens of the Splendid Portraits of Oastler, M'Douall, and Collins, are now in the hands of our Agents, and will bear comparison with any which the art can furnish. The disagreeable for the presentation of the above-mentioned Plates until they were at full work, whereby we are enabled to avoid all chances of disappointment. Our arrangements are as follow :-receiving Subscribers' Names. Subscribers from that period will be entitled to a Portrait in six weeks; to a second in two months from the period of giving the first; and the third after another interval of two months, which is the very earliest time at which they can be perfected. In one month from the last named period we shall present to our readers the most Splendid prisoners. Plate that art can furnish of Frost, Williams, and Jones, together with Sir Frederick Pollock. and Messra. Kelly and Thomas, Counsel for the prisoners. We pledge ourselves that this Plate shall be of the most splendid description. We shall then complete our promised series of Vincent, William Lovett, and Feargus O'Connor: and when the entire is completed, the value of the Star Gallery of Portraits will far surpass the amount expended in the purchase

will be seen that we have extended the time for taking Subscribers' Names one week, to give gifts we propose.

given with the forthcoming numbers of the

Merthyr Tidvil, Newport. London, Norwich. Edinburgh. Leith,

We request the Agents to have them posted as early

MOTICE TO AGENTS.

our case, augments the quantity of Correspondence received to such a degree, that we must beg to the Agents to be as brief in their comday morning last, of £150 in cash, and a sack of munications as possible. We receive, at least, malt. 500 letters per week; and to read and attend to these letters alone is ne very easy work. What we wish the Agents to attend to is, to have their letters here in time (not LATER than Thursday—as much sooner as they please); and to give their Orders in some portion of their letter in large figures as below :--

500 STARS FOR JOHN STYLES.

I they do this, they will materially aid us. It is week, letters from the following Agents were received too late :- Arthur, Carlisle ; Hobson, Barnsley; Horn, Newcastle; Aitken, Paisley Millar, Frome; Duncan, Edinburgh; Bromley, Kidderminster; and Wilde, Hull.-In future. all orders arriving on Friday, must stand over till the following week, as it is impossible to attend to them when they arrive so late.

# LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS. Assize Intelligence.—The business progresses very slowly in the Crown Court, owing to the praiseworthy attention paid by Judge Erskine to every case brought before him. After the hard-hearted instances of cold indifference which the poor accused levied on any goods, whether belonging to the have been in the habit of experiencing at the hands of cruel Judges, it is truly refreshing to witness the constable in the township of mises.

MES JOLLIE will receive a letter from us. We have directed for him at Messra. Williams and Binns.

F. Geach.—If he had read the Northern Star he would have known that the documents he refers to were all inserted immediately on the first publication.

HITON JUVENILLE RADICALS.—We have not room for son or the father, which might be on those pre- of cruel Judges, it is truly refreshing to witness the situation of constable in the township of Judge Erskine, is very remarkable. If Chief Justice of him. The camed upon the Guardians and received five shillings for her. And when he got home, it goes to this poor old woman, and says to her, it have been followed by a retinue of young Devils wage, but I will give thee 2s. 6d. now, and thou it from the Times. As soon as the hurry is over, owe me is, which thou must pay me some time else." This will surely put relieving officers upon their guard, as to what kind of characters they pay their money to for poor old women. [If this account Newcastle, and that of Judge Erskine at York. A be true, the women of the hamlet should duck the Scotchman once said that he had discovered the rascal in the dirtiest horse-pond in the village three panacea for all Ireland's evils, or rather a remedy times a day for a fortnight—Ens.] R. LACEY requests us to insert contributions received for her disturbances; which was, upon the first appearance of an outbreak, to hang the nearest parson, landlord, and magistrate, who were invariably the promoters. We give a nostrum for the suppression of all violent language in England. It is this-Let Sir John Coleridge and Judge Erskine be sent upon a Royal Commission into every county in England, Scotland, and Wales, there to lay down the law as they have done upon this circuit. and very speedily (the constitutional limits being prescribed to public meetings) all violence of language will depart. The Queen, the Government, the aristocracy, the middle classes, and above all. the people, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to these the people, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to these judicial pacificators. The Attorney-General is to arrive at York on Saturday, and on Monday the learned prosecutor commences the dampaign with the prosecution of the Sheffield prisoners, not for treason—the reasons for which we shall give next week—but for riot. With the Learned Gentleman will be Sergeant With the Learned Gentleman will be Sergeant Atcherly, Mr. Cresswell, Q. C., and Mr. Wight—

> the Attorney-General. Of these trials we shall next ODD FELLOWS.—On Wednesday, the members of week give a full and complete report. It is thought the Andrew Marvel and Wellington Lodges had that the Assizes may yet last for three weeks. CHANGE RINGING BY THE ROTHWELL YOUTHS .-On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the inhabitants of Rothwell were agreeably surprised at the high treat of hearing a complete peal of Kent Treble Bob Major performed on their fine peal of eight bells. The peal consisted of 5,088 changes in three parts, and was completed in gallant style in three hours and three minutes, by the following persons:-John Smith, treble; Joseph Bumby, 2nd; Isaac Hardwick, 3rd; William Gill, 4th; A. Goldthorpe, 5th; William Armstead, 6th; Benjamin Ely, 7th (and conductor); and John Flockton, tenor. It may be observed that this is the first peal the above youths have performed; and, considering the short time they practiced together, is a feat of no ordinary performance. A party of the Leeds Ringers attended

man. For the prisoners-Messrs. Wortley, Watson,

Murphy, and Wilkins; Mr. O'Connor having ex-

pressed his determination that they should have man

for man. Bills have been found against all the

Sheffield prisoners. Tuesday next has been appointed

the Attorney-General. Of these trials we shall next

for Mr. O'Connor's trial, to suit the convenience of adopted.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.—The workmen lately in the employ of Mr. T. Craister, shoemaker, of Commercial-street, Leeds, have published a statement of their reasons for leaving his employment, and which they affirm to be, that in the first week of December last, Mr. Craister, taking advantage of the duliness of the season, offered to reduce the wages of his workmen more than twenty per cent. upon one description of work, Ladies' Shoes; that he was the only master in Leeds who offered to make this reduction, though he was at the time he offered this not paying so much for the same desscription of work as others were; that the men refusing to accede to his request, and, finding him inexorable, they left his employ, and have been out of work ever since.

Robbery was committed on Saturday night last, in the vicinity of this town, of which the following notice was given at the Police-office :- "A black Shalle Stoolan from the Shads be longing to Mary Stogdale Back plane Street too Cloase On SAterday Night Last By a Stought Woman Who Live at Wood House and heir Husband is a Delffer at Wood House Mr Wood be so good as to Send the Report to the Railway office in the Morning a little before Seven o'clock by the police on that Beat Soas it May go to York to Mr Reede."

Inquest.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Wm. Connor, eight years of age, whose parents reside in Wellington-yard. On Friday, the situation in which we were placed relative to clothes of the deceased by some means caught fire, Stephens's Portrait has made us cautious, and he was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death and, therefore, we resolved not to fix the day in the Infirmary on Sunday. Verdict-" Accidentally burnt."

EMBEZZIEMENT.-On Tuesday, a young man, named John Broadhurst, who has for some years held a situation with Messrs. Titley, Tathams, and Walker, flax spinners, School Close, was fully committed for trial charged with having received money, to us from Huddersfield. We cannot understand it the property of his employers, for which he had never accounted. The deficiency in his books who are interested in it, we give it as received: We allow till Saturday, the 15th of March, for mitted for trial charged with having received money, amounted to nearly £150.

West-Riding Prison.—A private meeting of the magistrates of the West-Riding has been held at Wakefield, to take into consideration the propriety of applying, at Pontefract sessions, for a grant of £25,000 for the enlargement of Wakefield House of Correction in consequence of the increase of

THEFTS PROM CHILDREN.-On Saturday, a girl magistrates at the Court House, on several charges hand-loom weaver, of Mill-bridge, detailing a country of having obtained bundles of clothes and other of great hardship under the Bastile Act. He state articles from children who had been sent with them either to wash or mangle. Her plan was to persuade the party in charge of the bundle to go into a public-Portraits by giving full-length ones of Henry house and inquire if some person was there, and she would wait with the property till their return. The most substantive case against her was for hav- shillings a-week, they refused relief till inquiry ing thus obtained, on Monday morning, a bundle, the property of Mr. Wainwright, of the Aire and Calder Tavern, with which a girl had been sent to of the Paper. It must be distinctly understood her, and she was committed for trial. A number of that none but Subscribers will be furnished with pawn-tickets were found in her possession, for things which have doubtless been obtained in a similar frau-

time for the due circulation and posting of some trial at our borough sessions, on a charge of having large Posting-Bills we are issuing, announcing stolen a silk handkerchief, the property of Mr. Ackroyd, of the Brick Garth, Bank. In answer to a up thing between the doctor and him." Mr. Ballet question from the magistrates the prisoner stated told him it was a disgrace for a young married was a disgrace for a young married was the circulation of the Star, and the splendid royd, of the Brick Garth, Bank. In answer to a very frankly, that he should be twelve years of age to come to the parish—that it was not for young osting Bills, announcing the Portraits to be if he lived till July next; that he had already been men but for old, &c. &c.; and, after some further once convicted of felony, for which he was imprisoned three months; that he had been four or five

Dundee, Aberdeen,
Perth, Glasgow, and
Paisley.

The request the Agents to have them posted as early as possible, as the time for receiving the Names of Subscribers is limited.

The pullating was orowded to excess. Lord Feversham was in the chair, and several influential country gentry were present. The proficiency of the children must have astonished every person who heard the readiness and correctness of their answers in nearly every branch of useful knowledge.

The pullating was not a receiving that he was not a receivant the serving nor and therefore he could do nothing the him! We trust that as the indicator of the description will indeed the children must have astonished every person who heard the readiness and correctness of their answers in nearly every branch of useful knowledge. in nearly every branch of useful knowledge.

TALIFAX

House Breaking. Mr. John Shepherd, of Shi

BURNING IN EFFICY. Mr. James Stocks, a manufacturer, at Queenshead, near Halifax, noted for giving his workman low wages, summoned four young men to appear before the magistrates, on Saturday last, to answer a complaint made against them for having at different times annoyed him, and on the Tuesday previous been seen in a tunnitueng assemblage, who were accompanying an effigy round the neighbourhood, representing him the aforestid manufacturer. The party stated they had given the rather vexing, when we are run for post, to have to wade through three sides of closely written foolscap before the Order we seek for can be found. If the Orders are not here on Thursday, THEY CANNOT BE ATTENDED TO. Last

WIFE AND SPINSTER On Saturday last, two young ladies, one of them a married one, appeared at the Magistrates' Office, Ward's end, and the wife accused the spinster of having committed an wife accused the spinster of having committed an assault upon her in her own house, where she lived with her mother, the latter appearing also as a witness in the charge, on behalf of the daughter, to confirm the allegations. Young Miss afterward explained, and retorted in good compliment upon her accuser, who, as she stated, had spoke certain evil things of her character, which she wished her to clear up, as her own brother had told her of them, and from this the quarrel avone when the them, and from this the quarrel arose, when she tore the cap off her head. The magistrates dismissed the case, by telling the spinster she must pay nine shillings, which she did, and went out of the

BINGLEY.

A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL A correspondent writes us that a few weeks ago a person who holds

BARNSLEY.

Anti-Corn Law Defeat. The Corn Law Repealers have had a meeting in the Odd-Fellows. Hall, in which they sustained a signal defeat. Much confusion, riot, and disorder, was the order of the day, but a counter resolution was carried, and the repealers compelled to knock under.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A poor colifer named John Thompson, was killed in Mr. Porter's pit, Barnsley, by the falling in of a part of the roof. It was three hours before they could get the body out. The co-currence took place about ten o'clock on Friday morning week. REIGHLEY.

RADICAL MEETING.—On Monday avents last, Mr. Thomas Knowles, and Mr. Issac Constanting, de-

HULL FEMALE MATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—At the works meeting of the above association, held at the Royal Oak, Blackfriargate, on Monday evening, petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the free pardon of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, were

supper in their new Lodge Room, at the Whittington and his Cat, Castle Row, for the purpose of presenting a silver snuff box to Brother Horner, of the Andrew Marvel Lodge, for his valuable services to

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Anchor of Hope Lodge was held in their Lodge Room, Ship Launch, Groven, when upwards of one hundred members set down to an excellent repast, provided by Hoat Ibbotson.
The room was tastefully decorated with evergreen. and the various banners of the order.

On SATURDAY NIGHT last a new Lodge of the Manchester Unity was opened at the Lion and Kerlinn, High-street, called the Benevolent. Upwards of forty respectable individuals were initiated.

ELECTORS' UNION .- On Tuesday evening a number formance. A party of the Leeds Ringers attended of Radical electors and members of the Union med on the occasion, and expressed themselves highly at Mr. Thorp's, Royal Oak, Blackfriargate, when gratified at the proficiency their late pupils have an excellent supper was provided by Mr. Therp. Mr. John Peck was called to the chair, who read several letters received from Colonel Thompson, which were received with the greatest enthusiasses. After which a discussion took place on the propriety of bringing forward two Radical candidates at the next election. Mr. John Walker moved the Radical ward meetings be held monthly in the various wards of this borough, in order to cultivate !more friendly feeling amongst the Radical voters. and to concentrate them more together, in order the they may be ready at the shortest notice to act with. firmness and union, should an opportunity occur.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—We understand that owing to the period which intervened between the arrival of W. Lowthrop, Esq., the mayor of this borough, in London, and the second levee, that gentleman was induced to forward the address to her Majesty, carried at the public most ing, which prayed for a free pardon to Frost Jensey and Williams, to the Marquis of Normanby, for presentation to her Majesty, and that it has sing

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Mr. John Stephenson, of Goodmanham, has a cow which has within four years produced him eight calves, all of which have lived and prospered.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST SOCIETY, OSBOURNESSTREET.—On Tuesday evening, the 3rd instant, a large company of the members and friends of the above society took tea together in Mr. Davie's large room, Carr-lane, when pleasing and instructive addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. M. N. Themson, the Rev. J. Sibres the Per. W. Carles son, the Rev. J. Sibree, the Rev. Wm. M'Conkey, the Rev. E. Morley, and others.

New Wesleyan Chapel.—Preparations are being made for the laying of the foundation stone the intended new Wesleyan chapel, on the Holder ness Road.

HUDDERSFIELD.

DEFENCE FUND.—The following has been hande VINCENT'S DEFENCE. From Lepton 58.: From Honley 5s.; total, 10s. YORKSHIRE DEFENCE.—From Lepton, 10s.

PATRIOTS—EXPENSES TO LONDON.—By John Hall Taylor Hill, 3s. 14d. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES'S DEFENCE. From Shepley, 10s.; from Honley, 3s. 3d.; total, 18s. 3d.;

ed Mary Blackburn, was placed before the We have received a letter from Mr. William Syking

that he has a wife, and three young children; at that on first applying to the Huddersfield Board in relief he was told he arrived too late, and must contain the state of the next week. The week following he again applied but on the Board finding he was earning made and reported. On their visiting his hour they found an empty loom; and when he again plied, they told him he must sell his loom firs; Calder Tavern, with which a girl had been sent to Hunslet. This case and another were taken against her, and she was committed for trial. A number of pawn-tickets were found in her possession, for things which have doubtless been obtained in a similar fraudulent manner.

plied, they told him he must sell his loom and if he could not get work at his own trade, we must turn to something else. He then stated that he was so unwell as to be unable to work even at he produced a certificate from his medical attendance. A Hopeful Youth.—On Saturday, a sharp look. He got a certificate accordingly, and took it is ing lad, named Henry Raynor, was committed for the Board; and, upon its being handed to Mr. Sharp trial at our borners research. conversation, promised him an order for the porhouse; but instead of an order for the house, be Star, have, this week, been sent to the following places, viz:

Rejected Monmonth

Somed three months; that he had been four or five was shortly afterwards ordered out of the house was shortly afterwards ordered out of the house without any relief whatever. Soon after, two of the children died within a fortnight of each other. EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS IN THE YORK he applied to Wood, the relieving officer, for BLIND SCHOOL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the children instructed in this institution, founded in memory of the philanthropic Wilberforce, were multiply examined in the Restival Concert Doors.

Bastile Act upon the starving population,

held before G. Dyson, Esq., and a respectable Jury, at the above Inn, and a verdict of "Found in a privy, but by whom put there unknown," was refurned. A post mortem examination took place, when the surgeons declared it as their opinion that when the surgeons declared it as their opinion that some violence had been used, as there appeared to some violence had been used, as there appeared to never flattered them with affecting to believe that be some large bruises on its head. It also appeared any one measure would remove all the evils under to be about two days old, a fine healthy child, which they were suffering. In 1824 I aided, to the consideration of its most sincere and disinterested patriots.

This was the more remarkable, when they consideration of the best one of the best work on the day succeeding that on which the offence one of the best men—and the country one of its most sincere and disinterested patriots.

This was the more remarkable, when they of the highway, and then the case would resolve that one of its most sincere and disinterested patriots.

The control of the point stating comments are considered to have had a great number of that he would leave for the consideration of the Jury one of its most sincere and disinterested patriots.

The control of the highway and then the case would resolve that the committed and was part one of its most sincere and disinterested patriots.

Exhibition opened on Monday last for public inspection, having been detained a week longer than was formerly announced. All new appears to be in a state of the greatest order, and every praise is due to the committee and those who have been engaged in so extensive an under-taking. Those who have visited declare it is the best exhibition which has yet been opened in this part of the country. The works of art are beautiful the paintings are numerous and splendid, but some of them not of great antiquity. The mechanical part far surpasses any of the description yet offered for public inspection, being some of the best models of improvement in that department that art has yet devised. Galvanism and electricity does credit to the contributors, who have stood high for their ability before the public this many years-indeed every thing appears to have been selected by judgment, and we hope the public will duly appreciate their exertises, and give support to the under-

Public Meering.—On Tuesday, an adjourned meeting was held, at Mr. Binne's News Room, of the friends of the out townships, to fix the appointment of Guardians for the ensuing year, when persons from all the places were fixed upon, who are in not to oppose the petition, but feeling, as I do, its favour of destroying the power of the three Kings at insufficiency, and being of opinion that it does not upon the people to do their duty, with instructions as laid down by the Commissioner, and the minority clerk, Floyd.

Hower. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Honley and its neighbourhood, at the Coach and Herses, after the delegate meeting that day, Mr. R. Wrigley in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- 1. "That this meet- the opinions, and interests of the indusing views, with feelings of contempt and abhorrence, the continued attempts by the Poor Law Commissioners, and a few base tools residing amongst us, to of corn; and forthwith to make such a Reform in fix upon this township and district the unconstituty your Honourable House, as will give to every man tional and accursed New Poor Law, which is alike of sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, who has calculated to insult the poor and subvert the rights attained the age of twenty-one years, the elective of the rate-payers." 2. "That our submission to a franchise." Mr. Royse, in seconding the addition by system alike unconstitutional and perverse is as dis- Mr. Rather, would have none of them to think he graceful to us as it is dangerous to the whole instiintions of the country, and that resistance, under contrary. He was sure that the repeal of the Corn existing circumstances, becomes a virtue." 3. "That Laws would never be got to do the working class we have seen, with amazement, men professing to any real good, till every man of sound mind had be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, members the elective franchise. This addition put the Corn and office hearers in his Church, throwing off his cross to the rate-payers of this inhuman law."

Law party to a complete stand for about ten minutes, they having got their heads together. Mr. Cock said if there was any demur it would be better to put it to the meeting. The Chairman said there have the put it to the meeting. legally the enforcement of the Bastile system in was no demur, they were only consulting about having every possible way, and never to cease to agitate another lecture, and after a little more conversation. while a single vestige of the infernal scheme exists." the Chairman put it to the meeting, and a forest of A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wrigley, for hands was held up for it—only two against it. A fiens during his office as Guardian. Mr. S. Binns Warmby, and the meeting separated. Mr. Rather, on leaving the room, handed Mr. Joseph Hibbert a leng and effective speech, calling upon the copy of the addition to attach it to the originals.

LIST OF CHARTISTS OF WHOM TRUE of fifteen, and on going to a gate leading into a different lane to that in which the prisoner was driving his own sheep, he found the three sheep stolen. He meeting to use every exertion to forward the cause, and if possible to annihilate the accursed law. Twenty-two delegates were present. The greatest agita-tion exists in Honley and the whole Union, so that the base tyrants dare not make one single public Mort to effect their purpose; and if the people will he watchful, and elect proper Guardians, means may be taken to restore the rights of the poer and the independence of the rate-payers, and restore the Constitution to its purity. Recollect, if the tyrants succeed, you may be brought to the distressing state of our poor Irish brethren. Then, "to your tents, O Israel!" and do your duty well, and the accursed New Poor Law will soon be blotted from our States. inte Book. STOCKPORT

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The Chartists of this town have formed a Co-operative Society; the rales are adopted, and will be enrolled. They have spened a shop next door but one to the Mersey Inn. in Chestergate, and elected a Storekeeper, and he commences his labours next Monday. They will do business under the firm of "Clarke and Co." One-half of the ricar profits will go to the Chirtist pri-moners in Chester, and families.

OLDHAM. thanks to the Universal Suffrage Association of imprisoned free.—On behalf of the Committee, Scotland, and especially to their unremittingly persevering Chairman, Mr. James Moir, for the strict adherence to the only proper way of making known their grievances, namely, of petitioning."

MANCHESTER Mr. Richardson's Trial—On Tuesday evening lest, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Salford, to take such measures that may appear necossary to ensure Mr. Richardson a fair trial at the approaching assizes. Mr. Smith was called to the chair. After the meeting was addressed by numerous gentlemen favourable to the object, a committee Was appointed to collect subscriptions, to defray the heavy expenses of his trial. The committee will meet on Sunday and Monday evenings, in the Association's Rooms, No. 30, St. Stevens, to receive inbscriptions, &c.

HULME AND CHORLTON RADICAL ASSOCIATION .-Clarendon Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. · Copy of a letter to the Salford Radical Association from Earl Stanhope.

Holsworthy, Devon, March 7th, 1840.

SIR, - I received yesterday your letter of the 3d inst, and beg to inform you in answer, that all the petitions and memorials to Her Majesty which were sent to me Were regularly transmitted to the Secretary of State for

the defence of Vincent, which they have sent through gruel system.—Correspondent. the medium of F. W. Simeon.

this town, when a great number of new members tinguished before the engines arrived on the scot. enrolled their names, they having taken the advice Take the Charter the law of the man, and side is jury, on view of the body of Samuel Clayson, a soft should be have a very good effect. There was about six years of age, whose death was occasioned by his clothes catching fire, whilst in the act of lighting some shavings at the fire. Verdict, accian should meet him on the Manchester-road, and

Felianouse's Beer House, when about forty persons the many of a repeal of the Corn Laws. A major of gentlemen met at the Pine Apple Inn. to toge, Bradford, held their anniversary dinner. On Tuesday, 2nd inst., No. 23 false name. It would be for the Jury to hear the state being affect to, the walls of the town of them. On the state of Mutton, Chapel-lane, when about it, and the weight to be attached to it, and the w

Bow Found.—On Friday morning last, as some movements some time since, but from fear of being of Painley, to the wives and children of Frost, Jones, Caurch street, they found the body of a fine work, betwist four and five hundred people assemble at the place of meeting. Mr. Warmby having the before G. Dynon, Eeq., and a respectable Jury, at the above Inn., and a very bort by whom put there unknown." was remainded to the land gone with them for reform. For case has yet been had, although every exertion is making. Several tales are afloat, and it is to be hoped it will be brought to light.

ROBBERT.—On Sunday morning last, while Mr. Richard Brock, and family, bookseller and stationer, Duxton Read, were gene to church, some person or persons broke a square of glass in the back part of the house, and entered the shop, and stole therefrom four musical smuff boxes, and numerous other machinery; but under the present high price of food.

The verdict in this case also was Not Guilty of a small with the content of the distress of the unjust sentence has produced in our order happy family, and the distress of the unjust sentence has produced in our order happy family, you would say your sympathy was not thrown away. Justly does that talented and rich paper, the best talented and rich paper. The verdict in this case also was Not Guilty of a sale way.

It was unjust to pay was not thrown away.

It was unjus

than six. Besides, I do not hold that a repeal of the Corn Laws alone can do you full justice; I advocate it because it is the greatest practical reform. I am for the Ballot, the extension of the suffrage (a person in the meeting, "Nowt less than Universal Suffrage')-yes, Universal Suffrage and short Parliaments, and re-distribution of seats, are the means to the great end; in fact, I am nearly for all the Chartists go for. Mr. Prentice dwelt at great length | prayer of on the Corn Laws, as been oppressive and unjust; and that the duty raised on corn did not go to the state, but into the pockets of the landowner. Mr. Prentice concluded by urging the meeting to go with the middle classes for the repeal of this wicked law. He then read the petition to the meeting, and informed them that Mr. Finagan could not attend the following evening, he having been sent amongst the agriculturists like a hot potato. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and being about to disperse, Mr. Rather inquired whether a public meeting would be called to adopt the petition just read? The Corn Law party had no objection to submitting it to the meeting; and it having been moved and seconded, the Chairman was about to put it, when Mr. Rather said-Mr. Chairman, I rise represent to the House of Commons the feelings and opinions of this meeting, I beg to move that the following words be added to the petition:—" That teresting to many of our readers. they did not perceive that the Corn Laws are but one of the grievous oppressions imposed upon the people by the House of Commons, who have no sympathy with the feelings,

trious millious; and they pray your Honourable House to repeal all laws restricting the importation hanks was moved to Mr. Prentice and Mr. He said I cannot sign a petition with that addition, but I will find you sheets, and add your addition to the petition, and you may get what signatures you can, and we will take the original for ourselves. Mr. Rather remonstrated with him for such conduct, on the part of a gentleman, to refuse the addition now, when he had an opportunity to object. Mr.

Mr. Rather the same evening, but he would not comply with them. BFADFORD.

To the Chartists of Yorkshire Generally.-FRIENDS AND FELLOW CHARTISTS,-We consider that we need no apology for intruding upon you at the present time, as the Assizes are now being holden at which numbers of our fellow men will be tried for the so-called political offences, and unless every effort is now made we may expect to see every one of Tuesday. One hundred and fifty magistrates were tioned in the indictment, and traced to Horton, near venience of the public;" they had now a viaduct, with them convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and some of them, perhaps, transported from their native land to herd amongst the vilest falons in another hemisphers. And what crime were proposed, and after some discussion, it was respect to the present of the prisoner was the prisoner the prisone ported from shelf native land to nerd amongst the vice the base resigned from ill needs. Severe candidates who has resigned from ill needs. Severe candidates who have they committed to cause them to be punished in solved to recommend to the High Sheriff, Mr. Edward soner Gullty. Sentence deferred. Shepherd, the present Governor of Wakefield House of the solved to recommend to the High Sheriff, Mr. Edward soner Gullty. Sentence deferred. THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE received the wages of iniquity from the £39,000 of LATE Mr. Consert.-The members of the Cobbett secret service money, taken from the pockets of the Glab, at Shaw, within the Borough of Oldham, met at the honse of Mr. John Wild, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 9th of March, to do honour to the memory of their once much respected friend and representative, the late William Cobbett, Esq., M. P. for Oldham; on which occasion a plain, but substantial dinner was served up, which reflected great credit on the landlord and his cook.—After linear. Mr. James Mills, the late delegate to the timer, Mr. James Mills, the late delegate to the apathy-let us strain every nerve to raise a fund, by Convention, moved, and Mr. M. Beaumont which they will enjoy the benefit of able counsel; and seconded the following resolution, which passed unanimously—"That in order to procure the sanction of Universal Suffrage by the House of Commons, it is essentially expedient that the proper and let the mites of the poor and needy be thrown into constitutional mode of petitioning be perseveringly one common fund, and no doubt the blessing of adhered to by the working people, and that this meeting do tender their heartfelt and most cordial break the chains of the captives and to set the

MICH. SCHOLEVIELD, Chairman. J. S. SHACKLETON, Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Shackleton. News Agent, Nelson-street; Mrs. Bussey, Bridge street; Mr. John Peacock, Flour Dealer, White Abbey; Mr. C. Wilkinson, News Agent, South-gate; and Richard White, Fawcett-row.

THE HOUNDS ARE STILL ON THE SCENT FOR MORE GAME—When will the privileged ruffians allowmen to follow an honest calling. An operative of the name guage which decency forbids us to mention. He Sugden, then called upon the Dewsbury police and had Crabtree taken into custody, and charged him and the Jury, by direction of the court, found a verdict of acquittal in favour of the prisoner. Public Dixer.—The members of the Hulme and Chartist in Bradford, when, after lingering three Charton-upon-Medlock Radical Association intend days and two nights in a loathsome prison, without eight in number, who are to take their trials at the next assizes, on Saturday, March 25th, at the house of Mr. Royle, Town Hall Tavern, Chatham Street, Charlendon Street, Chorlton-prop. Medical farthing of recompense. Not being content with with this piece of viliany, the same individual came from Dewsbury direct, and searched the individual's house, turned everything upside down, even tea-pots and canisters, without producing a search warrant, or any legal notice from the authorities of Bradford or elsewhere. Where is such a state of tyranny to end! How long will England's boasted freemen allow such a state of things to go on? Is there no redress for this distressed and insulted

The Vincent Fund.—The females employed in their hearts as one of the chamber the pipe manufactory of Mr. J. George, Great Anne Street, Bristol, have collected twelve shillings for the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of the defence of Vincent which they have cent through the defence of the chamber of the cham

operative!-Correspondent.

FIRE.—On Monday last, the town of Bradford was RE-ORGANISATION.—A public meeting was held on fire bell, and afterwards the fire engines proceeding Monday night last, in the Working-man's Institu-tion, for the purpose of re-organising the Radicals of was found that a cottage was on fire, but was exof a writer in the Star, for each good member of the at the house of Mr. Meynell, Seven Stars Inn. Inquest.-On Monday last, an inquest was held Moderate in the Sur, for each good men to join, to Bowling, before G. Dyson, Esq., and a respectable Bake the Charter the law of the land, and this is jury, on view of the body of Samuel Clayton, a boy dental death.

Golden Fleece. The ancient order of the Golden festival for the evening. A committee was seen at Aire before the commission of the same heart would fall be their anniversary on Monday, 2nd inst., at the Mait Shovel Inn, when about fifty members at down to a most excellent dinner. On the same man, who it would be shewn was his companion.

Arti-Corr Law Movement.—Great exertions have been making within these few last weeks in this two, in favour of a repeal of the Corr Laws. A miless of gentlemen met at the Pine Apple Inn, to a most at the Pine Apple Inn, t

case has yet been had, although every exertion is making. Several tales are affect, and it is to be hoped it will be brought to light.

Extens of my power, the movement against the Combination Laws: again, when the distress of the unjust sentence has produced in our once happy family, be hoped it will be brought to light.

Oh! could you see the desolation this crael and unjust sentence has produced in our once happy family, you would say your sympathy was not thrown away.

bread who would rather work twelve hours a day and shared his fortunes; but no, they considered even and I cannot help feeling that though you have not that too much lenity for a political offence. It was my been found guilty of completing the more serious intention to follow with my family, but a letter I received from him points out the ruin that would attend such a plan; so that I am obliged to abandon the idea altogether. I must now leave him in the hands of his God and his country; and may a kind and overruling Providence direct and crown your efforts, and restore to me my beloved husband, is the earnest

> Your obliged, But deeply afflicted friend.

M. PROST. P.S.—Too much praise cannot be given to that truly patriotic friend to freedom, Feargus O'Connor, for his untiring exertions in favour of the prisoners. I hope God will reward him-I never can.

We received the following papers from Mr. O'Connor just before going to press on Thursday evening. We give them insertion here, as they may be in-LEEDS.—George White and John Wilson, for extorting money, July, 1839.—On bail.

Sheffield.—John Marsden, John Fox, and John Foden, for riot, 13th August, 1839.

William Martin, for sedition. Robert Cox, George Gallimore, James Bartholomew, Joseph Lingard, --- Clayford, and Thomas Powls, for riot and assault upon Sergeant John Bell, on the 12th Sept., 1839.

John Clayton, William Booker, John Marshall, Thomas Penthorpe, Joseph Bennison, Wm. Wells, James Duffy, for conspiracy on the 12th January,

Samuel Holberry and Thomas Booker, for treason on the 12th January, 1840. BARNSLEY.—Peter Hoey, John Vallance, John Widdop, George Uttley, Francis Fletcher, Thomas Lingard, Luke Hobson, Joseph Crabtree, Thomas Haslem, Joseph Wilkinson, William Ashton, for illegal meetings, riot, and sedition (on bail). BRADFORD .- Robert Peddie and William Brooke, for riot and sedition, 27th Jan., 1840. John Walker, Joseph Naylor, John Ashton, Emanuel Hutton, John Riding, Phineas Smithies, Francis Rishworth, Thomas Drake, James Holdsworth, and Paul Holdsworth, for conspiracy, 27th

John Marsden, Fox, and Foden, Riot at Sheffield, on the 13th of August, 1839. William Martin, Sedition at Sheffield, September

Robert Cox, George Gallimore, James Bartholomew, Joseph Lingard, Joshua Clayford, and Thos.
Powles, Riot, and assault on Sergeant Bell, 12th
September, 1839, at Sheffield.
Riot and Conspiracy at Sheffield, 12th January,
1840 Samuel Holberts. The same Bartholome Ba Rather would not be a party to such a proposal as having two petitions. Mr. Hibbert waited twice on 1840, Samuel Holberry, Thomas Booker, William Booker, William Wells, James Duffy, John Clayton, John Marshall, Thomas Penthorpe, and Josi Bennison.

COURT OF GAOL SESSIONS.

his having introduced the "Silent System" into the prison house of Wakefield. The salary determined on was £600 per annum, and no fees. The following gentlemen were appointed Visiting

Justices:—B. Hague, Esq., Rev. L. Hird, J. Tweedy, Esq., Rev. T. Dayrell, Rev. A. Cayley, and Sir J. L. L. An order was issued for the Riding Treasurers to pay their respective portions of £1,500 for the payment of salaries and miccellaneous expenses for York

Some other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the Court dissolved. The Hon. T. Monson aunounced that Mr. W. Shepherd was a candidate to succeed Mr. E. Shepherd, as Governor of Wakefield House of Correction.

# SECOND EDITION.

YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.

(Continued from our Eighth page.) THURSDAY.-MARCH 11. (Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Erskine.) CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Eli Lumb, 53, charged on the coroner's inquest with killing and slaying Thomas Lumb, at Halifax. of Thomas Crabtree was, a few days ago, pursued from this town to Dewsbury, by Moses Sugden, a deputy constable. Crabtree was accosted in language which decency forbids us to mention. He, stated that, as counsel for the prosecution, he was accounted to the coroner's inquest with killing and slaying Thomas Lumb, at Halifax, was placed at the bar this morning, and the Jury having thrown out the bill, Mr. Knowles rose and stated that, as counsel for the prosecution, he was

> THE RAPE AT RASINGWOLD. John Dunnell, 18, was charged with committing a rape upon the person of Jane Smith, of Easingwold, on the highway from Alne to Easingwold, on the 17th December last. Mr. Sergeant Archerly. Mr. ADOLPHUS, and Mr. HOLLAND were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Knowles for the pri-

Sergeant ATCHERLY stated the case. He said he applied to conduct this prosecution at the desire of were regularly transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who informed me that he did not feel warranted in advising Her Majesty to grant the prisoners any further extension of the Royal mercy, I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Your obedient humble Servant,

To Mr. Barrowclowgh, Saiford.

BRISTOL.

Operative:—correspondent.

Okicheratory of State for the Home Department, who informed me that he did day last, being the birth-day of the immortal Wm. Cabest's Birth-Day of the immortal Wm. Cobest, a few friends and admirers of that noble work not a mast and wholesome dinner, it is although an old woman, was in the possession of although an old woman, was in the possession of although an old woman, was in the possession of although and though an old woman, was in the possession of although an old woman, was in the possession of although an old woman, was able to walk a great number of miles. On the other various counts was not the virious counts was not the virious counts was not the virious counts was to the various c at a turn in the road, the prisoner approached her, and according to the story, after taking hold of her round the waist, and having thrown her down, com-mitted the offence with which he was now charged. The subsequent part of the story did not apply to

payment of his wages.

The verdict in this case also was Not Guilty of a

four musical snuff boxes, and numerous other how many with wives and children are crying for my dear husband, I then could have gone with him, crime, that you have been found guilty of a very dis-gusting attempt at it. I cannot believe that this old woman would have come forward to charge you with this crime if you had not attempted it, and I cannot believe that she would have told her son so if such had not been the case; and therefore, looking at these offences as shewing a lawless and unnatural disposition on your part, I feel they are such as call npon me to inflict upon you the serious punishment, I have the power of inflicting on you. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be sent to the House of Correction for Two Years, and during that time that you be kept to hard labour.

To Mr. Edward Polin, Secretary.

M. F.

Samuel Holberry, Thomas Booker, William Booker, William Wells, James Duffy, John Clayton, John Marshall, Thomas Penthorpe, and Joseph Bennison, were arraigned on charges of riot, &c., at Sheffield, and all with the exception of Wells pleaded Not Guilty. Wells pleaded Guilty.

LIST OF PERSONS TO BE TRIED FOR POLITICAL CHARGES.

Samuel Holberry, Thomas Booker, William Booker, William Booker, William Wells, James Duffy, John Clayton, John Marshall, Thomas Penthorpe, and Joseph Bennison, were arraigned on charges of riot, &c., at Sheffield, and all with the exception of Wells pleaded Not Guilty.

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for that day. SHEEP STEALING NEAR RIPON.

Christopher Kendrew was charged with stealing three sheep, the property of Wm. Cundall, of Copt Ewick, near Ripon, on the 13th day of November 1**881.** 

The Hon. J. S. WORTLEY was for the prosecution. The prisoner was a farmer at Sutton, at the time had been admitted to bail. He was defended by Sergeant Atcherly.

From the evidence it appears that the sheep of the prosecutor, ten in number, were left in the field on the 13th November, and on the following morning three of them, two ewes and one tup, were missing. On searching the field in one corner there was the footmarks of a man, and an appearance of sheep having been "headed up" there. There was also the towards there he met the prisoner driving fifteen sheep, which he said he had been fetching from the field to show him. Among these sheep there were none of those stolen; but the constable, not satisfied with this, went to the field and looked about it, but found nothing there. On examining the field his own sheep, he found the three sheep stolen. He then apprehended the prisoner, and afterwards went to the field from which the sheep had been stolen, taking the prisoner's shoes with him; and on trying the shoes in the footmarks first observed there on

THIRD COURT. (Before Thomas Starkie, Esq., Q. C.)

HORSE STEALING AT ROTHWELL. Robert Wright was indicted for having, on the 18th of November, at Rothwell, feloniously stolen a black golding, the property of Mr. Wilson. Mr. BAINES con-The Court of Gaol Sessions for the County of York dusted the prosecution, and Mr. Pulleine defended was held in the Magistrates Room, at the Castle, on the prisoner. The horse was stolen on the day men-

> Joseph Wilkinson, 46, was indicted for having feloteen veers.

COW STEALING AT FIXBY, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD. Thomas Suicliffe was indicted for having stolen a cow, the property of William Cowper, of Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield; and Thomas Dyson was charged with receiving the cow, knowing it to have been stolen.

Messrs. Cottingham and Wasney were for the prosecution; Messrs. BAINES and ATHERTON appeared for Dyson. Sir GREGORY LEWIN was for Sutcliffe, but he persisted in pleading guilty.

The cow was last seen on the 29th of October, safe n the prosecutor's field, and was found on the 31st of that month, on the premises of Dyson. To prove his guilty knowledge, several witnesses were called, who public?
proved that Dyson was aware that Mr. Cowper had Wm. its value for it.

Mr. Baines addressed the Jury for the prisoner. Some witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character for honesty.

The Jury found a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner, Dyson, was indicted for receiving a cew, the property of Mr. Marsh, of Colne Bridge, near Hudderstield, knowing it to have been stolen. Verdict, not guilty. Sentence on Sutcliffe deferred.

NISI PRIUS COURT-Thursday, March 12th. THE LEEDS AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COM-PANY U. FAWCETT.

(Special Jury.)

IMPORTANT CASE FROM WAKEFIELD. Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. TOMLINSON, and Mr. HILD-

WIGHTMAN, and Mr. BAINES were for the defendant. Mr. Tomlinson opened the pleadings. The Manthe Post Office authorities. Under the Post Office chester and Leeds Railway Company were the plaintiffs; at York was one at Easingwold, and the person and Robert Fawcett was the defendant. The declarawho kept it was Mr. Leonard Smith, who received tion was in trespass, and the first count stated that the letters for delivery there, and in the neighbouring delandants had thrown down and prostrated certain villages. Mr. Smith was in the habit of employing parts of an abutment of a viaduct erected by the Com-

halfpence in it. When she had proceeded some distance she was overtaken by two men, who inquired about the road, and she did not at first apprehend any danger from them. They asked her the prehend any danger from them. They asked her the road to Hull, and she told them if they wanted to was carried over the whole street of Kirkgate, as might have been thrown across the street, sixty-five might have been thrown across the street, sixty-five might have been thrown across the street, sixty-five go to Hull, they ought to have gone another way from Alne. They continued to walk on with her for some distance, when one of the men said he would go forward to Easingwold, and he left her in common of the clear height of nineteen feet from the over a highway; he had known it done over two or a street and that the Company had not contain the not of the clear height of nineteen feet from the over a highway; he had known it done over two or the entire width of the street of Kirkgate—that it was not of the clear height of nineteen feet from the street, and that the Company had not acted in conformity to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Cresswell opened the case in a speech of great length. He appeared before them as counsel for a Company of gentlemen who were incorrect. pany with his companion, who would be proved to be the prisoner at the bar. After this, on arriving formity to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament.

Suspension bridge across Kirkgate, he would have length. He appeared before them as counsel for a masonry. Company of gentlemen who were incorporated by Act of Parliament, for the making of a railway from Man- have been so desirable for the public as the present chester to Leeds; he appeared before them with some bridge; the noise of carriages would have been very the prisoner alone, but would implicate a second party. The case, however, as regarded the prisoner did not rest here, but he should be able to show that pull down a great portion of their works, and unless kept tight, by which in wet weather rain would fall

found that the Commissioners for paying and watching itself into a pure question of law, which might be the town of Wakefield, where duty it was to protect turned into a special case.

the interests of the people of that town, made no objection to the formation of piers and abutments, nor dant. He said the question had been agitated now did they as a body object to it now, although individual two years, the Company knew of the objections members of that body did so; when the foundations of this work were laid, no opposition was rendered, nor the decision of a court of justice had been obtained. completed, when some of the Company, with other cellor wished the Jury to decide, first, whether the the most minute description. If it was to be contended to-day that this viaduct was not only contrary to the on any witnesses to be called either by one party or the other. He would ask his Learned Friend whether he intended to meet this case as a violation of the Act of

Mr. ALEXANDER—We are here to try the issues on the record, and those only. The question of a practical obstruction is not one of the issues on the record.

Mr. CRESSWELL said their inquiry would be shortened some ten or twelve hours, and the examination of some cart loads of witnesses would be dispensed with. He would now confine himself to the ssue on the record, had the Company complied with the Act of Parliament. The particular clause on which this turned was the forty-third; but in order to construe of the transaction, in respectable circumstances, and that clause, they must couple with it certain other general clauses which relate to the crossing of public roads; for instance, the 100th clause enacts that where any bridge is erected for carrying the Railway across any turnpike or other road, the space of the arch shall be of such width as to leave a clear and open space of not less than eighty feet, and the height of the centre of such arch shall be sixteen feet from the road, and the descent not less than one in thirty. There was also power given to the Company to divert any streets or appearance of a cart having been there. In consequence of suspicion having fallen on the prisoner divertor alter the course of any river, stream of water, a fence and wall; but the real question in the case. after the robbery, the constable of Ripon went to him, and searched his farm, but did not find the stolen property. Subsequently, however, he heard stolen property. Subsequently, however, he heard stolen property in the case and deepen the same, was, whether the defendant had a right of way across the property of the plaintiff. The property in dispute, consisted of two farms, one called the Lane Topthat the prisoner had another piece of land at admit that the word "conveniently" should be consome distance from his farm, and on proceeding strued "conveniently to the public." Bearing in mind belonged to Mr. Bowes, a gentleman residing near these two clauses, which were general clauses, he York, and the latter to Mr. Saville; and the queswould now come to the special clause, to which he had then was whether Mrs. Hey had a right to go through before alluded. It provided, in crossing the street of the property of the plaintiff, the Lane Top Farm, in Kirkgate, a good and substantial viaduct or bridge, ex- order to reach a field occupied by her as tenant to tending over the entire present width of the said street, Mr. Saville. should be erected, of the clear height of eightee feet from the present street. The other side contended trespass was detailed by Miss Hannah Charnock, that the Act, by requiring a viaduct or bridge to be who had resided several years at Folly Hall. carried over the whole width of Kirkgate, made it On the 24th May, the trespass was committed. necessary that there should be one arch or span. If During the time she resided with her father she had necessary that there should be one arch or span. If they were right in that construction, then he admitted the Company had not satisfied the statute; but that was an absurd proposition. All that was meant was that the Company should make a viaduct or bridge, rather than inconvenience the inhabitants of Wakefield by throwing up a large embankment. It might be said they had built two piers in the street, but that the Company should make a viaduct or bridge, rather than inconvenience the inhabitants of Wakefield by throwing up a large embankment. It might be said they had built two piers in the street, but that the Company should make a viaduct or bridge, rather than inconvenience the inhabitants of Wakefield by throwing up a large embankment. It might be said they had built two piers in the street, but that the company should make a viaduct or bridge, rather than inconvenience the inhabitants of was growing, and when it had been cut by the Upper Ing.

Cross-examined—She remembered the place nine-teen years ago and was now twenty-two years of age. but were they not part of the bridge. As to the height, the act required that it should be nineteen When asked whether the fence between the Foul feet from the ground, to allow wargons loaded with wool to pass to and fro, and that had been done. But suppose there had been only one arch, if the centre was only nineteen feet, the sides must have centre was only nineteen feet, the sides must have been considerably lower to make the bridge secure, school, which is near Lane Top Farm. or if the sides were to be n'neteen feet, then the centre would have to be raised ten or twelve feet above the called. present level of the line, which was quite impossible. He next came to consider the dimensions of the road. the centre arch thirty-five feet wide, and a footputh on

each side of seven feet. If they had adop ed the old course, they would have had a footpath on one side of only four feet, and on the other of ten. Then came the question. was the viaduct the whole width of Kirkgate? Fermerly there was a considerable space of ground between the fingged footway and the houses, in some portions of the street, which was generally occupied by the owners of these houses as standing room for a cart niously stolen a chesnut mare, the property of George the owners of these houses as standing room for a cart Thompson Lister, of Newall-with-Clifton; also charged or a stall. It formed no part of the public way; but with having stolen a cow, the property of John Jan-it was now contended that this viaduct ought to have son, of South Cowton. Guilty. To be transported fif-extended over this portion of ground, which he it was now contended that this visduct ought to have denied. He should call witnesses before them to prove the facts. He admitted that the viaduct was of three arches, that they had diverted the road.

He would prove what the street was before the Company commenced their works, and then it would be for the Jury to say whether the bridge was carried over the whole width of Kirkgate. He con-

tended that the line ought to be drawn from that part which was flagged, and actually used by the public. In conclusion, he expressed the great desire of the company to serve the public, and complained that the opposition should have been raised on a technical objection, rather than on the question— Was this or not an impediment or obstruction to the lost a cow answering the description, and had, not Wakefield, proved the correctness of the model.

Wm. R. Hawks Johnson, surveyor and architect, Wakefield, proved the correctness of the model. The width of the street before the diversion was about 35 feet, the breadth of the base of each pier. about 35 feet, the breadth of the base of each pier is about five feet six inches; the width between the be afforded to the distress which now prevails among acted with the cow in his possession, precluded the acted with the cow in his possession, precluded the feet. The breadth of the viaduct is thirty-two feet whole, however, the merchants in the city are much

Cross-examined-The model only gives a small portion of Kirkgate. There is a varying difference between the highway and the houses in the width of the flags.

Mr. Clarkson, another surveyor, gave similar evidence. On cross-examination, the witness said he obtain temporary but pressing accommodations, have did not know whether the site of the cobbler's house actually paid from fifteen to twenty per cent. The formed part of Kirkgate or not; it did not form a part of carriage road. Re-examined—There was a nook in the cobbler's shop, and nothing to prevent people going into that when there was a pressure; of course this did not

make it a part of the public highway. Mr. Thomas Gooch, civil engineer, assisted in preparing a plan to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, when the Railway Company applied for their act. The section to that plan showed they YARD were for the plaintiffs; Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. above the street. After the act had been obtained he prepared a plan of the viaduct; he observed the Occupation road, and remembered there were flags from that street to the road. There was nothing to indicate that the foot-path extended beyond the flagstones. The viaduct was erected by Smith and Addersley, two contractors. One of the abutments stands forward on about 4ft. 3 inches at one end of

Re-examined-A suspension bridge would not

nor was any objection raised until the work was nearly The matter was in Chancery, and the Lord Chanindividuals, (who during the trial he hoped would be viaduct was built in conformity with the Manchester discovered) raised an opposition, and sought to put the Company to an enormous expense. It might turn out, in of the ground on which it was erected constituted investigating this case, that if the construction of the the public highway, in the street of Kirkgate. The Act of Parliament was such, as was insisted by the Learned Counsel then urged that a suspension bridge. other side, it would require them to raise the level of ought to have been erected across the entire street, the railway ten or twelve feet; this would affect not as the same Company had done over the Rochdale only the Company, but every gentleman through whose Canal, but the additional expence had prevented property the line passed; after spending £300,000 or them doing so. The noise, and the rain falling £400,000 in making some of the tunnels, the Company through, and the danger were ridiculous; and he would have to construct new ones at a like cost, so that protested, on the part of the inhabitants of Wakethis was no trifling question—it amounted to whether field, first, against the Company crossing the this Company should be annihilated, to the advantage street, and next of their doing so by the viaduct of the rival carriers. The interest of the public was of which they had erected. He then referred to the other point in the case, viz.—the ground covered with bolder stone, of which some part of the abut-Act, but that it was a practical obstruction to the public, he should rely on the judgment of those Jurors that though rough and irregular, still it formed a who had gone specially to view the place, rather than commented on the evidence of Wilkinson, urging that the consequences of attending to such a doc-trine would be this, that every owner of a house in a Parliament only, or whether he would go into the question that this viaduct was a practical obstruction to the public passing to and fro along the street of Kirkgate, in Wakefield.

Mr. Alexander—We are here to try the issues on it was a very important case, and it would be for them to say whether Kirkgate extended from the houses on one side to the houses on the other, or whether there was some ground in that street, which did not form a portion of that street.

Some witnesses having been called, The Learned Judge summed up, leaving the Jury to decide, whether the ground from the causeway to the houses constituted a part of the public street. The Jury retired, and after a short absence, returned a Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

Friday, March 13. CHARNOCK v. HAY AND ANOTHER. (Special Jury.)

MR. ALEXANDER, MR. DUNDAS, and MR. Tom-LINSON, appeared for the plaintiff; MR. CRESSWELL, MR. WATSON, and MR. - for the defendants. Farm, and the other Folly Hall Farm. The former

The correctness of the plan having been proved, the

Mrs. Hannah Field, and other witnesses, were

The case was proceeding at a quarter-past twelve o'clock, when our report was despatched.

YORKSHIRE ASSIZE CIVIL BUSINESS. Of the seventy-six causes entered in the West Riding list, only twelve remain undispected of. Two of these are special Jury causes, Bains v. Lacey and others, and Harland v. Harland and others, which have been fixed for Monday fixed for Monday. In the North and East Ridings list, there are thirty-five causes entered; in four of hese Special Juries have been summoned, Harrison Stickney and others, fixed for Saturday; the Queen v. O'Connor, fixed for Tuesday: Thompson v. Clark: and Bell v. Hull and Selby Railway Company, for which no days have been appointed. The business in the Nisi Prius Court is very heavy.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, March 12th,

Half-past Six, p.m. CITY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS .- The intelligence from the East has given a certainty to the anticipations which have been long prevalent, as to the readiness of the British authorities to embroil this country in hostilities with the "Celestials;" and, at the same time accounts for the incessant bustle in the ordnance and other war departments, which we referred to in the Northern Star of a fortnight since. America; by this means, a partial relief will at least dispirited at the improbability of matters reviving until shipments are required for the fall trade, with the markets of the United States. Capitalists are husbanding their resources, and thus the value of the medium has been rather augmented this week, especially in the Stock Exchanges, where parties, tosales of Stock have been large, consisting of about £150,000 Red. 31 per Cent. Annuities, upwards of half a million of Consols, as well as of 3 per Cent. Annuities; and in the Foreign Market, also, an immense amount of business has been transacted, especially in Spanish Stock, the result of which was a depression from 308 to 281.

The following are the closing prices of the British Funds:—Consols, 90½; Bank Stock 178½; East India Stock, 248; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis.; Reduced 34 per Cents, 99½; New ditto, 98½.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening last, a most appalling accident by fire occurred to Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. E. T. Wilson, varnish maker, Upper Thames street. It appears that the unfortunate deceased was engaged in the preparation of some species of polish over the fire, when the liquid, which was of a combustible noture, boiled over, and blazed furiously; and in her hurry to prevent the soot in the chimney taking fire she removed the pot on to the hearth, the combus-tible properties still blazing, when, unfortunately, the bottom part of her dress caught fire, and she was enveloped in flames. In this dreadful situation she ran down stairs, screaming for assistance, but before the flames could be extinguished, she was burnt in so shocking a manner, that on being re-moved to the hospital, from the injuries she sus-tained, not the slightest hope is entertained of her recovery.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS FIRE IN PATERNOSTER Row.-In our correspondent's account of this fire on the day after its occurrence, it was stated that though the damage was between £8,000 and £10,000,

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—A notice has been issued by the St. Clement Danes Savings' Bank, that that institution is prepared to grant Government Annuities at a reduced rate of purchase; and stating that the enormous sum of eighty thousand pounds odd, has been paid to Government by that institution alone, during the quarter ending on the 5th instant. No doubt the Whigs want cash, now they are getting up a new war-diversion; it is to be hoped that those who embark their money in these institutions will not have cause to repent it; at all events, they now do so with their eyes open.

MEETING FOR THE WEISH PATRIOTS. On Wedmestay evening a meeting of friends of Mr. Frost took place at the Arundel Coffee house, Strand, for the purpose of devising the best means of procuring the return of those ill-used men to their native home within the shortest possible period. Many of the well-known friends of the people were present, as Mr. Oastler, Mr. Hetherington, Dr. Wade, Mr. Moore, Mr. T. Savage, &c. &c. Dr. Wade was alled to the chair, and a good spirit of determintion was evinced. tion was evinced.

[We received a report of the proceedings, but tograte for insertion.]

### YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT-Saturday, March 7. (Before Mr. Justice Erakine.) BURGLARY AT GUISELEY.

Peter Biley, 21, was indicted for a burglary at Guise-Ley, by breaking into the dwelling-house of Wm. Smith. and stealing therefrom a silver watch Mr. ADOLPHUS appeared for the prosecution, and

Mr GREGORY LEWIN for the defence. The circumstances of the case were, that en the 18th of January last, the house of Wm. Smith was entered during the time the family were at rest, and the watch was found to have been stolen from the kitchen. On the day but one following the prisoner had called and pledged the watch at the shop of Mr. Gresham, in Hunslet, Leeds. On the 36th of the same month, a young wan, named Lupton, went to the shop to redeem the watch, and produced the ticket, when Mr. Gresham having received notice of the robbery, and found that the watch answered the description of the one said to be stolen, he sent for Wade, of the police, who took him into custody, but hearing from him that he had bought the ticket from Kelly, he was afterwards set at liberty. On the following day the prisoner had given worth would prove it, but he afterwards said Mr. himself up to Wade, was taken before Henry B. Benyon, Req., resgistrate, and committed for the burglary. Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury at great length for the prisoner, resting his defence mainly on the probability of the pawnbroker, who had seen the prisomer, but once being mistaken at to his identity.-Ver-

dict-Not Guilty. ARSON AT ACOMB.

Mary Robinson, 22, was indicted for having felonieasily and maliciously set fire to the house of her master, the Rev. George Richard Anstey, at Acomb, in the West Riding, on the 5th October last. Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. TEMPLE were for the

prosecution, and Mr. BLISS for the defence. The Rev. Joseph Richard Anstey stated that he remided at Acomb Hall, and the prisoner was cook in his family. On the morning of the 5th of October he went into a garret, and in a closet there he found a quantity of dirty linen on fire, which was extinguished with floor was burnt through, and the door of the closet had caught fire. The prisoner had been in his service about four months. He was present when a box of lucifer matches was found by one of the servants. It was of a different sort of matches to what they used in the

Cross-examined by Mr. BLISS-He had six other servants in the house. He had a very excellent character lived two years.

Rachel Wright called-Was under-nursemaid to the witness nor the prisoner assisted to put the fire out.

slept in the same room as the prisoner. On the 4th of October the prisoner and she went to bed. On awaking about four o'clock next morning, she found the eleset on fire. The door was partly open. She sout the sent his brother off to the police next morning. door, and called up the prisoner, who seemed very who, with the assistance of men out of the village, ex- exhausted. tinguished the fire. The floor and linen were much description to any used in the house.

searching the scullery chimney. It was on Tuczday where about ten o'clock. He said he could prove himthat the prisoner was sitting by the bedside when she he was with his sweetheart from a little before nine till prisoners. awoke. That was the fact, but she could not see her. after ten o'clock, from which time his mother would

David Balance called-Was gardener to Mr. Armstrong on the 4th of October. On the 9th of October on fresh clothes, which witness never saw him wear said, when he asked her where the rest of the money a field belonging to Mr. Jackson. On the 2nd of No. Cross and Happit Lane. He saw Titterington and mother defendant. Mr. Krauss, was jointly liable. found a box of lucifer matches in the chimney of the before. Witness went afterwards to Mitchell's, on the was—"Let me go; I've done nothing." When they vember he was taken to the fair. In consequence of come into the house he slept at, about six in the morning. Witnesses were then called in support of the above garret. The box was nearly full. The sand paper ap- 22nd, and found two pair of black stockings there, were on the road to the lock-ups she dropped some some some information afterwards he went to Mr. Taylor, peared to have been used.

shop in Spurriergate, and they sold Rigby's lucifer was robbed of. Mitchell's wife said they got the where. matches. On the 3rd October, they sold one box of property in exchange, from a hawker, about a week. James Ormstone, a stonemason, living at Horton, that description to a young woman, who came alone to before. the shop. There was no one else in the shop at the By Mr. BLISS-Lobley was found at his father's time. To the best of her knewledge, the prisoner was house, at Wortley, which is eight miles from Eccles. New Inn. He spoke to them, but they did not answer. the Sunday afterwards. He never sold it, or authorised soners at Happit Lane, but he believed it was on the received notice of the dissolution. The usual and prothat young woman. The first time she saw her after- hill Moor. Found none of the property at his father's It was on the Horton Road. In a minute or two any one to take it away. He next saw it in possession 25th of Nov. (Laughter.) He was not sure whether per course was to send a circular giving such information. from a number of others.

once. The box produced was the one he received from that if she was asked if he was with her on the night Mr. Armstrong.

of Mr. Robinson, a respectable farmer at Kirby, and as ribbon at the bottom of the gang, on the Saturday woman were there. He saw them about an hour afterthey had heard, up to the time of this event, bore an night previous to that. He took it out of his hat. He excellent character. He besought them, therefore, to did not give her all he had. There was a handfull. be sure that the evidence against her was perfectly She could not see the colours; the night was dark. conclusive, before they placed her life in jeopardy, by The ribbon produced is like that he gave her. giving a verdict against her. He dwelt on the incombefore the girl Randerson went to the Castle, she had for the cotton, and for the stockings, which Jackson by the sister of Downs at five o'clock next morning, to them away. He said he had been swapping others for tion of having forty sovereigns in his hands, but they ber there among other prisoners was a fact worth | Jackson re-called—The ribbons and bobbins produced noticing. Why, it had never been proved that she were like those stolen from him. There was a blue went from her master's house on the day in question. ribbon among them, a yard and three-quarters long, and No motive had been shown for the fact, and the evi- he had such an one with him before he was robbed, dence of her father ought to be received with doubt, intending to leave it for a person on his way home. because she did not tell her master this story till several Mr. Bliss and Mr. Baines successively addressed the days after, and till after she had quarrelled with the Jury for their respective clients, after which the prisoner; and then again it was so improbable, if the Learned Judge went through the evidence with great prisoner had set fire to the closet, that she should have minuteness. gone to bed again as she did, and have fallen asleep, charged with setting on fire. It was in evidence from Mitchell was acquitted. the lips of the very first witness that she (the witness herself) had gone to that closet the night before with a lighted candle, and how much more probable it was that the fire was the result of accident. It was in evidence that the prisoner had left her bed during the night, but this of itself was not an important fact, as she might have left her bed for other purposes; and supposing the matches to have been traced to her; it was not improbable that she might have had them there for Months' Impr sonment. the convenience that she might not have to go down stairs for a light. The Learned Counsel then called fourteen farmers, to whom the prisoner had been known many years, who gave her a character for honesty, kindness of disposition, and goodness of heart. The Learned Judge summed up at great length, and

the Jury almost immediately pronounced a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was next placed at the bar on an indictment for larceny. The charge in this case was that she had stolen from the house of her master, the Rev. M'Kinnell lived at Spring-terrace, on the Glossop-road, Mr. Anatey, two muslin dresses, and a quantity of boby. Sheffield, and on the night of the 20th September he that the manner in which Ramsden had given his linen. The prisoner had sent away the articles she was went to the Norfolk Arms, Dixon-street, and after evidence left no doubt of their identity, and in concharged with steeling by a carrier to York, in a small remaining there with some companions till a quarter to box, addressed to the Black Horse, where it was to be twelve o'clock, he left in company with a man named necessary both for the preservation of life as well as left till cell for. Verdict-Guilty, with a recommenda- James Daly, who accompanied him part of the way tion to mercy. Senience deferred.

BURGLARY AT BAILDON.

on the 24th July, and stealing therefrom three boxes, articles, they struck him with a sharp instrument a cabinet, and a quantity of silver and copper coin; several times on the forehead, and

on the night of the 24th of July last, he went to wards, apprehended him. bed last and left all the decre and windows fast; about Verdict—Grilty. Sentence—Transportation for life. the 16th December, and left to return home on horse-peared for the prosecution; Sir Gragory Lewin aptickets, one for a gold watch. After that, he went to sides by the dog, but did not see anything; soon afteraddressed the Ceart, earnestly protesting his innocence, Lion, four miles on the road, he saw two men on one Barber; the others were undefended. wards he heard one of the young ladies' bell ring, and and stating that he could have proved by his wife that side of the road, and four on the other. As he was on going to the stairs, heard the drawing-room door he was in bed at the time of the robbery, but he had passing the last man, he seized the bridle of the pony, Wilkins called closed. He and his mistress then went down stairs and been told her evidence would not be received. His wife and the others came round, and pulled him off the found a casedle burning there, and the window had was in Court and appeared greatly distressed. been opened by taking out a square of glass. There
were a quantity of lacifer matches spread upon the
said, in consequence of what had fallen from him, he
from the inside of his waistcoat, which fastened by a
and on their way back, they left Wakefield about a
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and on their way back, they left was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the
from the inside of his waistcoat, which fastened by a
and on their way back, they left was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the silver was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the silver was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the silver was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the silver was a woolstapier at Hallitax. Un the night of the silver was a wools

discovered that a burglary had been committed at prisoner as having robbed him, In consequence of two went out. Near the school-house they saw the steep had robbed him, he had not an opportunity of seed two-pence of the money.

Baildon, and on seeing the prisoner again, but he did Bar- John Murphy said he was so, and that he had found the coins before they had been lost. Witness asked him if he could prove where he found them, or where he was on the night of the burglary. He said he could not prove where he found them, but his mother would prove that he was in bed that night. He found the other prisoner at Wortley. and at his house he found some copper coins and a pincushien. He said his boy had found the coins in a bag tity before the magistrates. This, however, did not in the pond near to his house. Witness asked him appear to be the case on reference to the depositions. about the pincushion, and his wife said they had had

it a long time. By Mr. BAINES-The prisoner, Mitchell, and his wife, assisted and afforded every facility for the

William James assisted in the search of Mitchell's house, and heard Mitchell say that his boy found the sented to her Majesty, with a view to the punishment coins in a bag in the brick pond. He said Mr. Hep- being remitted. Knowles did not see them found, but saw him spread them out when his boy brought them home. Mrs. Lambert said, there was a collection of sixty or

to two of those found on the prisoner. Miss Caroline Lambert knew two of the coins. They were Indian coins, given to her by an uncle, when a child. She had no mark on them; she knew the thimble and also the pincushion. The latter was her aister's.

The Learned JUDGE briefly recapitulated the evidence, and the Jury after consulting for a few moments, found a verdict of Not Guilty.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BRADFORD. William Lupton, 21, and James Lobley, 20, were indicted for assaulting James Jackson, of Rawden, draper, on the 15th August last, at Eccleshill Moor, near Bradford, and stealing from his person a quantity of ribbons, two dozen black stockings, about five pounds prisoner came and asked him if he wanted a sweetmuch difficulty. Nearly all the linen was destroyed, the in silver and copper, and other articles. Wm. Milchell was indicted for receiving. Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. WORTLEY con-

ducted the prosecution, Mr. BLISS defended the prisoner Lobley, and Mr. Baines defended Mitchell. Lupton was undefended. Sir GREGORY LEWIN stated the case, and called Mr. Jackson, who said he left Bradford market on away. Prosecutor thought she had the money, and

the night of the 15th August, about nine o'clock, and still kept hold of her hand, but another man came up with the prisoner from a clergyman with whom she had had on his person a quantity of ribbons, stockings, and kicked him on the side. While on the ground and bobbins, and £5 in money. His road home lay on his back, he was kicked several times. Before they across Eccleshill Moor, and on arriving at a road leading got her hand out of his, they dragged him several Bev. Mr. Anstey. The linen closet was in the first off the moor to a collicry, two persons jumped up and garret. The way to the prisoner's room was through attacked him. The two men had thick sticks, and that garret On the 7th of October she put the linen | Lobley, the taller man, came up and struck him. He | but when he had got about half way down the street, had known him before and recognised him. The other they crossed at the bottom, and he lost them. He went accident. The house was found to be on fire. Neither prisoner said, "God d-n him, it's him, go it;" and prisoner said, "God d—n him, it's him, go it;" and on to the bottom, and on crossing into King-street, they struck in turns till they got him down. Lobley saw a crowd of people. He then found that the female Mary Anderson was housemaid to Mr. Anstey, and then got on him and searched his right hand prisoner had been seized by John Sellers. He asked pockets, while Lupton continued to beat him with the stick. He was obliged to take his hand out of his him it was. He said she had just dropped something, pocket to save his head, and then Lobley got the and he picked up four sovereigns. On feeling into his prisoner had left her bed, and witness heard her in the money from him. He then turned him over to get at pocket, he found that two sovereigns had not been mext room, where the linen closet was. She heard a his watch, which he had not then with him, and taken. She was given in custody. He had not the rustling of paper there. The prisoner returned to bed Lupton struck him with a sharp instrument in the least doubt of the identity of either of the prisoners. in about five or ten minutes. When she returned to bed forehead several times. Lobley then said-"Give over, she perceived a smell of burn, which appeared to come | Lupton, we've done for him;" and they left him, he was knocked down, but had never seen him befrom the next room. Witness got out of bed, and said taking his goods with them, consisting of stockings, to the prisoner there was a strong smell of burning, bobbins, and ribbons, and went across the road. He the road. but she made no snawer. She might be asleep. When then begun to get up, when Lobley came back and witness got into the next room she discovered the linen struck him again. He then ran off and escaped. He

Cross-examined by Mr. BLISS-Had not been at public much alarmed on being told the house was on fire house that day. The night was not cloudy—it was not round the corner towards him, and a man came after Witness then went down stairs and alarmed the master, dark. He got a great many blows, and was very much

Did not see any light when she heard the rustling of prove him to be in bed. He said his sweetheart was the night of the 5th of September he heard a cry of stated that he was a maltater at Sowerby Bridge. In know what month, but it was not winter. It was a bit fortunes in business, was unable to pay the plaintiff. got the ribbon produced from her. Lobley was dressed some cotton bobbins, and other articles, which Jackson, money which Sellers picked up. At the lock-up she and found the horse in his possession.

was robbed of. Mitchell's wife said they got the where.

were on the road to the lock-up she and found the horse in his possession.

Mr. Gill, veter in surgeon, of Sowerby Bridge, said he joined Mr. Wilde in buying a horse in October, Mary Randerson stated that she lived at a music who was present, identified as the property that he said her name was Anne Downs, of Leeds, or any

of the 15th, she was to say that he was, from a quarter Mr. BLISS addressed the Jury for the prisoner at before fine till after ten o'clock. That was not the fact, night of the 5th Sept.; saw the two prisoners at the great length. He stated the prisoner was the daughter and she refused to do so. Lobley did give her some

James re-called-When he went to Mitchell's he pleteness of the evidence, circumstantial only at best produced a warrant, and searched him and his wife With reference to the identification of the prisoner as first. On putting his hand into Mrs. Mitchell's pocket, purchasing the matches, he cautioned them to receive he found a cotton bobbin, which Jackson identified, it with hesitation, because it must be recollected that and Mitchell said they had swapped some merino stuff

The Jury consulted only for a few minutes-Verdict,

Monday, March 9th.

BURGLARY AT CLIFTON.

Charles Turner, 23, was indicted for breaking into the dwelling house of Isabella Britton, at Clifton, on the 16th of August last, and stealing therefrom several trinkets and various articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner pleaded Guilty. Sentence-Twelve

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SHEFFIELD. George Jenkinson, 22, was indicted for assaulting and might be there, and yet not take part in this robbery; impunity. But, then, to counteract this story, they another £5 note. They each also paid the belance next robbing Peter M'Kinnell of six shillings and sixpence, and if the evidence was such as to leave a reasonable had the admission of the prisoner to the constable, day out of £5 notes. Witness had more than four a penknife, and other articles, in Wilkinson-lane, doubt on their minds of the prisoner's guilt, he was when taken, that he had stolen this horse and another. payments, and he believed they were all in £5 notes.

for the prisoner. The circumstances of the case were as follow:-Mr. home. When his friend had left him, and he arrived The sentence of the law was that they be transported at the end of Wilkinson-lane, the prisoner and another beyond the seas for the term of fifteen years. man came up and knocked him down. He could see Jeremink Parker, 20, was charged with breaking into the prisoner well, and was positive of his identity. the dwelling house of Mrs. Ann Lambert, at Baildon, After robbing him of his money, a penknife, and other Mitchell was charged with receiving the pro- in a state of insensibility. How long he remained in December. party, knowing it to bestolen. Mr. Knowics and Mr. that state he could not exactly tell, but when he Mr. Baines for recovered his senses he was much at the prosecution. and Mr. Baines for recovered his senses he was much at the prosecution. The prosecution of the 24th instant. He gave the manner of Thomas Tho

Sheffield, and on the night of the 21st, he had been shillings, of which there was a crown piece. There About two hundred yards further on Mr. Cockcroft loaded pistol. Mir. Lambert stated that the fast witness was receiving 16s. 6d. for wages, at a public-house, in West were six mea. One of them ran after the pony to set called his attention to five men in the road, who came her servant. On the 24th day of July, she and street. He left the house after paying 4d. of the 6d. it off, and the others jumped over the hedge. He had towards them and spread across the road. It was then the ticket produced was from his shop. The silver the family retired to rest about ten o'clock, leaving the there, between eight and nine, and then left to go home. not seen the men before, but he was able to observe a few minutes after twelve o'clock. The prisoners watch produced he received from Titterington, on the cabinet and three work-boxes in the drawing-room. About fifty or sixty yards from the house, the prisoner some of them so as to know them again. The prisoners Rushworth and Wilson were two of those men, and 21st August. He gave the name of Titterington, of About my sense and cares of wars according to the service of the plantiff—Damages, £450, with and aborder and an amount p. 3.0 and a state of the service of the mean and all didded on the service of the mean and all didded on the service of the mean and all didded of his threat. The prise was one papers in it, and some There were some plaster casts in the crimet. She was and enother man came up. He had known the prisoner were two of the men. Scott had a fustion dress on, seized the horse's head. He saw them distinctly. Liverpool.

coming out of the Union Company's Yard. He asked But it was.—Did you call the man by his name ?—No, two men up above. He asked who they wanted, and back, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediate to the window, and on returning he was in tears,

prehended the prisoner.

found a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner denied this charge also, and said, that

the prosecutor in this case had not spoken to his iden-The JUDGE then addressing the prisoner, told him, that a second charge had been proved against him, and, therefore, he saw no reason why the sentence already passed upon him should be recalled. He understood, however, that he had, up to the time of these offences, borne a good character, and this fact would be repre-

The prisoner-Thank you, my Lord.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT. HORTON. John Downs. 21, and Ann Brook, 22, were indicted seventy coins in the cabinet, but she could only swear for a highway robbery, at Horton, near Bradford, on the 5th of September last. The indictment charged the prisoners with having stolen ten sovereigns and one half-sovereign. Counsel for the prosecution, Sir GREGORY LEWIN

Jonathan Ramsden said he was a joiner, and on the

and Mr. BLANSHARD; for the defence, Mr. Corring-Sir GREGORY LEWIN stated the case.

house, Bradford, and received six or seven sovereigns there from his wife, besides some that he had in his pocket. He was afterwards at the King's Arms, and left there with ten sovereigns, four half-crowns and at Acomb, went out on the night in question to look for home, when he arrived at \_\_\_\_\_\_, the female dund a 25 note of the York Union Bank, on the road pocket book, in which was a quantity of fishing tackle, like the circumstances would be considered, and the sale heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm, and he told heart. She took hold of his left arm are reconstructed to prevent violence are rec her he wanted nothing to do with women, but she followed him, and put her hand in his pocket. He laid hold of her, and then the male prisoner came up and knocked him down. It was not dark, and he could see them both. He kept hold of her hand, and the male prisoner struck him again, and tried to get her yards. They then ran off towards Bradford, down Clarence street. He followed and called "Stop thief," prosecutor if it was him they had robbed, and he told

John Sellers, of Bradford, fly-maker, recollected that on the night of the 5th of September, when in Kingstreet, he heard a cry of "Stop thief" in Clarencethem without hat. He then ran after the men and and got within a couple of vards of the won Wm. James, police officer, at Leeds, apprehended when she turned into a passage and he caught her. It Rr. Bliss for Middleton. burnt; the gardener found the lucifer matches. Wit Lupton at his brother's, in Bramley, at six o'clock on was the prisoner at the bar. The prosecutor came up. The Learned Jungs summed up, and the Jury found ness was in the cellar when it was searched, and saw a the morning of the 21st August, and told him the quantity of burst paper found there. The prisoner was charge. He said he could prove he was in bed at the picking up he found to be four sovereigns. Ramsden Sentence—Two Years Imprisonment in the House said he had twelve sovereigns in his pocket, and they the matches found, and they were of quite a different | James Child said he apprehended the prisoner | had taken ton of them. They then took her towards Lobley, at Wortley, and told him the charge, when he the Court House, and on the way she dropped some By Mr. BLISS-Witness did not give directions for said, "What time was it?" Witness told him some more money. On a light being brought he picked up night the said sand paper was found there. Had said self clear then by his sweetheart and mother. He said to the men, but they were about the size of the male.

fore that night. The robbery was in an open space off

Rossendale, a special constable of Bradford, said on

afterwards he saw them near Manchester Buildings; of Mr. Taylor, the constable. By Mr. BAINES-Mitchell offered no resistance to walking towards the Commercial Inn. They furned

> James Walton, of the Manor House Inn. Southowram, was at Bradford about eight o'clock on the after they were apprehended the same night. By the JUDGES-The open spot where Ramsden duty to find him guilty of felony. was robbed is about one hundred and forty yards from

where he saw the prisoners. and Brook. They lived at Back Barracks, Halifax, November Charles Wadsworth, a man named Breary, Heard him say he should go by coach. He saw about together. Witness was sleeping in their house on the and Briggs were there. Wadsworth said he had two sixty sovereigns in Titterington's hand, while he was morning of the 6th September, and she was called up horses in a field, and he wished the prisoner would take at the Black Bull Inn. Had felt the agreeable sensago to her house, and there she saw Downs, who gave her a shilling to go to Bradford to see if Ann Brook he wished the prisoner would take them; he would give By Dawson—Did not know how long November was was taken. She asked if Alice would go with her, them to him. The prisoner said be did not know before Christmas. By the Judge—It was after harvest and he replied, "If Alice,durst go we should not have where the field was, and Wadsworth sent a man to show that he saw these men, but he could not say how long. sent for thea." Alice said he had better go with her him. Briggs was the man sent there with him, and George Quinsey, of Keighley, tailor, stated that on a little way; but he said no, his clothes were all alike. they returned back without them. The people in the He would have gone if he had had his blue coat out of house laughed at him, and said he durst not take the Titterington came first, about nine o'clock in the morning; pawn. She then went to see the prisoner at the lock- horse when it was given him. ups in Bradford.

him where he was at ten o'clock the night before, to the other a chesnut horse.

which he made no answer. tion in this case was one of identity, and if the iden- story trumped up to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. PASHLEY and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY prisoner, he would say nothing, but it was for them to natural to suppose he would say so. appeared for the prosecution, and Sir GREGORY LEWIN consider the probability of the story.

most immediate'y found a verdict of Guilty. property that an example should be made of them.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT UPPER POPPLETON.

coming out of the Union Company's Yard. He asked him why he had shunned him, but the prisoner said nothing. He told him he had nothing on him, but on search he found in his possession six pieces of silver coin. They appeared to witness to be base coin, and he saked him where he obtained them. The prisoner he saked him where he obtained them. The prisoner had asked him where he obtained them. The prisoner had the constable, knew Bray, and recollected replied "on the canal bank." On making inquiry he replied "on the canal bank." On making inquiry he replied to the window, and on returning he was in tears, they made they had show they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they good they would kill asked, after carrying him four or five yards. Immediately they good they would kill asked, "Well, if he was to go, he'd tell asked, "Well, if he was to go, he'd tell in they made they back they made they back they made they him he asked prosecutor if, he did, two went out. Near the school-house they saw the they had robbed him, he had not an opportunity of see—two-pence of the money.

six men, and followed them. Witness shouted "holl," lug Wilson and Rushton's face again, but he did Barwhen Scott gave back a bit, and he laid hold of him, ber's, who swore several times that he would take his Dublin, and on the 24th of August he appreheaded Sir Gregory Lewin again addressed the Jury for and told him it was for a robbery. Lazenby got hold life. When Barber had left him he went about four the prisoner, as to the credibility of Bray's evidence. of Middleton, but the others run away, and they took yards and took up his hat, and after looking in it said he prisoner, as to the credibility of Bray's evidence.

The Learned Judge having summed up, the Jury them to Prince's public-house. It was near eight "Here, double a verdict of Guilty.

O'clock at the time. They sent for Rills, the conditions in the hat. atable. By Mr. Cottingham-This place was two miles and

s half from the place of robbery. By Mr. BLISS-It was not a cloudy night it was moonlight when he saw Scott. John Ricketts lived at Poppleton, and was in the Boroughbridge-road, near the fourth milestone, a little other men, who attacked them in the manner described Barber, and knewkn after four o'clock on the 19th December. He saw six by the last witness. He jumped over the wall, but him for nine years. men there. He was near enough to see them, and one could not get more than twenty or twenty-five yards,

Abraham Lazenby said he was called out by Ludlow to Prince's public house by the way of the Poorhouse.

Thomas Pinder, tailor, was at Prince's public house, in Acomb, on the night of the 19th December, he had taken the pr soners for robbing Mr. Smith and got out of his inside pocket a bill for £82, and six he should not be doing his duty did he not make he had taken the pr soners for robbing Mr. Smith and got out or his inside pocket a mir for 282, and six ne should not be using me and of scott, and saw him but something into his mouth, which sounded like coat, and ripped open his shirt to see if he had any to robbing Murgatroyd and Crossley, in addition to something hard in his teeth as though he were swall something hard in his teeth as though he were swall something hard in his teeth as though he were swall something hard in his teeth as though he were swall something hard in his teeth as though he were swall say that the same say in a small restrict the same say in a small restrict to see if he had any to robbing Murgatroyd and Crossley, in addition to being convicted of the robbery of Mr. Cockeroft, and return the same say in the s lowing money. He called for a glass of ale, and seemed to swallow something, and he then put something more 5th September last, he was at the Horse Shoes publicin and swallowed that.

By Mr. COTTINGHAM—Had seen such things peppermint lozenges. Thomas Hardcastle, son of the landlord of the Sun.

ge Prince went with the last witness to look in

Asquith, farmer, at Acomb, said on the as waistcoat pocket he found a knife, and upon

minded.
Smith re-called—The steel clasp produced is line that which fastened my pocket-book, and is not identify him. This Cockeroft denied. with ink underneath, like that was. I never told support on the night of the robbery that I should obinow the robbers again. Hodgson stated that he saw Mr. Smith after he

Mr. BLISS-He did not tell me that he should was the case for the prosecution. Mr. COTTINGHAM addressed the Jury

of Currection.

HORSE STEALING AT NORLAND, NEAR HALIFAX. Wm. Livesey, 30, was indicted for stenling a horse, the property of John Wild and Mr. Gill, of Norland. | Lane Bar. Mr. WASNEY appeared for the prosecution, and Sir GREGORY LEWIN for the defence.

Mr. James Wilde was the first witness called, and "Stop thief," and the female prisoner was given in October last he bought a horse, along with Mr. Gill, after mowing time. He slept at Happit Lane, between Just demands. The Learned Counsel admitted that for charge to him by Sellers. She denied the charge, and and up to the 2nd of November the horse was kept in Keighley and Halifax. There was a road from Stump the goods supplied previously to February, 1839, the

and they sent it for sale to Halifax fair. The sale was went towards Keighley, when they left the house. By partnership having once existed between parties, none said he saw the male prisoner on the night in question, not successful, and the horse was brought back and left Sir Gregory Lewin—Was not much of a scholar. Was of those parties were exempted from responsibility. in company with a shorter man, standing opposite the in the field of Mr. Jackson. He saw him there last on not sure it was not in the spring that he saw the pri. unless it was brought home to the creditors they had

Date Smith, inspector of police, received a box of matches from Mr. Ansiey on the 10th October, which he produced. He went with the last witness to York Castle on the 11th, and the female prisoners were all brought out, and placed in a line, and Randerson went and pointed the prisoner of the matches from Mr. Wilde, he went to Heywood, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial from responsibility. Direct evidence of the known and formally back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They said, in consequence of some information back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned back, and so did he when they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned the search.

Mary Perkins stated that the went to Heywood, and for they got to the Commercial Inn. They turned the search.

Mary Perkins stated that the back state the search.

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Mary Perkins the search.

Mary Perkins the search.

Samuel Smith search the back state the back state the back state the back, and so did he when they got to the formation was not stated that the back state the back state the back stated that t Witness knew the horse to be the property of the soners saying that they had got new clothes at Keighprosecutors. This was the case for the prosecution.

Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury for the bar at an eating-house in Bradford, and another man and prisoner, stating that he should be able to shew that trowsers from Dawson. He got a coat, pair of trowsers for goods supplied after February, 1839, the Jury must another person had claimed the horse, and offered to and waistcoat from Barber, and a handkerchief from be satisfied that the plaintiffs had received notice, wards near the Commercial Inn. He saw them again give it him, and if he should succeed in proving that Rushworth. It was on a Tuesday he saw them at through some medium or other, which it rested on the the prisoner was thus imposed on, it would not be their Keighley, and they left on the Wednesday or Thursday defendant Mr. Krauss to prove, otherwise they were

He then called Betty Mills lives at Bradford, and knew both Downs Thornton's Hotel, Sowerby Bridge. On the 4th of Lewin—Did not see Titterington in the Whitechapel for the full amount.

Francis Briggs called—He was at Thornton's Hotel, by the next morning. Titterington came again in about By Mr. Cottingham—They kept witness there two Sowerby Bridge, on the 4th of November. The com- a quarter of an hour afterwards with Dawson, days. They released her when she told who sent her. pany there were very merry, and Wadsworth told the to get a pair of trowsers and a waistcoat. They were knowing as she did that her only mode of escape from Lobley and Lupton guilty; sentence, transportation She had never been in the New Bailey or Kirkdale prisoner he had two horses in the field that he would to be ready by the same time as the others. Barber give to any one who would have them, and he told him came a little before noon, for a pair of trowsers also. Wm. Briggs, constable of Bradford, apprehended the he would give him the horses. Wadsworth lives at Those also were to be ready by the next morning. After

Mr. Wasney then addressed the Jury for the pro- waistcoat ready for Rushworth also by the next morn-Mr. Cottingham, for the prisoners, said the ques- secution, contending that the defence was an absurd tity of Downs rested on the testimony of the prose- The Judge said the question for the Jury was whecutor only he thought it ought to be received with ther the prisoner believed the horse to be Wadsworth's. which of the two days. The clothes came to about £5. great caution, for by his own acknowledgment he had The proof of a conversation to that effect was not Titterington paid him part, and Barber the remainder. not seen him before the robbery, and he thought the enough, because if that were the case, it would only be They paid him in £5 notes. They gave him a £5 notes evidence that the man was near the Commercial Inn necessary for a party to get up such a conversation at a in deposit in the first instance, and he gave them public house, in order to be able to steal horses with change out of it. The second also left a deposit out of

After a few minutes consultation the Jury returned The Learned Judge summed up, and the Jury al- s verdict of Guilty. Sentence—Twelve months hard

> Tuesday, March 10. HORSE STEALING AT GREFNGATES. John Walkins, 22, and Joseph Riding, 21, were indicted for stealing two black mares, the property of John Barstow, on the 26th of November last, at Greengates, in the West Riding. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

HIGHWAY RODBERY NEAR HALIFAX. a sharp instrument for stealing eight £5 notes from John Smith, the worth, 32, were placed at the bar, charged in two inresisted and kicked.

One has remained in December 1 of the stealing eight £5 notes from John Smith, the worth, 32, were placed at the bar, charged in two inresisted and kicked.

Charles Ovendal, 1

Mr. Robt. Crossley, one of the prosecutors, who said Prisoner told him he was an Italian Jeweller. carpet. He observed that the ladies' work boxes, would be placed on trial on another indictment, and three books, and a calcise had been taken away. These sentence suspended till the result.

James Bray was then called, and said, he lived at information of the point of the poin

Here, d-n thee, take thy hat." His initials were

By Sir G. LEWIN-The transaction lasted ten minutes.

Thomas Cookeroft stated that on the 6th of August he left Wakefield with Mr. Crossley, in a gig, and on August. arriving near the Godley Lane toll-bar, a man passed them who looked at them in a "significant" way. When he had passed they met a little further on five of them had a light fustian dress on. He was like having sprained his ancle. He threw some of his bore a good character up to the time of this transaction.

Scott, but he could not say it was him.

Scott, but he could not say it was him. up. Titterington came up first, and he had a good on the evening of the 19th December as described, and opportunity of seeing him well. Titterington, after by Ludlow. They seized the prisoners and took them standing before him for half a minute, sprang forward and struck him down, and then held his head down. while Dawson, whose face he could see well, came up and jumped on him, and kneeling on him, said "D-n thee, if thou makes the least noise, we'll thick thee in telling them that the offence of which they were four and he saw the prisoners there. He heard Lazenby say a minute." He then tore up prosecutor's waistcost, guilty was one now of such frequent occurrence that his watch, and tore it off, and put the watch in his pocket. During all this time Titterington was holding his head down. They then searched his other pockets.

The sentence of the Court upon them, therefore, was tearing his trousers down, and feeling in the right that they be transported beyond the seas for the term hand pocket; but there was nothing there, and he of their natural life. With reference to Rushworth and next felt in his other pocket, and taking out the keys Wilson, it appeared from the lips of the prosecutor throw them down, saying-"Thou may'st take them." that the former had saved the life of Cockcroft, and eighteenpence in his pocket, to go home. On the road, something near the Poorhouse, with a lantern, and They then tried his coat; and there found an old that the latter had also interfered to prevent violence.

> three men, who accompanied him to the field, with a a more lenient sentence upon them than he was in-lantern. On getting to the bottom of the field, they lifted in doing! The sentence of the Court was the And about seventy or eighty yards from the heard them talking in the road. One of them said, "I'll be saw some paper in the road, and on go over this way, lads." They were then about forty yards from them, and he held up his lantern, when they began to stone them. He and his companions then were were went away till about four o'clock, when they returned, and he found his pocket book and purse in the grass, house, in Acomb, and saw the prisoners there, and he found his pocket book and purso in the grass, as he had left them. The number on his watch was Middleton; and upon as ne native them. The number on his watch was properly abilling. He searched Middleton; coat 7024, makers name. "I and I. Jackson, London." They had been to Doncaster, and left it about five the Witness received one £5 note from Prince, and o'clock.—By Sir Gregory Lewin: They had stopped at to notes from Asquith; they were all of the Wakefield to tea, and left there about nine o'clock. They both saw the first man, and he saw the two men Tre Buiss—The coat of Middleton was never out who seized the reins, but he could not speak to them. There was a moon that night, but he could not speak to them.
> There was a moon that night, but he could not say how that only while he left it tied up in a bundle, in old it was. He could see Dawson and Titterington dispackney coach, with another policeman, for a few tinctly, and was positive of their identity.— Dawson cross-examined the prosecutor, stating that when prosecutor came to see him in custody the first time he did

John Murgatroyd was a farmer at Hallax, and on the night of the 6th August he was in Godley Lane. about twelve o'clock, and he saw Barber, Dawson, and Rushworth there. He believed there were six men altogether there. He was assaulted by the men on that night. The men who assaulted him were the three he the men again. He was apparently much had named.—By Sir Gregory Lewin—He was a little alarmed; he was likely to be so when they stopped his slarmed; he was likely to be so when they stopped his breath. They were "fratching" when he met them.robbing him, they went on in the direction of Godfey

near Halifax. He stopped at "Happit Lane;" he did lots of which had ever been appropriated for his and Titterington called for a pint of beer. Wilson and facts. In his examination, one of them stated that Rushworth, and another passed on at the same time. He had known them all before. He heard of this robbery that same day, when he got into Halifax. They it was in the spring, but he believed it to be in the and if a man would not take this trouble, he was Mr. T ylor said, in consequence of some information summer. (Laughter.) Believed there was about twelve sure the Jury would not very easily release him

ley. He did not see them get them, but heard Rushworth say so. Some clothes were given to him; a coat by Rushworth, and a pair of shoes, and a pair of minuteness, observing that with respect to £560 odd, in a Whitechapel. He saw some sovereigns while they were there, in Titterington's possession. He heard of Abraham Thornton, who said he was hostior at the robbery about a week afterwards. By Sir Gregory to get a pair of trowsers made. They were to be made

male prisoner on the 6th of September, after asking Sowerby Bridge. It was said one horse was black, and Barber had been there he came again with Rushworth, and they wished him to have a pair of trowsers and a ing. Witnesss made all the clothes, and delivered them next day to Titterington and Barber. He saw them all four together once, hat he could not say on entitled to an acquittal. With reference to the female If he had had them in the way now stated, it was but One of those payments was for a ready-made coat. Before he made the coats he took their measures, and he believed they all fitted them on in the shop before they were paid for.

By Sir GREEORY LEWIN—Spoke to the date from book. The witness's book was here produced, and the date was the 6th of August ] Thomas Aken, assistant constable of Halifax, stated. that on the 15th of August, he was on Barnsley racecourse, and saw Rushworth, Titterington, and Barber there. He apprehended Rushworth, and Frazer apprehended Barber. A man named Rawson laid hold of Titterington. Titterington and Rushworth got away in therefore, that a verdict must but given against him, about ten minutes, but Barber was kept half-au-hour. though his circumstances were such as would prevent Michael Dausson, 19, Robert Titlerington, 22, Wn. The reason they got away was, that the people rescued him from discharging it. James Scott, 28, and Joseph Middleton were indicted Barber, 21, Joshua Wilson, 26, and Jonathan Rush- them, thinking they were Chartists. The prisoners

Clearly were for the prosecution, and Mr. Baines for recovered his senses he was much exhausted from loss the prosecution; Mr. Cottingham for Scott, and Mr. and silver, and ten £5 notes, and silver watch; and found in his waistcoat pocket the gold watch produced. A man servent of Mrs. Lambert's stated that Bland, the constable of Sheffield, who, two days after wards, apprehended him.

BLISS for Middleton.

BLISS for Middleton.

John Smith said he was a farmer at New Monkton. He was at the Horse Shoes public house at York on The Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Wilkins appropriate to the Bank of Ireland of £5 each; and a £1 Note of the The Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Wilkins appropriate to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. He also found two pawn to the Bank of Ireland. After that, he went to Immediately sentence had been passed the prisoner back about four o'clock. On arriving near the Red peared for Titterington and Wilson; Mr. Bliss for Mr. Sheppard, the pawnbroker, and, on showing him one of the tickets, Sheppard produced a watch, since The Hon. Mr. Wortley stated the case, and Mr. identified by Mr. Crossley. He also found on the prisoner some silver and copper.—By Sir Gregory Lewin

Dawson, and found a pistol on him. Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. BLISS addressed the Jury on behalf of Titterington, Wilson, and Barker,

relying chiefly on the statements of Smith and Prices. ley, who spoke to the 5th of November as the day on whigh they saw the prisoners, and not the 5th & Mr. BLISS then called witnesses to character. first was

Mr. Hemingway, of High Town, who said he knew Barber, and knewknothing bad of him. He had know Mr. Keighley, of Halifax, said the prisoner Borks

similar character of Barber. For the others, no witnesses were called. The Learned Jungs summed up at consider

The Jury found all the prisoners guilty. Mr. Justice ERSKINE then addressed the prior where the prisoners were taken to the public over, and took some coppers and his handkerchief, beyond the seas for the term of ten years. The prime went with the last witness to look in Dawson then said, "D—n it, he's thrown it in the soners, Rushworth and Wilson, had Carcely been received, and saw him find the statement of ten years. The prime went with the last witness to look in Dawson then said, "D—n it, he's thrown it in the soners, Rushworth and Wilson, had Carcely been received. Hardenstie gave the note to witness, and he wall. They had previously asked him where his cash his Lordship, addressing them, said, he found he later, who took it and looked up.

Was He then went down to a house, and knocked up referring to the referring to the

> they be transported for the term of fifteen years. HORSE STEALING AT HEWINGRROUGH

I welve Months Imprisonment.

Henry Townend was indicted for stealing a horse on the 6th of November, at Hemingbrough, in the Bar Riding, the property of Mr. Banks. Mr. BAINES was for the prosecution, and Mr. WIL the for the defence. The Jury found a verdict of Guilty. Sentence-

NISI PRIUS COURT-Monday, March 9.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE sat this morning at nine WOOD AND WALKER C. NICHOLSON AND OTHERS

Messrs. Cresswell, Starkie, and Adolphus were for the plaintiffs, who are spinners of yarn at Bradford; Messrs. Alexander and Wightman for the defendants who are manufacturers at Manchester. The action was brought to recover £736 7s. tor

yarn supplied to the defendants from November 1838. to June 1839. For the plaintiff, witnesses were called to prove the order for the goods, and their delivery to the carrier, Mr. ALEXANDER appeared for the defendant, Mr. By Mr. Bliss—Had seen Barber before, and spoken to Krauss, the other defendants having allowed judgment him.—By Rushworth—Had seen Rushworth many a to go by default. In February, 1839, Mr. Krauss west time before, and knew him by name. Did not say he out of the partnership. Notice of the dissolution was was not sure of him when he saw him at the Police inserted in the London Gazette and in the profince Office.—By Dawson—Did not say to Rawson, at the newspapers, which were taken at the News Room in Police Office, that he did not know Dawson. He did not ask which was Dawson, because he had known him many years.—By the Judge—When they left him, after crased. These being the facts, he submitted that the plaintiffs had received sufficient notice of Mr. Kraust non-liability, and that therefore he ought not now le John Priestley stated that he was a drover, and lived be rendered liable for the payment of goods, not can although Mr. Walker was a subscriber to the News Room at Bradford, he only occasionally attended. Mr. CRESSWELL, in his reply, contended that;

> by calling upon the Jury to find a verdict for the plain The Learned Judge summed up with considerable

entitled to recover in the action. The Jury retired, and after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs

TILBURN' v. HAWKYARD.

Mr. GREENWOOD was for the plaintiff; Mr. Wit-KINSON, for the defendant, consented to a verdict being given for the plaintiff-Damages, £50. BUTTERFIELD v. TYAS.

This was an action brought on a Bill of Exchange. It was undefended; and the hand-writing of the de-

fendant having been proved to the note, a verdict was given for the plaint ff-Damages, £106 5s. FORSTIR O. TYAS. This was an action on a Bill of Exchange, made by

the defendant, in September, 1838. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £200 15s.

TIN for the defendant.

SUTCLIFFE AND OTHERS v. AINLEY. Mr. BAINES and Mr. PASHLEY were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Mar-

The plaintiffs are spirit-merchants at Halifax; the defendant is a publican in that town. The action was brought to recover £227, and interest on a promissory note given for £227 and interest. On opening the Mr. BAINES said that many years ago the defendant fell into difficulties, and he applied to the plaintiffs

for a loan of money, which was advanced to him. For some time he was unable; indeed his circumstances were so bad that he was not called upon until 1836, when some property coming to him application was made to him, and he signed in October, 1836, a promissory note for the amount advanced. The defendant had pleaded first that he did not make the note-second, that there was no consideration given, and third, that he was induced to make it when in a state of intoxication. Mr. Barstow, an attorney, having proved the sig-

nature to the note. Mr. CRESSWELL, for the defendant, said that he had been released from the payment of this note by bankruptcy, but he had since chosen, on moral con-The JURY im

plaintiff-Damages, £339.

ROBINSON v. DEARLOYD. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. KNOWLES were for the plaintiff: Mr. Dundas and Mr. Warson for the defendant.

The action was to recover £450, for the use of a mill and steam power, in the township of Huddersfield. It was brought under the recent statute, which allows the landlords of tenants who persist holding over the expiration of their tenancy, either to bring an action of ejectment, or to recover double the value from that time. Notice to quit was given on the 31st of December, 1838, and the defendant refused to leave until January, 1840: the ordinary rent of the mill was £451

The defence was, that the tenancy did not commence until the first of January, at which time an agreement." was entered into with respect to the broken time which had been made while the machinery was being fitted up. If this were not the case, the tenancy could not commence until the 21st June, when he actually

(Continued from our Sixth page.)

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sties not at Mr. Beaver's, the Dog Inn, Huddersfield. conversation arose between them, during which Helroyd called Lockwood a thief. The latter at tried to treat the matter as a joke; he perhowever, in calling him a thief, and said had robbed a blind man of £5. "Well," said takwood, "I am a wholesale, gentlemanly thief; your only a petty thief." On this, Holroyd got up and treek Lockwood a violent blow over the face. After mentre to prove provocation, and thus in some measure betily the assault

admitting that Lockwood was a "trotting" or chaffing might arrive. (Hear, hear.) set of a man. (Laughter.)

havery humorous speech, in which he expressed his constituents; he would, therefore, reserve his observa- question. They represented men who were in a state of percet that the Jury should be detained from their busi- tions for the motion of Mr. Taylor, in reference to the starvation, want, and destitution; and it was hard and their homes by investigating the details of propriety of petitioning again for their rights, and to work for a man to face a people in such circumstances, thouse squabble, at a place very appropriately continue to petition till those rights were restored. In and say to it was recommended that they should peti-Stalybridge the people were much better off than they tion again. But the want of moral courage was as great "trotter;" he knew very well that many men were in many other parts of the country: the mills great a defect as the want of physical courage. He poid saids bear personal violence than the ridicule of were all working full time, and they were obtaining hoped therefore that gentlemen would not be carried hoped therefore that gentlemen would not be carried away with fleeting impulses, but that they would give by when he pelted it with stones, "It may be fun for ing during the last-two or three years. They were this question their calmest and most deliberate consideration. With these observations, he begged to move their verdict they would never render insolence a were willing to meet; they were willing to petition; professible commodity, and litigation profitable to they were willing to co-operate so far as regarded the

The Learned JUDGE summed up, when the Jury consisted together a few minutes, and then returned a berdict for the plaintiff-Damages la

Before they returned this verdict, the foreman inwired what damages carried costs.

HIS LORDSHIP declined to answer the question, obtion the plaintiff ought to have for the blow given him in the defendant, under all the circumstances of the

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Hoggers were for the Mintiff; Mr. ALEXANDEB and Mr. ADDISON for the

The action was one of ejectment, brought by the laster of an insolvent debtor, named Ponty, to recover contact of premises at Huddersfield, held by the Mintiff, as tenant under Sir John Ramsden; the dethese holding at the suggestion of Ponty's assignees that his bankruptcy. It appeared that his bankruptcy was in 1829, and his insolvency in 1835. The Learned JUDGE said that the assignees under

s bankruptcy appeared to have been living at Hudersheld; they allowed Mr. Ponty to occupy the presises without charging the tenancy; and, therefore, se assignees under the insolvency had done no more an their duty in taking possession of the premises. is Lordship accordingly directed a verdict to be turned for the plaintiff, with nominal damages. Garnett c. Butterworth and in honinson v. White-end, two undefended actions were afterwards dis-ted of, and

The Court adjourned about six o'clock.

### MEETING OF DELEGATES AT MANCHESTER

A meeting of Delegates from different parts of the as they had done already—namely, throw them under the table. (Hear, hear.) Wellington Inn, Back Piccadilly, to take into consideron the best means of effecting the liberation of Messrs. ost, Williams, and Jones, and also to resolve upon Skevington, Leicester; Mr. Richards, Potteries; James Taylor, Rochdale; Mr. Deegan, Stalybridge; farther than the instructions of his constituents. Fishwick, Bolton; Mr. Rice, Hyde; Mr. David

JOHN RICHARD, of the Potteries, said he was in an awkward position. They were divided, some were award, Halifax; Mr. Wm. Butterworth, Manchester; for petitioning, others were for force; but he approperation, Halifax; Mr. Wm. Butterworth, Manchester; bended that they must again organize the country and Smith and Mr. Bell, Salford, and Mr. Linney, He said he might say that so far as Nottingham was concerned, they were in a very bad state. The people were next to starving for want of the merest necessaries Bife. They had resolved no more to petition. They wearied of meeting, and petitioning, and agitating, wearied of meeting, and peritioning, and agitating, and they were almost tired and wearied of paying their may for political purposes, for they had it not to per with. They had collected a little for this occasion, bothe feared it would be the last time, at least for the patient, they would put themselves to the inconveniences they had previously done to meet these declares for the worst. Many of themselves to the readers to patients for the worst. Many of themselves they articles they person of the worse staty is their and sold their course and other dething to purchase the articles they to have arms), and he believed that the people of the characteristic way allowed to so home and arms like way arm tham, if he was allowed to go home and proclaim a here there that would advise him to go home and advise there to petition Parliament again. In Manchester might be much better of than the people of Notinches. Many of them ratios not have to hear their pare for we for the word that; but such had been the case with him, and for if Bronters there with hunger. This was the conclusion which hunger. This was the conclusion which him he was sorry there was not a more numerous. The philar collection. coast relative to the state of his district; he would be said to afford them any information he could. He which others had to recommend.

Mr. BUTLER said let Mr. Black answer whether he

MINIAMES TAYLOR, of Rochdale, protested against this conversation, as being irrelevant to the object of in any good. the meeting, and such as would throw great discredit their proceedings.

The usual business was then proceeded with.] Mr. G. SKEVINGTON who came from the adjoining They were anxious to have Messra. Frost, Williams, and Janes back as much so as any party could be, but

happently for the length of three days on turnips. He is brought some letters with him, in which it was that the people were often glad to exchange with the charity of others who are somewhat well disto alleviate their distress. If some other influen. and carried. tal individuals would go among them, such as Mr.

sending of missionaries into the different districts to explain the principles of the Charter, and to do any. thing in their power to assist their fellow countrymen

Mr. Roberts, of Liverpool, said that he thought the present apathetic turn which the meeting had taken clear. The only way to do this was by petitioning, and ed that those who took the most active part in discusdo nobody any good, maither individually nor as a are not worthy of Universal Suffrage, because they do country. He abould, therefore, beg leave to submit not petition. A great portion of the people of Scotland DOZ DEM. SANDERSON C. BICKERDIKE AND ANOTHER. the following resolution to the meeting :--

of the country to follow up the recommendation contained in the Northern Star, and subsequently that of the Female Association of Bath, that every Association in the country, male and female, do send forthwith not less than 2s. 6d., to Mr. O'Connor, for the purpose of bearing the expenses of Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Jones, and families, to London, to milicis the liberation of their husbands from the Queen, who by this time knows and feels some little of those ties which it is worse than death to break." Mr. LINNEY said that few as they were in the

Association which he represented, on the evening before they subscribed at once the half-crown. Mr. RICE, of Hyde, stated that his constituents had recommended him to advise that a committee should be appointed in Manchester, and perhaps something might be done to re-organise the people. The people of Hyde were really so apathetic that something must be done to make the principles of the Charter gain ground. Hyde was ready for physical force if it were his strong disapprobation of the course which Governganisation of the people nothing could be done. Their opinion was physical force never did any good. The people of Hyde were not willing to petition again. He believed that if a petition were to be got up, it would not be signed by two hundred people in that district. His friend Smith fold them it would be bothering the House of Commons to petition; but he thought the House of Commons would only do with their petitions

Mr. Smith said, the present position of his constituents was, they were not prepared for anything like physical force, but they were prepared for petitioning. the measures as will seem to the meeting the most they were, however, prepared to re-organise the country, to divide it according to the plan of the tham, and the following delegates were present:

Cenvention being first appointed, they would be ready

Herinston. Telegater. Mr. Richards Detterious for other measures. He could not and would not any for other measures. He could not and would not go

hended that they must again organize the country and ton and Hulme. Some preliminary business hay. petition. He was as averse as any man to ask Parliabeen proceeded with, the delegates proceeded to ment for those rights which God and nature intended thate the condition of each of their districts, some of them to have. (Hear, h(ar.) The people of his diswhich, as will be seen, were in a most deplorable trict were determined to abide the result of that meetthat The Chairman first proceeded in this business, ing, hoping that if they could not awaken the sympathies of the House of Commons, they might provoke their anger to do something more for them. Mr. JOSEPH LINNEY remarked, that his constituents

eft him to act according to the judgment of the meet-

ing. There were very few among them, but out of that few, there were eight who had to take their trials. This they considered a matter of pride, but it was no matter of pride to those that had to go and stand at the bar of their country. They were determined they would not petition any more, for they saw little use in petitioning a House which only laughed at their miseries, and made a mock of legislation. (Hear, hear.) JAMES RAWSON, of Halifax, said his constituents were opposed to petition any more. He did not see any reason why they should petition a House constituted as the House of Commons was constituted at present, conceiving that if they acted upon Bronterre O'Brien's plan, and tear a leaf out of the book of the enemy, they might do some good; and as Feargus O'Connor said, the best way to obtain peace was to prepare for war; he thought the best way was to prepare for the worst. Something or other must be done; and if Bronterre's plan be acted upon it would suit his con-

Bolton, as being little better than that of Nottingham. The philanthropic people of that district had made a collection of about £1,600 to relieve the poor, and having been got by the pressure from without. (Hear, they had relieved about 1,300 people last week. The people of Bolton were prepared to go any way that meeting might think best.

Mr. JONATHAN WALTON, of Middleton, observed, that his constituents sent him to recommend the re-orhists the people are not satisfied with the farce of ganization of the people of England, and they thought the plan of the Socialists was the best. The majority The CHAIRMAN, thought that physical force had not the firm were decidedly averse to agitating, petitionsign a sign a word.

A PELEGATE saked what he would think the world the posture to demand their po-

> General. Unless they were to adopt different means to these they had adopted already, they would not result

Mr. ROBERTS was led to believe that the Chartists of Liverpool were opposed to petitioning. Every man in his sane mind was aware that people cannot be always agitating. They had had the large petition prethe people of his county entertained opinions similar to million and a quarter of the people of England, had these which had been already expressed by Mr. Black had no effect in tending to redress their grievances. Mr. DAVID JOHNS, of Mertbyr Tydvil, again rose, and was received with cheers. He said, in the first place they were of opinion that they ought to get the he would say that from the town which he represented Charter, they certainly ought to, direct their attention £39 had been collected for the Convention; and to the to that point, because if they get the Charter, they petition for the rights of the working men there were 30,000 signatures. For Mr. Vincent they had collected from In the county which he represented, the vincent again, they had collected from this they might indee that the principles of the from this they might judge that the principles of the Charter were spreading widely in Wales, and they were willing to do anything to forward the cause. If petiseighbours their turnips for potatoes. Many perprevious to taking in their week's labour, could were recommended, they would support that. They at sleep for their hunger. They are really out of pace; many had nothing whatever to depend upon many parts of England, but that was no reason why

they should not have their rights. (Hear, and cheers.) They therefore hoped that the plan devised by That if Mrs. Frost and her family, and the others and the meeting would put an end to this state of things. their families went to London, and were presented to they containly were not disposed to petition any longer, the Queen at the next levee, she could not hesitate to they looked to this meeting to adopt some nort of grant them a free pardon. The resolution was then put Mr. JAMES TAYLOR then rose and said, that he had Compor, or Mr. Deegan, they might be induced to prepared a resolution to the effect that one of the best a little longer, and to endeavour to forbear from means to promote the best interests of the people, and

and agitating, he believed they would have nothing at to adhere to the constitutional modes of petitioning express, that we appeal to you on behalf of yourselves. Wie do with it. They were of opinion that they had Parliament. He was aware that in moving this resoluwith it. They were of opinion that they had rarnament. He was aware that in moving this resolution, he stood in an antagonistic position to many in place on the 9th instant, at Manchester, to consider other districts, but still, notwithstanding, that a sense of duty to himself, and a duty which he considered himself as owing to the country, and to all who were try, and their homes; and next to consider the proto state the condition of the district which he suffering from want, impressed him with the necessity priety of devising plans to carry out and ultimately The said the district from which he had of bringing forward this resolution. Last year they had procure the Charter as the law of land. We passed a sent was not so deplorable as those which had petitioned; did any man who took an active part in resolution in accordance with the recommendation of referred to, but he found that the people were that movement at that time believe that the thing the Star, namely, that every Association sent no less a dially staking. The wool trade, which was the would be granted? Was any man so foolish as to The wool trade, which was the would be granted? was any man so loomsn as to come as to c and wages were a little lower than they were and make it the law of the land? For his own lution, we trust, will be quickly responded to. As to the cotton trade, it was very bad, but as yet the part he was not so foolish as to believe so; and spinners had not adopted short time. The there were few individuals who signed that petibrought before the meeting, which was only composed
that the people were getting into a much worse opinion. On the contrary, they knew that great changes of fourteen, (in consequence we believe of the trials now pending all over the country), which was not than they were. Some two or three months were the effect of time and perseverance. And, indeed, now pending all over the country), which was not then they were. Some two or three months, were the effect of time and perseverance. And, indeed, and perseverance and indeed, and necessarily led us to the conclusion, they were several off in respect to employment as they ought to be so. (Hear, bear.) If changes were decided, and necessarily led us to the conclusion, districts he could name; but after the statements sudden, and could take place without time and perfrom the fewness of our numbers, that we could not severance, there would be no law, there would be no determine upon questions of such vast importance. me was straid they were much worse on severance, there would be nothing settled. Now We therefore recommend the assembling of a Convention of other counties. Notwithstanding thing stable, there would be nothing settled. Now We therefore recommend the assembling of a Convention of the counties. the distress which had been related, he should they presented a petition—such a petition as never tion of the Industrious Classes at Nottingham, on before was presented to parliament at any former Monday, the 6th of April next ensuing, at Bethel Resolution which might perhaps appear to amount period. It was a petition of the great body of the which might perhaps appear we amount perhaps of the hest part of the nation, of men whose 7 must submit to that meeting, or fail in the ful- cries ought to have been heard, and whose prayers must submit to that meeting, or fail in the fulcies ought to have been heard, and whose prayers ought to have been regarded. What was the language of his duty.

Bick of Hyde, said his constituents had reduced him to urge upon the meeting the propriety the plan suggested by Mr. James Bronterre them. The petitioners had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had reduced him to urge upon the meeting the propriety the plan suggested by Mr. James Bronterre them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety them. The petitioners, on the constituents had not the propriety that is, if the plan proposed should fail, and the necessity of devising the Charter, with the least possible delay, extended the propriety that they had: and how were the propriety that is, if the plan proposed should fail, and the necessity of devising the Charter, with the least possible delay, extended the propriety that is, if the plan proposed should fail, and the necessity of devising the Charter, with the least possible delay, extended the period of the propriety that is, if the plan proposed should fail, and the necessity of devising the Charter, with the least possible delay, extended the period of the propriety of devising the Charter, with the plan suggested by Mr. James Brontern was the plan of the period of the plan suggested by Mr. James Brontern was the period of the plan suggested by Mr. James Brontern was the period of the

Physical force had done no good, and would do no good; and, therefore, he was decidedly opposed to anything which would bring them within the reach of the law.

Mr. David Johns, of Merthyr Tydvil, expressed the readiness of the people who had delegated him to attend that meeting, to coincide with their wishes, and to be at once reject the latter as nealess, (Heir, hear, hear) at once reject the latter as nealess, (Heir, hear, hear) and what we remain,

so deplorable a condition as many were who had been claims, they should come to the resolution to petition to petition, your, in the name of your wives, your husbands, your children, your country, and your homes, to send men to this assembly; and if you cannot afford it, let two places join, and send men there to whom they can place you do not necessary their country.

Relying on your universal response to this appeal, we remain, so deplorable a condition as many were who had been into the field against an armed Covernment, and what represented at that meeting; but that was no reason had been the result he need not tell them. What then with Lockwood a violent blow over the face. After this had taken place, Holroyd endeavoured to make it get that Lockwood had said something disrespectful of the wife; but the Learned Counsel said he should shew use in attacking both the factions at once; but advised the slightest truth in this manner. The same is a same meeting; but the same no reason was not prefer a little caution and prudence. He saw no distressed discussiones; but he knew that the pallation of the law must be resorted to, or they would be the course which they should not advocate their rights as men, and ought to be the course which they should pursue? He felt strongly for the people who were said to be in such distressed di them to wait an opportunity for attacking one of them never succeed. He would suggest that the people of as the devils wait upon us. (Laughter and cheers.) England should be urged in their various localities to They must, however, be alive to their interests, and be sign petitions of twenties, tens, fives, or even of one: The hardady was examined, in her cross-examination ready whenever an epportunity of obtaining their rights, and that those petitions should be placed in the hands of Members of Parliament, who must read them in the Mr. DEEGAN, of Stalybridge, was next called upon. House. He begged those who represented the suffering Hr. WILKINS addressed the Jury for the defendant He mid he had not much to say in reference to his districts to consider well in giving their votes on this

Mr. DEEGAN, in an energetic speech, seconded the resolution.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH said, that, in his humble opinion, the Chartists in this country were in the posiin obtaining justice from Government. The matter tion of a fretted child, who, because he could not have needed no other speech or report from him, and he his own way, would do nothing at all. It was notorious hoped others would be brief in what they had to say, that they had lost what they had set out for; and it as he was anxious that Mr. Taylor's motion should was equally notorious that they had not gained what come before them for discussion.

Mr. Roberts, of Liverpool, said that he thought the advantages he could get for making the facts of the case they wanted. He was decidedly for taking all the were in favour of petitioning; and England could "That this meeting considers it the imperative duty never get its rights without the aid of Scotland. He then spoke of the rapid progress of Reform during the last forty years, and the difficulty and danger of even mentioning Universal Suffrage in the House of Commons at that time. If they would only give up the farce of physical force, and join in petitioning, they tably be the consequence of such an alteration of the them, who would not only sign the petitions, but, should they be treated with scorn, they would feel parties. themselves insulted, and would even join with them in Laws were presented. physical force, when they found they could do no

Mr. DAVID JOHNS said that he had resolved last year never to petition again, but he thought at that time there would have been more than a million and a quarter of signatures to the petition. Finding that not to be the case, he should have no objections to petition again, hoping that they would be more successful than they had hitherto been.

Mr. RHODES briefly addressed the meeting in favour of petitioning, at the same time not without expressing ment had pursued, and the necessity of renewed exertion on the part of the people.

Mr. RICHARDS, from the Potteries, also spoke in favour of petitioning, and showed its effects in the passing of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform Bill, the Municipal Reform Act, the Penny Postage, &c.; all these had been got by the subject, and to the bringing in of a bill forthwith, petitioning, but he knew of nothing that had been got (if relief were to be afforded.) so that it could be passed by any other means. As they had no other way, he before the 5th of April. hoped they would not attempt any other means, and he . The Marquis of Normanby answered that a bill most cordially supported the resolution. Petitioning had been prepared providing the required relief, and was the constitutional means which was always that it had been presented to the Commons, or soon de coat was ownly too handsome for yer ugly pack. attended to, or at least the most likely to be attended would be. to. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KENYON said he rose under circumstances of was any truth in the rumour that a man, recently con- onestly for a livin, and not live treme embarrassment, having come merely as a spec- victed of a murder committed some years ago in Dublin, men? felt bound to address a few words to them on the sub- ceived a commutation of his sentence. the most abject of things—the prostration of manhood? | inquiries respecting it. (No, no.) Now, suppose they left off petitioning and The Church Building Act Amendment Bill went on 'em. began to demand, their demands would, by the very through committee, after the adoption of an amendment repetition of the terms they used, degenerate into mere proposed by the Bishop of London. bombast. This was petitioning. But who had they to The Horse Racing Act Amendment Bill was read the petition? They would have to petition the House of third time and passed. Commons, and we need not tell them how curiously The Marquis of Normanby, referring to a petition petitioning, manhood scouted the idea, and he thought been described, as the wealthiest inhabitants of the the wisest policy would be to adopt another course. place, There were two courses to adopt-education and starvation. The question was, whether starvation was at the point that was likely to produce a complete convulsion, or whether education being diffused, the people would scorn to petition any more. He recommended SILENCE, and education of the people, and there was little doubt that the Government would find out the importance of the people. He spoke very strongly against petitioning, and urged the necessity of diffusing education. Let them view petitioning in whatever way they choose, it would be ineffectual, especially as a medium of obtaining the opinions of the country, because this could always be done by the press. He hoped he should not see a fellow Chartist put a single letter of his name Mr. Thomas Fishwick represented the state of to a petition to this House of Humbugs. (Hear.) Mr. ROBERTS was opposed to again petitioning, because he was of opinion that nothing had been gained by it—the Reform Bill and the Catholic Relief Bill

hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN thought that if they continued to petition they would be laughed at by their opponents. He questioned whether they would raise, in the whole county of Nottingham, two persons who would sign a petition. (Hear, hear, and "Shame, shame.") Mr. LINNEY stated he had said that he would never

sign a petition again, and he would be a man of his A DELEGATE asked what he would thinked rights. At this moment they were not in so entirely upon the merits of the question. He answered a variety of objections, such as its having been urged that after the first war however, to support no more been deceived, and all men were liable to be deceived. petitions.

Deen deceived, and an men were name to be deceived by appearances. If they were not to petition, he would nak what plan they were to adopt? (Hear, hear.)

Their powder was wet, and besides that might bring them within the fangs of the Attorney.

Without attempting to petition, their meetings had been dispersed. Let them look at the Government, embarrassed in every possible way, and the middle classes almost ready to join them on every hand, from the badness of their trade, arising from the pressure existing upon the working classes. (Hear.) They talked of petitioning being a degradation; but to petition and to "pray." He therefore proposed his

The motion was then put, and there appeared eight delegates for the motion and four against it. Mr. WM. BUTTERWORTH suggested that if missionaries to teach the principles of Universal Suffrage could be sent out as a recommendation from this meet-

ing he thought great good would be effected. Mr. DEEGAN moved a resolution relative to the propriety of having a central board established for the purpose of sending abroad lecturers to explain the principles of the People's Charter. Mr. BUTTERWORTH seconded the resolution.

Mr. LINNEY said that there being a central board established, that board would not have to be paid, though the lecturers would require payment. It had been asked where the funds would come from? they would, he had no doubt, be able to obtain sufficient funds as they had hitherto done, if they would only persevere.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned, and assembled the following morning at eight o'clock. At the adjourned meeting the following address was agreed

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—It is with feelings of re-Tiolerce; but as to delegate meetings, petitioning, to propagate the principles of the People's Charter, was gret, for which we cannot find language sufficient to The question of Petitioning was passed by a majority

Chapel. Barkergate, at eleven o'clock in the morning, for the following objects, namely, The best means to restore the Welsh patriots to their homes and families:

Yours, &c. GEORGE BLACK, Nottingham, Chairman. JOHN SKEVINGTON, Loughboro', Sec. JOHN RICHARDS, Potteries. DAVID ROBERTS, Liverpool. JONATHAN WALTON, Middleton, WM. BUTTERWORTH, Manchester. JAMES RAWSON, Halifax. THOMAS FISHWICK, Bolton. DAVID JOHNS, Merthyr Tydvil. WM. BELL, Salford.

P.S .- Let the people choose their delegates according to the rule laid down by the last Convention, and it is supposed that the sittings of this Convention will not be of long continuance.

### Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March 6. Lord Duncannon, by command of her Majesty, presented correspondence relating to China. The Duke of Buckingham, on presenting several

petitions from Berkshire, earnestly praying the house not to consent to any alteration in the existing Corn Laws, observed that it was unnecessary for him to assure their Lordships that he heartly concurred with the petitioners, and he hoped that the much-talked-of anti-corn-law league" would meet with the defeat it sion? merited.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, on presenting a petition from fresholders, clergy, and gentry of the county of sing this question overlooked its peculiar application to Ireland. His Lordship said that he made this observation not within view to the particular interest of the laudowners-although the interest was important-but the interests of the whole people of Ireland would be materially affected by any alteration of the law. Nothing, his Lordship earnestly declared, could be a greater calamity to that country than any disturbance of the present tenures of land, and that would inevi-Corn Laws as was so much called for by certain

Many other petitions against the repeal of the Corn The Marquis of Londonderry asked when the papers

relating to Bergara would be presented; and also whether the Government had received any information from our Ambassador in Spain relative to the declared state of siege of its capital. Lord Melbourne answered that the papers would be presented as soon as they could possibly be made out.

He believed the Government were not in receipt of any information respecting late events in Spain. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Horse Races Acts in part repeal bill went through committee, and it was ordered to be further proceeded with on Monday, to which day their Lordships then adjourned.

Monday, March 9. After several petitions had been presented against the rating of workhouses.

The Duke of Richmond adverted to the importance of

tator, but viewing the tendency of this discussion, he and for which his accomplices were executed, had reject of this motion. As to his friend Mr. Taylor, he The Marquis of Normanby said that he had not heard

that House was constituted. He then enumerated a from Newport presented on Thursday last by Lord much to the amusement of the defendant Toby Grumps, number of classes of individuals in the House of Com- Teynham, corrected several of its mis-statements. The who, as he left the court, offered to sell the remains of mons, who were in every way likely to oppose their population was 12,000, not 6,000. The 1,500 signatures Lord Durham's coat for a shilling. demands, especially the church and military establish- to the petition were not all males, and many were chilments, who, with the lawyers and planters who made dren; and, as many of the names were written by one this precious horde of acoundrels, arounted to hand, he presumed one person in a family signed for 469, (cheers and laughter), who were opposed to and all the rest. The petition was signed by but a small who would ever remain opposed to the interests of the proportion of the respectable inhabitants of Newport people. He belived that nothing being to be got by The four first names were anything but what they had

> HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, March 6. Sir G. Sinclair gave notice that, on the motion of the third reading of the "Municipal Corporations, Ireland, Bill," he should propose, as an amendment, that it be read the third time "that day six months." In answer to his inquiry, it was stated by Lord J. Russell. that it was proposed to move such third reading on to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

to propose a duty on "salt," that "the subject" (the "financial statement" alias "budget," we presume) would be brought forward immediately after Easter.

Mr. Hume having inquired about the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, as he had been absent for some time. Lord J. Russell said that he would return to his judicial duties in April next.

Mr. Goulburn made inquiry regarding the accuracy of a statement that the interest on Exchequer Bills had been advanced from 12d. to 21d. per diem? Mr. E. J. Stanley said that he presumed the statement to be correct.

The adjourned debate on Lord J. Russell's motion for leave to bring in a "bill to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers," was then resumed, it being opened by Mr. O'Connell.

After considerable debate, the House divided, and the numbers were, for the motion 203, against it 54, majority in favour of Lord J. Russell's motion 149. On the question that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Sir J. Graham moved, by way of amendment, "that on consideration of the evidence of Mr. Freeman and Dr. Chambers, given at the bar of this House. with respect to the present state of the health of Mr. Sheriff Evans, who is in custody, the sergeant-at-arms attending this House do take such from Jeremiah 35, v. vi. A peice of sacred music was how could this be the case? Let them look to America, Mr. Speaker, for the attendance of Mr. Sheriff Evans bail of Mr. Sheriff Evans as shall be approved by afterwards performed by the band. on the House of Commons, during the present session of Parliament, whenever he shall be thereunto required Temperance Hotel, where the brethren formed a by any order of the House, notice in writing of such circle, and the National Anthem was performed in a order being left at the dwelling house of Mr. Sheriff manner not often equalled. Evans; and that Mr. Sheriff Evans, upon giving such bail, be discharged out of the custody of the sergeant and their friends sat down to share in the "cup that at-arms attending this House."

curious discussion; but which was in reality closed by doubly delightful by the smiles of the fair "roses Lord John Russell observing that he objected to the proposition in its present form, as it also might give called to the chair; and Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull, specified period, say three weeks.

Sir J. Graham, it was understood, altered his amendment to the effect that the sheriff be released, April," which amended amendment was carried. The remaining business being disposed of, the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, March 9th.

Mr. Morrison, the new member for Inverness (who were presented.

After a short discussion, in the course of which.

however, several Members spoke, the House divided. The numbers were, for the third reading, 182; for ago, Lieut. C. Wallett, of the Engineer regiment, the amendment, 34, giving a majority of 148 in fa. son of Major Wallett, a native of Long Sutton, and your of the third reading. It was eventually passed. both on duty in the island of Ceylon, with two sion. in which Sir E. Sugden, took a prominent part. It was ordered to be committed on Friday. Mr. Macaulay then brought forward the Army Esti-

mates. No addition to the number of men above the vote of last year—namely, 93,000 men, is required, but some additional expenditure for the formation of battalions in some of the colonies is to be incurred. Much desultory discussion ensued, and the defective mode of paying British troops in India called forth especial censure, Bir H. Hardinge contending that the soldier ought not to be paid in coin purporting to be worth 2s. 6d. when its intrinsic value was only about 28. 0 dd.

The consideration of these estimates occupied the remainder of the evening.

TITHE COMMUTATION AND LAW COSTS.-A titheowner in a parish in a neighbouring county, feeling dissatisfied with the award of the assistant commis- hin."

COURT OF REQUESTS-TOWER HAMLETS tree cannot tell how soon they may be at the bottom. the same principle a threadbare coat or a superannuated pair of inexpressibles would often furnish matter for a ligent gentleman. - Inverness Courier. three volume romance. When a fashionable West end tailor sends home a coat in all the resplendency of superfine Saxony, Genoa velvet, and double gilt buttons, to grace the aristocratic person of a lord or a duke, it probably seldom occurs to him that the identical garment may at no very distant period, serve to protect the attenuated frame of a beggar from the chilling wintry blast. There can be no doubt that when Lord Durham first condescended to encase his person in a certain "long-tailed blue" he little thought that it would ever become the outward covering of Tobias

Grumps, a travelling tinker; yet such is the fact. The plaintiff, a Jew dealer in second-hand wearingapparel, named Moses Solomons, residing in Rag-fair, summoned the defendant, Toby Grumps, a pug-nosed tinker, for 5s., the balance alleged to be due to him for a coat he had supplied the latter with. It appeared that the member of the "peeplish" had some knowledge of the tinker, and, on the strength of that, consented to let him have a "slap-up coat" for Sunday wear, which he was to pay for by instalments of a shilling a week. The tinker kept to his bargain until in St. James's Chapel." the debt was liquidated within 5s., when he refused to pay any more, in consequence of one of the sleeves of the coat having parted company with the body. The Israelite being determined to "have his bond," summoned him for the remainder.

"Yer vartships," said the Jew, "dis coat vas von dat pelonged to my Lord Durham." Commissioner—Then how did it get into your posses.

Jew-For dis reason vat I shall tell you. My shon. Shamevill Sholomons, pless de poy, for he's a goot lad to his old farder, vas out mit his pag looking for par-gains, ven de wallet of de Noble Lord shells him dis coatvatvas somewat de worse for year, and vonted turning. Yer vartships, de grand Lord's coat vonts turning shometimes as vellas de poor man's. (Laughter.) Commissioner-I suppose you dobbered and wire brushed this old coat up, and made it better as new: Jew-Shelp ma cot, yer vartships, de coat was not clobbered, nor vire-brushed, but only turned, as Lord

de cost was turned and done up mit new buttons, ven it looked quite shuperb, poshitively, and and carried it off in her month. She has suckled it

pray come to the facts as soon as possible. Jew-Shartinly, shartinly, yer vartships. I was a valking at ma own toor on Shunday maurning, ven I sheed dis man (the defendant) valk up de "fair," looking by playing with it too roughly. apout him, "Vant to puy, young man," I shay to him; so yer variships, he valks into my shop, and ve pargains at vonse. Vell, he pays me all but de 5s., so I shummonses him for it.

Commissioner—What is the reason you refuse to pay this money, Grumps? Grumps-Cos it's more nor its walco. It arn't vurth more nor half a bull (half-a-crown). Vy, afore I'd had it on many times, the sleeves come clean out. Commissioner-He says it was a good coat, and belonged to a nobleman.

Grumps-If any nobleman wore sich a shickery.

seedy consarn as that, he must be a wery poor un, but that's only old smouchey's gammon. e coat was ownly too handsome for yer ugly pack.

Grumps—Shut up, you old rag mop, vill yer, it was

The prisoner said he never was in Manchester or in The Marquis of Westmenth inquired whether there a regular bite, and you knows it; vy don't yer verk Lancashire in his life until the preceding day. Mr.

Commissioner-How much have you paid for it altogether? begged to differ with him. What was petitioning but of any such occurrence, but that he would institute Guy I looked in it, so the old 'oman said If Lords' coats are like that, I'm blowed if I vant any more The Commissioner were of opinion that the full

> gave a verdict for the defendant. "Mishter Sholomons," upon hearing this decision,

> > BARTON RECHABITE FESTIVAL.

Shrove Tuesday was a high day in the interesting little town of Barton-upon-Humber. .. The effects of temperance were displayed in their most interesting to the host of enterprising traders who never omit forms. The Independent Order of Bechabites is making a steady advance in the total of Barton, and as Shrove Tuesday was activity, it was resolved some time since that Bechabite festival should be holden on that day Accordingly the members of the Ark Tent, No. 92, East Riding District, and bers of the Ark Tent, No. 92, East Riding District, and drinking, and yet, notwithstanding, the proprietor of a cin palace in the New-cut Lambeth advertises rance Hotel, for the purpose of proceeding to the Old Church, where the worthy Vicar had consented

to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

At a little after two o'clock the procession was formed, and paraded the principal streets in the ironmonger locating in the vicinity of the new following order:-A large white flag, inscribed "Teetotal and Rechabite Societies."

Reverse-" God save the Queen. Mr. Firth and the Rev. J. Holt. Officers of the Ark Tent. Large crimson silk flag, emblazoned with the Rechabite Arms. Brethren of the Ark Tent, two and two. Full Rechabite Band. Three Crimson Silk Banners. Officers and Brethren of the Good Design Tent.

Long Crimson Silk Flag with the Rechabite Arms. Boys wearing White Favors and carrying Wands. Never was procession conducted in a more orderly and becoming manner, and the delighted exclamations of the beholders' sufficiently evinced how deep an interest the public are beginning to take in temperance proceedings. On the procession arriving at the Parsonage House, the Rev. George Uppleby, the vicar, appeared in his canonical robes, and taking the arm of Mr. Firth proceeded to the church, which is a truly venerable relic of the olden time, and which was soon filled in every part. Prayers were read in a solemn and impressive manner, after which the 126th Psalm, New Version, was sung in excellent style. The worthy Vicarthen delivered an able and eloquent discourse, suited to the occasion,

On leaving the Church, the procession again formed and took another walk through the town to the

At about five o'clock, the Members of the Order cheers, but not inebriates." The provisions were This also led to considerable, and in some parts ample and excellent; and the repast was rendered ise to questions before a court of law, and suggesting delivered a lecture on the principles, objects, and that it would be better to release the sheriff for some duties of Rechabites, which was listened to with the deepest attention. The meeting was also addressed in able speeches by Mr. Steiner, of Barton, and Mr. Firth, of Hull, and, after thanks had been voted to and directed "to attend that House on the 6th of the Vicar of Barton, to the speakers, and to the Chairman, the company separated, highly delighted with the events of the day.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Lamb, New Turnstile, Holborn, on was formerly Member for Ipswich), took the oaths and the body of Mrs. Stephenson, aged 76. She of late laboured under the delusion that the house was Many more petitions on the subject of the Corn Laws going to fall down. She came into witness's room gistrates acting for the Stoke division of the county Lord Morpeth moved that the Municipal Corporations

Lord Morpeth moved that the Municipal Corporations

(Ireland) Bill be read the third time.

Sir G. Sinclair abnased the motion, and proposed by Mary Wilder (a Sir G. Sinclair opposed the motion, and proposed, by tunate woman was found suspended by a rope to a young girl about sixteen years of age, the servant of cupboard door, quite dead. Verdict—Temporary Mr. John Atkins, a respectable comfactor of Slough) way of amendment, that it be read the third time that cupboard door, quite dead. Verdict—Temporary derangement.

DREADFUL DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—A short time The printed papers (" Summary Protection") Bill, other officers went to hunt a tusked elephant, which was read the second time, after an interesting discus- they had found, and they fired at the animal, but the shots not taking effect, he sprang upon Lieut. Wallett and killed him in an instant.

inhabitants have scarcely ever seen through the dense atmosphere which surrounds us, what was very visible on Thursday evening, namely, a new nicetion was then made to the Home-office on the moon not thirty-seven hours old. A number of nan-subject; and it having been ascertained that they tical men were astonished at the appearance, and de-bating upon its cause, the verdict given was Sere-patched to France on Tuesday last, where he soon nity of the air."-Hull Observer.

hibited, on which is painted in large letters:- "W. the witnesses were produced in the custody of the and S. Weeding, perveyor of Scop to Her Magesty officer. They then underwent another examination. Victorier the Furst, and Prince Albert the Furst's Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Williams appearing as counsel.

that they had: and how were there in prove it? Let the petition again, and show that they had not only the people of England with them, but this they would prove that they would sply to Parliance the results until they adopted a calm and judicious into the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance there is a first they adopted a calm and judicious into the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the repulsed, and that they would apply to Parliance the award, and expended a calm and judicious into the award, and expended a calm and judicious into the award, and expended a calm and judicious into the award of the assizes. The form of the award of the awar

LORD DURHAM'S COAT.—"We are all born, but not buried," says the adage; and those at the top of the tree cannot tell how soon they may be at the bottom. Shakspeare could extract "sermons from stones." On the same principle a threadbare coat or a superannuated who is described to us as an active and highly intelligent contisment. County of Sutherland. We understand that

> FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 6.—Her Majesty has been pleased to declare and ordain, that Field Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G., her Majesty's Consort, shall henceforth, upon all occasions and in all meetings except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, have, hold, and enjoy place, pre-eminence and precedence next to her Majesty.

> EXTRAORDINARY SALK - The following is extracted from a letter to the editor of the Morning Hearld:
> "As every thing connected with the murriage of her Majesty with Prince Albert may be interesting to. your readers, I beg to inform that the alter at which that ceremony took place was sold by public auction on Wednesday last, in St. Mary-street, Whitechapel, accompanied by the scoffs and jest of Jews, the lowest of the low, who usually attend those sales. The advertisement of that day jokingly remarked, The sale not being allowed on the premises; viz.

> On Saturday, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, M. P., at the Old Fish, Baldwin's-gardens, on view of the body of Mary Haycroft, aged fifty-five, whose melancholy end occurred under the following circumstances:-She and her husband were seen drinking together on Wednesday evening, and staggering about the streets. The former was the first to find his way home, and on entering his bedroom he locked his door; his unfortunate wife soon afterwards followed him, and called out to him to admit her, and he bawled out that he would not get out of bed to let her in even if she were the Queen of England. Directly upon this the deceased was heard to fall, and she was found lying at the bottom of the stairs with her neck broken. The following verdict was recorded:-"Accidentally killed by a fall whilst in a state of intoxication.

KITTEN NURTURED BY A DOG.—The following Durham had vorn it threadbare, beshides it vas out at elbows. (Laughter.)

Commissioner—I can't think Lord Durham would wear his coat so bad as that.

Jew—As cot's ma shudge it vas as bare of map as dis vat I vears. Vell, as I vas shaying, yer vartships, de coat was turned and done up mit new singular and interesting circumstance occurred at the Clarence Hotel stables, on Thursday afternoon last.

A kitten only a few hours old had been placed in a pail of water in the stable yard for the purpose of drowning it, and had remained there for several minutes, and in fact till it was to all appearance dead, when a terrier bitch attached to the stables, singular and interesting circumstance occurred at the if his Lordship had ownly sheen it, he would a wonted it back again. De pody sat vell, and de tails vere wary long.

and carried it on in ner mouth. One has successful and watched over it with great care ever since, and the kitten is now in a thriving condition, and bids fair to live and do well. The bitch was at the same time suckling a puppy of about ten weeks old, which did not seem at all displeased with the intruder, but it has been removed by persons about the stable who are apprehensive that it might injure the kitten

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER CHARTIST .- A man named Richard Hankin, one of the Chartists against whom bills of indictment were found at the last Liverpool Assizes, was brought up at the Borough Court on Thursday last, having been apprehended under a bench warrant. Mr. Beswick stated, that, on the 6th of May last, a Chartist meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, in this town, which was attended by delegates from Manchester, Bolton, Oldham, and other places; and amongst the rest by the prisoner. who came from Nottingham. An indictment was found at the last Liverpool Assizes against all those who attended the meeting, a bench warrant was issued, and the preceding day Superintendent Sergeant he attended the meeting in question; the prisoner was also present, and took part in the proceedings. representing himself as a delegate from Nottingham. Mr. Walker, the Sitting Magistrate, asked the prisoner what he was, and he replied that he was frame-work knitter, but had been working for some weeks on the Nottingham Race Course. Mr. Walker-You must find two surcties in £25 each. value of the coat had been already paid, and therefore and enter into your own recognizance in £50, to appear at the Assizes. Have you got sureties?-Prisoner—Oh, no; I can find nobody. They said I should come back again, as I was not the man; and the money that it would take to bind me would support my family. Mr. Walker-Well, I cannot help it; it is lower bail than in any of the other cases; and if you cannot find bail you must go to gaol. The prisoner was then removed.—Manchester

> "WHAT'S IN A NAME ?"—The name of our gracious Queen's illustrious consort is "a tower of strength" of a gin palace in the New-cut, Lambeth, advertises Prince Albert's cream of the valley, only 4d. a quartern." At another of those Bacchanalian tempalace, Pimlico, has recently invented a new-fangled gridiron, which he denominates the "Albert gridiron." And a dog-fancying penny pieman in the same neighbourhood treats his customers to "Albert pies" at a cheap rate. A knight of the bodkin and shears, residing near the Edgeware road, exhibits a placard in his shop window to the following effect, Trousers cut in the Alburt stile, thurty shilling a pare, 2 happrentices wonted.-N.B. Loggins to lett." A loyal tobacconist at Battle bridge, presumes upon the Prince's attachment to the odoriforous weed, inasmuch as he dispenses "Albert cheroots," also a snuff which he is pleased to term "Prince Albert's mixture." This loyal spirit prevails as strongly on the river as ashore, there being already a vast number of coal and dung barges dignified with the title of "Prince Albert." And it is said that two steam boats are now building to run to Gravesend this next summer, which are to be called Victoria and Albert .- Morning Herald.

BOULOGNE, MARCH 4.—CORRECTIONAL TRIBUNAL. -An Englishman was this day arraigned for obtaining money under false pretences of the Countess of Reoterlitz, who was on the 10th ult. at Calais, on her way to England, on a visit to Prince Albert, but experienced some difficulty in obtaining her passport. The accused found means to introduce himself to her at Meurice's Hotel, and representing himself as Lord Alfred Paget, he first of all obtained fifty francs at her hands, saying he could pro-cure the passport at the cest of about forty seven francs, and afterwards he got 160 francs more. In the end the Countess found she had been duped, and the pretended Lord Paget was apprehended by the police. On the trial it appeared in evidence that the accused had introduced himself to Lord C. Paget. who commands the Firebrand, and had enjoyed the pleasure of shaking hands with the Noble Lord. To Mr. Barry, of the Albion Hotel, he pronounced himself to be Captain Louis, saying he had to remain at Calais until Lord Paget's carriages came from Ostend. He told other persons he was the Duke of Richmond. With the money obtained from the Countess it appeared he had paid his bill at Barry's Hotel, amounting to 130 francs. To most of the questions put to him he pleaded the shortness of his memory, and that when he had taken too much wine he was not cognisant of his actions, and that at the moment when he said he was Lord Paget he really believed himself to be that person. The Procureur du Roi addressed the Court, reprobating his conduct in strong terms, and he was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, fifty francs' fine, and the costs.

CHARGE OF RAE.—CONSPIRACRY TO ABSTRACT THE WITNESSES .- During the last three weeks the maagainst her master. The offence was sworn to have been committed on the evening of the 16th ult., during the absence of the girl's mistress at Woolwich, and when no other persons than the prosecutrix and the accused were in the house. In consequence of the witnesses having been abstracted during the period their depositions were being pre-pared by the magistrates' clerk, previously to their being signed, the proceedings were adjourned from A Young Moon.—The most ancient amongst our wards issued for their apprehension. The parties abababitants have scarcely ever seen through the stracted were M. Wilder (the prosecutrix) and J. and Hannah Wilder, the parents of the girl. A commudiscovered their retreat, and returned with them to ROYAL Union Sour.—March of Intellect.— who had been remanded to Aylesbury gaol, was At an eating-house, in Somers Town, a board is exloyal subjects. The only house in the metroperlis for the accused; and the result was, the prisoner where a basin of Royal Union Sees on he hobtained. Hot Joints from 12 to 3 Daly. Resident taken him."

Mr. Bookin and Mr. winnams appearing as counsel for the accused; and the result was, the prisoner was fully committed to Aylesbury gaol, to take his trial for the capital offence, and the witnesses ordered to be kept in custody, to be forthcoming at (Continued from our Seventh Page,)

The Jury almost instantly found a verdict of Guilty The prisoner had been previously convicted of a Similar offence. Sentence—Transportation for Life.

HOMER STEALING AT DEWSBURY. John Boron, 39, stood indicted for stealing a black posy, the property of John Robinson, watchmaker, of Dewsbury, on the 22nd September last.
Mr. BAINES conducted the prosecution, and Sir GREGORY LEWIN defended the prisoner. The Jury found a verdict of Guilty. Sentence-Righteen Months' Imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT GUISBLEY.

Thomas Bowling, 84, Jonathan Holden, 22, and Richard Walker, 21, were charged with breaking into the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Waite, at Guiseley, on the night of the 13th September last, and stealing therefrom three silk handkerchiefs, a pair of women's boots, three silver tes spoons, a quantity of men's and women's wearing apparel, a bottle of rum, a bottle of gin, and a bottle of wine, and other articles. Mr. BAINES and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY were sounced for the prosecution, and Sir GREGORY LEWIN

defended Walker. The other prisoners had no counsel. Vardict—Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. labour. Walker Six Months' hard labour. BURGLARY AT MURRE, WITH ATTEMPT TO MURDER. John Lister, 40, was charged with burglary at Muker,

in the North-Riding, on the 30th of November last. There were two counts in the indistment, one charging the prisoner with the burgiary only, and the other With assault, with intent to murder. Counsal-for the prosecution-Mr. ELSLEY and Mr. BLISS. The prisoner was undefended. The case havng been proved by evidence,

The prisoner was asked if he wished to ray anything in reply to the charge, and he replied that he did not "know about it right, at all." Mr. Justice ERSKINE then recapitulated the evidence,

and the Jury without retiring found a verdict of Guilty. Sentence deferred. NISI PRIUS COURT-Tuesday, March 10.

(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge.) His LORDSHIP sat this morning at nine o'clock precisely.

Mr. Dundas and Mr. Warson were for the land other articles of value. The prosecutor's hundred could be bought for a penny." I have seen plaintiffs: Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Martin for the testimony of identity was confirmed by that of the defendants at these meetings, and they were defendant.

vessel, for its undue detention. The plaintiffs are distance from the place where the robbery was committed. The Learned Counsel also stated that he should show that he was in the company of Wilson residing at Hull, trading under the firm of Torr and and Keithley, on the early part of the same day, and Cross-examined by Carrier—I saw Potta with residing at Hull, trading under the firm of Torr and Co. The vessel was chartered from Hamburg to Hull with between 500 and 600 quarters of wheat, and the alleged detention was at Hull, from the 2nd to the 7th of January, contrary to the bill of 2nd to the 7th of January, contrary to the bill of lading. On the bill being produced, an objection of the same day, and the speeches which I then heard. Cross-examined by Carrier—I saw Potta with a minutes of the speeches which I then heard. Cross-examined by Carrier—I saw Potta with a minute, and then with 'bated breath, asked, 'Are big being molested at Trowbridge. Many think you could get up a petition among you for the people were afraid. The bad language which was repeal of the malt tax to The gentlement. lading. On the bill being produced, an objection was raised by Mr. Cresswell that it was not indorsed, and consequently could not be given in evidence. His Lordship accordingly directed a nonsuit, observing that it was not shown the defendant was consignee, but merely agent.

YEOMANS v. CHAMBERS.

Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Hoggins were for the plaintiff; Mr. DUNDAS was for the defendant. The plaintiff is a tradesman in Sheffield, and the defendant an attorney in that town; the action was brought to recover damages for a libel, written in a letter seat to the plaintiff by the defendant after an action in which Mr. Chambers client had been nonsuited. Whilst Mr. Cresswell was stating the facts of the case,

Mr. Duxdas rose and said, that the defendant had written the letter in a moment of irritation and annoyance, that he was sorry for having done so, and desired to apologies in the most explicit and unreserved manner. The parties had arranged terms; the defendant was to pay costs as between attorney and client, and had also agreed to pay a certain sum to a charitable institution in Sheffield. The Learned Jupge expressed his approval of the

course pursued. The best thing was not to get into a scrape; the next best thing was to get out of it as soon as possible. A true gentleman, when he had done wrong, was always anxious to make the fullest

A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff by

LATCOCK v. HIRST.

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Addison were for the plaintiff; Mr. Dundas and Mr. Hoggins were for the defendant. Mr. Layeock is a farmer at Huddersfield, and Mr. Hirst a dealer in hay in that town, and the action was brought to recover the value of some hay, purchased in December last. The defence was, that the hay was in a bad condition, and that the defendant is a woollen-manufacturer, and the lessee It was sold as being good, marketable hay. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £22 ls.

# WOODCOCK, JUN. v. TEXPEST.

This was an action of trespass, for a false seizure of property under the Sheriff's warrant. Mr. CEESS-WELL and Mr. WATSON were for the plaintiff, a journeyman silver plater residing at Sheffield; Mr. DUNDAS and Mr. BAINES were for the nominal defendant. Charles Robert Tempest, Esq., late High Sheriff of Yorkshire. Mr. Cresswell said the plaintiff was an indus-

trious young man, and complained that the Sheriff's officers levied on his goods, instead of those of the person against whom the writ was issued. The circumstances of the case were these :- The plaintiff. whose parents reside in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, had saved a little money, and intended to form for the defendant. The plaintiff, Mr. Pearson, one of a matrimonial engagement. He had an uncle, the Coroners for the West Riding of this county, brought named William Woodcock, who was not very this action against Mr. Pitt, a gentleman residing at well off, and he proposed to dispose of his Selby, to recover compensation in damages for a libel furniture to his nephew, in order that he might have contained in a letter written by him to the Secretary of money to pay his debts. He became purchaser of State for the Home Department, imputing to him the property on the 12th of March, and paid about reglect of duty as Coroner, and stating that he was cost in the plaintiff then went and obtained out shooting on the moore instead of attending to inthe landlord to take him as tenant for the house formerly occupied by his uncle in Regent-street. On the 18th of August he quited that house, and went view to reduce the damages, which the Jury finally into Broad Lane. He allowed his uncle to live on the premises, on his paying 3s. 6d. or 4s. per week. In November, a bailiff entered with a writ against Mr. Woodcock, and although they had notice that the furniture belonged to the plaintiff, they took it in execution. Several witnesses were called to prove the purchase of the furniture from Mr. Wm. Woodcock, the change of the tenancy of the premises to John, and the payment of rent and rates by him, and also the trespass by the bailiffs.

Mr. Dundas, in his speech for the defence charged on the plaintiff, that instead of being what he was represented, a respectable, industrious Sheffield plater, he had lent himself to a fraid, and that the pretended sale on the 12th of March was a juggle of his own, and though the uncie still carried on ms usual business, having the same sign in the window, and requesting those for whom he transacted business to address him at his house, No. 148, Broadlane. The Learned Counsel concluded a powerful speech by calling upon the Jury te protect his clients, who had all been prevented from giving evidence by the had all been prevented from giving evidence by the had all been accustomed to deliver their

pass, if the Jury should be of opinion that Several jurymen were objected to on the part of a trespass had been committed.

ten minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant. [The first issue, that of trespass, was of course entered for the plaintiff.]

HASTE AND ANOTHER W. MARSDEN. Mesers. Cresswell and Knowles were for the plaintiff; Messrs. ALEXANDER and WIGHTMAN for the defendant. The action was brought by Messrs. Haste and Sharp, woolstaplers at Bradford, to recover from the defendant, Mr. Isaac Marsden, £142 on a bill of exchange, dated in September, 1889, and payable three months after date. The note was indorsed "Isaac Marsden" by his son, Abraham Jobson Marsden, who was a partner in the firm of Snowden, Sugden, and Co., scribblers. The principal question in the case was, whether Mr. Marsden ad given his son authority to affix his name to the bill. When the plaintiff's case had closed, Mr. ALEXANDER announced his intention of calling the son of the defendant and Mr. Sugden to prove

that the former had not the authority of his father for affixing his name to the instrument. After this instruction, the Learned Judge suggested the propriety of a private investigation, because if the son were called and gave the evidence

forgery.
Some conversation then took place, and ultimately the matter was agreed to be referred.

It was now five o'clock, and his Lordship endeavoured to obtain another action, but was unable to do ing at Devizes. The pistol you produced was not a the Committee so. He therefore sent into the Crown Court, and horse pistol. I thought it likely you would shoot any To be paid to Ditto from was supplied with the indictment in a charge of one if you were attacked. highway robbery.

William Priestley was charged with having on the 6th of July, at the parish of Dewsbury, feloniously assaulted George Brierley, and robbed him of twenty sovereigns, and other articles, his property. mir. Baines was for the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Hilyard. The prosecutor was a gentleman of fortune residing at Mirfield, near Dewsbury. On the 6th of July, he was returning home from Huddersfield, and on his way passed through Brighouse about eight o'clock. When short half a mile from the first state in the hind the woman he recognized as the prisoner. The woman threw her arms about him, whilst the man pulled him down, and held him whilst they sueceeded in taking from his pockets twenty sovereigns, a person who met the prisoners in company with two the principal leaders. The action was brought to recover demurrage on a or three other men and a woman, at a very short

The learned Jupos overruled the objection, after

which Mr. Hildyard addressed the Jury on the doubtful question of identity. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. Judgment

Wednesday, March 11. At the sitting of the Court this morning, Wm. Priestley, convicted last night of highway robbery, was called up for judgment.

Mr. HILDYARD repeated his objection urged yesterday, and his Lordship over ruled it, sentencing the prisoner to be transported for fifteen years. POLLARD C. BOOTH AND OTHERS

Messrs. CRESSWELL and WIGHTMAN were for the plaintiff; Mears. Dundas and Watson for the de-

The action was brought to recover compensation for the breach of an agreement entered into between the parties in February, 1825, by which the defendants entered on a quality, aituate in the neighbourhood of Bradford, and agreed to work it in a workmanlike manner. The defendant pleased the general issue. After a technical point had been disposed of, and before any witnesses had been called, the Learned JUDGE suggested that this was a very proper case for a reference to some gentleman, who might investigate the facts, see the quarry, and adjudicate on the case. The parties, after some conservation, agreed to the suggestion; and a verdict was accordingly entered for

the plaintiff, subject to a reference. SIMPSON AND OTHERS v. CARR.

The plaintiffs in this case are masons at Dewsbury of the Spring Mill, near that town. The plaintiffs had been employed to effect some alterations in the mill, and the amount of their bill was £98 6s. 6d., of which sum £78 had been paid, leaving a balance of £20 6a. 6d. remaining due. This case was also referred to arbitra-

The Court rose shortly before six o'clock.

YORKSHIRE SHERIFF'S COURT. On Wednesday forenoon, a Court was held in the Magistrates' Room, York Castle, before Hewley Graham, Esq., Under-Sheriff, when the damages were assessed in the following undefended action :--

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Hoggins were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. DUNDAS and Mr. MONTEITH quests. The defendant having allowed judgment to go by default, Mr. Dundas only addressed the Jury with a

WESTERN CIRCUIT.-SALISBURY.

These assizes commenced on Friday morning. Mr. Baron Rolles presided at the Nisi Prius Court and tried all the causes entered for trial on Friday and Saturday. There were nine venues, but the cases were unimportant. The Calendar contains the names of upwards of eighty prisoners.

[Before Mr. Justice Coltman.] THE QUEEN v. ROBERTS, CARRIER ANI

POTTS. pretended sale on the 12th of March was a juggle between the nephew and uncle, to defeat the creditors of the latter, in the execution which was about to be levied on his property. An action was brought last March Assizes against William Woodcock, the verdict was not decided (in consequence of apoint of law) reserved, until the 28th of March; then the house in Reservice was adapted that these defendants should take a the opening of the committee, purporting to be signed by a clerk of Messar I, and R.; but, on inquiry some months after, the sums, it appeared and until very recently; nor mass there any such person in Messars. Lofty and Potter's employ as the name signed on the alleged receipts. The Secretary reserved in this county in 1838, and during the committee, purporting to be signed by a clerk of Messars I, and R.; but, on inquiry some months after, the sums, it appeared and until very recently; nor mass there are any such person in Messars. Lofty and Potter's employ as the name signed on the alleged receipts. The Secretary reserved the inverdict was not decided (in consequence of apoint of law) reserved, until the 28th of March; then the house in Regent's-terrace was closed; and another taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had taken the nephew, taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had the nephew, taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had the nephew, taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had the nephew, taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had now appeared to take their trials in discharge the result was a resolution of a certain description, which Mr. Hartwell threatened to panish by an of their recognizances. The defendant, Roberts, is which Mr. Hartwell threatened to panish by an of their recognizances. taken in Broad-lane, due precautions being first had that the tenancy should appear to be in the nephew, of their recognizances. The defendant, Roberts, is though the uncle still resided with his family on the premises, though no change had taken place in the sequently discharged, soon after the outbreak at furniture, though the nephew principally remained at his father's nouse and had no occasion for a house at his father's nouse and had no occasion for a house that place after the apprehension of Frost. Carrier that place after the apprehension of Chartism, and has "February 29th, 1840."

trespass had been committed.

The judgment in Jackson v. Commins and others nesses on both sides were ordered out of the

although he often saw Wm. Woodcock and his family peace, and to raise and excite discontent and dis-

The Learned Junes, in summing up, said he thought it extremely wrong and unjust that the auctioneer and the bailiffs' clerk, who had taken a most inconsiderable and innocent part in the transaction, and therefore the present indicatement to publish the resolutions, it being our decided had been preferred against the most active of the should be made defendants on the record, and thus party. Upon a charge of conspiracy it was impos-CROWN COURT.—Wednesday, March 10,
HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT WHITKIES.

Francist Clouds, 24, James Brocksbank, 25, and Ws.

By William Whitehead, at Whitkie, near Leeds, on the signer, not guilty, and that the shall be to the issues, not guilty, and that the motives and Mr. Hall were for the prosecution, and other sailed wis, Whitehead, the prosecutor, and other witnesses, by whom the robbery, steaded with much witnesses, was brought home to the prisoners.

The Baires sailed with much witnesses, the whole amount of the selection of the defendants and harsh the motives of the public meeting of Chartistabeld at Trowler and the bailing, and the the motives of the public meeting of Chartistabeld at Trowler and the bailing, and the the motives of the public meeting of Chartistabeld at Trowler and the public meeting of March, in the following year, meeting and the publication of the balance-sheet, which had been pastey. Upon a charged to printing, that they should avoid litigation, rather than had been preferred against the most exist active of the party. Upon a charge of conspirancy it was imposition; in was impositive, in the case, to prove the act of comprising, and therefore it became necessary to collect the party. Upon a charge of conspirancy it was impositive, in most cases, to prove the act of comprising, and therefore it became necessary to collect the party. Upon a charge of conspirancy it was impositive, in the select of comprising, and therefore it became necessary to collect the party. Upon a charge of conspirancy it was impositive, in the party. Upon a charge of conspirancy it was impositive, in the party of constant and therefore it became necessary to collect the party. Upon a charge of conspiration, and therefore it became necessary to collect the party. Upon a charge of charged in Lordan, and therefore it became necessary to collect the select of comprising, who were charged. In September, 1833, Carrier, and the offendants of the consequence of the above letter, it was reading from him fail the property had era in the transaction, as that day was fixed upon to hext. get up a demonstration at Devises in support of the Charter. The Learned Gentleman then recapitulated the facts, which appear in the statements of the

Mr. Jackson, examined by Mr. Bere-I am managing clerk to a solicitor at Trowbridge. On the Repaid to Thomas £ s. d. morning of the lst of April I heard a drum and and John Stanother music in the street, before I was up. It was to call together the Chartist meeting in the Market Place, as there was a detachment of Chartists to go from Trowbridge to Devize. I went to the Market Place and saw Potts walking about with a life
Co., as per warpreserver in his hand. Many persons were collected, several hundreds. I saw Carrier on the leads over Potts's shop. A life-preserver was handed to him from the window. He said, "We are going to Devixes; these are the weapons we must use, but Left as paid to G. Loveless you are not to lay them about the poor smock fellows, but the Dandy Jack boot fellows." Then he handed back the preserver to some person at the window, and said, "If that weapon will not do, I have something here that will." Then he took from his pocket a pistol, and held it out to the people. The persons assembled were very noisy, and cheered. I saw several flags and banners. It was a meeting stated by Mr. Alexander, it was probable a bill of likely to create terror and alarm. The people indictment might be presented against him for went away towards. Devizes, which is ten miles

Cross-examined by Carrier-I did not bear the hand play "God save the Queen." I do not know that the Chartists had been beaten at a previous meet-

Henry Righton, professor of music, examined by Mr. Hodges. This witness also spoke of the meeting at Trowbridge on the 1st of April. I saw the flags and banners. One was a dark flag, with a half a mile from the latter place, several men and a their object, or the object of the Convention, to woman came up to him; the man immediately be create a gloom and terror throughout the kingdom and pistols were discharged by persons in the crowd. things to carry about when walking, and that one

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn: I was not alarmed on the 1st of April; but the mob and the bludgeons would have frightened ether people. I men of whom the prisoner was one, they rushed out of the house.

Mr. Hildrand objected that the indictment was not in conformity with the recent statute. It stated that the prisoners committed the robbery in the company of persons to the jurors unknown, whereas it appeared that two of them had been already convicted of the same offence.

The learned Judges overruled the objection, after questions." One of the defendants also intimated that the trial

would continue for several days. John Hutton Stapleton was the next witness called. He gave a similar account of the meeting at Trowbridge on the 1st of April. I heard Carrier say, upon one occasion, from Potte's leads, "They talk of special constables, policemen, and soldiers—one box of lucifer matches is worth them all." them all." In Potts's window I saw for severa days a basin full of musket bullets, with a label, they would not do, then he should recommend the pill invented by Mr. Potts, who would also be happy to supply a powder to work them off. This was received with much theoring by the people. I have heard Roberts address the people. This witness was also cross-examined by the two defendants at great langer. defendants at great length.

Francis Allen glothier, deposed to the various Chartist meetings of They were calculated to excite terror and alarm. I heard Roberts say, "In the time of Charles the First the people had power to cut off the crowned head, but now

Cross-examined by Carrier-There is not less be before the Chartists came there. I do not know Police. at what meeting it was that Roberts spoke about cutting off the crowned heads. Mr. Cockburn here interrupted the defendant

and desired him to confine himself to his own case, and not to interfere with Mr. Roberts. Cross-examination continued-There were 500 to 1,000 persons assembled on the 1st of April. I was a special constable. I was not paid for being a special constable.

Two or three other witnesses were examined, but at ten o'clock the Learned Judge said, as there speedily as possible we have collected the sum of 4s. 6d. was no prospect of finishing the trial that night he should adjourn the Court. His Lerdship directed for them, they are most heartily welcome. To you, the Under-Sheriff to accommodate the Gentlemen of the Jury with comfortable beds, at an Inn, your many trials, and a complete victory over your and and the Court was adjourned until nine clock.

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRES-PONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, March 11th, 1840, Half-past Six

THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS. The Dorchester Committee have at length terminated their labours; the defalcation alluded to in a part of our last week's impression, having been made good by the timely aid of a gentleman who has never been backward in acts of a generous nature, connected with public funds. We lament, however, to be compelled to state that, notwithstanding the pecuniary part of the business has been at length satisfactorily arranged, the Committee felt it necessary to call in legal advice as to a threatened action for libel, on the part of Mr. Hartwell, the former secretary; and the items in the balance sheet having called forth some awkward questions on the part of subscribers, the secretary made a statement, to which the following is a brief, but faithful entline. Certain sums of money had been entrusted to Mr. Hartwell to pay to Messrs. Lofty and Potter, for the leases of the labourers' farm; having neglected to do which, Mr. Hartwell produced a receipt or receipts to the

"35, King-street, Cheapside, "February 29th, 1840.

ness to address him at his house, No. 148, Broad-lane. The Learned Counsel concluded a powerful speech by calling upon the Jury te protect his clients, who had all been prevented from giving evidence by being made defendants on the record, and who had cally acted in the bona-fide execution of their duty, by preventing collusion and fraud.

Mr. Baires appeared for Jackson, one of the defendants, and contended that no sufficient evidence had been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the tresthal been given to fix him with a share in the felt the defendant, is a drug-fix the interview, at cur effice, but he has a shop window that the defect made en the interview, at cur effice, but he had constituted to defend him bef "SIR,-In pursuance of the arrangement to that proof, in the event of an action, coupled with Mr. see his parents again to pray for their forgiveness Hartwell's admissions, oral as well as written, a before he died, he ran towards his father's house, but The judgment in Jackson v. Cummins and others are proved; after which evidence was given to shew that the furniture was taken from Regent's Terrace to Broad-street in a clandestine manner, in the evenings, from six to eight o'clock. One witness, which evidence was given to shew the furniture was taken from six to eight o'clock. One witness, which evenings from six to eight o'clock. One witness, which even to she was enveyed to who resided next door to the plaintiff's house in Broad-lane stated that he had never seen him there.

The judgment in Jackson v. Cummins and others nesses on both sides were ordered out of the nesses on both sides were ordered out of the plaintiff's house, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature, a verdict for the defendants. We absuld, however, not conceal from you, that in adding, the Property of the said Riding: Norice is hears of the Justifications and the vite fell before he reached it. The wound was dressed, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature, a verdict for the defendants, and the vite fell before he reached it. The wound was dressed, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature, the unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the most dangerous nature. The unfortunate girl, Humphries, was found alive, but pronounced to be of the mos scand-lane, stated that he had never seen him there, lithough he often saw Wm. Woodcock and his family not to raise and excite discontent and distiff consequently gets, at law, a verdict, when, regard to minds of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Cresswell replied, and during his remarks the minds of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Cresswell replied, and during his remarks the minds of her Majesty's subjects.

There were also counts for a seditious and unlawful not to do so, and the result, however small the people live. Thompson is in custody, and should Mr. Crasswell replied, and during his remarks observed that this was not the defence of the Sheriff or his bailiffs, but of Jackson, and Mr. Broomhead, his attorney. He also contended that if even the transfer of the property were made (of which he submitted there was no proof) with a view to defeat the execution, still if that transfer were fully effected at the time the writ was issued, the plaintiff effected at the time the writ was issued, the plaintiff puting to the writnesses for the plaintiff the most gross and deliberate perjury.

In the house Mr. Crasswell replied, and during his remarks of her Majesty's subjects. There were also counts for a seditious and unlawful damages may be, cannot fail to prove a serious matter to the defendant, in so far as the question of them, under such circumstances, would be to be plaintiff of costs, to the amount of them, under such circumstances, would be to be plaintiff of costs, to the great terror and alarm, were unlawful. Such meetings had taken place in visuous parts of Wiltshire, between Septimating to the writnesses for the plaintiff, and to the full conviction of the mind of the defendant would should come to such a determination.

Now, assuming this to be done, the defendant would the result, however small the damages may be, cannot fail to prove a serious matter to the defendant, in so far as the question of the mind of them, under such circumstances, would be to be plaintiff of costs, to the arguity of the case, he really ought to do so, and the result, however small the damages may be, cannot fail to prove a serious matter to the defendant, in so far as the question of the assertions of them asserting to the damage may be, cannot fail to prove a serious matter to the defendant, in so far as the question of the asserting to the wintersor were fully the defendant, and the amount of them, under such circumstances, would be to be plaintiff of costs, to induce the damage may be, cannot fail to prove a serious matter to the defendant, in so far as thempted margher

solved not to publish the resolutions; but it being Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John moved and seconded that Mr. Hartwell's name be Phillips, mechanic, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson,

The following is an abstract of the general account:-Paid to George and James Loveless and James Brine ... 668 7 1 field by Ditto 158 4 31 Co., as per warrant of Attor--216 13 3<del>1</del> and Co. ... ...

In hands of Treasurer for do. 1 1 1 Making the Three Shares of G. and J. Loveless and J. Brine Paid to Thomas and John Stanfield from the Committee To diffo paid by G. and J. ... 142 16 3 Loveless and J. Brine ... 158

hands of Treasurer for \*\*\* Paid to James Hammet from George and James Loveless and J. Brine, as secured by Warrant of Attorney ... 58 9 0 In hands of Treasurer for

£1,442 3 7

301 16

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536, 13:10

Balance At the Cobbett dinner, on Monday night, a report of which appears in another column, the following exquisitely characteristic anecdote was related of the deceased member for Oldham:- A disciple of Johanna Southcott had got into trouble for some act connected with the duty on soap; and two of his friends, belonging to the same sect, waited on Mr. Cobbett, to solicit his influence in procuring a mitigation of the punishment. The two were generally intelligent, and had a long conversation with Mr. Cobbett, in the course of which they discovered to that gentleman that they were disciples of the Virgin Mother of the modern Shiloh. Mr. Cobbett fixed

The news of more fires of farming produce has

again startled the police and insurance companies; no less than twelve (supposed) incendiary fires, of agricultural stock, have occurred since the lst inst. besides those which are believed to be accidental, or for which no cause can be assigned.

The police spy who was committed for trial on this day week, has procured some friends at court already; and if there be not a fund raised, and a inscribed "Tory pills." I heard Carrier say, alluding to this, "That he should recommend for the Tories Morison's pill, No. 1—if they were not strong enough, then Morison's pill, No. 2—and if the fingers of justice. "There is a screw loose;"

A Fury.—Just as I was conveying this letter to the post-office, I witnessed a frightful outrage by a mother, who, having been offended in some trivial say, "In the time of Charles the First the people had power to cut off the crowned head, but now they had power to cut off fifty." There were many persons at these meetings—several thousands. Some were by torchlight.

In the time of Charles the First the people matter by her son, a boy about twelve years of age, followed him into the Strand, near Temple Bar, with a thick stone jug in her hand, with which she struck him so violently as to dash the jug into twenty pieces; of course cutting the boy's head in a most frightful manner; the lad was conveyed to a surgeon's, drunkenness now in Trowbridge than there used to and the mother was taken into custody by the

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Sunderland, March 10th, 1840. HONOUBED SIR, -After reading in your valuable paper, of March the 7th, the advice of the females of Bath, with respect to the wives of the three persecuted Welsh Patriots, appearing before the Throne, and there oleading, before a newly married Queen, for their release, with this advice, we do most cordially agree, praying all success on their most ascred misson, therefore, as most Noble Patriot, we wish a happy termination to vour many trials, and a complete victory over your and The Names of Persons bound over to answer in

Yours, in the cause of Liberty. Mrs. MUMPORTH and Mrs. LITTLEHILLS.

LOUGHBOROUGH

Public Meeting .- The Chartists of this place had a meeting last Monday, at which they passed resolutions forming a new Democratic Society, pledged never to agitate for anything but the Charter, and never to cease agitating for the Charter till it become law.

worth, in Hertfordshire, in consequence of a very shocking circumstance which has taken place in that village. A few months back a young man, named Henry Thompson, about twenty years of age, whose father is a veterinary surgeon, in good circumstances, living in the village, became acquainted with a young woman, named Louisa Humphries. About a week or ten days before the sad occurrence took place, a disagreement occurred between them. A reconciliation afterwards took place, and they sought each other's society as anxiously as ever. On Saturday evening last, they were noticed walking together in a field in the vicinity of Money-hill. It was very evia field in the vicinity of Money-hill. It was very evident that they were quarrelling from their gestures, and from their not walking arm-in-arm. They were not seen or heard of after the above hour until shortly after dark; the wretched young min was met staggering through the village near his father's house, the blood flowing from his neek, and a bloody claspthe blood flowing from his neck, and a bloody clasp-knife clenched in his right hand. Immediately after knife clenched in his right hand. Immediately after sions. the Fox and Hounds, no doubt from exhaustion, produced by loss of blood; the knife had previously dropped from his hand. A number of persons instantly collected on the spot, when it was discovered that the young man had inflicted a desperate wound in his neck. He was sensible, and exclaimed repeatedly—"Oh, God, forgive me, I have murdered my dear Louisa!" The assembled persons knowing the unhappy young man, conveyed him to his father's house, and a surgeon was sent for. He told his parents and others present that he had murdered the poor girl, Humphries, by cutting her throat. He said Riding, not exceeding £35,000, towards altering, enlarging, building, or rebuilding the said really choice, rather higher rates were obtained; in the general runs were not lower, although so reful

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, at our parish church, Mr. simeon Harrison, mechanic, to Miss Harriet Lee, both of Kirkstell Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Akeroyd, stone-merchant, to Miss Hannah Robinson, revising the Rules. both of Chapel Allerton. On Saturday last, at our parish church, Mr. Thos. Dick, mechanic, to Miss Eliza Mortimer, both of both of this town.

Russell, forgeman, to Miss Ann Dalton, both of On Sunday last, at our parish church, Mr. William Lofthouse, clothier, to Miss Elizabeth Hepper, both On Monday last, at our parish church, Joseph Jackson, tailor, to Miss Ann Malkin, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Francis Akers, smith, to Miss Elizabeth Darnbrough, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George

Taylor, dyer, of Woodhouse, to Miss Nancy Stocks, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. James Hebden, miner, to Miss Elizabeth Myers, both of Same day, at our parish church, Mr. James Hall, mechanic, to Miss Mary Gaunt, both of this

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Mark Rayner, shoemaker, of this town, to Miss Hannah Wild, of Holbeck. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Ingle, waggoner, to Miss Elizabeth Day, both of

On Tuesday last, at our parish church, Mark 452 14 101 Richard Roe, clothdresser, to Miss Elizabeth Newell, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George Clark, tailor, to Miss Mary Ann Chance, both of this town.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Evans. labourer, to Mrs. Mary Hodgson, both of this On Wednesday last, at our parish church, Mr. John Elwood, boiler-maker, to Miss Ann Whiteley,

On Monday last, at Salem chapel, Otley, by the Rev. I. S. Hastie, Mr. John Carmichael, to Miss Maw son, of Arthington.
On Monday last, at the old church, Halifax, Mr. John Mortimer, carrier, of Cleckheaton, to Miss Ann Naylor, London Apprentice, Southgate, Halifax.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, aged 65, Mr. James Rusher, of Coburg-street, in this town. On the 6th inst., much and deservedly beloved by all who knew her, after a long and painful consumption, which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude, Elizabeth Drury, in the 18th year of her age, daughter of Mr. John Drury, coal mer-chant, No. 14, Cogan-street, of Hull. Her end was

On Tuesday last, at the residence of William Wright, Esq., Anna, wife of Mr. R. Pepper, painter, late of this town, and daughter of Mr. Charles Wilkinson, printer, of Hull, leaving a large and youthful family to lament her loss. The poor in her have lost a good friend, and society in general a worthy member of the Christian faith. Her end was peace.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace will be holden at PONTE-FRACT on Monday, the Sixth Day of April NEXT; on which Day the Court will be opened at Ten o'Clock of the Forencon, and on every succeeding Day at Nine o'Clock. Prosecutors and Witnesses in prosecutions must

be in attendance in the following order, viz .:-Those in Felony, from the divisions of Straf-forth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, and all Places within Ten Miles of Pontefract, and also those in respited Traverses, are to be in Attendance at the Opening of the Court on

Monday Morning. Those from the Divisions of Barkstonash Staincross, and Osgoldcross, (except such Parts of those Divisions as are within Ten Miles of Pontefract.) are to be in Attendance at Two o'Clock on Monday Afternoon. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at Nine o'Clock on Tuesday Morning.

Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Eweross, Claro, and the Ainsty, (being the remainder of the West Riding,) and those in all cases of Misdemeanor (except in Respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday,) are to be in attendance at Two o'Clock on Tuesday Afternoon.

After the Charge to the Grand Jury has been given, Motions by Counsel will be heard, after which the Court will proceed with the Trials of

The Hearing of Appeals will commence, at all events, on Friday Morning, in case they shall not And for Malt and Beans the late quotations are

have been begun on Thursday: but Parties in Appeals must be in readiness on Thursday, and all Darling Appeals must be in readiness on Thursday, and an Appeals must be entered before the sitting of the Court on that Day.

Coroners and Chief Constables must be in Attenday at from 15s. 6d. to 17s. per boll. Beef, 7d.; Mutton, 7d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1s. 9d. speedily as possible we have collected the sum of 4s. 6d. Court on that Day.

to help to pay their expenses, and all that we can do Coroners and Chief Constables must be in Attendance at the Sitting of the Court on Tuesday to 2s. per bushel.

The Names of Persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office, Seven Days at least, before the First Day of the Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT RICHMANSWORBH, IN HERTFORDSHIRE.-Within the last few days an unusual sensation has been produced at Rickmansthe Christmas Quarter Sessions, holden by adjournthe Christmas Quarter Sessions, noiden by adjournment, at Wakefield, on the 1st day of January last, signed by more than five Justices acting for the said West Riding, praying that the provisions of the statute, 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 93, intituled, "An Act for the establishment of County and District Constables, by the authority of Justices of the Peace," should be adopted and extended to every part of the said West Riding: Notice is hereby given, that the said Requisition and the Business relating to the adoption of the Provisions of the said Act will be taken into consideration on Wednesday, the 8th day of April next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon. Samples of Wheat, and a good arrival of Barley from

And whereas a notice was delivered to me on the 25th Day of February last, signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, that Application would be made to the Court at the next Pontefract Sessions, for a Grant or Contribution out of the Public Stock of the said Riding of such Sum of Money as the major part of the Justices then present should deem requisite, towards Improving and Enlarging the Court House, or Building used for that purpose, at Halifax, in the said Riding, the Property of the next.

And Notice is also hereby Given, that Application will be made on the same Day for a Grant towards Enlarging the Pauper Lunatio Asylum at Wakefield.

And on the same Day the Application of Richard Thornton, late Clerk of the Second Division of the Halifax and Bradford Court for the Recovery of Small Debts, for a Retiring Allowance, will be taken into consideration.

Wakefield, 11th March, 1840.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office,

MOUSE OF RECOVERY

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Role A scribers to this Institution, will be held in the Boarn Room, on Thursday, the Second Day of April next, at Twelve o'Clock, for the purpose of

By Order of the Beard. RICHARD M. HIDDLESTON

Loods, 12th March, 1840.

MACKINTOSM ON RESPONSIBILITY. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

N INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE OF A RESPONIBILITY as adduced from Savige Justice, Civil Justice, and Social Justice, with some remarks upon the Doctrine of Irresponsibility, as taught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen: Also. UPON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MAN TO GOD. By Simmons Mackintosh. To be com-pleted in Four Numbers at Threepence cach. No.1 is now ready.

Guest, Birmingham; Heywood, Manchester, Hobson, Leeds; Hetherington, Cleave, and Watton, London.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST, a Fawn-coloured GREYHOUND BITCH, which was Taken Up on Monday last, in Halifax. N.B. Any Person having lost the above, may have her Returned, by applying to Mr. J. Shielda, Marquis of Granby, Swine Market, Halifax, by paying the necessary Expences. Halifax, March 11th, 1849.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

IF the Mr. JACOB SHAW, who replied to an Advertisement which appeared in this Paper on the 21st and 28th of December last, regarding a Marriage Certificate of a Person of the Name of Shaw, then residing at Adlington, to a Sarah Anderton, of Millstone, and for which the above Reward was offered, will apply at the Place appointed, he will find a Communication to his Address. February 17th, 1840.

CANCER, SCHIRRUS, TUMOUR OF EVERY VARIETY, FISTULA, &c., successfully treated, without the Knife, by J. L. WARD, Professor of Medical Surgery, 18, Trafalgar-Street, Leeds, and 1, Liverpool-Street, Oldfield-Road, Salford, Manchester. Attendance at Leeds every Tuesday: and Salford

every Thursday and Friday.

Mr. WARD will attend at Mr. Evans's, 45,
Swallow-Street, Birmingham, on Saturday, March 21st, that the afflicted, who availed themselves of his former visits to that Town, may obtain the full benefit of his salutary system of practice. Leeds, March 10th, 1840.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE INDEPENDENT WEST MID. DLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY, for

the following Places in the County of York, viz:

Barnsley, Bawtry, Halifax, Knaresborough, Northallerton, Botherham, Scarborough, Selby, Tadaster, Thirsk, Wallsall, and Wakefield.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary. 27. Barker Street, Portman Square, London. LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—Our arrivals are moderate of all articles; best-conditioned samples of Wheat sell readily at an advance of ls. per quarter; other sorts fully as dear. Barley supports late rates. Beans steady. Oats and Shelling without material alteration.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH, 10th.—The wind continuing contrary has caused the supply of fine Wheat to be very small; the supply of Barley had been good. Wheat has been in good demand and laper quarter higher, with a fair demand for the best second qualities, but no improvement in the inferior.

The demand for Barley has been limited, and lead week's prices scarcely supported. Oats, Shelling, and Beans without alteration.

HUDDERSPIRLD CLOTH MARKET, MARCH 10 .- Out market to-day has been very busily attended with strangers, but we are sorry we can report no improvement in business. Very little was doing in any part of our trade, either woollen or fancy. The wardhouses are in a most depressed state, having neither orders nor employment. If this state of things characters are the state of things characters are the state of things characters are the state of things characters. tinue long, large numbers of the small manufacturer must inevitably be ruined, and many hundreds of labourers are now in a state of starvation.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCE 7th.—A steady demand for choice qualities of Emplish Flour continues to require for consumption at such descriptions as they arrive, and full prices have been realized in the sales effected—for soft and in which the Court will proceed with the Trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, until the whole are disposed of, commencing with the Trials of Respited Traverses.

The Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in Open Court, at Noon, on Wednesday, and the sales elected—for soft and instance in the sales elected —for acted in Open Court, at Noon, on Wednesday, late rates, but no improvement can be noted on when Motions for Gratuities, the under-mentioned secondary qualities. Flour was it fair request, and Applications will be entertained, and the Finance parcels suitable for bakers' purposes commanded Committee's Report will be received and con-full prices. Oatmeal was rather dearer, and is some instances an advance of 6d. per load was obtained. In Oats'there was no alteration in value,

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 9 tions, and Recognizances.

The Attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of Illness, unless it be verified by Affidavit or proved by evidence in Open Court.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS,

The following order, com
Abo following order, com
Affidavit or proved by evidence in Open Court.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS,

The following order, com
The millers are applications and the millers are applications. Which will be taken in the following order, commencing at Twelve of the Clock at Noon of Wednesday, and in case all the subjects are not disposed of on that day, the consideration of them will be resumed at the sitting of the Court on Thursday.

Whereas a Requisition was delivered to me at if the American flour now in the market; it is selling in small parcels at 44s 6d to 45s per barrel. From 4000 to 5000 barrels have changed hands, in bond, it is per barrel. Upon a moderate demand goes mealing oats have brought 3s 9d to 3s 10d, choice 3s 11d per 45 lbs. Oatmeal slow sale at 33s 6d it 34s 6d per 240 lbs. Good samples of English at Foreign malting Barley have found buyers at 45s in 6c, fine Chevalier at 47s to 48s per imperial quarter.

Beans and peas as last noted.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, March 9. From Essex and Kent there was a moderately fat samples of Wheat, and a good arrival of Barley from wind varying from east to north generally three out the week. The new Wheats have improved the much in condition, this day's supply being most very fine. The demand for red was brisk at an the general runs were not lower, although so read sale. Malt was without alteration in value. Best and Peas met a fair demand, at fully the rates of Monday. There was a moderately good businest transacted in Oats to the consumers, and fine Can must be quoted much the same as last week; large dealers hold off as much as possible, in hope the Irish supply working up the Channel with first shift of wind or moderate weather.

Lunes: - Printed for the Proprietor, France O'Connon, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Mandesex, by Joshua Homon, at his Print Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigg and Published by the said Joshua Horson, the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelli house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; ternal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 124 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constitute the whole of the said Printing and Publish Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-1 to J. Honson, Nerthern Star Mee, Leeds. Seturday, March 14, 1840.