The delegates appointed by the various Radical Associations throughout the country, to meet at Manchester, for the purpose of fixing upon some definitive plan for the obtaining of the People's Charter. and for the transaction of other important business. smembled at the Griffin Inn, Great Ancosts-street

m Monday morning. At eleven e'elock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, it having been ascertained that there were about a dozen delegates already arrived, Mr. Leach, delegate for South Lan eashire, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Arran, delegate for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, was appointed Secretary. CORRESPONDENCE.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to read the following correspondence :-

A letter from Mr. Richardson, of Manchester, and now a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, for advocating the rights of the people. Mr. Richardson expressed his envire concurrence with the objects of the meeting, and advised the delegates neither to adopt Lowry's plan. nor O'Connor's plan, and, above all, not "A Repubhean's" plan, on account of its recommendation of secrecy, but attentively to consider all these, and endeavour, by a careful selection of what was good should insure the object they had in view. He also was read by Mr. MORGAN, delegate for Bristol. expressed an opinion that John Frost and his fellowpatriots had fallen victims to the arts of traitors and spies, who had assumed to be friendly to the cause of the Charter. The Secretary expressed his dissent from this last sentiment, and thought that accusations and reciminations among the friends of the people had already gone too far, in the truth of which the delegates present appeared heartily to concur.

A letter from the Radical Association of Colne, Lancashire, regretting that they could not send a delegate to be present on that day; but should the proceedings last beyond Tuesday, a delegate would most likely appear from that town.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES. Mr. HATFIELD, delegate from the West Riding, here rose, and said he thought they were proceeding ratherirregularly. None of the delegates present had as yet delivered in their credentials; and he thought that s would be better that this should be done imme-

This proposition seemed to meet the approbation of the meeting; and the delegates present accordingly proenced their credentials, which were successively read by the Secretary. The following is a list of their names and the localities they represent :--Mr. John Arran, Hatfield, West Riding of York-

Mr. James Leach and Mr. James Taylor, South Lan-Mr. J. Deegan, Stalybridge and Liverpool.

Mr. D. John, jun., Merthyr Tydvil and Menmonth. Mr. J. B Hanson, district of Carlisle. Mr. W. Tillman, Manchester. Mr. George Alton, Preston. Mr. Samuel Lees, Stockport.

they did not produce any credentials :-Mr. Andrew, Glossop. Mr. Lowe, Bolton. Mr. Royse, Hyde.

Mr. Richard Littler, Salford.

It was then stated that it was extremely probable that other delegates would make their appearance in remark. the course of the afternoon; and in order to enable these individuals to be present, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn till two o'clock. The meeting accordingly adjourned till that time, it being then about twelve.

AFTERNOON SITTING. The CHAIRMAN took his seat at two o'clock. The Secretary then read the credentials of the select from the various plans which have been laid be-

following places :-

Mr. Morgan.....Bristol and Bath. Mr. Cooke.....Leith Mr. Black ...... Nottingham. CORRESPONDENCE

The SECRETARY then read the following corres

A letter from the Democratic Total Abstinence Society of Birmingham, regretting they were unable to be agreed upon after an examination of the different seeds delegate. They strongly urged on the delegates plans. the accessity of recommending total abstinance as a powerful means of carrying out the Charter, and called chosen by the people's delegates. on them not to adjourn to Birmingham for the transaction of business as had been proposed, but state they and propagate the principles of the Charter, and-

A letter from the Chairman of a public meeting at who obeyed it be sure they were not obeying the orders of Government?

Aletter from the Staffordshire Potteries Pelitical being absent from home, and others whom they would have sent being hindered by business. REGULATIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that, before they proceeded to consider the plans which would be laid before them some rule ought to be laid down for their guidance in discussion. He should feel obliged to any gentleman who would propose a resolution defining the time allowed for each speaker, and how many times he shall be allowed to speak. Mr. HATFIELD then moved the following resolu-

"That any delegate making a proposition shall be allowed fifteen minutes for that purpose; all other speakers ten minutes; and that no speaker speak twice! The resolution was then seconded by Mr. ARRAN,

put from the chair, and carried unanimously. PLANS FOR ORGANISING THE COUNTRY. Mr. JAMES TAYLOR moved that the various plans which had appeared in the Star, as well as those lying

on the table, be now read. The motion, having been seconded, was not put from

The first plan read by the secretary was the last plan ablished, that of Mr. O'Connor, which appeared in abstract of it; we shall therefore content ourselves with tating that it was listened to with great attention by the desegates, as well as by the strangers present, except when their hearty laughter at several of the humourous asscriptions to be found in it, and loud applause followed

Mr. R. K. PHILP said he desired to call the attention address just read. Mr. O'Connor had not only proposed a plan for their adoption, but he had stated that he would carry it out. But if the delegates came to a different conclusion, what would Mr. O'Connor do? this had so forcibly struck him that he had written home to his constituents, advising them not to stir in the matter till the delegate meeting had come to a detision. He himself thought the delegates, who might contained nothing new in principle or in detail. be considered the concentrated windom of the country, would be more likely to choose the best plan than one

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR rose to order. It had already been decided that the various plans should be read, perious to any discussion taking place. the SECRETARY said, it was true such a motion

Mr. Royse said as that was the case, he would move as amendment that Mr. O'Cennor's plan be now secretary in the room of Mr. Arran, during his absence

Mr. PRILP seconded the motion. Mr. John Deegan thought it would be better referred to a committee for consideration. He felt conadent that not one of these plans would be adopted as a whole; and each member might make notes of anything that struck him in the plans, and hand them over

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR said he had contemplated such reference to a committee when he had moved the docoments should be read. He should press his motion to

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. Royse's amendment to the meeting, when it was lost, only three hands being brethren into consideration. beld up for it, and the original motion was carried.

The plan of Mr. Lowry for the agitation of the which appeared in the Northern Star some past, was then read by Mr. DEEGAN. Mr. Richardson's letter, which also appeared in the

recommending a system of organization therein ad down by him, was next read by the SECRETARY. the plan of Mr. Penny, recommended by a West Relief Delegate Meeting, was read by Mr. DEEGAN. This plan also appeared in the Stor a few weeks back. The Secretary had scarcely commenced reading the Ma of u.A Republican," When

Mr. Tillean inquired whether "A Republican" did to recommend a secret system of action? The CHAIRMAN-Yes.

Mr LITTLER seconded the motion.

be should like to hear before he judged.

decided that all the plans should be read.

# Douthern Star, LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. III. No. 141

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR said he thought there would be no danger. If there was danger to any one, it would be to the publisher. [The letter in question, as most of our readers are no doubt aware, originally appeared in the Star.] Mr. TILLMAN said it was not a fear of danger that

actuated him. His object was not to appear to countenance in any manner whatever, a system of secrecy. The SECRETARY said that the discussion was entirely out of order. It was the order of the meeting that all the plans should be read. The motion was then abandoned, and "A Republi-

can's" plan read. A plan of agitation, proposed by Mr. B. O'Brien, and which appeared last April in the Regenerator, a paper in them, to lay down such a method of proceeding as then published by Mr. Philp, in the West of England, The next document was read by Mr. PHILP. It was

the address of Mr. W. G. Burns, delivered at Hull, in which he recommends the establishment of "A National Press." This address was first published some months Trowbridge who had a wife and child who required back by the Star. Mr. WILLIAMS, delegate from Sutherland, was then

introduced to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there were several other plans before the meeting: they were in manuscript, and very lengthy. There was one of twenty-eight closely- Gaol, making thirteen in all. written pages. One of them was by Mr. Benbew, a prisoner in Chester Castle.

The SECRET LOS Commenced a letter from an anonywas not very clear, and he did not get on very quickly, upon which

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR said he did not think they were bound to read that which was illegible. Mr. DEEGAN then volunteered to read it, but he also breke down. It was then put on one side, and the SECRETARY com-

nenced reading the plan itself, which was in another the people would increase the subscriptions. For himhand. It occupied nearly an hour in reading; but as self, he could not suppose that the men of England, we shall most likely lay before our readers, in the present number, the plan which will be definitively adop- lies of those to whom they owed a debt of gratitude to ted by the delegates, it would not possess any interest. be immured in a Poor Law bastile. At its conclusion, The SECRETARY read the credentials of

Mr. Philp, for Wiltshire; Mr. T. A. Smart, for Leicester and Northampton;

Mr. James Baker, for Loughborough district. and they took their seats accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN then said he had been looking over Mr. Benbow's paper, and he thought it could not fairly

be considered a plan of the nature of the others. It was The following gentlemen stated they were appointed a very long paper, twice as long as that previously by the localities placed after their respective names, but read, and he felt convinced the reading would occupy at least two hours. He thought, therefore, it must be

close of which, There being no further plans before the chair,

legates as should meet their approbation. He would, therefore, move-"That a Committee of five persons be appointed to

following delegates, who took their seats for the fore the meeting such portions as they may deem calculated to promote the object for which we have as-Mr. MORGAN seconded the motion.

Mr. SHART said his constituents had entrusted him with an outline respecting the organisation of the people, which he thought he had better read before the motion was put. He then proceeded to read it. It recommended -First-A general reorganisation upon a system to

Second—A national fund to be placed under trustees

Third—The appointment of missionaries to explain shall be happy to see any of the delegates at Birming-ham to meet Lovett and Collins after the business is a head, without which unanimity of purpose could never be secured.

Mr. PHILP had been deputed by several towns in Edinburgh, stating that no delegate has been appointed Wittshire to lay their opinions on the subject or reorfor that city, and transmitting resolutions adopted there ganisation before the delegates. He read a written which strongly recommend the delegates to avoid document, agreed to by them, in which it was stated screey themselves and to discountenance it in others—that they considered the dissemination of political at to the plan of a secret directory, how could those knowledge as indispensably necessary to carry out Chartism. This he (Mr. P.) considered perfectly just; for he was convinced that in those parts of the country two-thirds of the people did not know what Chartism Association. expressing their concurrence in the objects meant. The document went on to state that political of their meeting, and regretting they could not send a education being necessary, missionaries should be apdelegate, Mr. Richards, their delegate, to Convention, pointed; and in order still further to ensure a general knowledge of what Chartism really is, that a printed copy of the Charter should be placed in the hands of every family in the country. It also recommended that the people should obtain printing materials, and that they should be divided into classes for their better organisation. With respect to classes, Mr. P. said that out 10,000 inhabitants of Trowbridge there were 8,000 Chartists; and he attributed its prevalence entirely to the carrying out of the class system there. They had set an example there to all other towns. They had purchased a place of meeting for £250, only £50 of which was borrowed, and that was repaid within a relieve their own cases, and if they could afterwards month, and they had considerably improved the property, which was now worth £400. The document also recommended that there should be a central power, except the proposer, who shall be allowed fifteen sions; and concluded with denouncing any thing borand that there should also be divisions and sub-divi-

dering upon secrecy. Mr. JOHN, jun., said that Chartism was going on flourishingly in Merthyr Tydvil and that district. There were some good men left among them yet, or else they could not have sent assistance both to the North of England and to Scotland, and have established a Radical press in the country. They did not sell less than 1,200 copies in a month, principally of the Northern Star. In Merthyr the factions did not dare to call a public meeting for fear of being outvoted by the This had an appearance of partiality, and caused Chartists, who in their turn, were determined to harast week's Star. We think it will be too fresh in the see and defeat them till they did full justice to the nemory of our readers to render it necessary to give an people. The burden of sending a delegate was not this time borne by Merthyr alone, because Pontypool and fund, the people would subscribe; but, in this other towns had lent their assistance. The people in his case the committee were all tried men. Mr. district were carrying on the agitation, and at the same Pitkethly, he believed, was treasurer; and James time keeping within the bounds of the law. Mr. John

then read the opinions of his constituents, from which it appeared they particularly desired the establishment of a Central Board for the government of the whole, of the delegates to one or two inconsistencies in the and the distribution of political tracts for the enlighten had, however, kept Bradley, and done something for ment of the people. They thought Bronterre's plan M'Douall; they had also sent £3 to Stockport and would fail for want of the electoral qualification on the part of the candidates; and the plan recommended by the West-Riding delegate meeting too complicated. The address had already biassed the public mind; and They also desired the delegates to take measures to secure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. PHILP handed in a plan of agitation which had been put into his hand by an individual in Bath. It There being no further plans for the consideration of

the delegates, and their being no amendment, the Chairman put the resolutinon to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then unanimously appointed the committee: -Messra Williams, of Sunderland; Arran, of the West Riding; Philp, of Wilt-

had been made and seconded, but it had not been put shire; Deegan, of Stalybridge; and Smart, of Leices-know whether he could be considered as coming under Mr. THOMASSON (not a delegate) was then appointed

on the committee. The CHAIRMAN then announced that the committee would sit to-morrow, but that there was other business that the various plans should be read, and then with which the delegates might occupy themselves in the meanwhile. It was then decided that the delegates should meet the next day at nine in the morning, and they adjourned till that time at eight o'clock.

> TUESDAY, JULY 21. Mr. DAVID BLACK was called to the chair, and took

his seat at a quarter to ten. Mr. TILLMAN (delegate for Manchester) obtained leave of absence for the day, on important business. The CHAIRMAN inquired whether they had not better proceed to take the case of their imprisoned

A Delegate thought they had better wait, as there were so few present. Mr. HATFIELD suggested that the names of the delegates had better be called over; this was done at ten o'clock, at which time there were three delegates absent without leave.

THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. Mr. LEACH suggested that each delegate should paid away as much as £80 in one month.

give an account of the condition of the families of the imprisoned Chartists in each town. Mr. LEACH stated that there were seven or eight lies. There was one person imprisoned in Lancaster, persons belonged to Bolton imprisoned, most of them who had left a wife and four children. As to a nawith large families. There was one large family where tional fund, the men of Leigh thought that all should Inn, in that town, to the delegates assembled in Man-TILLMAN—Then I move that his letter be not family-way. They had been in the habit of sending family-way. the father was imprisoned, and the mother died in the contribute alike. books round for subscriptions, and dividing the money Nettingham, but there were twelve from the county. on Tuesday nights. There was another family of seven | Four out of these were liberated some time back, and PRILP thought the letter ought to be read. It children, who were reduced to entire destitution by the eight a week ago yesterday. They had not been and also trust they will take decisive steps towards the tain for them their rights; but he would support the with the letter ought to be read. It children, who were reduced to entire destitution by the eight a week ago posteriory. They are also trust they were they worked. His constitution of the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked about the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked about the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked about the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they worked had been subscriptions for the factory where they was a subscription of the factory was a subscription of the facto The SECRETARY thought the motion of the delegate be appointed to distribute the money as they thought them, besides the weekly contribution. But now they have worse off than ever. They had no work, and

say whether it was a Chartist case or not. Mr. BAKER—I think not. Mr. LEES said that there were now eight persons they could towards a general concern.

sent from Stockport, in Chester Castle, and their The SECRETARY said, as each delegate had now had raised subscriptions for them; but of late, owing to stituents on this important subject, he would move, the strike, they had been unable to continue their subport that a national fund should be instituted as a centional defence fund." tral board for the distribution of the money according to the number in the families. Mr. PHILP said that there was one prisoner from

Mr. John, Jun., said there had been no victims in Merthyr; but there were five imprisoned in Brecknockshire, and four in Monmouth, besides three in the Penitentiary. There was also Shellard in Oakham

Mr. ALTON said that Preston was in the same position in this respect as Leicester and Northampton, After a short conversation, it was decided that these also should be read.

The SECRET THE commenced a letter from an anonymous writer, in exposition of his plan, but the writing tional system of relief, and they were willing to contribute their quota. They were of opinion that, under the present local system, that in several of the towns the people had their favourites, and thus the money was very unequally distributed. But if all the cases came before a Central Committee, so that the money could be distributed in a regular manner, and the committeemen were men of known integrity, the confidence of Scotland, and Wales would allow the wives and fami-

> Mr. MORGAN stated that there were no victims from Young and Roberts, had been liberated before the time of their imprisonment had expired. Messrs. Baldwin and Bartlett had no families. With regard to a Na. ductor of the Star be treasurer, and Mr. Heywood, of tional Fund, he would suggest that till some efficient | Manchester, be sub-treasurer.' and uniform plan could be laid down, £5,000 might be . alsed in a fortnight, by the subscription of 1s. each from

100,000 persons. He disagreed with the shilling subscription scheme of same locality as the committee. The funds ought to be approval. If the delegates here present elected the the delegate from Bristol. They had a proof of the most strictly looked after, as there was nothing the executive, it would be as it were self-elected. The the least two hours. He thought, therefore, it must be bassed over.

The meeting then adjourned for forty minutes, at the close of which,

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A plan was read from ay other town, in proportion to its population; but efficiently and accurately kept. if he were to go back and say to them that they must | Mr. LEECH said that he did not believe they would each subscribe one shilling for this purpose, they be better kept in Manchester than at the Star. He Mr. DEEGAN said he thought that it would be as would not listen to him. The people must be thought the country had the greatest confidence in the well to refer the various plans to a committee, who left to themselves, to subscribe as they thought Star. should propose such a plan for the adoption of the de- proper; and he had no doubt of their entertaining Mr. Thomason thought Mr. Taylor did not mean to feelings of generosity and gratitude for their imprisoned throw any suspicion on the Star. friends; but they must not be dictated to. They would a committee in Manchester, consisting of men who well manage. should have entire control over the money subscribed. and who should be instructed that it was their first duty to devise some effective means for an equitable appro-

priation of the subscriptions. Mr. MORGAN, in explanation, said he did not con template the laying a tax upon the people. He merely desired that the shilling subscription should be entered into by those who could pay, in order to afford a temporary relief.

Mr. LEECH said there had been more victims in Man chester than in many other places. There were eleven in prison from Manchester, and one from Salford, making twelve, who were looked after by the Manchester Committee. The people of Manchester were of opinion that a national committee for the relief of all would be both troublesome and expensive. They were of opinion that each town should look after their own victims, but that a general committee should be formed for the relief of those who, like the Stockport prisoners, had no relief from their own locality. It appeared from a notice in the Star that there was now a sum of about fifty or sixty pounds there available for this purpose, and he thought that all monies should be sent there. They had had much difficulty to contend with in Manchester with regard to this subject. They at first called a public meeting, at which it was resolved that the Star should be raised in price, the surplus to form

a general relicf fund. This plan, however, was a failure; and they found they must do something for themselves. They accordingly set to work to raise subscriptions; and they had since been enabled to give four shillings a-week to the families of not intended to invest the committee at Manchester those in prison. (Hear, hear.) Very fortunately, the with these funds. families were not large, there being none with more than two children; but, within the last fortnight, two of the women had been confined, and the sum, in each eight shillings per week. (Hear.) They had, besides, six or seven pounds in hand, to make a trifling present to each prisoner as he came out, and they had promised seven or eight pounds for the general fund. They spare anything for a general fund, to do so. There was another thing he would mention; they treated all alike. Mr. Bronterre O'Brien was a clever and a popular man, but he did not get a farthing more than any of

Livesey, but they, as well as Mr. O'Brien, shared alike

with the rest. (Hear.) Mr. ROYSE, on the part of the people of Hyde, would say, that there was a general defence fund, while the Convention was sitting, to which they contributed. When they afterwards applied for relief from Messrs. M'Douall, and, he believed, five pounds more at a subsequent period, but for Bradley they got nothing. great dislike to a general fund in the minds of the people of Hyde. It had been said, that if tried men were entrusted with the control of a general Taylor, of Rochdale, and Mr. Rogers, of London, were on it; and they had the controll of the funds. No doubt, they had done what they considered for the best; but the people of Hyde thought otherwise. They Ashton. The expenses were very heavy; Mr. Cobbett's bill, for the defence of Bradley, amounted to £10. He

thought each locality should support its own victims. and that a general fund should give them some assistance when they came out of prison. Mr. LITTLER said that there was no victim from Salford except Mr. Richardson, who was included amongst the Manchester prisoners. Any trifle that they could raise was handed to the Manchester committee. They were so poer that they were unable to raise much, but they were very willing to co-operate in a general plan of relief, which they thought ought to be decided

son from Newcastle now in prison; and he did not the designation of a Chartist victim. This person was Mr. John Bell, who was convicted of printing a seditious libel. He did not need assistance, as his wife continued to receive his salary from the Northern Liberator. He could not state anything positive on the part of the people of Newcastle, as he was not delegated by them; but he had no doubt they would heartily concur in any measures that that meeting might on due consideration, think proper to recommend.

Mr. LEECH said there were some persons imprisoned from that neighbourhood (Manchester) for training and drilling; and for the last twelvemonths Mr. O'Connor had himself paid seven shillings a week each man for morning. their support. One was liberated before his time had expired, and they would all be out in a few days. Owing to Mr. O'Connor's liberality in the case, the Manchester people were relieved from the necessity of subscribing for them. Mr. HATFIELD said he thought great dissatisfaction

would be created throughout the West-Riding, unless some general plan for the relief of the victims were adopted. Mr. LEES said, that though the number of those now imprisoned from Stockport was eight, yet there had been sixteen sent in all. He believed no town had

made greater exertions than Stockport, and they had Mr. COOKE mid there were not less than twenty-six imprisoned from Leigh. Many of them had large fami-

The CHAIRMAN said there had been no prisoner from Hanchester was out of order. It had already proper, and, if the Board was properly chosen, they decided that all the plans should be read.

Mr. Spurs said he had a motion to make upon the lution not to sign any petition except in cases of mercy. They had no work, and they could not subscribe even a halfpanny. He could subject. Wi stever plan was adopted, there mus's be

perhaps, if he were to state that Mr. Marsden, late delegate to the National Convention for Preston, was others were doing the same. Mr. Fletcher had gone to maintenance of such executive. From the spirit of the ale to the National Convention for Freston, was others were doing the same. Air. Frestoner had gone were doing the same. Air. Frestoner had gone were doing the same and Mr. Wodehouse was letters they had heard read, he had no doubt that those talking of doing the same thing, and how it would all places who had not sent representatives would assist church rates, and the liberation of John Thorogood, case either in Leicester or Northampton. There was a end he was sure he did not know. They had, however, them in their object. He would therefore propose the and had applied to many of the middle classes to borough, but the delegate from that place could best who had been liberated, and given each of them 7s.,

families were in great distress. They had formerly an opportunity of giving in the sentiments of his con- of their moral and intellectual capabilities and resources for the clause. "That this meeting take steps to form a general scriptions. It was the opinion of the people of Stock- Committee, resident in Manchester, for raising a na-The motion was seconded by Mr. ALTON, and carried

manimously, Mr. ALTON would like some explanation from the delegate from Hyde, respecting what had fallen from him respecting the general defence fund. He understood that gentleman to accuse the members of the Committee of the defence fund of partiality in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Royse said he had been entirely misunderstood. He did not accuse any one. He merely stated that after a general Committee had been appointed, their pro-Mr. LEECH said that it was often the fault of the

should have applied to the Northern Star for assistance; and if they had not done so it was not O'Connor's that the motion should stand over. fault. If he distributed the money sent to the Star, according to his own feelings, he might be accused of partiality with some shew of justice. Mr. Royse had not alluded to the Star funds. It was to the defence fund, of which Mr. Pitkethly was treasurer, that the people of Hyde had applied.

Mr. MORGAN then proposed the following resolution :— "That this meeting do recommend the formation of committee of persons to attend to the distribution of Bristol, and by four from Bath. Two of them, Messrs. a fund, to be raised for the relief of the incarcerated victims. That such committee be requested to furnish a monthly report to the Northern Star. That the con-

Mr. HANSON seconded the motion. Mr. JAMES TAYLOR thought auditors should be appointed. It would be better, too, that the treasurer Mr. HANSON said there were no victims at Carlisle. should be in Manchester, and then he would be in the out, it would be submitted to the country for their

Mr. TAYLOR said he did not. He wished to avoid subscribe their money when they knew it would be pro- the shade of suspicion, and he thought there was a great perly disposed of. The best way would be to appoint a deal more business done at the Star than they could The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. ROYSE, seconded by Mr. BARKER, and carried unanimously-"That Messrs. Leach, Littler, and Nuttell do make arrangements for a public meeting, to be held in Man-

chester, in order to elect a committee." It was moved by Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. ROYSE, and carried unanimously-"That an auditing committee be appointed to audit the accounts every three months."

It was moved by Mr. LEES, seconded by Mr. Cook and carried unanimously-"That the following gentlemen be the auditors for the next six months :- Messrs. T. Livesey, Rochdale : 7. Cocks, Hyde; and Robert Green, Manchester."

Mr. Spurr was then introduced to the meeting, and having produced his credentials, took his seat as delegate from London, he having been appointed at a public meeting. The SECRETARY having read an outline of the

business already transacted. Mr. SPURR said he could not agree with the arrangements made, appointing a committee in Manchester to appropriate the victim fund, unconnected with the plan for organising the whole nation in one general plan. If a national plan were adopted, the missionaries to the various districts would communicate with a general council as to the distribution of the funds. The SECRETARY explained that it was intended to continue the present local assistance, and that it was

Mr. SPURR thought that if the present system of local relief were continued, it would be the source, as at present, of continual complaint. He contended that of their cases, had been raised from four shillings to a central committee should have the disposal of all monies collected in connection with the general plan of organisation. It was time the present system was done

away with, as it made fish of one and flesh of the Mr. HATFIELD said, so far as he understood the ob ections of the delegate from London, that gentleman desired there should be one general plan for the carrying out everything connected with the Charter, whereas, by appointing the Manchester committee before the general plan was considered, there were two the rest. They also had te look after Benbow and plans. The West Riding delegates were of opinion that there should be a national fund. This he had

already supported, and he feared that they would have to undo what had already been done. Mr. LEECH said there were not two plans; or, at all events, if there were, they were twins. He thought the general committee would have business enough. M'Douall and Bradley, they got five pounds for and the Manchester committee would relieve then

> Mr. Spurr still expressed himself dissatisfied with the arrangements. Where was the centralised system so much desired? Where was the government? Mr. JOHN-That does not act here. Mr. SPURR-I know it does not; and it is of that that I complain.

Mr. HANSON said that the resolution complained o had not been passed without due deliberation. Why should they undo that which had been thus done The first duty of the delegates was to make some ar rangements for the persecuted Chartists. This they had done; and if delegates came in, as Mr. Spurr had done, to condemn their proceedings, they should never bring their affairs to a conclusion.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR suggested that the subject had been sufficiently canvassed. The subject then dropped.

The delegates then adjourned till three o'clock. AFTERNOON SITTING. The delegates assembled at three o'clock, but the

report of the committee appointed to draw up the general plan not being ready, there was no business before the meeting. At five o'clock, Mr. SMART, Chairman of the Committee, reported that they had not yet finished their do so; but he was most decidedly of opinion that to minds. They (the delegates) were going to recruit:

the plan agreed upon was subsequently suggested by Mr. LEACH, that the through force, or the fear of force. For that reason, he the members should pay according to their means. meeting could not deal with the clause with any hope of deciding aright, unless the whole plan were laid to petition, but that the question should be left to the before them. He, therefore, moved that the committee executive. He would, therefore, move that the conshould be requested to retire and finish their labours. This motion having been duly seconded, was put and over. carried, and the delegates adjourned till next morning, when it was hoped the whole plan would be ready for their consideration.

WEDNESDAY. Mr. HATFIELD was called to the chair at ten o'clock

M. HARTLEY, delegate from Colne, took his seat this

CORRESPONDENCE. The SECRETARY read the following communications:

A letter from the Devonport Class of the Plymouth Chartists, to the Chairman of the Delegate meeting, regretting their inability, from the want of members and funds, to send a delegate to the meeting, and recommending to the serious attention of the assembled delegates, a paper which appeared in the Northern Star of the 13th June ult., entitled "A voice from the North," which advises the people to petition for the Charter, and state in such petition that they shall, if refused, be compelled to leave their native land for ever, and to seek from the free and enlightened Govern-ment of America that protection and liberty so justly

denied them at home. An address from the members and friends of the Brighton Radical Association, agreed at a numerous chester. They consider the meeting highly necessary, and regret that circumstances prevent them from sending a representative themselves. They recommend Mr.

PLAN FOR CARRYING OUT THE CHARTER. Mr. SPURE said he had a motion to make upon t'ae lution not to sign any petition except in cases of motor. tive, was then adopted.

Pive Shillings per Quarter. The SECRETARY said, it would not be out of order, get no work himself at home, and he had made up an executive to carry it out; and it would be necessary

> "That this meeting, having assembled for the exup 10s. each man. They would be willing to do what operation a well-digested plan of national organisation, and a regular systematic and universal method of agitating the working millions, until a full development have compelled their oppressors to sacrifice that a to the one condition of receiving pecuniary assistance from those places who have not any representative at this meeting, be it therefore resolved—That immediate application be made, by letter, to all such places, respectfully requesting our friends' support, to enable us to attain the object for which this meeting was

Mr. BAKER seconded the motion. Mr. Hanson thought a motion of this sort was per-fectly nnnecessary, at all events at the present stage of petition in cases of mercy. But was not the obtaining ceedings had not given satisfaction to the people of Hyde, who on that account preferred the local to the general system.

The proceedings is an events at the present stage of the proceedings. No doubt, when the plan now under of the Charter an act of mercy? Was it not an act of mercy to endeavour to obtain their rights? Mr. Spanse ted by that meeting, it, would be printed in the Northern had said he would not sign a petition for Frost. ted by that meeting, it would be printed in the Northern had said he would not sign a petition for Frost Bat.

Star; and then it would be quite time enough to people that funds were not at their disposal. They pass such a resolution as the present. He thought it some good resulted from petitioning. That paper genequite unnecessary, and would move, as an amendment,

Mr. JOHN seconded the amendment. Mr. MORGAN thought the motion quite unnecessary. Those who had sent letters had not sent delegates, because they could not find the means; and it could not be supposed that they would send money for this purpose. Besides they (the delegates) would have Mr. BAKER hoped that whatever might be the for that purpose from some of the places, Plymouth for

Mr. ARRAN felt the subject was one of importance, but he thought it would be best to defer its consideration after the report of the committee below had been brought up. Mr. Spurr said they were met there for a specific

instance.

organisation; and they ought not to leave till they had completed it. Mr. HANSON did not think they had the power of appointing an executive; when the plan was drawn the report before he voted for the motion.

drew his motion. MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER The letter of Mr. O'Connor to the assembled delegates, which appeared in the last number of the more than others. He would take 6d. where he could Northern Star, was then read by the Secretary.

A letter frem the Wigan Chartist Association was then read by the Secretary. They regretted they were be found to be quite enough. not able to send a delegate, as their Association was but in its infancy. PLAN FOR CARRYING OUT THE CHARTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WILLIAMS brought up the report of the committee on this subject. He then read the plan which they had resolved upon. Mr. DEEGAN moved that the delegates should resolve themselves into committee for the consideration of it. Mr. SPURR seconded the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment that the original rule of discussion be abided by. If they went into committee, each member would be allowed to speak many times, which would cause a great loss of time. Mr. JOHN seconded the amendment, which was The first clause, which incorporates the whole of the

then adopted without discussion. On the second clause being put, which states the object of the society to be the obtaining a faithful representation of the people of Great Britain and Ire-Mr. Hanson said he thought there was an anomaly

here. The Association was designated in the first clause, the "National Association of Great Britain," and the second stated that its object was to obtain a representation of Great Britain and Ireland. He thought the word Ireland ought to have been introduced into Mr. ARRAN said the committee had not included reland in the title, because there was no probability

of the Irish joining in the movement at present. Under such circumstances it would appear ridiculous. Mr. LITTLER thought many of the Irish were faveurable to the movement. Mr. WILLIAMS said the question had been argued in committee. They thought they had better not include Ireland in the title, as the Irish had not as a body sup-

ported the movement; but they had introduced it in the econd clause, to show that their object was to obtain reform for both countries. Mr. LEECH approved of the clauses as they stood. It showed a willingness on their parts to do good for Ireland, which the Irish were unwilling to do for themselves. He thought it would be as well if, at the

conclusion of their proceedings, they issued an address to the people of that country. The clause was then adopted. The third clause enumerates the six points of the Charter, as the principles necessary to secure a just

representation of the people. Mr. SPURR thought that, instead of an enumeration of "the six points," the words "the People's Charter" should be substituted. Mr. PHILP said the Committee thought it best to embody the six points in the plan, so that, when it was circulated, the people should know what the principles of the Charter really were; for there were many, he was serry to say, who were unacquainted with them.

Mr. Dregan said the words "unconvicted of crime" were omitted from the definition of those persons who were to be entrusted with the Suffrage. He wished to know whether this had been done intentionally? Mr. ARRAN said it was the opinion of the Committee that, when a man was convicted of crime he was punished by the laws, and that, therefore, to deprive him of the franchise would be unjust, as that would

be punishing him twice over. The clause was then adopted. The fourth clause, which recommends petitioning Parliament as one means of accomplishing the objects of the association, gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Spurk said the men of London could never be brought to petition. Their reason was this:-the House did not own them or recognise them. He had not even signed a petition in favour of Frost, so opposed was he to it. If he thought he could effect the liberation of any person or parties by petition, he would account the great hold their ministers had upon their labours; he, however, laid before the chair a part of petition the House was altogether useless. He would but these religious bodies had already got their volunnot condescend to petition. Whatever concessions teers. If a penny a week was to be subscribed, he was some discussion ensued upon the first clause; but it had been made in past times by tyrants, had been made sure they should lose members at Preston. He thought

> Mr. HANSON seconded the motion. He had solemnly declared he would never petition again. Mr. O'Connor from the rule. Among the Wesleyans, where some had advised them never to petition again; and he would were poor, those who were better off made up the never sign any petitions but those of mercy. The difference, so that there was no less. They must try to House was a body that did not recognise him, and he do likewise. would not, therefore, recognise them.

Mr. ARRAN would ask, was not petitioning the best alterations. cover for public meetings? Mr. PHILP would support the clause as it stood, because he considered that the exercise of the right of leaders are to attend and report.—Adopted. petition invested them with great power. It was by petitioning; but it was the best form of bringing their grievances before the people of this country. town or borough.—Adopted. He should support the clause, because it rendered the objects of the society legal.

Mr. LEES said Mr. O'Conner had lately advised feelings, he was quite sure he should be as averse to but to be condemned

petition as any man: but they must act upon sound policy. It was true that Mr. O'Connor had been once against petitioning, but he had since altered his opinion upon the subject. What would have been the feelings of Vincent and others if the people had not petitioned for them, and thus obtained a change in their treatment? In Bristol, they found the magistrates treat them with respect when they got up their petitions numerously signed. Mr. SMART, in common with others, did not think

chause, as the exercise of the right of petition would shall be chosen by each ward or division, was put from render their meetings legal.

He thought, however, when a person found himself mistaken, he eight to alter his conduct. Now what was it that had got the Dorchester labourers released? It was inundating the House with petitions; and he trusted the same measures would be adopted with respect to the objects they were new contending for. Mr. John said that his constituents were of opinion

with Mr. Wakley, that they might as wall petition the rock of Gibraltar as the House of Commons, but still they wanted some shield to protect their meetings. Mr. BLACK regretted that such an expression as "ne more petitions!" had ever escaped any man's mouth He thought, after the reading of Mr. O'Connor's letter every one would petition who could hold a pen. But at the same time he must say that Nottingham, like London, was against petitioning; and if they could carry their object by any other means, he was sure they would never sign a petition again. Under all circum stances, however, he was constrained to vote for the

clause as it stood: Mr. THOMASSON said he had lately taken a petition sign it. Now the present House was nominated by and Mr. Sweet thought they would be able to make it press purpose of adepting and carrying into active use petitioning, unless for the effect it produced upon the public mind. This was the use of petitioning. Mr. ALTON had been strongly opposed to petitioning, but after what he had heard that day he should vote

> Mr. LEECH said he would not occupy much time, the altar of expediency which new they refuse to offer but he could not let the vote pass silently. If petitionto justice; and having proceeded so far in the impor-tant work as to lead us to believe we shall succeed in should oppose it; but as it afforded facilities for the accomplishing this most desirable object, subjected only expression of opinion, and influencing the public mind. he should vote for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought that the almost unanimous expression of feeling by the different delegates must have convinced Mr. Spurr of the necessity of petitioning. It was certainly not to be supposed that the Heuse of Commons would be moved by their petitions, but petitioning was a constitutional act, by which grievances were made known to the country at large. rally contained letters from Members of Parliament, (Messrs. Hume, Dennistoun, &c.,) acknowledging very politely the reception of petitions, and semetimes stating they should support their prayer. They should send up their petitions to Members, whether they were friendly or not. These petitions would back their friends

broken up by the time an answer could be received opinions of the delegates present on this subject, he trusted that when they got home they would act as the majority determined. Mr. DEEGAN said whatever feelings might exist against petitions among the people, he hoped they would reconsider the subject. He approved of petitioning for the same reasons as Mr. Williams.

Mr. Spurn said his amendment was that the clause object-the adopting and carrying out a plan of should stand over for consideration, not that it should be expunged. The amendment was then put and lost, only two hands being held up for it, and the clause was passed.

The delegates then adjourned for an hour. AFTERNOON SITTING.

The CHAIRMAN took his seat at three o'clock, when the consideration of the plan for carrying out the Char-

bership shall be the signing a declaration of principles, and the payment of 2d. quarterly for a card, was then After some desultory conversation, Mr. Spurr with-Mr. JOHN stated that in his part of the country they charged 6d, for a card. Mr. BAKER said some persons might be able to give

get it; but few were too poor to afford a penny. Mr. Morgan thought the sum was sufficiently low. Mr. LEES said that two-pence was only for the card. There would be a penny a-week besides, and that would

Mr. SMART said his constituents were so poor, that he thought the sum too much rather than too little. Two-pence for the card was enough in all conscience. The clause was then agreed to. The sixth clause provided that a book should be kept in a central situation, in which all the members' names

should be entered. Mr. BLACK said he thought many would object to this. Some persons might be inclined to join, but dare not if their names were known, for fear of losing their Mr. PHILP said the names would be known only to those in the same locality, and general executive. The society

would be illegal if the names were not entered at full.

Mr. HANSON thought it would be quite sufficient if

each locality registered the names of its members. Chartists of Britain in one society, to be called the There would be an immense number of names to re-National Charter Association of Great Britain," was gister, and it would take the time of one man to engross them. The expense would be enormous. Mr. WILLIAMS said the object of this method of registering the members was to render the society egal. The plan had been adopted by O'Connell, with respect to the various societies he had established in Ireland.

Mr. HANSON said Daniel did this to pocket the guineas, five-shilling pieces, and shillings, he got by it. Mr. MORGAN would vote for the clause, after having heard the explanation of Mr. Williams. The clause was then put, and carried. The seventh clause appoints classes of ten each, leader to be chosen by them, and collect a penny a week

from each member of the class. Mr. LEECH said the system of classes might do well for the country, where the population was thinly scattered; but it would not answer in Manchester. There they met 300 at a time, and the secretary called the names over, and the money was paid at once. Mr. MORGAN said they did the same thing at BristoL Still there were some classes established, and they met

once a week for instruction. Mr. PHILP said the class system had been attended with a most beneficial result in Wiltshire. Before it was established, no one knew who paid, and who did not; and the secretaries had so much business on their hands that their duty was but imperfectly performed. Since the class system had been adopted, the money came in to a considerable extent. It was also found effective in calling meetings; each leader called on his class, and in two hours they could be assembled. It had also been found useful in getting up subscriptions

Mr. SMART said that as they had so much difficulty in getting in money, that, without the class system, he was satisfied they would not be able to get it in for any purpose whatever. Mr. HANSON said there were not better Radicals in the country than those of Carlisle, but they were so wretchedly poor that he was convinced it would be im-

for the relief funds.

possible for many of them to subscribe a penny per week. They might be able to manage a halfpenny. Mr. ABRAN said it was to be collected "where Mr. BLACK said Nottingham was the same as Carlisle. They would pay the money, but they couldn't. Mr. LITTLER said that if they relied upon voluntary subscriptions, they would never be able to sustain the expenses of the Association. He knew that many could but ill afford it; but he thought the poorest

would make the sacrifice of a penny a week in a cause of such vital importance to himself. Mr. BAKER said, various religious bodies, whose members were very poor, managed to raise a penny a week for them, and he thought they might do the same. The cry of poverty had been raised for twenty vears past.

Mr. LEES thought the clause ought to stand. Mr. ALTON thought these gentlemen who had spoken of the various religious bodies, did not take into

sideration of this clause should, for the present, stand. scription should be 1d. Mr. Spunn said he had heard poverty pleaded a thousand times; but there ought to be no exception The clause was then adodted, with a few verhal

Clause eight divides each town into wards or divisions, each ward to meet once a month, when class-Clause nine provides that at first ward meeting a colnot that he expected to get any thing from the House lector shall be appointed, who shall receive the money of the class-leaders, and pay it to the treasurer of the

Clause ten divides the country into districts, according to the plan of the Poor Law Commissioners. Mr. HANSON objected to having any thing to do with them to petition. He should vote for the clause as it the Poor Law Act. If they adopted any part of it, it stood. Mr. Morgan said, that if he consulted only his whole. He thought it ought never to be mentioned.

> Severel delegates objected for similar reasons, and County was substituted for Poor Law districts; and the clause, so amended, passed. Clause eleven provides that the general government shall be entrusted to an executive of seven persons, including secretary and treasurer.-Adopted.

Clause twelve provides that the general tressurer shall publish a statement of accounts, under a penalty for non-compliance - Adopted. Clause thirteen, which lays down the duties of the general secretary, was then adopted. Clause fourteen, which provides that the exacutive

Clause fifteen, which defines the duties of the excess The delegates adjourned till eight next morning.

the chair, and adopted.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINENESS. R. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to sight so many individuals, many of whom have sinking fund for wear and tear, and rebeen blind for a number of years, and pledges himself te cure the Ophthalmia, or Inflammations, Films Scums, Specks, &co. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight, without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of diet.

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes the first application that I make to the Eye, and I will not detain any patient longer than one hour.

N.B. In answer to the numerous letters received. Mr. B. respectfully informs his poor country friends that where a personal interview is impracticable, a letter pre-paid, enclosing a remittance of one pound, and minutely describing their case, and how they must have been treated, shall have medicines back by Mails. return, with every directions for use to any part.

care of the above diseases. Mr. B. may be consulted at Northampton, from Monday 15th to Saturday 20th of June; from thence performance of the route being, from to Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol. His place of abode will be made known by handbills, and this paper, when longer than a week in each place.

Mr. B. may be consulted at No. 2, Cumberlandstreet, Bristol, for a few weeks, and he wishes to inform his friends in Bath, Trowbridge, Frome, and Wales, that he will go direct from Bristol to Liverpool, and his last week will be inserted in this paper. Bolton, Lancashire, where all letters, post-paid, will be forwarded.

#### ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON, DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the members of the Company. frightful consequences resulting from that destruc-tive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally con-sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, to be paid on the allotment of the shares; £10 in Bradford, from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowtoo often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, respect thereof to be forfeited. as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison, by a Board of Directors in Calcutta, and to be the body, frightful to be seen-often closely resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. What a grief for a young person, in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or but no person to have more than four votes.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. HRATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.

Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley. Mr. HARGROVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York.

Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Market-place,

HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull. Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by return of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted

to the address, either by initials or name. THE EAST INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION BY ROYAL CHARTER.—CAPITAL £800,000.

CHAIRMAN—T. A. Curtis, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. P. Larkins, Esq.

DIRECTORS. John Bagshaw, Esq. Henry Gonger, Esq. Benjamin Harding, Esq. Captain A. Henderson. Frederick Hodgson, Esq., M.P. Charles Kerr, Esq. Captain W. C. Lempriere. William Little, Esq. James Mackillop, Esq. Jacob Montefiore, Esq. Captain Alexander Nairne. John Pirie, Esq., Alderman Henry C. Robarts, Esq. Alexander Rogers, Esq.

R. Thurburn, Esq.
With power to add to their number. AUDITORS-Sir John Rae Reed, Bart., M.P.; J. H. Pelly, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freshfield and Sons. BANKERS-Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co. SECRETARY-R. Macdonald Stephenson, Esq. SUPERINTENDENT OF STEAM VESSELS-

Captain James Barber. Temporary Office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Bank. The practicability of maintaining a Steam Communication with India by way of the Red Sea has been fully proved by the experiments tried by the East India Company, though, from the inefficiency physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence, of the vessels employed by them, and the unavoidable in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in irregularity of the Indian Dak, its advantages and an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, facilities have not been completely developed, while in saying that there is no member of society, by other reasons, arising from the urgency of the pub-

The communication, moreover, has been of small value to passengers, because confined to the line transmission even of letters—whilst the conveyance will, on perusing this work, be astonished to find of passengers and parcels is most expensive, and at that in nine-tenths of the cases of young persons of the means of conveyance thence to India.

The British Government has recognised the neceszity of entrusting the Post-office service to private frequently than is at all suspected. associations, in all cases of distant Steam Navigation. force in the case of the East India Company. It is therefore proposed to establish a Company to

subscriptions, provided the line between Suez and relinquished. Calcutta, &c., (now wholly unoccupied) be estabsished in the first instance.

To meet the wishes of the Indian public, and looking to an immediate profitable return in the general call for such a preliminary step, it is proposed to purchase and despatch to Calcutta, with the least possible delay, the largest steam-vessel procurable, to be employed between that port and Suez, making four voyages from each place in the year. To carry the entire service into effect for a regu-

barly monthly communication, it is intended to build seven steam-ships of such tonnage and power as to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, in case of any interruption to that through

Egypt.
The vessels will be also so constructed as to admit of their carrying an effectual armament in case of any warlike contingency.

The number of passengers annually passing be-number will immediately adopt the shorter, cheaper, and more expeditions route which will be afforded by the establishment of the proposed first steam-boat, that many persons will avail themselves of the Company's ships as a conveyance from port to port in India, and that there will be eventually a great increase of travellers consequent on increased

From detailed calculations which have been made the estimated outlay, charges, and revenues are exhibited in the following abstract:

Building and fitting seven steam-ships, cost of stations abroad, and incidental ex-

ANNUAL CHARGE. newal of ships, and charges of all kinds.. 239,000 INCOME.

Passengers, less victualling and land transport ...... £281,000 Freight, consisting of light parcels, periodicals, bullion, &c... 24,000 305,000

Yielding a clear annual surplus of......

Or upwards of 11 per cent. upon £600,000. No contribution for Post-office service has been included in these calculations, but there can be no doubt that the Company, when once in operation, must be employed by Government to carry the To carry into effect the plans of the Company, the

£66,000

Domestic Materia Medica Eye Medicines for the following outline is proposed:-That steam-ships shall start on a fixed day in each month from England and Calcutta; the time calculated on for the

England to Alexandria ...... 14 day Ceylon ........... 35 to 37 — Madras .......... 38 to 40 — \*\*\*\*\* Calcutta..... 42 to 45 — The route across the Isthmus of Sucz to be at

the charge and under the superintendence of the Company. The sum of £600,000 will amply suffice for establishing a monthly communication between Calcutta, N.B. Mr. B.'s home address is Bridgeman's Place, Madras, Ceylon, and England; but the capital is fixed at £800,000, to enable the Company to include Bombay at a future period, and also to provide steam ships for such branch lines as may hereafter be thought desirable, so as to extend the communication to all parts of India and places to the

AVING devoted his Studies for many Years to Application will be made to the Crown for an Act the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL of Incorporation to limit the responsibility of the

sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, to be paid on the allotment of the shares; £10 in with your celebrity; but I must confess that a feeling and on Sundays till Two, at 13, Trafalgar Street, three months from that time; £5 in three months of delicacy has hitherto withheld me. My cure, Leeds, and every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, from second payment; and the remainder by instalments of £5 each when called for by the Directors act of gross injustice to your character and skill, upon three months' notice. 5,000 shares have been were I longer to withhold a case so remarkable \* Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that reserved for the Subscribers in India, of which a considerable number have already been subscribed for in Calcutta and in Madras, and a deposit paid upon them. The Directors are to prescribe the mode and effectual Cure, when all other means have of paying the Indian subscriptions, so as to equalise them with the payments on the shares in London. In case of failure to pay any instalment when ledge of all the various stages of that insidious and due, the shares and all previous payments made in

The general affairs of the Company to be managed by a Board of Directors, in London, the qualification of each of whom shall be fifty shares, to be elected by the Shareholders resident in England.

elected by Shareholders resident in India, with a local Committee at Madras and Ceylon, being Shareholders similarly qualified. Two Auditors to be appointed, their qualification to be 20 shares each. In all the affairs of the Company the Proprietors holding

10 Shares to be entitled to 1 Vote 25 ...... 2 —

The first Directors are to remain in office five years, after which three of the Directors shall go out of office annually, and an election by the Proprietors shall take place to supply the vacancies; but such Directors may be re-elected.

The Charter will prescribe the constitution of the Company, and provide for the establishment of local Committees for the management of the Company's concerns in India. For the convenience of Subscribers resident in regard, yours truly,

India, a clause will be inserted in the deed of settlement to enable them to vote by power of attorney in all matters of general interest. Application for shares to be made, according to the annexed form, on or before the 3rd of August

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. Gentlemen,-I request you will insert my name as a Subscriber to the East India Steam Navigation shares, or such number as Company for may be allotted me; for which I hereby engage to sign the deed of settlement, to pay the required de-posit of £10 per share, and all further calls that may be hereafter made upon me. To the Chairman and Directors of the East Indian

Steam Navigation Company. Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in Town or Country free, by post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD: the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to

those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by Observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c. Illustrated with Cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and COMPANY,

Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Balliere Medical Bockseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Advertiser Office Hull; Review Office, Nottingham; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to be had of all Booksellers.

The Work which is now presented to the public is the result of very extended experience in a class of diseases and affections, which for some unaccountable reason have been either altogether overlooked, or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details of these affections, to point out their causes, and to mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and whom the book will not be found interesting, whe-

his service, will prevent the East India Company ther we consider such person to hold the relation of from ever maintaining the communication with the required certainty.

Whom the book will not be found into company ther we consider such person to hold the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.

The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child pining away, and fast approaching to a premature grave, in consequence of some disease, which for between Suez and Bombay-from whence to the want of a careful investigation of its real cause, Eastern side of India there is great difficulty in the has been set down to the score of consumption, seasons wholly impracticable. Neither can passen- both sexes, who perish of what is called pulmonary gers arriving at Suez from England depend on finding consumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and exclusive origin has been the indulgence in certain destructive habits, practised by youth much more

The PRECEPTOR, also, who holds temporarily The considerations which have led to this conclusion at least the relation and responsibility of a parent, on the part of the Government apply with ten-fold will, by perusing this work, be directed, and very much assisted in investigating and detecting the too often concealed practices so often introduced carry into effect a plan which, by means of Steam into schools, whereby the health and ultimately the Ships of large tonnage and powerful engines, shall lives of his pupils are sure to be compromised, seeing me in so miserable a state, advised me to try and Mitre lun, when very few attended; and we Ceylon, and England, in one unbroken chain, reduction as nearly to a certainty as mazes of this moral labyrinth, and a standard not gould him through the intricate not gould

With the foregoing views, communications have and instructor, will here be directed as to the nature been opened with the Steam Committees in India, of those habits to which youth is addicted; he will and by the last mail the Directors have received re also be enabled to point out the disastrous consemittances of money, with the assurance of additional quences which are sure to follow from them, if not

Messrs. CURTIS and CO. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho, from Ten till Three, and Five till Eight in the Evening.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases—as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party; the communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases, the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

N.B.—Seven Doors from Soho Square.

## MEDICAL ADVICE.

the Blood.

Mr. LA'MERT, SURGEON, No. 21, FALK-NER-STREET, MANCHESTER, Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., having devoted his studies for many years to the various diseases of the generative organs, and to the cure of these insidious and often fatal diseases, at the various tion of candidates this day; and teach our bloody From detailed calculations which have been made on those data which experience has already furnished, those data which experience has already furnished, the detailed calculations which have been made on those data which experience has already furnished, the detailed calculations which have been made on those data which experience has already furnished, the detailed calculations which have been made on those data which experience has already furnished, and in the Universities of the large towns of New those data which experience has already furnished, and in the Universities of the large towns of New those data which experience has already furnished, and in the Universities of the large towns of New those data which experience has already furnished, and in the Universities of the large towns of New through and a towns upon the deplorable consequences so containtly occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate method of the constant of the deplorable consequences so containtly occurring owing to unqualified and illiterate method of the constant of the deplorable consequences so containtly occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate method of the deplorable consequences so containtly occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate to their own of pulling to pieces old rope? of every data of their own unforting to have a knowledge of their own unforting to have a knowledge of them to death, have dared to sea, and are there torturing of of every general containtly occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate to the disagreeable and degraded occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate to the disagreeable and degraded occurring to understant the disagreeable and degraded occurring to the disagreeable and degraded occurrence of the farming of a central committee to labour nine hours each day in the week (Sundays).

The accuracy of their own of the intermed to say.

The accuracy of the intermed to the disagreeable and degraded occurrence of the course, the disagreeable and degraded occurrence of the course, the Hospitals in London, and in the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, cannot refrain from directing attention to the deplorable consequences so coning attention to the deplorable consequences so con-

which are commonly mistaken for rheumatism ; the period to the sufferings of the patient.

The imperative necessity that exists for the commay lay imbedded in the constitution for years, and it is of the utmost importance to those who are about to form matrimonial engagements to cleanse the system previously of all its gross impurities, in order to prevent those sad appearances throughout entire families, which are frequently the consequence of a protracted and incomplete eradication.

In those deplorable cases of nervous and sexual debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, where melancholy, distaste, incapacity for all pleasures, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age are its attendants. the utmost endeavours should be made to avoid the despair and misery which accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently hurries its victim to the grave in the very flower of his youth.

To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. LA'MERT, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, can with the utmost confidence offer hope, energy, vigour, and felicity; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouraged by the opportunity thus afforded them.

The following letter is published by particular request:

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 20, 1839. Sir,—It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected however, has been so complete, that it would be an as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness.

Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dying of decaya gradual but certain decay. I wondered at the cause of all this premature debility, nor did the truth ever flash across my mind, until I saw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. The debility increased every renewed day, with the cause of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable. I longed for day—with day I was wearied—and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation, the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief, or of the confidence with which you spoke of my re-

directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a There will be half-yearly meetings of the Company, wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I at which dividends will be declared, and all other am now, in every sense of the word, become a new nomination.

usual busines transacted.

nomination.

On the Sh

CHARLES NEWTON.

To Mr. La'Mert, 21, Falkner-street, Manchester. Mr. La'Mert is to be consulted every day, at his residence, from nine in the morning till ten at night,

21, Faulkner-street, Manchester.

MOST IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. MASTERS, H. P. LATE OF THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND VETE- Didn't Jemmie Steele find the cleaning Mrs. Norton's (CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 1838. we, the undersigned, Staff Officer and Civil Practitioner, forming the Board authorized by that order, people. No such thing.

after a strict examination of the case of Lieut.

Mr. Arthur seconded the nomination, and when Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military a show of hands was taken, a tremendous forest was afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced Bowman, turning to Mr. Howard, said, "Now, serious functionary derangements of his stomach, liver, and other viscera, and finally given rise to infirmity, weakness and enlargement of the articulative electors. They then retired into the Town Hall tions, especially of the ancle joints; his general to finish the business, when a rush was made into health and constitution is much impaired, and there- the hall, and in half a second it was completely fore, in our opinion, he is incapable of further service. crammed, and great confusion prevailed. We were (Signed)

Andw. Ferguson, M. D., Staff-Assist-Surg.

Hawley, near Bagshot, 13th Jan. 1840.

Sir,—Considering that the public would be greatly benefitted by the publication of the extraordinary benefit which I have derived by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, I herewith send the particulars of my case, and the Medical Certificate, by which I was invalided. I was first attacked with Rhuematic Gout in 1826, from which period to 1833 I was under the treatment of the late Drs. Red, Horner and Jacobs, as well as by the present Dr. Davis, all of from the villanous conduct of the Government; and dislike to the present Government and its supporters. We almost forgot to mention, that when Mr. Crakenthorpe came forward to move a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, when he was assailed with hisses, groans, and cries of—"We've heard you before—we've had plenty of speeches! off! off! Now, we cannot but make a moment's reflection in this place, and that is, the great change which has taken place in the miuds of the Government; and Jacobs, as well as by the present Dr. Davis, all of Hampstead. From 1833 to 1838 I was at St. John's, Newfoundland, doing duty as a Subaltern in the Royal Veteran Companies, where I suffered most party, such was the hatred and desperate and severely, and was under the care of Surgeon Huston, R. V. C., Staff Assistant-Surgeon Ferguson, and Mr. Shea, private practitioner there, without being able to prevent the most violent fits of the gout three or four times annually, which becoming so bad caused the Garrison Order for the Medical Board, as before the dream. The very men who a few short years ago named. About the middle of last February and the ware so popular with the people, that great mischief might have ensued. Mr. Howard and his party then left the Town-hall, amidst the most tremendous hooting and hissing we ever heard. What a change has come over the spirit of the dream. The very men who a few short years ago named. About the middle of last February and the whole of March my sufferings were dreadful; in fact, I was unable to move without being carried; when Major Birch, of Crondale, near Farnham, a Magis- the aid of the Radicals, to escort them out of the trate of this county, kindly commisserating my situa- hall. Ceylon, and England, in one unbroken chain, reducing the communication as nearly to a certainty as any human calculations and efforts can accomplish. It would be most desirable that the Presidency of Bombay should also be included in the general arrangement, and there can be no doubt that even-strally this will be done; but for the present the East India Company purpose to retain this in their the present the concentrated the twofold relation of parent of the box effectually settled that fit. I have since had several who had derived be enabled to curve himself, he knew several who had derived displayed by the crawling, sneaking, deceptive by a then neighbour, Mr. Fedgent, of Aldershet, to maze of this moral labyrinth, and a standard whereby to judge, when delicacy of health should appear to attack any of his young charges, what the mazes of such attack may be, and thus he will be an all the reduced them. I commenced by taking them according to the directions; and, after taking six pills, found a cessation of all pain, and the remainder of the box effectually settled that fit. I have since had several who had derived be eachised whereby to judge, when delicacy of health should displayed by the crawling, sneaking, deceptive by them, but I declined to the Carlise Journal. This creature is now mended them. I commenced by taking them according to the directions; and, after taking six pills, found a cessation of all pain, and the remainder of the box effectually settled that fit. I have since had several who had derived be eachised whereby to judge, when delicacy of health should as the mazes of this moral labyrinth, and a standard whereby to judge, when delicacy of health should appear to attack any of his young charges, what the mazes of the crawling, seneking displayed by the crawling, seneking of the conduction of the Carlise Journal.

The CLERGYMAN, in whose sacred character is now and the remainder of the carlier from them. I had previously been advised by a then neighbour, for the carlier from them. I had prev tion of the disease I take the pills, which have at once removed all symptoms. I may also mention that the chalk which had formed on my ears has disappeared, and where it formed in my fingers is decreasing. I have ceased to have those very weakening perspirations to which I was subject before trying the pills.

Were you to print my case, and appoint an Agent in St. John's, Newfoundland, where my sufferings were known, and where there are so many afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, you would vastly increase the sale of this valuable Medicine.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

John Masters, Lieut. H. P. Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comps. Sold by the venders of Medicine throughout the Kingdom. Observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

## CARLIELE.

EAST CUMBERLAND ELECTION .- MAG-NANIMOUS CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE. Early on Monday morning, which was the day appointed for the nomination, the following address

"TO THE WORKING CLASSES. " England expects every man to do his duty."

and other questionable specifics, entirely ruin the brutal faction" he belongs to! Every man who does sequence of his not having sufficient exercise, the relieved in Manchester at the rate of four shillings constitution, by suffering the system to become not attend to laugh him and his party to scorn is a only time allowed each day in the week (Sundays per week, but in cases of accouchments it was doubled affected, and the whole mass of blood tainted with traitor to his country. Remember how our friends excepted), being about half-an-hour in the morning, for one month, and that they had two such cases affected, and the whole mass of blood tainted with venereal poison, causing eruptions and ulcers of a most frightful character on the face, neck, and body, which closely resemble, and often are treated as, scurvy, and dreadful pains in the limbs and bones, geon, tells us to 'hiss, groan, and hoot them,' and day, the 4th of July, the whole amount of peti- then they stood most in want of aid. which are commonly mistaken for rheumatism; the whole frame then becomes affected with the most alarming symptoms, and a melancholy death puts a period to the sufferings of the patient.

geon, tens us to mas, grown, and not them, and not the not them, and not them, an they transported, imprisoned, and abused us! "The curse of every honest man be on the 'base, plete eradication of these deplorable disorders is bloody, and brutal faction' for ever! Remember, no

and 'Peace, Law, and Order,' our motto.

"ONE OF YOURSELVES. "July 20, 1840,"

The Whigs, indeed, were taught a great moral remain at York Castle, where there is n lesson, such as they will not readily forget. The labour imposed upon prisoners of any class. hibiting, in the strongest manner, their hatred, dis- mitigate the punishment of your petitioner. gust, and abhorrence of a Ministry who have trampled on the best and dearest liberties of the pray, &c.

About ten o'clock, Mr. Charles Howard, brother to Lord Morpeth, was escorted into the town by about three hundred gentlemen on horseback, but many, we observed, were not voters. Preceded by a band of music, and three or four solitary banners. they then went to the Crown and Mitre Inn, and from thence to the hustings, which were erected in front of the Market Place. The hustings were very commodious, and would hold at least two hundred persons. On Mr. Howard and his party making heir appearance, they were assailed with tremendous hissing, groaning, and hooting, and cries of "What have you made of Frost?" "Where is Frost, Williams, and Jones!" "What have you done to Feargus O'Connor ?" and a number of other queries, which gave them a foretaste of what they mistook their man! Give me the prison's gloom for might expect on the hustings. The large area in front of the hustings was densely filled with spectators, a majority of which were working men.

On the Sheriff, Sir George Musgrave, making his appearance, he was loudly hissed and cheered. The

the writ, and go through the other preliminary business of the meeting, but such was the noise and confusion, that scarcely a word could be heard. Mr. Henry Howard, of Graystoke, then came forward to nominate Mr. C. Howard, of Naworth forget you, forbids it to be shed. It is a bitter Castle, as a fit and proper person to represent East | draught, but you must not regret my inflexible inde-

Under-Sheriff, Mr. Blamire, then proceeded to read

Cumberland. hoisted, as if by magic, in front of the hustings, containing, in large letters, the following devices:-York Castle;" "The base, bloody, and brutal be unburthened by dreams, and my days unclouded Whigs, (vide D. O'Connell;") "Lovett and Collins;" by regret.
"Vincent and M'Douall;" "O'Brien's voice from I have arranged with my friends to supply my Lancaster Castle;" "Who taught the people to agitate, and then imprisoned them! The Whigs." "Who gave seventy thousand pounds to build stables for the Queen?"

We also observed a large placard, containing the stamp returns of the Northern Star newspaper, in very large characters. Mr. HENRY HOWARD essayed in vain to obtain an

hearing. He was assailed with hisses, hoots, and groans. In fact, he could not possibly be heard. There were cries of—Where is poor O'Connor?
Traitors, off! off! Frost, Williams, and Jones!
Charlie Howard, go to school again. Does your mother know you're out? And a great variety of you imagine. It will remind me that you have not You directed me a packet of your invaluable other expressions, which we could not catch, from forgotten a man who never will forget you. The medicines, and by perseverance in following your the great confusion that prevailed. Mr. Howard day will arrive when the bonds of mutual affection

On the Sheriff asking if any other gentleman had others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit my residence, but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it.—Remaining, Sir, with every sentiment of regard, yours truly,

a candidate to propose, and O'Connor, I am compelled to prepare towards the formation of a Chartist Election So-ciety, by which they will be enabled to send Lovett and other deserving men into Parliament. I applaud that smouldering volcano of resentment that burns are your a voter? Mr. Bowman, in the lock pack at the late of Lovett, Collins, and Collins, and promises to give no less than £1,000 towards the formation of a Chartist Election So-ciety, by which they will be enabled to send Lovett and other deserving men into Parliament. I applaud such noble resolutions and other deserving men into Parliament. I applaud are you a voter? Mr. Bowman-I am not. I think, Sir, it is time we were rid of such names and distinctions. The Under-Sheriff then said Mr. Bowman, you are not at liberty to propose any one.
Mr. Howard, of Graystoke, said, Mr. Bowman, you shall be heard afterwards. Mr. Bowman then gave and on Sandays from nine till two; and patients in way, and Mr. Howard came forward to return the remotest parts of the country may be treated thanks, but was received by such a tremendous successfully on transmitting their report, which will shower of groans, hisses, and hootings, such as we be immediately answered; their letters must minutely never before witnessed. Mr. Howard attempted describe the case, and contain a remittance for advice and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, however distant. No difficulty can occur, as the medicines will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Low with essent with essent in the protect with essent in the several times to be heard; but as often was assailed by cries of "off, off, you traitor." "Remember O'Connor in York Castle!" "Who voted for £50,000 to Prince Albert!" to P. Howard, M.P. for Carlisle. "Go and flog the soldiers!" "We'll take a cat of nine tails to you! Mr. Howard found it was in vain to get a hearing—consequently gave up the ghost, to which he bore a strong resemblance. As he retired, he was loudly hissed and hooted, amidst cries of "Buy him a haperth of sweeties!

shoes! Who pays the Journal for abusing the people! The Monteagle job!' &c.
Mr. Bowman then rose and said—Working men of Conformably to a Garrison Order, dated 9th Carlisle—Now the farce is over, I beg leave to that purpose. March, 1838, for the assembly of a Medical Board, propose Mr. Feargus O'Connor as a fit and proper West August to take into consideration the state of health of person to represent East Cumberland. It is time Lieut. Masters, R. V. C., and to report accordingly, we were done with such distinctions. The present

duty. Lieut. Masters has for several years been held up in favour of Mr. O Connor, when Mr. at this moment somewhat alarmed for the peace of the town, when Mr. Bowman stepped on the table EDWARD KIELY, Surgeon.

Letter of Lieut. Masters to Mr. Prout, 229, Strand,
London.

Mr. Howard and his party dined at the Crown organization.

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Par-

The humble petition of William Martin, a pri-

soner in Northallerton House of Correction, in the County of York, Sheweth,—That your petitioner was convicted at the last Yorkshire Spring Assizes, for uttering se-ditious language at Sheffield, and in consequence of

such conviction was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. That your petitioner had suffered a long imprisonment previously to his trial, namely, six months, being committed in the month of September, 1839, and his trial not having taken place till the month of

March last. That your petitioner being by such long imprisonment previous to trial, accustomed to the treatment of prisoners confined in York Castle, was anxious that he should remain there during the term of his sentence, and applied to the Judge for that purpose;

that the Judge made no objection, and inquired of the Governor, who informed his Lordship that the Castle would be inconveniently filled if your petiwas widely circulated; and if ever advice was acted when the calendar was considered a heavy one, tioner was allowed to remain, though at that time, there were only ninety prisoners confined there, whilst that prison is capable of accommodating 140 prisoners. That your petitioner, though weak from previous long confinement was upon arriving at Northallerton House of Correction compelled to work upon the

tioner's exercise did not exceed two hours.

and put to hard labour, where also the silent system | what manner they could lay it out to the best advanevident from the fact, that this deadly contagion violence! Our tongues must be our only weapons, with all its horrors, is strictly enforced; when at tage, in relieving the wants of their suffering the same assizes, two persons found guilty of forgery, brethren, their wives, and families. He also seemed in conjunction with murderers, defilers of women, and felons of almost every description, who had Glasgow Chartist Circular, published at one been convicted at a previous assize, were allowed to halfpenny, a circumstance the meeting were and felons of almost every description, who had remain at York Castle, where there is no hard as anxious to accomplish as himself, if not more so, people performed their duty well, by not allowing Your petitioner, therefore, prays that your one of the hypocritical crew to be heard; and ex-And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever

WILLIAM MARTIN. TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE COUNTY OF

Brave Associates !-- You, whom I have struggled with, to deliver from the damned tyranny of splendid villains, the rights and liberties of my country, I bid a long farewell! I go to my dungeon to endure the lingering torments of a merciless revenge: but I go with the proud consciousness that I would not purchase my freedom by your betrayal. That freedom has been offered me if I would desert your Charter! The "base, brutal, and bloody" Whigs made me the offer! By heavens! they my integrity to principle, rather than the licentious liberty of cowardice and treachery. I have stood by you in public-in danger and out of danger I have

I cannot bear to look back on our gatherings in villages and in towns-on heather wilds and in blooming vallies, and remember that I am to be torn from men whom I revere, and women whom I love. pendence. It is a sacred flame, which, though it At this moment a scene occurred, which totally baffles description, for the effect it produced was most electric, and filled the minds of the Whigs and heaven. Keep it alive—encourage it in others, and viewed to captivity, will guide you to liberty and heaven. Keep it alive—encourage it in others, and you will make me happy, though loaded with with horror and dismay. Four large placards were chains. Your money will not be half so acceptable to me as your devotion to our glorious cause. If you organise—if you never flag—if you never flinch—if Frost, Williams, and Jones;" "O'Connor in you go onward with your Charter, my nights will

> subscribers to the Star and Liberator with their papers as usual, and I entreat you to rally round those honest newspapers, as the best champions of your cause. Every working man should support be on the table at three o'clock precisely, and when them, for the readers of such papers can never be this festive scene is over, a ball is intended to take willing slaves. Let those who have not now ordered papers of my agents do so immediately, and they will reward me for my labours : they will cheer O'Connor in his dungeon, and advance the cause in

the best possible way. Do this, and I shall be free in spirit, though I am in "durance vile." When I am in prison try to see me, for your presence always gives me more pleasure than any of

and no surrender! For fast will flow the nation's tears, Should lawless robbers seize, The flag that's stood some fifty years The battle and the breeze. Your affectionate Friend.

SOUTH DURHAM AGITATION. "We have learnt this wholesome lesson:-

Cockfield.—There was an excellent meeting on the Fell on Sunday afternoon, though it rained very much. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Microft, Embleton, and Binns, and the sum of £1 5s. was collected towards defraying the expenses banquet, say I; but we insist upon having the proof the delegate to Manchester for this county, Mr. cession. - Correspondent. Williams, of Sunderland, having been elected for

took his leave of the people, with the good wishes of movement commenced. By unanimous consent, that almost the entire population. A collection was sterling Democrat, Mr. Peter Grahame, was called

amount of costs incurred by Mr. Binns, during his tention, and called forth the applause of all ssarrest at this place.

BARNARD CASTLE.—The people of this place were disappointed in consequence of Mr. Binns being required at the Newcastle meeting on Tuesday last.

Believed.

Brechin.—For some time past the good cause has been neglected here—apathy has reigned where energy was once the order of the day; but the dry The town was thrown into the greatest excitement bones have at last been moved, and hope and ardour by the rural districts being drained of their police to revived by the visit of Mr. Julian Harney, invited arrest Mr. Binns if he went to Startforth Green.
There would inevitably have been a disturbance had the attempt been made, for the people have no notion here of being denied the right to meet. They, the Scott, junior, in a brief but pithy and energetic process. people, took possession of the green until ten o'clock speech, moved a vote of thanns to the lecturers, in the evening, when Mr. Binns not arriving, they which being accorded, and Mr. Harney having re-

CHAPEL Row.—The parson, who was defeated in discussion with Mr. Binns, has determined to liberty for the people alone.

THORNLEY.-Mr. Binns addressed a good meeting here last week, and was well received by the honest men of this place. They are "at it again! Go on, Thornley, and let your mosto be "no surrender!" SUNDERLAND.—There was a crowded meeting of the men of this place on Thursday last, in the Cooperative Hall, to hear Mr. Binns deliver an address. of married life, the author thus continues—"But no

Mr. John Binns was in the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Mr. James Williams, who was unanimously elected to sit as delegate in Manchester to represent the Chartists of Durham. A expected of her, and voluntarily and freely does she resolution was passed condemnatory of all secret enter upon this engagement. She supports her new

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the South Lancashire Delegates took place in their Committee Room, 9, Whittle-street, Manchester, on the 19th instant; Peter Chappel, from Stockport, in the chair, who congratulated the meeting on the success of the delegates, especially new lecturers who had volunteered their services, with various other circumstances well worth notice. The following lecturers were then appointed:-

At Stockport, July 26th, at six e'clock, p.m., James Leach, of Manchester; also, on August 2nd, at six, p. m. Charles Connor, of Manchester; and on July 29th, at eight, p. m., John Bradley, of Hyde. At Ashton, July 26th, at six, p. m., James Taylor, of Ashton; also, August 9th, at two, p. m., James Greaves, of Oldham.

At Rochdale, July 26th, at two, p. m., James Greaves, of Oliham; also, August 9th, at two, p. m., Henry Smithers, of Oldham. At Hyde, July 27th, at eight, p. m., Charles Connor, of Manchester; and August 3rd, at eight, p.m., Peter Chappel, of Stockport.

At Unsworth, August 18th, at seven, p.m., John Hunt, of Middleton.

Salford ... ... £2 10 0
Eleven Delegate, 3d each ... ... 0 2 9

Expenses ... ... 0 4 1 Balance in Treasurer's hands £2 8 8

WHITTLE-STREET BRANCH. MANCHESTER .- At the That your petitioner has ever borne a good and honest character, and he thinks he has just cause of complaint for having been removed from York Castle to the House of Correction, at Northallerton, some money in hand, and should like to know in auxious to establish an agency for the sale of the as a motion had just been passed that it should be established in this quarter, and that they considered it as the best and cheapest ever issued from the British press; and also very much wanted, for we had abundance of novels and nonsensical stuff issuing from the press daily and hourly, but never anything so really useful as this, for we had as much good and useful matter for one halfpenny, as any newspaper in the kingdom either would or could give for fourpence, and there was no doubt but some thousands would be sold here weekly.- Corres-

#### LONDON.

GREAT METROPOLITAN CHATER UNION TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-In your journal of last week, I find an article addressed to the delegates attending the Great Meeting at Manchester, on the 20th inst., in which all the Chartist Associations of London are denounced as bad, and organised by, and for the base purposes of the Whig Government. Such, however, is not the case, I can assure you. They are composed entirely of the more enlightened portion done my duty-and in the dock or the prison my of the industrious classes, who spend their evenings there in reading, and oft times transacting political business. That they are infested with Government spies I own, but where, I would ask, is there a public place that is not? Several of these associations and unions have partly given up political agitation, a grand "Charter Union" having lately sprung up as the great council of the unrepresented various meeting of which have been held.

LOVETT AND COLLINS.—We are all in expectation here, and long to welcome these victims of policespy riots home. A committee has been formed for some time, comprising the names of upwards of forty-four Chartist leaders, amongst whom is He herington, Cleave, R. Spurr, G. Rogers, &c.; R. Moore, of 20, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, being the secretary. They have engaged White Conduit House, for the purpose of getting up a grand festival, or public dinner, which is to take place on the 3rd of August, the tickets to which, (gentlemen 3s., ladies 2s. 6d.) are being speedily disposed of. Dinner will place, the admission to which will be one shilling, and half price to those who attend the dinner. The committee were desirous that T. Perronet Thompson. Esq., should take the chair, but that gentleman, in a long address, which he has just published, has declined the honour, alleging as his reason, that a political demonstration which has not a member of Parliament at its head, is set down as weak, and consequently, of diminished importance to friends and focs;" and that "because in consequence of the same settled habits of opinion, a Member of Parhen retired, and cannot be severed by the cold-blooded edict of a liament may do safely, and therefore effectually, Mr. Thomas Donald, of Linstock, seconded the jury's malignancy. Would to God that my jury what another cannot." He, however, expresses the may sustain their honour by doing me justice; but high opinion he entertains both of Messrs. Lovett when I look back at the fate of Lovett, Collins, and Collins, and promises to give no less than £1,000 that smouldering volcano of resentment that burns in my breast, and when I come out of captivity, my home shall be amongst those honest hearts that doned here; I will tell you why. The Committee gather round the watchword—Universal Suffrage, are afraid it will prove a failure. Is this manly! I do hope, Sir, you will shame them out of their cowardice. What say you, men of Birmingham, are you afraid of yours! I am sure you are not, nor are the men of London: they want it, but the Committee are frightened. Pshaw! Let us have a procession on the 3rd of August, by all means. means. A meeting has lately taken place for the election of a Chairman. I was not present at it, but a person belonging to the committee, told me that when Messrs. Wakley and Duncombe were proposed, the meeting was decidedly in favour of the latter, for his attachment to the good cause, although the former gained the majority. The people have, therefore, got to endure the presence of a man whom it is well known they

## FORFARSHIRE.

WEST AUCKLAND.—Mr. Binns delivered his parting address to the good people of this place, and there was a most numerous assembly. Mr. Binns meetings that we have seen in this place since the made towards the expenses of sending a delegate to to the chair, who opened the proceedings by introducing the lecturer to the assembly. Mr. Harney MIDDLESBRO'.—The Chartists of this place, with addressed his audience for the space of nearly two a spirit which does them credit, have raised the hours in an excellent speech, that rivetted the at-

plied, the meeting retired.

TROWBRIDGE.

DURING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS revenge himself by placing himself at the head of on Friday evening, July 10th, a speech made by the police and coal viewers, amonget whom is Mr. Love, to arrest Mr. Binns the next time he holds a meeting in the Market Place at Chapel Row. Mr. Binns is hunted down in all directions, and seems to ing alluded to by the Honourable M.P. have thought be marked out for destruction. We hope South proper to send a petition to Mr. Duncombe for to Durham will never forget that he is hazarding his contradict the statement then made: and it is the sincere wish of the Chartists of Trowbridge, for all persons to do the same when any Member makes a false report in that House. - Correspondent.

MARRIED WOMEN IN AMERICA.—After speaking of the free and pleasurable condition of single women condition with courage, because she chose it. As in America paternal discipline is very relaxed, and the conjugal tie is very strict, a young woman does not contract the latter without considerable circumspection and apprehension. Precocious marriages are rare. Thus American women do not marry until their understandings are exercised and ripened; whereas in other countries most women generally only begin to exercise and ripen their understandings after marriage. When the time for choosing a husband is arrived, that cold and stern seasoning power which has been educated and invigorated by the free observation of the world, teaches an American woman that a spirit of levity and independence in the bonds subject of annoyance, not of pleasure; it tells her that the amusements of the girl cannot become the ecreations of the wife, and that the sources of & married woman's happiness are in the home of her husband. As she clearly discerns beforehand the only road which can lead to domestic happiness, she enters upon it at once, and follows it to the end with-out seeking to turn back. The same strength of purpose which the young wives of America display, in bending themselves at once and without repining to the austere duties of their new condition, is no less manifest in all the great trials of their lives. In Hunt, of Middleton.

At Manchester, in the Chartists' Room, Brownstreet, July 27th, at eight, p.m., John Bradley, of Hyde; August 3rd, at eight, p.m., John Hunt, of Middleton; and on August 10th, eight, p.m., Peter Chappell, of Stockport.

The Secretary read the following list of places that had paid 5s. each towards defraying the general expenses:—Hulme, Ashton, No. I, or Brown-street, Manchester, Oldham, Openshaw, &c., Bolton, and Stockport; and the following places 2s. 6d. each:

Badeliff—Hyde—Whittle-street Branch

no country in the United States. It is not uncommon for the same man, in the course of his life, to rise and sink again through all the grades which lead from opulence to poverty. American women support these violastiques with calm and unquenchase expenses:—Hulme, Ashton, No. I, or Brown-street, Manchester, Oldham, Openshaw, &c., Bolton, and Stockport; and the following places 2s. 6d. each:—Badeliff—Hyde—Whittle-street Branch no country in the world are private fortunes more precarious than in the United States. It is not unmen, who rush so boldly onwards in pursuit of wealth, were already in the enjoyment of competency in their own part of the country. They take their wives along with them, and make them share the countless perils and privations which always attend the commencement of these expeditions. I have often met, even on the verge of the wilderness, Various other matters of importance came before up amidst all the comforts of the large towns of New

#### ABoetry.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT LEEDS. At the Great Reform Meeting held in the Cloth Hall Yard, Leeds, on the 14th of May, 1832, small effigies were exhibited of the King in Petticoats, and the Queen in breeches.

Baines was foolish enough to groan publicly at the some progress in arrangements for blowing up the than a proud and haughty carriage; it is a thing three greans for the Queen."-Leeds Mercury, 27th May, 1837.

"The Mayor and authorities of this town are, we understand, making arrangements to receive her Majesty in a manner due to her exalted station."-Leeds

Mercury, 18th July, 1840. In eighteen thirty-two, my Neddy,

Thou grosnedst thrice. In eighteen forty, oh! already, Thou art so precise But why this strange, this wondrons change,

Or groan again, my bonny Neddy, Groan, groan again. Queen Adelaide no longer weareth Breeches, as of yore;

Come, Neddy, tell as plain;

The Downger no longer beareth Patronage in store. But what of that? come tell us flat,

My Neddy, don't disdain; Or groan again, my bonny Neddy, Groan, groan again. Thy father sits in Parliament,

Thy brother on the Bench; Could Tory power, on mischief bent, Their glory from them wrench? Is this thy fear ? oh, Neddy dear, Come ease us of our pain ;

Or groan again, my bonny Neddy,

Groan, groan again.

Thyself, oh, Neddy! what can harm thee? Art not snug and warm ? "Ya! Ya!" then, Neddy, what can charm thee

Or fill thee with alarm? Cheer up, my boy, thy throat employ, Henceforward ne'er refr in; But groan again, my bonny Neddy, Groan, groan again.

The above simple rhymes were already in type, when the following close and clever Parody, upon the original popular song, "Smile again, my Bonnie Lassie," was publised :-

"GROAN AGAIN, MY BONNY NEDDY," A PARODY BY THE QUEEN DOWAGER. To be sung by the truly loyal on her visit to Leeds.

GROAN again, my bonnie Neddy, Neddy, groan again; Prithee do not smile, meek Neddy, For it gives me pain. If to hate thee most sincerely

Be a fault in me, To groan, meek Neddy, so severely, Was not kind in thee!

Then, groan again, my bonnie Neddy. Neddy, groan again; Oh, groan again, my bonnie Neddy,

Prithie groan again. \*Tis true, thy cautious father, Neddy, Never groan'd at me: No, no, he was not such a Neddy. Such an ass as thee,

To invoke a nation's hate, To ask for three times three, To urge a mob to groan their Queen, Then, groan again, &c.

To own thy baseness does not make Thy fault to me the less, Twas because it did not take Thou didst that fault confess. Thee a judge of what is due To my exalted state!

Tis sheer hypocrisy—untrue I leave thee to thy fate. Then, grean again, &c. Fare thee well, meek, groaning Neddy, Neddy, fare thee well; Time will show thee, grosning Neddy, More than I can tell.

Why we're doom'd by fate to sever. (And no pain to part.) Why thy groaning shall not ever Grieve thy Queen's firm heart. Then, groan again, &c.

THE LAMENT OF OUR BELOVED CAPTIVE JOHN FROST, ESO.

Green hills of my childhood, and land of my birth, Long months have roll'd by since I bade ye farewell. Yet loveliest spot on this beautiful earth! How deep in my breast doth your memory dwell.

I have wandered in climes where the heart is a stranger, And listen'd to voices that woke not its glee; I have mingled in turmoil, and conflict, and danger But ne'er in affection have wandered from thee!

And oft, in the solitude tyrants have doom'd me, My serrowing spirit to calmness is hush'd. When I think of the prayers my friends will breathe for me.

To Him who is merciful, gracious, and just! Oh! lands of my fathers, your name and your story Have reach'd these lone isles without liberty's aid, And dear to my soul are your fame and your glory, Though the anguish I bear you be all unrepaid. O! how have I long'd for the wings of a dove. To bear me in gladness o'er ocean's broad breast:

To the home of my kindred, the land that I love! The land of the brave! which was ONCE free and But win is my longing, and hopeless my prayer; The hand of oppression is bowing my frame;

And the darkness of death will soon hide my despair, And blot cut the halo that circled my name. But, no: the fond record the people have borne me Shall survive the frail form that must moulder in dust, And a theusand brave spirits shall live but to mourn me, When the voice that hath cheer'd them for ever is

Farewell! then my country!—my beautiful home! Deep, deep in this breast doth your memory dwell; Though ne'er o'er its green hills my footsteps may roam, My heart is my country's-Farewell! oh, farewell!!

THE CAPTIVE'S DREAM. The captive is gone to his lonely rest, With folded arms o'er his aching breast; And his spirit is bound in a transient spell; A dream of the land that he loved so well. Bright was the vision that past time by; Twas the home of his father's that hover'd nigh.

He dream'd that his footsteps were found, once On the distant hills of his native shore. And he dream'd that he saw, from their sunny

The smiling scenes of his youth's delight. And his heart was glad, as he bounded o'er, The land he deem'd he should tread no more. One moment the captive paused to gaze O'er the hullow'd spot of his brightest days; And a gush of remembrance thrill'd him through As he deem'd the fleeting vision true: Then hasted he on in his freedom's pride To dwell in peace by his own fire side; And he thought that there came from a noble hall The sounds of mirth and of festival: And the echo borne by the winds along Was the echo of laughter, the voice of song; And he thought that he soon might join the free In the giddy maze of their revelry. Onwards and onwards he glided past And he rush'd to the spot in his spirit's glee, Whence came the tones of their revelry. "Give way," he exclaimed, "to my heart's de-

light; Tis swimming in rapture's fresh and bright. I am lighted up with its burning sway: "Tis the heart's rapture,—Give way, give way." Ah! little he thought, in his joyous sleep, That wake he must soon—too soon! to weep. Yes! the slumbering spirit is waking now : The frown of madness is on his brow; And his eye is rolling in wildness there. "I but dream," he cried, in his fierce despair, But the dream had fled and, and the charm was

The spell was broken—the captive alone; And there was the dungeon, and there was the And there was the prisoner in bondage again, The wide world of gladness for ever clos'd oe'

him, Friends! make him to feel their power no more: Rest not! till his pardon you hand him o'er: Make him happy, as he in his fancy seem'd. Blest! as he in his slumbers fondly dream'd. Send his nardon: oh, send him that cordial balm,

Of our Queen, get his freedom, come; bear off the Bring him back to your ranks, the Charter he'll aid For your trouble and pains you will well be repaid; Our captive will then raise his languid head; Then will bondage, and chains, and despair be

Then he'll haste to the clime he so long has loved Well. With dearly lov'd friends of his childhood to dwell: And then we can shout he's free! Oh! he's free! And his name will be then a reality!!!

SUPPER IN COLLEGE. We were joined at length by the other officers of the 14th, and, to the number of twelve, sat down to

It was to be my last night in Old Trinity, and we resolved that the farewell should be a solemn one. Mansfield, one of the wildest young fellows in the regiment, had vowed that the leave-taking should be commemorated by some very decisive and open be that in the year 1832, Mr. Edward expression of our feelings, and had already made that makes a man more enemies or disobliges more Romilly's Memoirs. our morning convivialities, but he was overruled all dispositions; to poor and to rich, to great and to by his more discreet associates, and we at length small, to them that are humble and to them that are

arrayed upon the hearth, surmounted by my "Book him not only to hazard, but also to contempt and on the Cellar," and a punishment roll waved its length, scorn. like a banner, over the doomed heroes of Greece and It is seldom that any very determined attempt to

be gay, par excellence, has a perfect success; but, certainly, upon this evening ours had. Songs, good stories, speeches, toasts, bright visions of the campaign before us, the wild excitement which such a

of all his grandeur I pronounce him a being in deep

The children have since been named after the three chamber-pot up and down stairs."

What a degraded

to the Magistracy and four in the morning, such was the uproar we caused, and so terrific the noise of our proceedings, that the accumulated force of porters, sent one by one to demand admission, was now a formidable body at the door; and Mike, at last, came in to assure us a good thing; there is the bravery and address of his wife with a table-fork, in consequence of his sup-

A committee of the whole house immediately sat memine contradecente, that the request should be souls into ours. God be thanked for books! They carded. complied with. A fresh bowl of punch, in honour are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make of our expected guest, was immediately concected, us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books den of Mr. Wheaton, of the Golden Lion Inn, Honia new broil put on the gridiron, and, having seated are the true levellers. No matter how poor I am : the bursar at the door, and to introduce him to our roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to august presence.

Dr. Stone, the bursar's entering the door was to be human heart—and Franklin to enrich me with his slammed to, and none of his followers admitted. practical wisdom-I shall not pine for want of intel-This done, the doctor was to be ushered in, and left to our own polite attentions. time for further deliberation, and at last Curtis ning.

moved towards the door, in execution of his mission. "Is there any one there?" said Mike, in a tone of most unsophisticated innocence, to a rapping by any man they like. The moment a stranger that, having lasted three quarters of an hour, arrives at a village, the women crowd around him; threatened to break in the panel. "Is there any one offers to wash his feet—another drives the flies from him—a third wipes the sweat off his face, or "Open the door this instant—the senior bursar desires you-this instant."

"Sure it's night, and we're all in bed," said "Mr. Webber-Mr. O'Malley," said the bursar, now boiling with indignation, "I summon you, in the name of the board, to admit me." "Let the gemmen in," hiccuped Curtis, and, at the same instant, the heavy bars were withdrawn, and the door opened, but so sparingly as with diffi-

culty to permit the passage of the burly figure of Forcing his way through, and regardless of what became of the rest, he pushed on vigorously through the antechamber, and, before Curtis could perform his functions of usher, stood in the midst of us. What were his feelings at the scene before him, heaven knows. The number of figures in uniform at once betrayed how little his jurisdiction extended to the great mass of the company, and he immediately

"Mr. Webber-..." "O'Malley, if you please, Mr. Bursar," said I, bowing with most ceremonious politeness. "No matter, sir; arcades ambo, I believe." "Both Archdeacons," said Melville, translating, with a look of withering contempt upon the

The doctor continued, addressing me-" May I ask, sir, if you believe yourself possessed of any privilege for converting this university into a common tavern !. "I wish to heaven he did," said Curtis; " capital

tap your old commons would make." Really, Mr. Bursar," replied I, modestly, " ] had begun to flatter myself that our little innocent gaiety had inspired you with the idea of joining our "I humbly move that the old cove in the gown do

take the chair," sang out one. "All who are of this opinion say 'Ay,"—a perfect yell of ayes followed this. " All who are of the contrary say ' No,'-the ayes have it."

sitting upon the table. " Mr. O'Malley, your expulsion within twenty-"Hip, hip, hurra, hurra," drowned the The Corn Law Wife.—"Listen awee, Kate, til rest, while Power, taking off the doctor's cap, I read ye a bit about amaist as guid's gospel, out o' replaced it by a foraging cap, very much to the amusement of the party.

"There is no plenty the law permits of, that I shall not——" "Help the doctor," said Melville, placing a glass of punch in his unconscious hand. "Now for a 'Vive la Compagnie,' " said Telford, bars of that well known air, to which, in our meetings, we were accustomed to improvise a doggrel in

turn:-I drink to the graces, law, physic, divinity, Viva la Compagnie. And here's to the worthy old bursar of Trinity, Viva la Compagnie."

like asses,

Viva la Compagnie. They'd rather have punch than the springs of Parnassus, Viva la Compagnie. What a nose the old gentleman has, by the way, Viva la Compagnie. Since he smelt out the devil from Botany Bay,\* Viva la Compagnie."

Words cannot even give the faintest idea of the were enacting around him. Held fast in his chair by Lechemere and another, he glowered on the the march of his distinguished regiment from Ealing riotous mob like a maniac, and astonishment that to Acton! such liberties could be taken with one in his situation seemed to have surpassed even his rage and resentment; and every now and then a stray thought would flash across his mind that we were mad, a sentiment which, unfortunately, our conduct was but too well calculated to inspire. "So you're the morning lecturer, old gentleman,

and have just dropped in here in the way of business; pleasant life you must have of it," said Casey, now by far the most tipsy man present. " If you think, Mr. O'Malley, that the events of this evening are to end here—."
"Very far from it, Doctor," said Power; "I'll draw up a little account of the affair for "Saun- The twentieth was a prize-a comb! They shall hear of it in every corner and nook of the kingdom." "The bursar of Trinity shall be a proverb for a good fellow that loveth his lush," hiccuped out

"And if you believe that such conduct is academical," said the Doctor, with a withering sneer-"Perhaps not," lisped Melville, tightening his belt, "but it's devilish convivial-eh, Doctor ?" "Is that like him?" said Moreton, producing a caricature, which he had just sketched.

"Capital—very good—perfect. M'Cleary shall have it in his window by noon to-day," said Power.

"Real your substitute of the care of the

caught fire, and squibs, crackers, and detonating wonder what ye has to do wi' my name, gin I gie shots went off on all sides. The bursar, who had not been deaf to several hints and friendly suggestable awa in a coach office." "Just as you please, but surprise by the announcement that the daughter of tenlands, and repeated the same disgusting and tions, about setting fire to him, blowing him up, &c., your seat cannot otherwise be secured." "Gin with one vigorous spring burst from his antagonists, that be the case, ye may ha't. John Tamson o' a yeoman, resident in the neighbourhood of the shameful conduct to two poor men, brothers, who with one vigorous spring burst from his antagonists, and clearing the table at a bound, reached the floor; before he could be seized he had gained the door—opened it, and was away. We gave chase, yelling like so many devils; but wine and punch, songs and speeches had done their work, and more than that the like it transport the ashes of the heroes of July and speeches had done their work, and more than that the for elopement. In the neighbourhood of the shameful conduct to two poor men, products, who had eloped with a jolly young Irishman well known on the turf. This gay lovemonger was an entire stranger in this part of the country, and had not have been in the company of the lady many times before he struck the bargain with her for elopement. In the neighbourhood of the shameful conduct to two poor men, products, who had eloped with a jolly young Irishman well known on the turf. This gay lovemonger was an entire stranger in this part of the country, and had not have been in the company of the lady many times before he struck the bargain with her for elopement. In the neighbourhood of the shameful conduct to two poor men, products, who products and shameful conduct to two poor men, products, who products are products and product to two poor men, products, who products are products and product to two poor men, products, who products are products and products are products are products and products one among the pursuers measured his length upon the pavement, while the terrified bursar, with the speed of terror, held on his way, and gained his chambers, by about twenty yards in advance of Power and Melville, whose pursuit only ended when the oaken panel of the door shut them out from their victim. One loud cheer beneath his window

served for our farewell to our friend, and we returned served for our farewell to curfriend, and we returned to our rooms. By this time, a regiment of those classic functionaries, y-cleped porters, had assembled round the door, and seemed bent upon giving battle in honour of the maltreated ruler; but Power explained to them, in a neat speech, replete with explained to them, in a neat speech, replete with latin questations, that their cause was a weak one—

"Processed for our farewell to curfriend, and we returned to be presented to be presente that we were more than their match—and, finally, proposed to them to finish the punch bowl, to which we were really incompetent, a motion that met immediate acceptance; and old Duncan, with his are very tenacious of having consanguinity thrust helmet in one hand, and a goblet in the other, wished upon them, will, it is said, look upon the future mediate acceptance; and old Duncan, with his me many happy days, and every luck in this life,

last farewell of old Trinity. Should any kind reader feel interested as to the ulterior course assumed by the bursar. I have to say that the terrors of the "Board" were never fulminated against me, harmless and innocent as I should have esteemed them. The threat of giving publicity to the entire proceedings by the papers, and the

as I stepped from the massive archway, and took my

dread of figuring in a sixpenny caricature in M'Cleary's window, were too much for the Doctor, and he took the wiser course, under the circumstances, and held his peace about the matter. I, and boyish follies.—Charles O'Malley.

great bell, which had more than once obtruded upon that gives a general distaste to all mankind and to by his more discreet associates, and we at length small, to them that are humble and to them that are is besides reported that when his portfolio was searched stood a hecatomb of all my college equipments, cap, mies, so it gives his enemies a great advantage gown, bands, &c. A funeral pile of classics was against him; it makes a man ridiculous, and exposes

> REQUISITE FOR HAPPINESS .- How often, says an excellent writer, do we err in our estimate of hap-piness! When I hear of a man who has noble parks, splendid palaces, and every luxury in life. I always enquire whom he has to love; and if I find he has

VALUE OF WAR.—Dr. Johnson laughed at Lord Kaimes's opinion, that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much valour and virtue were exhibited the door; and Mike, at last, came in to assure us that the bursar, the most dread official of all collegians, was without, and insisted, with a threat of his heaviest displeasure in case of refusal, that the door that a fire is a good thing?"

the firemen in extinguishing it: there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and properties of the poor sufferers. Yet, after all this, who can say that a fire is a good thing?"

The title of the National Association has been changed to "The Loyal National Association has been changed t

Books.—In the best books, great men talk to us, upon the question, and it was at length resolved, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their ourselves with as great a semblance of decorum as no matter though the prosperous of my own time four bottles a man admits of, Curtis, the junior will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the sacred captain, being most drunk, was deputed to receive writers will enter and take up their abode under my me of Paradise—and Shakspeare to open to me the dant. Mike's instructions were, that immediately on worlds of imagination and the workings of the lectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the A fresh thundering from without scarcely left best society" in the place where I live. - Dr. Chan-

> PRIVILEGES OF THE WOMEN IN UPPER EGYPT .-In the neighbourhood of the White Nile, the married women have the singular privilege of being kissed gives him Buza to drink; in short, each of them has to perform some kind office or other towards him. nearly ten pounds a day. The husbands take no notice of this; indeed, jealousy is a thing unknown in this country.-

IF COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, and, still more, if the good which they would do merely by a little persoor falsely sensitive feelings would withhold them from visiting the sick-beds of the poor. We have often seen the different estimation in which the poor held those who were equally charitable to them in strict essentials, because the one visited them and the others did not. When a person of rank speaks soothingly, and with the expression of interest, to around is not destitution and abandonment; he sees caused, in the opinion of the Commissioners, by inthat those whom he is used to look up to with cendiaries, ninety were the result of carelessness, wives and little innocent children that are deprived country is now infinitely worse than it was in the days what he feels—some compassion for what he suffers; and his eye rekindles and his heart again grows warm with the gratification of one of the first wants which nature has implanted within us-that of fellow feeling and condolence. As one of our greatest masters of the heart has said, it is not "the bit and the sup" alone, but the giving them with " the look and kindness, which gars them digest sae weel," that is among the foremost of the good deeds by which the rich have it in their power to succour and

## Varieties.

a good deal amused at the Queen speaking of "my ago.—Derby Reporter. people," which forms a glowing antithesis to the The Great Wester. people," which forms a glowing antithesis to the people speaking, as they sometimes do, of their Queen. "My people" sounds too much like a farmer speaking of his sheep, his oxen, his swine, to the vessel went over him, the engine was stopped, the vessel went over him, the engine was stopped, Before the luckless doctor had a moment for and when we speak of "our Queen," we do so in thought, his legs were lifted from under him, and he the feeling and spirit of a child who has a costly was jerked rather than placed upon a chair and put plaything, about which it cares for a time, but even-

this Corn-Law Cirkler," said a patriarchal out-andout foe of the tax on bread, to his ancient partner out foe of the tax on bread, to his ancient partner in "age's old dream." "Hout, awa to yer bed, ye auld fule," replied Kate, "deave, deavin' folk will yer corns and yer laws; just e parcel o' blethers. Cirkler here, or Cirkler there, I hae had a vicious big corn on ane o' my taes for twunty year, but ye supplied by Colonel Cavendish.

Majesty, was leaving the Palace for a ride before to be lasting. A finer day than Wednesday, or one of better promise, no one could wish to see.—Morn-attended the royal party to the Prince's Theatre, but in consequence of the accident his place was supplied by Colonel Cavendish. seating himself at the piano, and playing the first ne'er thocht o' taken't it aff, tho'! My conscience, every body for themsels; tell me o' yer Cirkler."

Women.-Women make their advances as Time makes his. At twenty, when the swain approaches to pay his devoirs, they exclaim with an air of languid indifference—"Who is he?" At thirty, with a prudent look towards the ways and means, the aprudent look towards the ways and means, the core of the bankruptcy of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, and after a spirited competer of the bankruptcy of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, and after a spirited competer of the bankruptcy of the proprietors of vauxhall Gardens, and after a spirited competer of the bankruptcy of the proprietors of vauxhall Gardens, and after a spirited competer of the bankruptcy of the proprietors of vauxhall Gardens, and after a spirited competer of vauxhall Gardens, and after a question is "What is he ?" At forty, much anxiety "Viva, viva," &c., were chorussed with a shout manifests itself to make the honeymoon selection, that shook the old walls, while Power took up the and the query changes itself into "Which is he?" But at the ultima thule of fifty, the anxious ex-"Though with lace caps and gowns they look so pectant prepares to seize upon the prey, and exclaims Where is he ?"

A Modern Alexander the Great.—It is a saying that parsons soap each other, but military men butter themselves. We had a proof of this at the dinner given the other day to Lord Keane by the Directors of the East India Company, on which occasion his Lordship took the opportunity to state the same time, and by themselves, in a barber's shop in this town, four venerable patriarchs, whose dinner given the other day to Lord Keane by the Directors of the East India Company, on which occasion his Lordship took the opportunity to state the same time, and by themselves, in a barber's the unfortunate man, who was in the employ of Mr. Adams, a builder, of Church-street, Albion-road, by the Coroner—No person was within sight was on Thursday week last employed with another was on Thursday week last employed with another was on the convergence of the little edifying, we understand, to listen to the convergence of the was buried underneath upwards of two back in the water, and found deceased had gone into the Brook Meadow, wents the unfortunate man, who was in the employ of Mr. Adams, a builder, of Church-street, Albion-road, was on Thursday week last employed with another man digging grave in that locality, and found deceased had gone into the Brook Meadow, wents the unfortunate man, who was in the employ of Mr. Adams, a builder, of Church-street, Albion-road, was on Thursday week last employed with another man digging grave in that locality and found deceased had gone into the Brook Meadow, wents the unfortunate man, who was in the employ of Mr. Adams, a builder, of Church-street, Albion-road, was on Thursday week last employed with another man was on Thursday week last employed with another man digging grave in that locality, and when about twelve feet deep the earth and grave last the water, and found deceased had gone into the brook.

By the Coroner—No person was within sight was on Thursday week last employed with another man was on Thursday week last employed with another man was on Thursday week last employed with anot that " in the march to Ghuznee, he did think the army he had commanded had overcome difficulties as poor burser's feelings while these demoniacal orgies great as Alexander the Great had ever encountered." The celebrated Major Sturgeon thought the same in

A PRIZE.—" Two days ago," says the Audience, A Prize.—"Two days ago," says the Audience, more than a gallon per head, including man, woman, he had also sustained some severe internal injuries. habits of late. He would walk out by himself, a country girl, who had spent all her money at a and child, of both sexes, the population, it is thought, He was afterwards conveyed to St. Bartholomew's without noticing anything or any body. lottery of handkerchiefs, collars, and other articles, not being 27 millions. on a public promenade at Versailles, offered her a minute the scissors of the despoiler had deprived thing for the honest part of the community. her of this ornament of her sex. The girl played. on until nineteen of her tickets came up blanks-

A PATRIARCH.—A short time ago, says a proving cial journal, an inhabitant of the village of St. persons convicted of misdemeanour who are not in the parish of Saddleworth: it professeth to be a Daunet, in the Creure, desired one of his sons, who sentenced to hard labour. Thanks to Mr. O'Connor a Tory in politics; it fortunately got married to the is 79 years of age, to have the horses put to the for this .- Weekly Dispatch. plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he had worked for some time, said, taking off his hat, "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his

At this instant some of the combustibles disposed among the rejected habiliments of my late vocation what name shall I enter in the way bill?" "I hay, were destroyed by fire, on the farms of Mr. had that day taken from the dead carcase of a horse, ordered the landlady to fry it for some poor men who ordered the landlady to fry it for some poor men who

This seems to be a farcical re-hearsal of a vile new and fond lover. tragedy."

Melbourne's Sovereign Plate.—When Melbourne named David Leo, residing on a part of the estate of est surveillance over him during his brief residence was told that the piece of plate to be presented to the Count de Salis, near Loughgur, in a fit of deli- in the French capital, and very few of his friends

the use of yellow soap among the domestics of the Palace by giving it his countenance. THE NEW RELATION.—The Welsh people, who

Prince of Wales in the light of a cousin-german.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A NATIONAL COCKADE.—Fouche, who till a few too, have done so many a year; and only now recal days ago was Minister of Police, and was supposed the scene among the wild transactions of early days to have the confidence of Buonaparte, was at Nantes one of the most violent revolutionists, in the very spirit, it is said, of Carrier. It is reported of him, DEPORTMENT.—There is no one thing in the world aristocrat, in the manner of a national cockade. he used at one time to wear in his hat the ear of an

MAKING UP A SWAG-It is stated that Cabrera of twenty or twenty-one millions.

tives have done little else than make Peers and vote living. new burthens.—The World.

CLEVER ROGUE.—Lett, a man of infamous notoriety, had been sentenced at Oswego to seven years' contrived, though in fetters, to leap off the carriage leading members of the Royal Family—viz., Victoria, and make his escape.

week, to the House of Correction for two months, Association has been changed to "The Loyal

National Association for Repeal of the Union," the alternative of "Justice to Ireland" having been dis-A FINE CROP.—There is now growing in the garton, a stalk of wheat bearing the enormous quantity

CLEARING OFF.-More than one hundred families were ejected at the sessions of Loughrea, off the property of Rahara, which, on the demise of Mr.

Blake, fell into the hands of Mr. Knox. THE PERSECUTED JEWS.—A vestry meeting was held in St. Mary's, Whitechapel, on Thursday, when resolutions were unanimously passed, condoling with the persecuted Jews of Damascus, declaring the charges against them unfounded, and thanking Lord S. W., when we were obliged to take the small boat, when our vessel, the Sylph, bound from Halifax for they are to be so called, ought not to have been the resufferers.

GREENWICH RAILWAY.—We understand that this company having lowered the fares of the second class washed on shore at Roscoff. to sixpence, it has already increased their receipts

a friend in the South of England a box containing a number of glow worms. These beautiful insects did wives of country gentlemen, knew the degree of not appear to have suffered from the close confinement they had undergone, for ere they had been nal inquiry and relief, we are very sure that no selfish many minutes released they emitted their peculiar on the road. His body was found on Saturday phosphorescent light. So far as we have heard, this is the first instance of the transmission of living creatures through the post-office. - Kelso Mail.

Fires in New York.—(From an American paper.)
—Between the 23d of May, 1839, and the same date 1840, one hundred and ninety-two fires occurred in New York, being an average of one for every fortyone in poverty and sickness, he knows that all eight houses. Of this number ninety-six were forward with their mites for so laudable an object of what we cannot refrain from calling that sink of

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT EXMOUTH.—Just as we were going to press an express arrived from Exmouth, raying there all the morning. It was stated that the Globe Hotel and several houses were down. The engines of the various companies of Exeter immediately started with post horses. The fire is visible from the ramparts of the castle; the whole town of Exeter immediately started with post horses. The fire is visible from the ramparts of the castle; the whole town of Exeter immediately started with post horses. The fire is visible from the ramparts of the castle; the whole town of Exeter immediately started with post horses. The fire is visible the house numbered 26, a female from the first floor aristocratic selection, depending upon his father's property. The getting rid of his predecessor, Sir A. L. -Exeter Times of Friday night.

THE GREAT WESTERN.-In the recent voyage of be relished by the thinking portion of mankind; the crew mustered and stationed at their posts, a boat manned and let down, the man half-a-mile astern was rescued, brought on board, and the vessel thally grows tired of. Royalty may break hearts, short space of eight minutes. The cool and admirable son. It was Saint Swithin's Day; and though we conduct of Captain Hoskin obtained him the highest can by no means allow the rule to be an infallible compliments from his delighted passengers.

The Nassau Balloon, so called on account of its being the machine in which Mr. Green voyaged rhyme attributed to the watery saint, that it is with the contemplate the through the air to Germany, was on Friday brought no very comfortable feeling we contemplate the to the hammer at the Auction Mart, by Mr. Hoggart, in consequence of the bankrunter of the proprietors, in the present precarious state of the big ledy was sitting by him. Deceased was under who purchased it on account of Mr. Green, the scientific eronaut, under whose pilotage it has made so Glasgow Chronicle. many successful excursions.

stance of longevity:—On Friday last there were pre- under the following circumstances:—It appears that that deceased had gone into the Brook Meadow, went as they related "the wonders which were done in their days, and in the old times before them."—Cumberland Pacquet.

Consumption of Ardent Spirits.—The quantity veredlying on his side quite insensible. Medical aid unwell for the last six weeks or two months. His of ardent spirits consumed in Great Britain last year, was twenty-nine millions of gallons, which is

on a public promenade at versailles, onered ner umbrella to the keeper of the stall, as security for some more tickets. The man refused to comply with her request, but told her that, if she would allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in allow him to cut off her hair, he would give her in defendant, unless the Judge certifies for him to have the foreign to completely rent as under, and it was a matter of great astonishment that he survived it so long. TRUMPERY LAW SUITS .- Lord Denman's bill for exchange for it twenty tickets. The poor girl, in costs. Bad work this for those of the legal prothe hope of redeeming her fortune consented, and in fession denominated Land Sharks, but a blessed

> PRISON RULES AND REGULATIONS.-A law has just been passed relative to the rules and regulations of Gaols, Houses ef Correction, and the Peniten- than the brute creation, in the shape and form of

yard belonging to Mr. Stevenson, Princes-street, Soho, which the firemen were unsuccessful in extintences, and, in fact, has at last become the pest of tences, and, in fact, has at last become the pest of Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth ricks, containing upwards of two hundred loads of mill, and having some flesh in its pocket which it

which is to transport the ashes of the heroes of July In the evening of Sunday last, the Irishman went gill of beer for him. On the following day this in a chaise, about a mile out of the town, and, on mean and nasty thing went from place to place feet high, sixty feet broad, on six wheels, weighing the wings of love, the fair one sprang, almost as boasting of what it had done the day before.

Cabrera left Paris on Thursday for the vehicle containing her capred to the day before.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—On Sunday night, a man the ground. The unhappy maniac was literally burnt and it is doubted if ever he will recover his former to a cinder in his own cabin, before any assistance strength. could be procured .- Limerick Reporter.

THE "PRIVILEGE" CASE.—It will be recollected that Mr. Howard, of Norfolk-street, the solicitor of Stockdale, brought an action of trespass against Captain Gossett, son of the sergeant-at-arms of the A LATE PARLIAMENT.—Among the members of a House of Commons, and four of the messengers, the late House of Commons were—a Baker, two But- ground of action being that the defendants had lers, a Porter, a Cooper, a Farmer, a Shepherd, a tarried within the plaintiff's house for four hours. Falconer, a Forrester, eleven Smiths, and four Taylors; four Woods, a Birch, a Beach, a Brooke, a Marsh, a Flood, a Longfield, three Hills, and a plaintiff, who had, in the first instance, laid his pleasant aspect for the people's cause in this quarter.

ROBBERIES IN CHURCHES.—There have been for Adlard, of Wardrobe-place, was robbed of a purse to his grace. containing between £3 and £4; information has been given to the police on the subject, and we think a vigilant watch should be kept on several suspiciouslooking characters.

Suicide.—On Tuesday morning Mrs. Sarah securities of different kinds were found to the amount with a table knife. The rash act was perpetrated on the preceding night at her ledgings. She had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, VALUE OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament is about to arising, as it is supposed, from her impoverished rise, and nobody is sorry for that; as our representa- circumstances. The deceased has several children

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Bird, the wife of Mr. Bird, labourer, of Silent-SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning an

appalling accident occurred on board a vessel in the was engaged in landing, from on board a vessel, two the animal seized him with his claws and teeth, tearing the flesh to the bone in so shocking a manner that amputation close to the shoulder was immediately necessary.

ELDERLY LADIES.—At Callonach, in the parish of of 69 cars of corn, the produce of one single grain.

PROSPECT OF HARVEST.—With the exception of hay, which is a light crop, every crop in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford promises to be most abunhelpless as children.—Aberdeen Herald.

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY FIRE.—The follow-0:-" A bottle was picked up at Audierne on the 8th instant, containing a piece of paper with the by his friends at all reasonable hours, to be looked up following written in pencil on it:— This bottle was at nine instead of seven, and to shave himself. For thrown out nine leagues outside the (name illegible), these things we see the detectable stupidity and bad-Liverpool, was in flames.—Feb. 20, 1840. (Signed) sults or consequences of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's spirited John Doman, captain.' Part of the bows of a vessel, with 'St. Patrick' painted thereon, have been

HORRIBLE MURDER AT LIVERPOOL. - A horrible ADVANTAGE OF THE PENNY Post.—On Friday last, a gentleman of this town (Kelso) received from respectable merchants of Liverpool, and late conservative member of Pitt-street ward. This gentleman had been dining with some friends at Everton, and was returning home, when it is supposed that he was attacked, robbed, and murdered by some ruffians afternoon in a pit, about three miles from his residence, at Booth, near Liverpool.

Monmouth.—Subscription books are open at J. Butlery's, watchmaker, in aid of the families of all persons that are suffering imprisonment for political

with the information that an extensive fire had been at Hatton Garden office, on Saturday, for further one of the present Under Secretaries of State. Mr. Exmouth appearing enveloped in smoke and flames, beckoned to him, and supposing that she wanted to perty. The getting rid of his predecessor, Sir A. L. and hundreds of persons are assembled to witness it. hire a cab he stopped at the door, which she opened, Hay, by giving him the Governorship of Bermuda, was SUDDEN DEATH. -Mr. William England Carter but immediately discovering that it was a house of over-reach themselves, and we have no hesitation in druggist, of Chesterfield, was found dead in bed on, ill-fame, he hastened down stairs, when he was met saying that one of the greatest mistakes that the Whige Sunday, morning, the 12th instant. He had retired in the passage by the accused, who demanded money ever made was that of appointing Mr. Fox Maule to ROYAL MATERNAL LANGUAGE.—Many persons are found dead in bed on a Sunday morning a short time threw into his face a quantity of vitriol. The pain branch of government. Lord Normanby, and in the previous night in good health. His father was found dead in bed on a Sunday morning a short time threw into his face a quantity of vitriol. The pain branch of government. Lord Normanby, and the contract of the state eye, and he was in danger of losing the other; his like Mr. O'Connor, but they do infinitely more harm to sufferings were most excruciating. The prisoner themselves and their own faction. - Weekly Dispatch.

was fully committed for trial. ST. SWITHIN IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.-Wednesday was a critical day in the estimation of those one, that the weather with which St. Swithin is ACCIDENT TO COLONEL BUCKLEY.—On Friday, as Colonel Buckley, the Equerry in Waiting upon her Majesty, was leaving the Palace for a ride before there will be the same for forty days, yet there is experience on the side of the opinion that the weather when the palace for a ride before the whole sets in about the middle of July is likely take either a pride or a pleasure in the realisation

of the prediction, will be signally disappointed .-Longevity.—Weare requested by a correspondent to place upon record the following remarkable in
DREADFUL DEATH.—On Friday, a man named John Field expired in St. Bartholemew's Hospital under the following circumstances:—It appears that cured proper assistance. After great labour the earth was removed, and the poor fellow was disco- for the last week or ten days, and had been rather was promptly procured, when it was discovered that him. Had observed a marked difference in deceased a Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday morning, ter of great astonishment that he survived it so long. The deceased, who was a fine athletic man, twentysix years of age, has left a wife and two children, who were dependent upon him for support.

Unnatural Curiosity.—A creature, more degraded daughter of a respectable cotton master in the neighbourhood, and has now for a long time been Fires.—Saturday morning, at a quarter past living in a constant state of idleness, going up and living in a constant state of idleness, going up and down the country living by skulking and lounging ELOPEMENT.—On Monday merning week, the course eaten, no one knowing but itself but that it bourhood by this second lamentable occurrence is FRANCE.—Cabrera left Paris on Thursday for the

Castle of Ham, which is to be his residence for some time. The French Government exercised the strict-

gregation have taken the large and commodious razor beside him. He was quite dead. On Friday building, known by the name of the "Noddy last, it appeared, he applied to Shoreditch work-Church." The Mechanics' Hall was too small for house for relief, but, as it was not his parish, he got the large and respectable audiences who thronged the none, and was told if he came next day that he would Tontine Closs on Sundays. The Noddy Church is get work and food. He did come, and, after breakcalculated to accommodate fourteen hunderd ing stones all day, received a two-pound loaf in the

ave esteemed them. The threat of giving publicity of the entire proceedings by the papers, and the other entire proceedings by the papers, and two Fellowes; a Rose and a Lemon; a Bruin, a content of the defendants to appear before a judge of the latter of the college every minor consideration. All the other entire proceedings by the papers, and two Fellowes; a Rose and a Lemon; a Bruin, a content of the defendants to appear before a judge of the other every minor consideration. All the other entire proceedings by the papers, and two Fellowes; a Rose and a Lemon; a Rose and Lemon; a to a new square rather remotely situated from the results, and a Croker; Long and Roand, an order to that effect. The trial cannot come on before November.—Observer.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Welsome time past numerous robberies in the city lington was so far recovered on Friday as to be enchurches, and in particular at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, abled to write letters and devote to business, within where, within a few months eight different cases his own house, that diligent and punctual attention have come to our knowledge. On Sunday last Mrs. which long habit has rendered familiar and natural

The statement which Mr. Feargus O'Connor has pub-

lished with respect to the treatment of him in York

#### FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Castle is sufficient to stamp the Whig Government with thorough infamy. Mr. Fox Maule is a modern specimen of Castlereaghism, and of Sidmouthism. Neither Castlereagh or Sidmonth every carried jail tyranny to the extent to which it is carried by Mr. Fox Maule. This man has not the slightest idea of any noble principle, and he is only a wretched Castlereaghite, working out a system of tyranny under the fiction of belonging to Liberal Administration. In the inquiry into the treatment of Mr. O'Connor in jail, all the questions only show the disgraceful state of jail management. The riety, had been sentenced at Oswego to seven years' street, Ipswich, gave birth to three children—one magistrates exposed themselves. For instance—a without as the Sheriff was conducting him on the street, Ipswich, gave birth to three children—one magistrates exposed themselves. For instance—a without as the Sheriff was conducting him on was attended by Mr. Elliston, surgeon, St. Peter's. number of times you have seen Mr. O'Connor take his state does this show with respect to the Magistracy and Albert, and Adelaide. A great number of ladies our jail system. The case does not turn upon the number of times, but upon the point of why a person under week, to the House of Correction for two months, are going on well.—Ipswich Express. duties at all. Other menial offices are imposed on Mr. O'Connor, and it appears that he was at last "exempt Pool, to a young man named Henry Walsh, who kealth." This is a miserable plea. Prisoners in jail leopards and a tiger. The unfortunate man got his should be classified, and a man under Mr. O'Connor's arm between the bars of the the tiger's den, when sentence should not be subject to any such duties at all. In such a case all the law contemplates is the confinement of the person, and as to locking the individual up in a stone cell, and treating him generally as the worst of felons, it is absurd in principle, and detestable in practice. We have no hesitation in saving that nothing in this country, since the days of Henry VIII., has Drumoak, Kincardineshire, there now live two equalled the tyranny of the Home-office under Mr. Fox oatmeal cakes with perfect facility. They are still great political philosopher, would cast a stigma upon able to knit a stocking, but are, in many respects, as his memory, if, at least, the meanest of the human race had the power to villify the noblest of God's works. The infamy of the Home-office at this moment is beyond ing is an extract of a letter from Brest, dated July conception. Mr. O'Connor in gaol is told that he may be allowed to see books and newspapers, to be visited and intelligent remonstrances. They ought to have been a part and parcel of a general system of gaod treatment. One Magistrate tells him that he is a shareholder in the gaol library, and that he may have what works he likes by using his name. Is this a proper public system? Are we reduced to such a state as this? Government supplies libraries to barracks and ships of war, and the books are pretty fairly chosen: but in the gaols the 'Squirearchy, the most prejudiced, servile, aristocratic, and most ignorant portion of the community, are to have a sort of joint-stock companyship in supplying books. We should like to see a catalogue of the York Castle library. We think Mr. F. O'Connor has been most scandalously used. It appears to us that it is impossible that the Government can confine him for anything like the time of his sentence. This would outrage the decencies of life, and the moral sense of the offences. Trusting that that feeling of humanity we wish for the liberation of this extremely ill-used incountry; but this is not exactly the point, for, much as of those remorseless men, Castlereagh, Sidmouth, Li-DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Elizabeth Cleveland, who verpool, and Eldon, and the most vile of heartless tyhas been in custody several days, was put at the bar rants that ever carried a cruel system to extremes, is and requested him to walk up stairs. He complied: a cunning trick of the Whigs, but cunning folks often this occasioned him was beyond his power to convey puty, Maule, have not the energy to make their system an idea of, and it had near driven him out of his beneficial to their party, and in attempting a scheme of senses; he had already wholly lost the sight of one tyranny they may inflict injuries upon an individual

## CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF T. T. CLARKE, ESQ., A MAGISTRATE OF MIDDLESEX. ANOTHER SUICIDE WHILE THE JURY WERE CONSIDERING THEIR VER-DICT.—On Saturday morning a Jury of the parish of Ickenham (about two miles from Uxbridge) were empanelled before Mr. Wakley, at Swakeleys, in the parish of Ickenham, to enquire into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Thomas Trues

Dale Clark, Esq. James Kingsnorth was butler in the establishment of the deceased. Saw deceased alive on the afternoon of Wednesday last, about five o'clock. He was sitting and reading on a sofa in the library. He was not dressed, having on only his dressing-gown. Did not hear deceased speak. Deceased was 66 or his lady, was sitting by him. Deceased was under the medical treatment of Mr. Bullock, surgeon. of Uxbridge, who had seen him last on the same morning after breakfast. About half-past six o'clock the same afternoon Miss Clarke, the daughter of the deceased, told me her father was missing from the house, and she went towards Herries' farm in search of him. Hearing from Mr. Ball, the steward,

By Mr. Gell-Deceased had been very low-spirited

Mr. Gell then proposed to his brother jurors that they should find a verdict "that the deceased had been found dead in the waters of a certain brook in the parish of Hillingdon, but how he came there, there was no evidence before them to show," which being acquiesced in, was recorded accordingly. Just as the Coroner had left the house, and the Jury were proceeding across the park towards their homes, they were met by a messenger with the intelligence that James Winch, stud-groom to George Hawkins, Esq., brother of Mrs. Clark, the widow of the lamented gentleman on whom the inquest had been held, and son-in-law of Mr Gell. the foreman of the Jury, had just committed suicide by hanging himself in an outhouse attached to his cottage in the village near the church. Larkins the constable, with most of the Jury, instantly hastened to the spot, when they found the statement too correct. It appears the deceased, who was about 36 years of age, and has left a wife and three children, complained on the previous evening of being poorly, and yesterday morning he kept his bed. While the inquest was proceeding at Swakeley

beyond description. SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN ON CLAPHAMcommon.—Friday evening an inquest was held at the Windmill Inn, Clapham-common, before Mr. Higgs, upon the body of Marian Hopkins, a remarkably fine grown young woman, aged 14, whose body was found floating in the Windmill-pond, Claphamcommon. After hearing evidence, the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was found drowned. but how or by what means she came into the water there was no evidence to show."

Hall, his wife went out on some business, and on her

return, after an absence of an hour, she found him

hanging from one of the beams of the outhouse.

SUICIDE THROUGH WANT.-On Wednesday are inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Dolphin, Long-alley, Shoreditch, on the body of William Harrison, aged forty-nine, a confectioner out of employment. It appeared from the evidence of deceased's wife that he had been out of work since Christmas last, and during that time, but partieslarly latterly, was much depressed in mind, and of strange manner. On Tuesday morning last he left home for the purpose of seeking employment, remarking as he went that he was tired of going about. She went out to work in a short time after, and on returning to her room at nine o'clock in the evening, she found him on the floor weltering in his THE CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH.-This Con- blood, with his throat cut form ear to ear, and a

his sitting for the Convention Plate; but he shall be given same size as FROST, M'DOUALL, and Collins.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

MESSRS. LOVETT AND COLLINS. NEXT week, we shall furnish a full report of the liberation of Loverr and Collins, and all the interesting particulars relative to those two martyrs. Our reporters have directions to meet them at the prison gates, and to give us every thing that tran-

#### THE GLASGOW SPINNERS.

THESE sons of persecution arrived by the steamer from London at Hull on Snuday last. Numerous and enthusiastic meetings have been holden on their behalf; on Monday evening at Hull, on Tuesday at Selby, on Wednesday at Leeds, on Thursday at Bradford, and we understand that they visit Huddersfield to-night. At each place handsome collections have been made to aid them on their way, and to provide for them on their arrival at home.

#### MR. O'CONNOR.

ELSEWHERE our readers will find Mr. O'CONNOR'S second letter to the Times, from the looking glass. We have yet a large stock of looking-glass matter the people bye and bye, and then it may be our time to say something in the way of comment.

#### PAISLEY WEAVERS.

We find from the Sun, that the distress of the Paisley weavers has caused them to sand a deputation to London, which waited on Lord John RUSSELL to solicit the means of transporting themselves out of the ungrateful country which has been enriched by their toils, and, in return, refuses them the means of subsistence. Their prayer was, to be sent to New Zealand. The answer was that tors of factories had been employed in the capacity he Government will next session bring forward some had mentioned. He had not forgotten the observations general measure on the subject, but in the mean time cannot help them.

#### THE DELEGATE MEETING.

ously for the decisions come to by their "collective the discovery which he, (Mr. Fielden,) had made to the at any one of the several meetings, and who always assembled in Manchester. The great length at which we have given the report, together with Mr. Stuart and Mr. Beal were employed, and that of the pressure of Assize intelligence, and the lengthy Parliamentary debate on the Factory Inspector Spies, precludes our doing more at present than to employed, that Poor Law Commissioners, police, and refer them to the report, which they will find else- all who were in direct communication with the Govern-

### THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

WE understand that the German lady, who does the people of this country the honour to pocket £100,000 of their spare cash, yearly, passed through Leeds on Wednesday, on an excursion to the lakes. As might naturally be expected, a considerable concourse of idlers assembled to see the sight, and no doubt many of them were highly gratified with the consideration that by so easy and pleasant a process as continually toiling on starvation diet during health and full employment, and revelling in all the luxuries it as would warrant the House in entertaining it. But, times, they were enabled to pay this trifling sum to proof which he had consisted in whispered rumours in so very harmless looking a middle-aged lady, as Member had admitted was private and confidential, Mrs. ADELAIDE GUELPH is described to be. An and intended only to meet the eye of the factory in-Briggate; but it was of the faintest character that Hon Gentleman he (Mr. F. Maule) did not know. It we have heard for a long time. The people were, addressed-a breach of confidence which, he was no doubt, fearful of disturbing the exquisite sen- satisfied, the House would not countenance-or it was sibility of Euch costly nerves.

#### THE GOVERNMENT, FACTORY, REFORMED SPY SYSTEM.

In our fifth page, under the head Imperial Parliament, will be found a report of the debate upon Mr. FIELDEN'S motion for a committee to inquire into the instructions given by Ministers to Inspectors of Factories. In vain have we looked through the Parliamentary records of the passing session for the people's share of the time and booty expended since the 16th January last. In vain have we searched for the boons to be administered, in this "last Whig trial session," and this first Royal Matrimony Parliament. We heard of royal dowers. of royal navy, of royal army, of royal pregnancy, of royal wars, and royal balls, routs, dinners, drives, and dances. We heard of £62,000 of secret-service money, of Regency Bills, and all sorts of bills made for monarchy and its dependants; but till Friday night, the 17th July, we did not hear it boastingly admitted, and insolently defended, that we lived under a system of as complete espior age as ever disgraced the days of Fouche abroad, or Castlergagh; and Sidnouth at home.

First, let us, upon behalf of the whole-watched and well-watched people, tender thanks-best thanks to Mr. FIELDEN for having brought the matter to light, and, still further, for having divided the authenticity of the document, merely objecting to its

to the work to be performed, the persons by whom it states how it might have been obtained, and then Mirror, and we have done with him:is to be performed, those from whom, in the per- most justly concludes, "or it was acquired in some formance, information is to be acquired, and those other way." Oh! how splendidly argued-how for whose benefit the information is sought. In- true! The letter was there, and it did not walk was taken before those committees, that parties were spectors and superintendants of factories are ap-there! But this over punctilious, petty statesman, pointed by Government, whose duty it should be to dares to put his virtue in comparison with that of report upon the general working of the factory Mr. Fielden, and is rewarded with "Hear, hear" system, and to insure a proper observance of such by his open-mouthed gang. He goes on, "And if laws as are in force affecting that system. As inspec- so (that is, if it did not walk there) he would much tors we consider them first; and we believe they are, rather that the Hon. Gentleman should use it on one and all, in the interest of the masters. As organs, This occasion, than that he should,—(hear, hear.) to represent the "prosperity and adversity of the poor," Aye! in faith, hear, hear! and we most devoutly bewe consider them next. In this situation, a more de- lieve the Right Honourable Gentleman, for had he plorable selection could not have been made, and for jused it there, he would no longer use his appointthis simple reason:-they must glean all their infor- ments at Whitehall, or call at the treasury on mation from the masters, whose interests are at quarter day; but how justly might Mr. Fielden complete and entire variance with those for whose have retorted thus: - So then, sir, I am mere culpabenefit the "spies" have been selected. In their ble for having discovered villany than the villain agricultural capacity of "HARVEST" reporters, who concocted it; and still more culpable in having they must cut a sorry figure, both from interest divulged it, because it was to have been concealed. and ignorance. Let us suppose such a thing Foregad, Fox, you must bring better logic to our possible as an inspector not bribed or biassed national college, else will you never attain the deby the masters, and canvass his means of gree of A.M. If this be not intimidation of witacquiring information as to the state of the "har- nesses we wonder at it. Just let us reflect upon the vest." If he does his duty, he has enough to do in consequence. A debauched and licentious Governthe factories; and if from those concerned in fac- ment, with the whole exchequer at its command. tories, he seeks information relative to the "harvest," with a secret service corner, appropriates as much as competent advisers, are they disinterested advisers ! cry halloo, halloo, villain, you learned our treason our inspectors eliciting information from a pot-bellied pating our commentary by a little, is not this the to approve or follow his maxim. cotton spinner upon the state of the "harvest." eulogised method laid down by Sir Robert Peel, who "Well, Sir, how is the harvest with you! How is says, as in Thistlewood's case, "It is not prudent that Wheat, mill lord ?" "Why, rummish, they tells informing accomplices should abandon the project, you are hungry before you ask the waiter to bring now require a glance at home, let it be a recomme." "How are oats!" "O, I hear oats is a but should hold fast by it, to be better able to infailure." "And hay?" "Why, wet, after all the culpate others." Has not the system been admitted rain." "Then what is your opinion as to the general to be the divulging of accomplices! and, therefore, prospect of the poor !" "My opinion! Why, if had Mr. FIELDEN been even the receiver and dithe Corn Laws are not repealed, they'll starve : every | vulger of the "secret and confidential" matter, he mother's son of them." Suppose Mr. Inspector would have been no worse than the very persons should condescend to ask an operative, "Well, Sir, whose evidence the Government declares necessary how is the harvest in your parts!" what must be the for the well-being of society. reply! "Harvest! why. I knows nothing about harvest. I only knows we're working short time, and that flour is riz 4d. a stone." Let us next i quire into the machinery by which this "harvest > telescope is to be worked, and let us see what the

suspicious appearance to do so. See, in such case, how the interest is divided. The zeal of the inspector, heightened by the animosity of his associates

appetite; and let any man ask himself, if confusion, and treason, are not the commodities in which the villain in the last degree trades; and if the promo-

signed to the worst possible persons; that those duties are in their nature such as few men are generally conversant with, and should on hand which the pressure of assize, delegation, therefore not have been classed together, and O'Connor's whole looking-glass budget will be before from villain No. 1, the Home Secretary sinecurist, to villain No. 4, the spy in the last degree, consists in general turmoil, created by treachery, supported by fraud, and executed by perjury, we now turn to a portions of each Honourable Gentleman's speech. FIELDEN'S is a gem all through, but we select the folowing as the outshining brilliant :-

" It was assigning new duties to them, of which the Parliament knew nothing, and therefore employing the money voted by Parliament for a purpose altogether fore, demanded inquiry as to what extent these inspecmade by the Hon. Gentleman, the Under Secretary of matter stands:-State, on the motion of want of confidence, of the Hon. Member for Devonshire, when the Hon. Secretary boasted that the Government had not had recourse to such "unholy proceedings," (as he properly termed them,) as the Government of 1817, who had employed THE whole people will of course be looking anxi- spies. But how did the House know that, seeing that becoming instigators to the acts which they were em-House know either, seeing that they had been so ment, and the officers under them, had not been simi-

> Upon this plain speaking, comment would be insult. General Johnson seconded the motion. His speech was short but decisive : let it be read.

Hills. He opens as follows:-

The charge, he would admit, was one of a very grave nature, if such proof had bean adduced in support of effort at a cheer was made about the middle of spector. How that letter came into the hand of the was obtained either from the person to whom it was acquired in some other way; and, if so, he would much rather that the Hon. Gentleman should use it on this occasion than that he should. (Hear, hear.)"

Here we are taught a wholesome lesson. That the evidence of officers appointed by Government, and taken before a Committee of the Honourable House, are but " whispered rumours." The next piece of Fox Maule logic is so laughable, that we can scarcely suffer ourselves to comment soberly upon it. He admits that the charge is one of a grave nature, but. says he, it was all "private and confidential." and, therefore, the Honourable Member for Oldham has no right to use it, even if true, because it was not intended that he should know it Well, then, A and B, privately and confidentially, enter into a resolution to cut C's throat; one D happens to learn the private and confidential underthe attempt upon C, who arrests the ruffians: and when informed by what means their scheme was communicated, they reply, "Shame, shame! to save your throat by so dastardly a device. What! make use of matter which you yourself admit was intended to be private and confidential. Well! we can only say that we would much rather be in our place than in yours; we would rather be hung ten times over, than meanly owe our lives to the discovery of private

and confidential matter." But the Hon. Gentleman goes on admitting the having fallen into Mr. Fielden's hands. Now, will Let us next take a general review of the matter as our readers bear a repetition of MAULE logic! He

The Fox proceeds thus :-

" It was true that Mr. O'Connor had gone into Scotland, and it was possible that Mr. Stuart might have written to the superintendant to say that there was to be a meeting at Dundee, at which Mr. O'Connor proseveral interests of the joint tenants in the under- particulars."

taking may be. An inspector is appointed, and under Now, from this we learn distinctly that the evihim superintendants. It is agreed upon all hands that | dence was not to come from the principal, for here it would be imprudent for those gentlemen to seek | we have the order to the secondary; and in passing. the required information through the only channel we shall only congratulate Mr. O'Connor, spied through which it can be acquired as to popular after as he has been, that he has not been entrapped feeling, namely, at public meetings. All allow that, in some of the many nots which were set for him their persons being known, they should not them- He should no longer mourn at being imprisoned as selves attend, but that they should hire others of less a felon, for the small offence of publishing truth. We come to a very important passage in the ramble of the Home official :-

" It was easy to cast aspersions, but it was not so the masters, makes the worst news most welcome to easy to remove them, and the Hon. Gentleman had the names of the informants, and also the names of him. The servant, the superintendant, very soon much to answer for, if he should unfortunately produce finds out the principal object for which he is required; such an impression upon the public minutes when he insult should be offered to those officers, of whom he such an impression upon the public mind as that any PHILIPPS, of course, backed the Cotton Government. and he, not being sufficiently vulgar to have (Mr. F. Maule) would unhesitatingly affirm that they grievances to complain of, cannot make his appear- not only had not received the directions alleged, but ance at public meetings without suspicion; so that that if they had, they would far sooner resign than consent to carry them into effect. With regard to the the villains in the third degree are to be hired by the statement of the Hon. and Gallant Gentleman, that villains in the second degree, whose business it is to convictions of Chartists had been obtained by means of digest the third villain's story for the first villain's spies, he could only say that those convictions had been obtained in open court, and upon the evidence of persons whose names were before the public, and who disorder, perjury, riot, tumult, sedition, conspiracy had not, up to the present moment, been accused or suspected of being spies."

Now, we ask who casts an aspersion upon a villain? tion of disorder does not furnish him with means of Whether is it the man who lies, or the man who subsistence; and yet this is the Whig observer—the exposes! No, no; if any of those gentlemen, in inspector of, and reporter upon, public morals one of their various avocations, should be roughand opinions, and the reporter as to the "state of the handled, - which we now think very likely, In faith, Bos, you are right. There is not one pin's harvest." With the factories, these working Mr. Fox MAULE, having put the people officials seem to have very little to do. Their upon the scent,—the seducer and uot the business refers to the state of opinion, morals, and exposer will have to tax himself with the conse- and so say we; but head of the temporalities of the Having shown that the duties have been as- moral, political, agricultural reporters; whether is it become yourself, and best serve the interest of your the man who demands for them a fair trial, as Mr. protegees. FIELDEN does, or the man who says no; odium is now saddled upon them, and mark the consequence if they are injured, but we wont try them, as Fox and other intelligence, obliges us to keep back. Mr. above all, having shown that the derivative interest MAULE says; but he says they would not accept so disgraceful an office. Innocent Abigals! in faith they would, though the infamy were tenfold greater. We now come to the very most important part of this functionary's speech. Chartist convictions, he more close commentary upon the more important says, were obtained in open Court. O Heavenborn wiseacre! O righteous Judge! O second DANIEL! Why, numskull, where would you have them obtained? But he says none of the witnesses were ever charged as spies. So, so! let us see. We did not wait for his assertion to make the truth known. No, we proclaimed it before; but as Newlifferent from that for which it was voted. He, there- port, Sheffield, and Bradford, have been referred to in the debate, and as these three places were the only scenes of physical outbreaks, let us see hew the

Firstly, the Newport riot. We refer our readers to the Government report of the Newport trials, and upon perusal they will find, that a certain "man with a glazed hat," wholly unknown to any person House, was brought forward in the Factory Committee. Went from place to place on a good horse, was the person to whom every violent word spoken at every meeting was traced. Who said that the ployed to denounce to the Government. How did the soldiers were Chartists? The stranger with the "glazed hat." Who said that their ammunition would be ready packed up! The man with the "glazed hat." Did you know him? No. never larly employed? He believed they had; he had no saw him before. The man with the "glazed doubt that the Todmorden riots were caused by some hat" was everywhere not known to a single soul, and had been more than once called to order by ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS and others, for his violence, and for recommending the people to come armed. The man with the "glazed hat" invariably informed Next comes young Norval from the Grampian the people of one district that the brave men of other districts laughed at their timidity and supineness, Mr. F. Maule, in replying to the Hon. Member for just as Lord John Russell states the practice to Oldham, and answering his charge, would not detain have been in 1817. Now, by reference to our reports the House long from proceeding to the public business of the Newport trials, it will be seen from the ingenious cross-examination of the Crown witnesses by Sir F. Pollock and Mr. Kelly, that each of those of a Whig Workhouse in sickness, old age, or had on the showing of the Hon. Member himself, all the able lawyers, had also in their speeches, asked for the incognito in the glazed hat, but he was nowhere. So much for Newport; and now for Sheffield. The high constable of that town, upon the Chartists trials, swere that a foreigner had been there for several days before the outbreak, that he knew himoften conversed with him, that he lodged at Hollings's' and that he, the policeman, never saw him after the night of the riot, that he lodged at Hollings's house, and the policeman, who at once knew where to find the combustibles in the said house. was in daily communication with the foreigner, and had no earthly visible reason to suspect Hou-BERRY. To these facts add the fact that the whole of the combustibles were of French design and manufacture. The few implicated in the undertaking. and the speeches of persons not forthcoming, and the question as to who were the concocters, is easily solveable. Now we come to Bradford. Does the official forget that HARRISON, an acknowledged spy, and still a spy, a ruffian, who had been concerned in nefarious transactions for thirty years, in every taking, and communicates it to C. A and B make each from Mr. BRIGGS, the chief of police, and in 1817, but he did not think that the present Governeach from Mr. Briggs, the chief of police, and ment had employed any agents of that kind. He still expected more, and that upon marching with trusted that his Honourable Friend would consent to poor DRAKE, one of his victims, up to the barracks, withdraw the motion." he brought DRAKE right into the snare, upon which Here we close as to the debate, which terminated by he (Drake) exclaimed, "By G-, we're sold." Has eleven voting against the spy system, and one the patriotic Briggs been the sufferer; or, has the hundred and thirteen for it. Among the latter we secret vein bled? Was not Harrison proved, by his | find the names of many Irish brawlers, who, in 1833, own confession, to be hired by Briggs? and further, appealed piteously to the English people. "Shall to the outbreak? Was he not denounced as informers." He who calls you slave-class, commands

a spy, and protected as a spy. So much then fifty votes, where were they ! for trials in open court, and unsuspicious witnesses.

" He should certainly not agree to the proposed committee. Considering the manner in which evidence not examined upon oath, and might put on record what they chose, he could not think that any such committee would be conducive to the well-working of the Factory Act, or to the interests of the operative classes generally. He should therefore oppose the motion of the Hon. Member, convinced that the public would feel that the charges which the Hon. Member

In this true reflection upon Parliamentary Committees, let the working millions see their nakedness, their poverty, their misery, their wretchedness, and for having thus stood between the poor, the helpless, disgrace." Parties were not examined upon OATH and undefended, and the marked assassin's deadly AND MIGHT PUT UPON RECORD WHAT THEY CHOSE | blow. If, indeed, information was their object upon Christians, ye, who by your word alone proclaim your attachment to religion, hear your organ and better channels of information than hired spies, and blush. Officers, peers, gentlemen, all who have hitherto considered a gentleman's word as his bond, read your disgrace and blush. This developes a pretty state of things! Who will hereafter—who the "hells," when the moving toll summons hostly as stated in our last, was taken out of the Leeds can, for ever—have the slightest respect for a com- mount figures to the abode of misery. Let them again at the Geldard's Arms Inn, before John Black mittee's decision, who are "not upon oath," or for the what is it likely to be worth? Does not the question it thinks proper, to the promotion of treason, tumult, evidence before them not "given upon oath." This we of the Corn Laws hinge upon the "harvest?" And and riot, to the payment of the promoters, and to hold to be the most presumptuous, the most audahave not the millowners set their hearts upon the the subornation of perjury; an honest man discovers cious, and the most startling disclosure ever made. repeal of those laws? Suppose, then, that they were the trick, which, when he discloses, the whole pack Here we leave the friend and moral instructor of the ignorant working classes, with a fervent hope that the state of public feeling, and public opinion, let them But are they competent! We imagine we now hear from our accomplices; why, good heaven, antici- poorest and most base will not be found hardy enough read the Northern Star; and if a knowledge of the

> vour dinner. Shame, MAULE, shame upon you! Mr. D'Israuli followed, and made some happy

> gest" every word of it. That they may know whether these inspectors be Government spies or not:-"SIR,-I have to inform you that you will, in your

Chartists or of other of the working clas ves take place posed to attend, and perhaps requested to know the there, or other proceedings which may be calculated to endanger the public peace; and in d. ing so, and an average crop sown—more or less than an average I have not seen him since.

and act with such prudence, as not to be discovered."!!!! Lord Ashley turned tail upon Fielden, in expectation of one day being a component part of an ad-

ministration who might want the like protection. Next comes the "liberal" Mr. HINDLEY, who not only backs the mill-owners' Government, but absolutely taunts Mr. Fielden with having himself procured information relative to the working of the "Poor Law." Now what was the trifling distinction ! Why simply that Mr. FIELDEN both published the information, and his inspectors.

Hume spoke sensibly and fairly. MAULE, it will be seen, comes again to the charge, and acknowledges that Inspectors and Superinten-

dants have their own secrets. Next comes Sly Boots, Sir Robert Prel, and here we have the whole effect of such a corrupt system fully developed. We begin with a short and pithy morceau, a shield for future iniquity, a parry for every subsequent thrust from the Whig swordsmen. Hear Sly Boots speaking for himself. He says-"These considerations only tended to convince him how exceedingly similar in this respect all Governments were—they all procured information alike, and by

pretty nearly the same means." point between any two Governments. "Tanta ra, ra. ra. rogues all! rogues all!" So said Sheridan, quences. Who in fact does the injustice to those church, if you havn't virtue, assume it; it will best

> "He would assert that the Governments of Lord Castlereagh and Lord Sidmouth had never employed

Hear Sir Robert again-

persons for any such purposes." Now, offended ghosts of Sidnouth and Castle-REAGH, arise, and, in comparative purity, stand in your snow-white shrouds, before the crimson mantled Whigs. Awake, ye slumbering innocents, and defend your tortures, your martial laws, your star chambers, your gagging, your ironing, your six acts, your open and honourable spy system, your acknowledged villanies, stand up and defend your dark lantern assassins. Aye! your memories will yet live green in warm hearts of Englishmen, and Irish as well. Rise! and though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow. All hail! gnosts of departed and insulted comparative virtue And, have we lived to hear the people's representatives in the eighth year of Reform, declare themselves moulded, as nearly as possible, upon the Sidmouth-CASTLEREAGH policy, only stretched to its required and expedient limits !

My Lords, you were bold good ruffians; your humble followers, do in the dark, what ye blushed not to .] do in open day. We prefer you. We now come to debate. Sir Robert again speaks, and says :-

"He hoped, then, if hereafter he should be found pursuing the course which Her Majesty's Government had in the present case adopted, that their conduct towards him would in such an event be the same as his towards them had now been, and that they would admit the necessity of affording to the people of England that protection which law and government ought to afford in every civilized society." (Hear, hear.)

Read that, Englishmen, and think upon it too. Have we not always told you, that the Tories merely allowed the Whigs to remain in office until Whig wickedness had woven a mantle for Tory villany. Who now can oppose practice according to the precedent established by the Reformed House. and the Reforming Whigs ! May we soon see the law, as laid down, practised by the open foe, rather than by the pretended friend.

Constitutional, finality Jack, fenced upon expediency and comparative dexterity.

WAKLEY spoke out manfully. Brotherron we leave, upon this occasion, as well

O'Connon's case, to the good men of Salford, when

Of Muntz we can only give his opinion in glowing type, and assure him that the men of C. S. S.-No; but to the next. Birmingham will see the naked face of hypocrisy | Burns's Plates have left the office. even through the dingy folds of his beard.

"Mr. Muntzdid not rise to take part in this debate. because he was the representative of one of those large constituencies to which the Honourable Member for Maldstone had referred, but to request his Honourable Friend, the Member for Oldham, to withdraw his motion. He agreed with the Honourable Member for Salford (Mr. Brotherton) in thinking that no grounds had been laid for it. Every Government must have information. If he (Mr. Muntz) were in the Government, he would take care to have information from all quarters of everything that was passing. (Hear, and a laugh.) Some years ago, when he took a more prominent part in political agitation, he was aware that the Right Honourable Baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel) knew perfectly everything that was done; and he thought that the Right Honourable Baronet was right. (Hear, part of the kingdom? Does he forget that this spy hear, hear, and a laugh.) No man could feel greater swore that he and another had received nearly £100 indignation than he did at such spies as were employed

did he not acknowledge that he prompted the people | Ireland be coerced upon the evidence of spies and

This debate will, we trust, have its proper All those who gave evidence against the influence upon those for whose especial benefit Chartists were spies, hired spies, paid either by the spies are appointed, who are paid out of the Government or by their base and interested employ- secret service money. Be it also remembered, that ers. One paragraph more from the Home Office in spite of over-boiling public feeling, we did, in the midst of confusion and anger, risk our popularity by pointing out the folly of secret meetings, and the madness of partial outbreaks. Let Lord John Russell's exposition of the mode of rousing certain districts be read, and in it will be found our very language. We have cried down angry prejudice. and, as our office is ministerial as well as editorial. we congratulate our own honest feelings with the firm belief and conviction that we have prevented had made against those gentlemen in their official capa- the shedding of torrents of innocent blood, for the city were not well founded, and that they would effecting of which we now know the process. We believe with him (Mr. Maule) that those gentlemen had have fought many battles with Mr. Fielden before and desire for the prosperity of these classes amongst the Star was established, both in the factory and anti-poor-law campaigns; but never had we or the country so much reason to pour forth abundance of thanksgiving to that amiable and excellent man, as any one of the paraded subjects, we can point out

consequently, interested and desperate revolutionists. If they require evidence of the working of the ment, the further enquiry into the circumstances at-factory system, let them post sentinels at the gates of tending the death of William Reynolds Rothery, who, the infernal region upon the tocsin sounding the information that the daily store of infant strength is exhausted, and requires repose for another onalaught for Mammon. If they require evidence upon the state of the harvest be necessary for our Home MAULE, never again ask any man to believe your Minister, who has invariably refused a committee to word; travel with a pocket Bible, and swear that inquire into our agricultural condition, but if they going judge of assize a condensed account of the hits as to the peculiar functions pointed out for the prospects of the coming crops. 920 of these gentle-Inspectors. He clenched the whole matter by pro- men, twenty-three in each of forty counties meet, al- further evidence which has been adduced :ducing the circular of the factory inspector. And most simultaneously, at the two most important we here again give the precious morsel, that our periods of the year, seed time and harvest; and readers may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly di- although with them, as with manufacturers, the it was between eight and nine o'clock; there was of a quantity of Lucifer matches, vitriol, &c. in the harvest may now be a political question, we would another man with him, but I do not know him; he drug warehouse of Mr. Land. Great part of the rather believe the word of 920, (or rather 1840, as we have different grand jurors for spring and sumthey were both sober; I believe Rothery had a blue been visited by this conflagration. We must not be under the sum of the su official capacity, be required to watch the state of the people in your district, and see what meetings of Chartists or of other of the working all of the working of the working all of the working of the working all of the working all of the working of the working all of the working of the working all of the working all of the working of the working all of the working of the working all of the working all of the working of the working all of the working of the working all of the working all of the working all of the working all of the working of the working all of the working and how simple of practice. Wheat, more or less than between deceased and the other man. By a jury- and to No. 10 Policeman, for the strenuous man—I could tell the man again if I was to see him; to quell the flames and preserve the property of the

reporting thereon to me, you will also observe caution, crop promised—produce bids fair or otherwise. Labourers, well or badly employed, wages --- per week; so much so with oats, barley, hay, and all other crops. Let each send in his own opinion, and it at the time, and thought he was then alive. from all a fair estimate may be formed, taken from those who know that the wheat grows at the end of the straw, instead of from those who only know that his side; I heard Mary Buckley and Maria Gele the fingers grow at the end of the hand, which are say at the time that his right hand was in his pocks Mammon's fingers. The necessity of commenting fully and they were nearer him than I was. upon this important, this vitally important subject, compels us to withhold some observations upon other matters, for the present week, and we feel confident of pardon when the necessity for this exposure is seen, and to which we shall refer again and again. Who now says that anything short of Universal Suffrage will satisfy the people?

extensively stained with blood. The hands wen white and sodden; there was not any appearance sand or mud having been forcibly inserted beneat ERROR IN OUR PRESENT NUMBER.—In Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Times, on our sixth page, speaking of ABBEY, the turnkey, it is printed "This witness was never reprimanded." The word never is interpolated by mistake: it should be "This witness was reprimanded."

#### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

SENEX.—His letter shall annear.

CADMEOS.—The times of Penn and religious persecution certainly bear a striking analogy to the present ones of Chartism and political persecution.

RADFORD WOOLCOMBERS.—Their address shall appear, but we are too much crowded this week. GRIFFITH.—We have never excluded any reports of the METROPOLITAN CHARTER UNION. We have inserted every word which we have received whenever it may be convenient to him.

Briggs.—Next week. ALLEN PIERCE.—Must stand over.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD must stand over for the present. We are crammed. MRS. O'BRIEN'S letter next week.

A HATER OF TYRANNY.—We believe from a letter publication of his letter rather mischievous than

AVEL WALKER.-We received the copy of Mr. for its publication. Our policy is to do well as Mr. Walker, thought must injure the

MOORE. - We have no recollection of the letter and report he alludes to. We believe we never had it. been inflicted by himself. R.—We have no room at present for his anecdote. We may give it sometime, as it will keep.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.—In the subscription from Dewsbury last week, the words "For Isaac Armitage," &c., were printed "From," &c.

FOR P. M. M'DOUALL .- PROM MANCHESTER.

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A Friend	**************	0	1	0
My Country and M' Douall		0	1	•
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From the Char	tists of Tillicoultry	2	1	
From the Jour	neymen Tailors, 12,			
Conduit-stree	t, London	0	2	6
From G. Burne	ell, London	0	0	6
From Bishop A	uckland	1	0	0
From Two Fem	ale Chartists, Pres-			
ton	******************	0	2	· 6
From a few De	mocrats, Edinburgh	0	9	8
	burgh Charter As-			

as his vote against producing the Inspector's report in JOHN WRIGHT .- The one pound for Mrs. Wright was forwarded to Robert Horsefield, Astley's Buildings, Heaton Lane, Stockport, before his letter arrived.

W. TIPPIN.—Yes.

To BE DIVIDED by P. M. M'Douall among the Charlists confined in Chester Castle, 13s. 4d., from the Chartists of Darwell, Ayrshire, Scotland, per Mr. Bowie.

PROM THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, 12, CONDUIT-STREET.

LONDON.				п
	£	8.	d.	h
For Vincent, Benbow, Johnson,				
and Higgins, 2s. 6d. each	0	10	Ō:	T Y
From J. Brown, for O'Brien	0	2	6	r
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and Richardson	0	. 5	0	
Two Friends at Rotherhithe, for				15
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East London Democratic Associa-				l l
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THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE				PD   1
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CHARISIS.	£	8.	A	
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E. Pybus		$^2$	-	. [
From Heckmondwike, per J. Wass	U	15	9	- [

## LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS THE MURDER CASE AT LEEDS.

(Adjourned Inquest.)

meetings and subscriptions ...... 3 0 0

subscription) ...... 0 11 0

From a Friend to Justice, at

From the Edinburgh Charter As-

From the Smiths and Engineers o

the East district of London (third

sociation, being proceeds of Social

On Monday afternoon, pursuant to an adjournand Liverpool canal, with his throat cut, was resumed guard, when the enchanted cripples stagger from burn, Esq. It will be seen that the Jury have recorded a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown; and looking at the case in all its bearings. it is one of the most mysterious that has recently occured. The man last seen with deceased when he was alive, cannot be found, nothwithstanding the most diligent search, not only by the chief constable. but also by Messrs. James and Child, who, with policeman Spiers, have left no stone unturned to fathom the mystery in which the whole case is shrouded. without any satisfactory result. The verdict of the jury leaves the case open for investigation by the magistrates, on the production of any further evidence, and it is understood application will be made mendation to grand jurors to transmit through the to the Home Office to offer a reward for the digovery of the perpetrator of the atrocious deed, and we sincerely hope that something will turn up to throw some light upon the subject. The following is the Falshaw, Shipley, and others, the buildings being further oridones which has been described as the following in the following is the falshaw, Shipley, and others, the buildings being further oridones which has been described as the following in the falshaw, Shipley, and others, the buildings being the following in the falshaw, Shipley, and others, the buildings being the falshaw.

John Varah, of Hunslet—I have known the de-ceased above a year; I saw him at George Oakes's, which has not yet been correctly ascertained. It is the Anchor Inn, at Hunslet, on the Thursday night; supposed the fire originated in the accidental ignition the translation of the supposed the fire originated in the accidental in the is about five feet six inches in height, with dark hair and property is uninsured, consequently, great loss will whiskers; this man and Rothery went out togeter; be suffered by the occupiers of the shops which have they were both schere. I helicare Peth and togeter; between deceased and the other man. By a jury- and to No. 10 Policeman, for the strenuous exertions

Maria Gelderd-I was present when the decease was taken out of the water; his right hand was his trowsers pocket; I saw, when they were pull, him out, his hand come out of his pocket. I remark Mary Bannister, Chapel Lane, Armley. I a the deceased taken out of the water ; I did not not his right hand; his left hand was hanging down

T. P. Teale, Esq.—I examined the body of the deceased on the 9th of July; the inspection was made

on the same day, 15 hours after the body was take

out of the water; the deceased was lying at the Gel

derd's Arms, dressed in a blue smock frock, want

coat and shirt, and dark coloured trowsers, which were extensively torn at both knees. There was

round his neck a checked cotton handkerchief, et

closing a soft wadded stock; the handkerchief wa

the nails, nor any excoriations on the tips of the fig. gers, but there were extensive abrasions on the knuckles and back of the right hand. A few scratche were observed on both legs, over the shin bone On the left side of the nose was a superficial wound about an inch in length; in the neck was a ragge wound, two inches and a half in length, commencin on the left side, about an inch below the angle of fi jaw, and extending in a nearly transverse direction a little beyond the middle of the throat, termination immediatetly above the larynx. The portion of th wound above the larynx was of great depth, allow. ing two fingers to be passed down between the laryng and hyond bone, so deep as to penetrate the men. brane of the mouth by a small opening, allowing the tip of the finger to pass into the mouth immediately in front of the epiglottis. Near the large wound were numerous small superficial wounds, (not complete) penetrating the skin) resembling that on the nose The carotid arteries and jugular veins were no wounded, the instrument having pressed deep int the throat between these vessels. The vessels of the neck and neighbouring parts were much distended from them. We shall be happy to hear from him with air. These were the only parts of the exterior of the body which exhibited any appearance of en physema. The cuticle was not in any place detatch. ed by putrefaction; the skin of the abdomen was very slightly green; the skin of the other parts of the trunk, and of the limbs, was white; the skin of the face was pale red, and slightly tumid. The eye were red. There was a slight odour of putrefaction which we have had from him, that some change in Mr. O.'s arrangements might render the any frothy mucus observable about the mouth. The brain was firm and healthy; the veins of the brain were distended with black fluid blood. The right cavities of the heart, and the veins of the neck, wen Higgins's letter from Hyde, with a request loaded with black fluid blood; the left cavities of the heart were nearly empty. The lungs were dark coloured and loaded with black blood. The bronchie all the good we can to everybody, and no harm, or air tubes, did not contain any water or frost if we can help it, to anybody, and this was our mucus. The stomach contained about a pint of pale reason for publishing what might be only justice | red watery fluid; the liver and kidneys were loaded to Mr. Stephens, while we omitted what we, as with black blood. Under these circumstances I consider that death has been produced by asphyxia ( interrupted respiration), but there are no facts to enwriter. A man in prison is entitled to some able me to say whether the asphyxia was caused be allowance, even if his judyment should stray a fore immersion or not; it may have been caused b either drowning or suffocation-all the appearance would accord with either. Death has not been pro duced by the wound, nor do I think the wound has wound must have required very considerable force which a suicide would not be likely to use. The wound on the side of the nose appears to have been made by the same instrument as that in the throat; and the wounds on the hand do not appear self-inflicted. This knife (the one found in the house of the deceased) is just the kind of instrument to make the wound. I consider the wound to have been inflicted during life; I do not think it could have been inflicted by a boat hook. The man might have walked with a wound of that sort from his house to the water. I consider the wound to have been inflicted during life in consequence of the emphysems round the neck. There was no putrefaction about the body, and therefore I consider the emphysems has arisen from the wound having been inflicted during life, as respiration must, to produce it, have gone on after the wound was inflicted. The emphysema from suffocation would cause the body to rise to the surface sooner than emphysema from putrefaction. I am not aware of any facts which will bear upon the time the body has been in the water it may have been in the water four or five days, or a shorter period; it might have only been in the water about 27 hours. I think the green appearance of the body might have arisen shortly after having been taken out of the water. The stock and cravat are evidently marked with blood; the clothes are extensively torn. Unless the body had been in a state of complete insensibility, the hands would have not remained in the pocket. It is quite possible for the

> has been inflicted during life, and not by himself. Thomas Boon-I reside at New Wortley, and was by the water side when the deceased was taken out; both his hands were hanging down by his sides; neither of them were in his pockets; I am quite sure they were both hanging by his side; there were several girls there, but I did not hear any of themsay that his right hand was in his pocket; his back was to me, and I should think I could see the situation of his hands and arms as well as any one else.

> wound to have been inflicted at his house, and for

him to have remained in a state of fainting till he was

carried from his home to the water. My opinion is

that the deceased has been murdered—that the wound

J. Crabtree-I live at Armley, and was present when the deceased was taken out; I was standing right opposite: I noticed the position of the body his hands were hanging down by his sides; his righ hand was not in his breeches pocket; had it been so, must have seen it; I do not think any person could have a better view of the body than I had. The two girls already examined were here recalled, and said that they could positively say that his right hand was in his breeches pocket, for they both distinctly saw it come out, when he was seized by the shoulder. David Mayler, of Holbeck-I knew the deceased and remember meeting him coming from Leeds, seven or eight weeks ago; he had a knife like the one produced in his hand, which he said he had been buying; he said he wanted it to cut his rags up with

e knife was quite new. Thomas Spiers-I am a policeman, and went to the house of the deceased on the Wednesday, when he was found. There was no key, and the shutter were all fast. I broke open the door. On examining the furniture did not seem at all disturbed; the bed appeared as if it had been lain upon. In a box I found about 18d. in farthings; in a waistcost pocket I found 6d., and on turning up the bed in the mattrass I found £21 in gold, in an old purse, and another purse with £3 14s. 10d. in silver, in the same place; I also found his Saving Bank book [This book was produced, and it appeared that he had no money there.] I left the house secure a that time, and returned on the 11th to prosecute a further search. I examined the knife produced, and the walls and bed, but could find no marks of blood, except on the knife. There was a night cap, which had also a few stains of blood, and a towel which was hanging on a line in the kitchen; I had not seen these things to notice them on the first search; they were all there then, but were not taken away: his apron was there also. I have measured the distance from the hous to the nearest side of the canal, and make it 600 yards. There was nothing in his boxes which appeared to have been disturbed; his shirts were wrapped up in paper. I have made strict search in company with Ely, for the man who he (Ely) stated he had seen with him at Hunslet, when last seen

alive, but without effect. ley, and examined the house in connection with Spiers; the knife produced was at the bottom of a box, wrapped up in a cloth. It was in the same state when we found it as it was when produced s the inquest. The remainder of his evidence was corroborative of the testimony already given by

This being the whole of the evidence, and the the Jurors, on the question being put to them, being in favour of coming to a decision, The CORONER summed up, and read the whole of the material parts of the evidence, commenting he proceeded, and finally laid down the law as appli

cable to the case. The jury then retired, and after a few minute absence, returned with a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Fire.—On the afternoon of Wednesday last,

most alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr.

Land, druggist, situate at the corner of Duncanstreet, Briggate, which threatened destruction the whole range of buildings along the south side of Duncan-street. At the commencement, great diffi culty was experienced in procuring a sufficien supply of water, and it was feared that the whole pile of buildings, including the Bank of Messrs. Beckett, Blades, and Co., would be consumed by the destructive element. However, after the most strenger of the strenger of strenuous exertions of the firemen and others, the fire was got under, but not until immense damage had been done to the premises of Messrs. Land, Harrison, Tomlinson, nearly wholly unroofed and much damage done to

FROST, JONES, AND WILLIAMS.—Intelligence, on the authenticity of which the fullest reliance may be placed, has reached town, by which we learn that the Mandarin convict ship, which sailed from Falmouth on the 28th of February last, and in which Frost and his companions were embarked for the place of transportation, arrived at Simon's Bay, ment, it fell through. Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of May. On the 30th of April information was given that it was the the first day of September. He moved an amendintention of the convicts to take possession of the ment to that effect. ship, and carry her to America; and John Black, a convict, was to navigate the ship. One of the guards was in the plot. Of course, Frost and his comrades could not have been in the secret, as they were separately confined, even before sailing. If it were not High Treason to wish a hearty "bad luck" to the fellow who split, thousands of honest hearts in this country would venture the aspiration.

#### SECOND EDITION NATIONAL DELEGATE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

(Continued from our first page.) THURSDAY, July 23.

CORRESPONDENCE. A letter from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stating that Lowry had been appointed delegate for that important town, at a public meeting, but that he was taken ill just previous to the time of his departure, and could not, in consequence, proceed to Manchester; and that there was not time to call a meeting to appoint another person.

PLAN FOR CARBYING OUT THE CHARTER. The 16th clause, providing salaries for the General Secretary and the Executive Council, was then read from the chair. Mr. Spure moved that the delegates should go into committee. It was impossible to discuss the

clauses properly, unless they were allowed to speak more than once.

Mr. Black seconded the motion,

Mr. HANSON supported the motion. Mr. Williams opposed the motion. If it was what had fallen from the Wiltshire delegate, and he adopted instead of a full discussion from all the would advise him to embody what he had said on addresses from the several delegates of the people pied by the desultory confersation of a few.

the metion. mixee, and the delegates from Sunderland, who tion and Poor Law schemes, and therefore he should the doors on these occasions. The collectors inhad supported the rule for speaking once, was the vote for its being allowed to stand,

On a division, the motion of Mr. Spurr was nega-Mr. Black thought the Executive should act as missionaries, as all their time would not be occupied; they would be marked men, and most likely Liberator.

lose their employment. Mr. THOMASEN asked if the Executive Council acted as missionaries, whether their salaries, while acting as such, would be paid from the general funds!

The CHAIRMAN said, the collections made by missionaries, would, in such cases, doubtless be handed over to the general fund. Mr. Thomason asked whether he was to understand that they would be paid from the general

The CHARRIAN said that had not been decided. Mr. Black thought it would be necessary to decide whether the Executive should act as missionshould be known what their duties were. hich might occupy them

Messrs. Spure, Hatfield, and Hanson thought the Executive should receive 30s. a-week while engaged in the people's business. The salary of the Executive Council was fixed at

30s. per week while occupied, and that of the General Secretary at £2 per week. Mr. WILLIAMS said he had now reported that part of the plan relating to the organisation of the associstion, and he, therefore, thought this would be a otherwise. proper time to take into consideration the suggestions thrown out respecting any losses the executive might sustain by taking on them the office, by employing them as missionaries or otherwise. He, sherefore, moved:—

"That this meeting acknowledge the right of those who may be elected members of the Executive Council to be compensated for less consequent upon their acceptance of office, either by employing them as missionaries during the recess, which may occur during their sitting, or in such other way as may be found-most convenient and aseful for the association: this operation to be determined at meetings of delegates from the divisions to be held in each county or riding. In event of their being employed as missionaries, their salary shall be the same as members of the Executive Connail, but the coach hire, and one-half of the other incidental travelling expenses shall be paid by the parties who may require their services; or in the event of being appointed to open new districts, the same proportion of expences shall be allowed to them.

Mr. Spure thought the motion would be very likely to open a door to abuse. He could not agree of degradation as drunkenness. He himself knew a together—and be determined to carry on the agita-Mr. PHILP was of Mr. Sporr sopinion, and moved the following amendment :-

"That the members of the executive council be employed, when not otherwise engaged, be employed when the Council is not sitting, in making circuits and lecturing. Their travelling expenses to be

Mr. Morgan seconded the amendment. Mr. WILLIAMS thought the amendment placed them more at the mercy of the executive than the speaker. original motion.

Mr. SPURR moved the following amendment. He question of compensation:-"That the first Executive Council shall continue

in office for six months only, subject to resolution, travelling and contingent expenses to be allowed, in and the man who would not make the sacrifice addition to their regular salaries." The Chairman asked whether there was any

seconder to Mr. Spurr's motion. Mr. Hanson said that he should second it out of

courtesy to the London delegate. Mr. Arran said he thought the extraordinary expenses paid to Missionaries ought to be fixed. He would pay them £2 10s. a week, otherwise they might amount to several pounds a week. Mr. Black said that he thought the different localities would have no objection to pay the expences of Missionaries when they required them; and they might be paid out of the general fund when them, sent by the Executive.

The original motion was carried. Mr. WILLIAMS moved the following resolution:-That the executive council shall continue in office for the period of six months, at the end of which period a meeting of delegates from each county or riding shall be held at the seat of government to receive the report of the said executive council, when a new executive council shall be elected." Mr. Alton seconded the motion.

Mr. Hanson said that if they had confidence in an Executive they ought to be allowed to send forth their reports without a meeting being called. He thought, too, if the Executive was appointed for three months, it would be better than six.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment:-That the Executive Council be elected for twelve That the Executive Council be elected for twelve lecting their duty, if they did not take some steps months, and be subjected to re-election by the with respect to the subject of his letter. He then Divisional Councils. The election of the Executive read extracts from the letter, detailing the horrible

Mr. SPURE thought the period of six months preferable to twelve, and should therefore vote for the tion for a removal of the prisoners in Northallerfor appointing the Executive Council, under the idea | Commissioners. that time should be afforded to carry out the plan.

would not call the General Executive into being prematurely. Mr. PHILP said that a term for the sitting of the executive body had been named, but no term for the sitting of the divisional councils had been appointed. He thought steps ought to be taken to remedy the

By the original plan of the Committee, however, a

Mr. Morgan said if a time was not fixed for the election of the Divisional Councils, their elections might clash with the election of the executive. He would suggest that the Divisional Councils should be elected in February. He then proposed a motion to

Mr. ARRAN seconded the motion. Mr. PHILP thought it had better be in November | gaols. or August. Mr. Arran said that a day should be appointed for of the prisoners from one gaol to another. It was the nomination of the Divisional Councils, and a base and brutal act of the Government to put them another for their appointment by the executive. Mr. WILLIAMS would suggest it should be on the rights. If they did petition, it should be for the let of January. They might nominate the Divi-return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for the

sional Councils, and elect the General Executive, in the same day.

Mr. Hanson thought the period of a year much

Conneils to sit. He thought too long for the Divisional Councils to sit. He thought | numerous that it must attract public attention. three months quite long enough.

Mr. LEECH said it was no use fixing a time for the Mr. Leech said it was no use fixing a time for the ing men to Lord Normanby.

duration of the Councils. The people would have Mr. Desgan then altered the motion, and it was those on the committee who were active men. He passed as follows:had himse'f now been in office five years in Manchester, besides being on half a dozen committees, country to petition Parliament for the liberation of and President of two Societies in different towns. [all political offenders; to memorialise the Queen

The CHAIRMAN said the plan would be committed, when it could be altered.

No one having seconded Mr. Williams's amend-Mr. John seconded the amendment, when it was put from the Chair, and negatived, and the original motion carried.

Mr. LEECH said he understood that all societies now in existence could join the Association, and sanction or reject the individuals appointed by that meeting to act as a Provisional Executive, who would continue in office till the plan was carried out. Mr. WILLIAMS, as reporter of the committee, said that the part of the plan relating to organisation having been considered, the part relating to the means of spreading political knowlege would now come before them.

The eighteenth clause was then read from the Chair. It recommended the appointment of missionaries, the publication of tracts, and the power of the press, as a means of advancing the cause. It also recommended the following papers:-Star, Mr. Shart was called to the chair at nine o'clock. Liberator, Manchester Advertiser, Scottish Patriot, True Scotsman, Statesman; and the following cheap publications:—Trumpet of Wales, Advocate and Merthyr Free Press, Chartist Circular, Cleave's Gazette, and The Oddfellow. Mr. Morgan said he thought that the mode of

diffusing knowledge ought rather to be left to the General Executive, than decided upon by the present lelegate meeting. After a pause,

Mr. PHILP said, if there were no motion before the meeting, he would suggest that each delegate, when he went home, should agitate his district, and de everything in his power to cause the people to adopt the plan now decided upon immediately; ing, when the plan will be finally adopted. etherwise, if they contented themselves with merely laying their plan before them, it might, like the other plans which had appeared in the Star, be neglected, and all fall to the ground. Mr. LEACH expressed his entire concurrence with

this subject in a resolution. In the mean time he now assembled in Manchester, for the purpose of brought forward. ed by the desultory conversation of a few.

Would recommend the adoption of the clause.

Would recommend the adoption of the clause.

Mr. Altron supported Mr. Williams in resisting. There was one paper in the list which did not advo-Charter. Mr. Alton supported fir. with and its leading that they were very irregular Salford Advertiser. Still it powerfully opposed the five policemen forced their way into the room, withyesterday, in consequence of not going into com- misdoings of the Whigs, and opposed the Centralisa- out paying the penny which is usually demanded at

Mr. Spurk meved that the Statesman should be them. They refused to pay for some time; but at omitted. As the paper was opposed to the Chartist last they went out amidst the groans of those present, tived, and the consideration of the 16th clause was body, he could not consent to recommend it to the and returned five minutes afterwards, and paid their people. The Statesman opposed the Chartists admission money. No one would have objected to with respect to the Corn Law movement. For their admittance, if they had behaved with that

Mr. Arran likewise opposed the mention of the this occasion, will teach these gentlemen to behave Statesman. The CHARRAN considered the Statesman to be an enemy to the working classes. The clause was adopted, the "Statesman" having

been previously expunged. The 13th clause recommends the following out of and convenience, keep order and good discipline. He O'Brien's plan for the election of members, and that hoped, if there were any individuals present who if possible persons duly qualified to sit in Parliadiffered from them in opinion, he would endeavour ment be nominated. Mr. LEACH supported the clause. He did not

Whig and Tory. aries; and that before their salaries were fixed, it Mr. Hanson said they had already adopted the plan in Carlisle with considerable effect. Mr. Whilliams said the only question now was, Mr. John stated they had one person duly quali-what they should receive while sitting as an Exe-fied to sit in their Association.

The clause was then adopted.

Charter. Mr. Spurr would leave out the word "political."

by the priesthood, whether of the Establishment or established in its stead." Mr. PHILP could not agreed with the last speaker. If they attended religious meetings, and caused confusion, it would create a prejudice against them.

was epposed to it. Mr. WILLIAMS said there was no occasion to leave out the word "political." The people would give was a reason the more for giving them the franchise; the clause every latitude of interpretation.

The clause was then adopted. Clause 21 recommends total abstinence to the peo-

Mr. PHILP said the adoption of this clause would Mr. Philp said the adoption of this clause would have taught the upper-classes, as they were called, a damage the revenue, and put more money in the lesson they would not have seen forgotten. Allow pockets of the people. If the delegates adopted this him to point out how it could be obtained. The

hoped the delegates would give it their most serious consideration. It was generally allowed that the ignorance of the people was the basis of their to its base, and raze it to the greund. (Tremendons political slavery. There was not such a great cause cheering.) He trusted they would unite and work man, who, from a degraded character, became principally instrumental in agitating a district, and send- would be hazards and risks in their union, for ing a delegate to Convention. The duty on malt and hops amounted to upwards of five millions, and factions were sure to make out that their actions if people were sober the greater part of that would

be lost to the country. Mr. Leach was not a testotaller. He had no objection that it should be recommended, but the clause made it compulsory on the missionaries and Mr. Morgan was of opinion with the last

Mr. PHILE had been of opinion, when in committee, that total abstinence should not be comdid not think that the delegates could enterion the pulsory, and he should vote for an alteration of the clause to that effect. He then moved that 'sobriety' should be "recommended.' Mr. John thought the principles of total abstibe employed as Missionaries, their labours to be laid nence ought to be carried out. They had friends out on those places where most required, and all in prison and ever the sea, who could not get it;

was not worthy of advocating the Charter. Mr. Baker spoke in favour of recommending sobriety to the people. Mr. WILLIAMS made a long and able address in favour of the total abstinence principle, and moved as an amendment on Mr. Philp's motion, that equality with their masters. Mr. Philp then alluded "total abstinence" should be recommended.

Mr. Hanson supported Mr. Philp's view of the question. Mr. ARRAN would make any sacrifice for the Charter, but it was no use to order the people to had been before. observe total abstinence, if they would not obey. It would only give occasion to their enemies to ridicule

Mr. WILLIAMS's motion was rejected by the casting vote of the Chairman. Mr. SPURE then moved an amendment to the effect that total abstinence should be compulsory on the and justice, he was sure he should not have been officers of the society; it did not however meet with any encouragement, and

Mr. PHILP's motion was adopted. Thus the clause, as passed, merely recommends sobriety to the officers and members of the society. The whole plan having now been gone through, it was referred to a Committee of Review, consisting of the country that the shopocrats must become of Messrs. James Taylor, Morgan, and Arran. MB. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

Mr. Dregan thought it would be treating Mr. O'Connor with disrespect, as well as grossly negto take place on the 1st day of January every cruelty exercised towards the prisoners in Houses vear." delegate meeting do recommend the country to petiton, Beverley, and Wakefield Houses of Correction, Mr. WILLIAMS rose to reply. The first of January, and for a Committee of Inquiry into the treatment of these prisoners, Mr. Fielden to

The motion, having been seconded, Provisional Executive were to be appointed, who further, and included all other prisoners who were ill-treated. Mr. Hanson was of the same opinion, and that the

return of Frost ought to be petitioned for. Mr. DEEGAN said the prisoners at Preston were most harshly treated, and he should have no objection to altering the terms of his motion. The CHAIRMAN said that by generalising the petition its specific effects would be neutralised. He thought it would be best to adopt the recommendation

of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. DEBGAN thought that it might appear invidions if the Yorkshire prisoners alone were mentioned. He thought it might be better to petition

Mr. LEECH did not like to petition for the removal into prison at all for seeking for their constitutional entire liberation of all political prisoners. Mr. PHILP thought the names of all the prisoners should be embodied in a petition. They were so

Mr. Spure was in favour of a deputation of work-

"That the delegate meeting recommends the Mr. Williams then moved that the Diurnal for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; and Conneils and Executive should be appointed on the also for a Committee of Inquiry to examine into and

PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE MEETING. Mr. PHILP proposed a resolution pledging the delegates, on their return to their constituents, to exert themselves to the utmost to arouse the working classes to belong to the National Charter Association, and to sink all minor differences in their

united exertions. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

APPROPRIATION OF THE "STAR" FUND. over the Chartist prisoners, and they would consider themselves ill-treated if that debt was not paid by the country. If the money at the Star office was divided amongst all the families of the victims, it would be as nothing; but if it was appropriated to the payment of the debts, it would nearly clear them speech. all off. There was one man in Manchester with Mr. ( an execution in his house, and M'Douall was threatened in a similar manner. If the money was appropriated for the payment of these debts, they would be able to see their way clearly. Mr. Lowe thought the money had much better be

given to the wives and families of the prisoner, instead of going to famen the lawyers.

The CHAIRMAN thought this a most important subject, and that the consideration of it had better be deferred till there was a fuller attendance of delegates than at present.

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY. Messrs. Deegan and Philps were appointed a committee to draw up an address to the country. PLAN FOR CARBYING OUT THE CHARTER.

Mr. Arran brought up the plan from the Committee of Review. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morn-

GREAT RADICAL MEETING AT CARPEN-TER'S HALL, MANCHESTER.

sisted on their paying, and a crowd gathered round himself, he would only recommend the Star and the civility which the public has a right to expect from its paid servants; and no doubt the spirit shown on with a little less insolence for the future.

At eight o'clock, Mr. Littler, delegate for Salford. was called to the chair. The CHAIRMAN, on taking his seat, said it was desirable that the meeting should, for its own comfort hoped the speakers would confine themselves, as it expect they should return any members, but it would was the wish of the committee, to fifteen minutes. be a goed way of showing their distrust of both If the authorities had thought proper to have agents present, he trusted they would not take any notice of them; and if they conducted themselves with propriety they need not fear any interference with the

business of the evening.

Mr. Connor proposed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting, the present Clause 20 recommends the people to attend all state of the franchise in this country, is both unjust public political meetings, with a view of taking the and impolitic, inasmuch as it is based upon the possesopinion of the country on the principles of the sion of property rather than intelligence, and we convoice, through his representative, in making those laws They had lately attended a meeting in Lendon for he is called on to obey. And, therefore, we pledge transporting people to New Zealand; and he would recommend them also to attend all meetings get up exclusive system is abolished, and the People's Charter Mr. CLARKE seconded the resolution, which was

unanimously carried. Mr. Spunsaid the resolution asserted the inalienable and constitutional right of every man to the He thought their object ought to be to show that franchise; and he would not take many minutes to Chartism agreed with Christianity, and not that it prove it was so. What was the objection to granting the franchise to the people? That they were too ignorant and too poor. But if they were poor that for a rich man's riches would protect him, but the poor man wanted the franchise to protect his poverty. And as to ignorance, he thought the working classes ple, and makes it incumbent on the officers of the society. classe, they certainly ought to practise what they preach, and themselves set the example.

Mr. Altrox spoke in favour of the clause, and People's Charter became the law of the land." If the men of Manchester would unite with the men of London, they would shake the citadel of tyranny tion at all hazards and all risks. (Cheers.) There wherever the people united for their advantage, the were illegal. But he would resist them. Yes! he would use passive resistance. (Cheers.) He would take for his example the great Redeemer of mankind-he would go to prison, or to death itself for

the cause; but the Charter he was determined to Mr. PHILP, delegate from Manchester, next addressed the meeting. He said there they were altogether, and looking pretty cheerful, considering all things. He had not left his part of the country to hide himself from his fellow citizens; but they had sent him to represent them in the delegate meeting held in that town. He had heard there were policemen in the room: he was glad of it: he trusted they would come often: they might hear something there that might do them good; and they might take something back to their oppressors which might make them quail. They were not the enemies of the police. They would make them better off than they were now. Instead of giving them les. per week, and dressing them up in an indescribable manner. the Chartists would put them upon a footing of to the persecution which he had endured from the

night, and he was equally ready to suffer now, as he Mr. Hanson, delegate from Carlisle, would be brief in his remarks. Let them review the present state of society, and ask themselves if the Charter had been the law of the land, would they be in the condition they now were? Had the system acced on for the last one hundred years been one of truth cracy, all lived upon the blood, and bones, and sinews of the working classes. The Corn Law repealers now begun to agitate, because the shoe pinched them; and such was the state Chartists, or else retire upon the merciful provisions of the bastile act. The bayonet of the soldier might glitter, and the bullet of the policeman might whistle by, but the people were prepared to make any sacrifice to establish their rights. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the manner in which America had maintained against this country the great principle that taxation without representation was tyranny; and he trusted the day was not far distant when the peomined to oppose every candidate who came forward, had instances of the Hon. Gentleman opposi whether he was Whig or Tory; and last Monday, when Howard, the Whig candidate, came forward, they would not hear him, but up went a number of Mr. ALTON thought the motion ought to have gone placards-" Remember Frost, Williams, and Jones," Remember Lovett and Collins," &c. (Cheers. Mr. Bowman had nominated Mr. O'Connor; and, to two to one. (Cheers.)

Mr. SMART, of Leicester, late Member of Convenwhich before were rather depressed. He had been there, than to have the Queen stand for his godfor the removal of all political prisoners to county mother. (Great laughter.) He did not think there was any occasion for him to open the horn-book of political instruction in a town which had fostered his friend R. J. Richardson. He then alluded to the O'Connor was to address the meeting, and that the state of the working classes in Leicestershire, where there were 30,000 of the working classes toiling correspondence, what was to take place. The proposition and output to the same duty as beet-root sugar. The reso-They had heard of ride and tie. One man rides a mittee to inquire into the charges now made, he could mile, then ties the horse up, and his companion could not agree to, because then the persons interested comes up, mounts him, passes his companion, and might attend on the inquiry, and give any evidence they then ties him again; and thus the journey is performed. The Whigs and Tories had been playing at sponsibility of an oath. He entertained a conviction on Monday. ride and tie; and the people had been the horse, that the good sense of the body of the people would or rather the ass, who bore them. But he trusted that things were now changing, and that the people would shortly ride in their turn. He then earnestly entreated them never to cease their agitation till the time and zealous exertions are exerted in the cause of large sums being still due for slaves captured previously Mr. Knowles proposed the following resolution :-

"That this meeting do sympathise with our perse-

was appointed for the election of an Executive, and Wakefield Houses of Correction, John Fielden, ourselves never to relax our efforts to obtain the restorafor which they were efficially in two Bills—1st, "To continue Act 1st and 2nd Vicmight fall on a Sandan was a state of the continue and tion of our much esteemed friends, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other of our imprisoned advocates to the bosom of their families."

> Mr. Curran seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in introducing to them an old veteran in the struggle for the people's rights, Mr. Black, of Nottingham.
> Mr. Black then addressed the meeting in a humourous speech, in which he was very hard upon the clergy of all denominations. He spoke at great length, and was at first heard with great attention. Mr. LEECH said there were heavy debts hanging with cries of "time" and "sit down." Mr. Deegan, of Stalybridge, addressed the audience in a splendid speech, which we sincerely regret the late period of the week at which it was

> > Mr. Connor then moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. Leech should be sent to Birmingham, to ings which may be calculated to endanger the public meet Lovett and Collins, and that a subscription be entered into for that purpose.

Mr. Thomason addressed the meeting in an able

delivered prevents its insertion.

which a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up, after giving three cheers for Feargus O'Connor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 17. Mr. Kemble inquired what Bills the Government intended to proceed with to-morrow (Saturday). Lord J. Russell, in reply, stated that he should preceed with none likely to be opposed. Colonel Sibthorp said that it did not much matter which were named; he should oppose them all.

Mr. Aglionby inquired whether there would be any objection to produce the instructions to Mr. Crawford, to inquire into complaints preferred regarding the regulations of York Castle? Mr. Fox Maule said that they were verbal-to examine into the truth of the allegations. A new writ was ordered for the western division of

the county of Surrey, in the room of W. J. Percival. Esq., now Lord Arden. The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Muntz, said that though Monday was fixed for the Rating of Steck

FACTORY INSPECTORS-POLITICAL SPIES. On the order of the day being read for the House to go into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. FIELDEN rose to make the motion of which he had given notice. At the commencement of his address the totally inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to complain that the answers of Mr. Stewart before the He had remarked that before the Hon. Secretary originally delivered to him, was materially different into the hands of the Members of the House This to alter their evidence when it was sent to them for peared that the Inspector was specially authorised to watch the assemblages of the working-people, whilst ne was to take care that he was not suspected. The Hon. Member contended from this, that it was clear communication with them. He should consider them Poor Law Commissioners there and Factory Commis legraded, and should consider himself degraded in sioners, as to watch over political meetings and movecommunicating with them. This was only the conse-ments under the same pretext and excuse of the Goquence of that system of centralisation which Go- vernment, should hereafter be detected that it was only

what capacity; and if he were refused the committee, in the manner he had stated. He therefore moved, the motion. 'That a select committee be appointed to inquire into certain disclosures made to the committee on mills and Mr. D'Israeli; and expressed regret that Mr. Fielden factories, by Mr. Stewart, inspector of factories, on the should have brought forward such a motion. 23rd day of June instant; and by Mr. Beal, superintendent of factories, the day following, as to their employthe inspectors and superintendents of factories have been

General JOHNSON seconded the motion. It was impossible that Government could refuse the inquiry ment, at the expense of its predecessors. The present whether they had employed persons in so mean, dirty, Government he declared to be incapable of employing and contemptible a manner. He regretted that this spies, or of goading the people into resistance of the law. measure of centralisation should be accompanied by the To accuse the factory commissioners of being spies detestable employment of spies. He knew that, in could have no other effect than to destroy the beneficial consequence of this espionage, many persons in York-shire and Lancashire had been put into prison for having attended meetings which they knew to be illegal. At Barnsley, a meeting was called on the 13th of letter quoted by the Hon. Member for Oldham was July, and dispersed peaceably. On the 13th of August genuine: it had not been denied that that letter had it was again dispersed without any breach of the peace; but, on the 15th of August, three of the persons would be found impossible. Too much had been prowho were supposed to act as ringleaders in July, claimed to the public; and if the matter were not now were taken up, and excessive bail demanded. £600 sifted to the bottom, the impression would remain that plaining of the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor; was demanded of a poor weaver, not for words said, the Factory Commissioners were nothing better than 2 petition from Forfarshire, against the punishment but because he was present at a meeting which was said political spies. to be illegal. If the principle was to be adopted of employing the factory inspectors as spies, it was high time to get rid of the system altogether. The documents read by the Hon. Member for Oldham shewed the necessity of a committee, in order to make the matter as clear and satisfactory as possible. Mr. F MAULE should not need to detain the House

at any length in meeting and explaining the charge

brought forward by the Hon. Member for Oldham. It was true that the charge was one of the gravest nature, if it was supported in any way by proof sufficient to warrant the House to entertain it; but on the Hon. Member's own showing all the proof he had at present was some whisperings which he had heard in the clois. ters of the House of Commons, and a private letter written solely for the information of the person to whom it was addressed by the inspector of factories. How that letter came into the Hon. Member's possession, he act of prudence. He hoped, however, that as gentle-(Mr. F. Maule) knew not. It must either have been given to him by the person to whom it was addressed (and if so, it was a breach of confidence on the part of point of collecting information, they would not, should a public officer, which he was sure the House would at it be their fate to return to opposition, forget the lessons once repudiate); or if it had come into the Hon. Members possessionany other way, all he would remark upon it was, that he should not have used such a document. magistrates of Wiltshire, and said, the language he He (Mr. F. Maule) would at once explain all the facts He deprecated. moreover, the indiscriminate applicahad used before he had made use of again that to the House. The Hon. Member had stated the nation of the term "spy" to all the individuals who to the House. The Hon. Member had stated the nation of the term "spy" to all the individuals who ture of the appointment of the factory inspectors, and might be employed to supply the Government with discussion. There was a great deal of talk about the superintendents under them, from which the necessary information. The present Government had foreign affairs. And several bills were forwarded a House would be aware of the duties which these gen- not done what some preceding Governments had done. stage; on one of which, the Affirmation Bill, a good themen had to perform. Those duties made them in. The present Government had not employed individuals deal of talk was expended. timately acquainted with everything that belonged to to excite and to betray the disaffected. the operative classes. In large towns, no superintendent or inspector of factories could be ignorant of the condition of those classes. He did not for one moment there that night to advocate the principles of the from the Government to keep the Government acquainted hesitate to avow that the inspectors had instructions Charter. From the aristocracy down to the shopoclasses, as it came under their cognisance, not with the state of their political feeling, so as to give an opportunity of calling the spies, but with the whole state of the manufacturing population—their distress, prosperity, every vicissitude which might affect them, in order to keep the Government acquainted with the condition of the great mass of the population, which never could, and never ought to be, indifferent to any Government whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) In addition to this, instructions had been given from time to time to these gentlemen to state the nature of the harvest at its conclusion, but he was astonished that that should be tortured into an instruction from her Majesty's Government to employ the superintendents of factories ple of this country would follow their plan, and turn the to act in disguise as political spies. (Hear, hear,) present scoundrels out of office, and establish the He was sure, also, that the House would be assame principle. The people of Carlisle were deter- tonished at any such assertion. Had they not hesitating, in his dislike to the Government officers who discharged such duties, to heap upon them every calumny by which he might injure them. Unfortunately for the Hon. Gentleman's case, he had applied this charge to the superintendents of factories in Scotthe eternal honour of his fellow-townsmen, they had turbance it did so happen that there never was a land. Now, in the whole time of the Chartist discarried him on a show of hands by a majority of Chartist meeting in Scotland at which any illegal act was committed. It did so happen that there had not been a single Chartist prosecution. It so happened tion, was received with three cheers. This was the that the operative classes had been so prudent that first time he was ever in Manchester; but the pro- they had not listened to the advice of those who had ceedings which had taken place since he had been once or twice tried to mislead them, and during the here, had raised his spirits one hundred per cent., whole of this time the Lord Advocate's office had been one of satisfaction to him, inasmuch as he was not a member of the late Convention; and he had called upon to exercise his power in restraining public rather have represented his brother working men meeting, or instituting any prosecution in case of such

public meeting. It was quite true Mr. O'Connor did go to Dundee, and it was perfectly possible that Mr. Stewart might have told his superintendent, that there was to be a public meeting at Dundee, that Mr. tion of the Hon. Member for the appointment of a com- | lution was adopted. might think proper, without being under the re- in committee, and the report was ordered to be received Stand in Infirmary Street and Park Row. enable them properly to appreciate the conduct of persons, calling themselves their friends, thus throwing out odious charges against gentlemen whose whole those classes amongst whom they resided.

Mr. D'ISRAELI remarked that the Hon. Secretary had at length been obliged to admit that the Factory Commissioners had certain duties assigned to them report the treatment of all political prisoners, par- cuted friends, who are now suffering for their advocacy which had never been suspected before; that they were second time.

required to watch and give information as to the work- toria, c. 102, for carrying into execution, by orders in ing classes; what meetings they held; and more especially to report upon the prospects of the harvest, to continue Act 2nd and 3rd Victoria, c. 96, for carrying which, throughout the whole country, the population, into execution a Conventian between her Majesty and in the present doubtful circumstances of the harvest. must be looking up to with such intense interest. What | coasts of the British Islands and of France." His Lordwas the real import of the note or circular which the ship observed that the arrangements of the Convention Hon. Secretary of State admitted had been sent by a were considered, by the British fishermen, completely factory commissioner to an inspector in the provinces? Why he would read it, and when they heard it they would be able to understand why the mere allusion to it had put the Hon. Secretary into such an ill humour. journed till Monday. This official note by the factory commissioner to the inspector runs thus:--

"SIR,—I have to inform you that you will, in your official capacity, be required to watch (not observe, said the Hon. Member, the harvest, as had been said, or the crops, but) the state of the people in your district, and see what meetings of Chartists or of other of the working classes take place there, or other proceedwill also observe caution and act with such prudence The resolution was seconded and adopted; after (whether, said the Hon. Member, at Dundee or elsewhere)—(a laugh),—as not to be discovered." Here was a letter which the Hon. Secretary had conended merely referred to the necessity for those

functionaries to watch on the part of a paternal Government over the working classes, whether in their state of prosperity or of adversity, and more especially having reference to the harvest. (Loud laughter.) It was not yet twelve months since this country was on the eve of insurrection, and already the Government was detected in the employment of official persons in the capacity of spies upon public meetings of the working classes, in the manufacturing districts. And, forsooth, the House was informed by one of the members of a popular Government, as they termed themselves, that their object was to acquire information respecting the harvest. Surely such monstrous and pharisaical-(a laugh)-hypocrisy as this out of their mouths, at least the House would not bear; and some one must apply for something on the subject more satisfactory lars were taken into the account, the saving would

than the explanation and the assurance just now given turn out to be but little. by the Honourable Under Secretary. (Cheers.) They were now at the end of the session, and it was of importance that they who had property to lose should Bill, he could not promise that the measure should be learn from some official source, on what grounds their hopes of public tranquillity during the recess of Parliament were to rest. He felt at a loss to conceive whom the Hon. Secretary alluded to, when he talked of persons going about the factory districts, exciting the labouring classes to insurrection. He did not know whether they

committee, as taken by the short-hand writers and had ventured to talk in this strain, he very shrewdly and prudently looked behind him to see if the Hon. from those which were printed in the report, and put and Learned Member for Dublin were there—(a laugh), -but he was not in the House, and he therefore allowed was another illustration of the evil of allowing parties himself that liberty of uttering his undisguised sentiments. One would have supposed the Hon. Secretary correction. The Hon. Member then proceeded to read had never heard of the popular excitement which it had some of the questions put to Mr. Stewart before the suited his friends to avail themselves of, when tottering Committee, and the answers given by him. The Hon. in their places, or of the appeal to a nation to arouse Member then referred to a letter addressed to Mr. itself to insurrectionary action, of the call for a million Deeds, superintendent of factories, from which it ap--thear);-of a subscription of a million of shillings, and a dissolution of the union, and a dismemberment of the empire-(loud cheers); and upon such a disclosure being made as the Hon. Member for Oldham that Government had made these Gentlemen spies. The had brought to light, were they to be satisfied with the Act of Parliament did not authorise Government in so explanation attempted to be given by a Government doing. The Inspectors were appointed under the sign which had been the child and the champion of sedition doing. The Inspectors were appointed under the sign manual of the Crown. They were placed in situations of very great importance, and were authorised to make rules and regulations. If he (Mr. F.) were to be in would soon hear that the same course of sinister would be very difficult to heal.

Which had been the child and the champion of section to the which it would be very difficult to heal.

Mr. W. Attwood, who had seconded the amendment of section to the would be very difficult to heal.

Mr. W. Attwood, who had seconded the amendment of the commissioners had acted the commissioners had acted to the second of the commissioners had acted to th company with spies and informers, he would hold no policy had been pursued in Ireland with respect to the in opposition to the report of the committee which

meant to those wandering members of the Ministry,

who had notoriously gone round congratulating the

vernment was constantly endeavouring to carry intended to watch over the working classes with patersider it a natural right that every man ought to have a out. The House and the country ought to watch these nal solicitude, whether in prosperity or adversity, or to proceedings; and he would recommend the electors in general to take care that they were not brought under — ("hear," and laughing). As Parliament was sethe system of espionage. His present object was to as parating, it would be a consolation to know that these certain how far these men had been employed, and in important enquiries were to be intrusted to persons so perfectly competent to the discharge of the duty in he should have no doubt that they had been employed their new employment. He should cordially support Mr. HINDLEY differed in opinion altogether from

Lord ASHLEY deprecated the course adopted by the Hen Member for Oldham. His Lordship did not bement in other matters than those assigned to them by lieve that her Majesty's Ministers had sought to acquire the authority of Parliament; and to ascertain how far political information by unworthy means; and he felt sure that the effect of Mr. Fielden's motion would, if employed by the Government in the capacity of political persevered in, be to render the Factory Bill, recently passed, a dead letter.

Mr. MARK PHILIPS was enlogistic of the Governeffects of the Factory Act. Mr. HUME declared that Mr. Fielden's motion had

not been fairly met. It had not been denied that the been extensively circulated. To quash the matter now,

Sir ROBERT PEEL did not think the Government blameable in procuring information by all available means; but he did think the Hon. Member for Manchester (Mr. Mark Phillips) wrong in hinting that other Governments had acted with less propriety in this matter than the present. No Government, Sir Robert declared, had ever employed agents to good the people to resistance to the law; but information as to the machinations of the disaffected must be procured by the Executive, and the instruments that are available for such a purpose are not always of the description that might be desired. While, however, he exculpated Ministers from the charge preferred against them by the Honourable Member for Oldham, he admitted that it might be doubted, whether the employment of factory commissioners to collect political information was an men on the Ministerial side of the House had abated somewhat of the violence of their patriotism on this which they had learned on the ministerial benches,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that the Factory Com-

This reflection on former Governments led to explanations between Sir Robert Peel and Lord John. Mr. WAKLEY observed that the employment of factory commissioners to collect political information, necessarily led to the very evils most deprecated by the Noble Lord. The commissioner employed the inspector. The inspector employed a subordinate agent. The subordinate agent emplayed some needy tool in the ranks of the disaffected. Government money is advanced in order to unravel the web of conspiracy; and the spies themselves are, not unfrequently, the creators of the plot which they affect to discover. In the case of the Factory Commissioners, Mr. Wakley declared it to be indecent to pay these men for one thing, and to and efficacy of Mr. Ward's treatment, by a visit to

An extended discussion ensued. The House divided on it. The numbers were—in its favour, 11; against Mr. F. Kelly moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the puhishment of death in Ireland, in certain Mr. Fox Maule said, that unless the bill were drawn

differently from that regarding England, he must oppose the motion. Mr. F. Kelly replied, that it was similarly drawn, The Attorney-General said, that the form of the English bill was exceedingly inconvenient for dis-

Motion agreed to; the bill was then presented. Considerable discussion took place on the question of the third reading of the Poor Law Commission Act Continuance Bill, and it was eventually deferred till my house, No. 15, Mill Brook, near Stalybridge. Tuesday, at twelve o'clock. The remaining orders were then disposed of, most of them being postponed, after which the House ad-

Saturday, July 18.

journed till to-morrow.

those claims.

The House assembled at noon. The Custody of Insane Prisoners Bill went through

The report on the Canal Police Bill was presented. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (the House having resolved into committee on "potato" sugar) moved a resolution, which was adopted, that all sugar, from whatever article it might be manfactured, should be

The West India Relief Bill was read the third time and passed The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill was considered

The House went into committee on the Slaves Bounties Acts, and two resolutions were adopted, on the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The report was ordered to be presented on Monday. The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a

Mr. Arran suggested that the 1st January, which ticularly those confined in Northallerton, Beverley, of the undoubted rights of man; and we hereby pledge somehow bound to afford information to their superiors, Lord Palmerston moved for, and afterwards brought Council, Slave Trade (Abolition) Treaties:" 2nd. "To the King of the French, relative to the fisheries on the satisfactory.

The Lords' amendments to the Vaccination Extension Bill were agreed to, after which the House ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, July 22.

After the presentation of a few petitions, Mr. Grsmsditch, on the question for the third reading of the Poor Law Commission Bill, moved that it should be read a third time on that day three months. He moved this amendment, he said, not with any expectation of carrying it, but in order to elicit the attentions of Government. He hoped there was no design to establish a permanent board. The existing law might be a good one, as far as the unions were concerned; but the workhouse system should be relaxed with respect to the unfortunate, and enforced only against the idle and dissolute. The expense, too, of the officers was enormous, and must be reduced.

Mr. Slaney drew a comparison between the state of England as she had been before, and her state as she was since, the enactment of the present Poor Laws. These laws, he said, had quieted the country, and reduced the rates from seven millions sterling to three. General Johnson said this reduction was a fallacy.

and condemned the whole system, as an attempt tointroduce a principle of centralisation, incompatible with the liberties of man. Even the promised advantage of uniformity had not resulted from this law; and the old and the poor had been consigned by it to a premature mortality.

Mr. Hodges was of opinion, that if all particu-

Mr. Ward considered the new system preferable to the old one, and expressed his intention of supporting the third reading, though not without adding a hope that the whole measure would receive further

mprovement. Mr. Darby complained of the peculiar hardships suffered by those who, after marrying on the faith of the old law, were left helpless under the new. Mr. Wakley imputed much of the evil which had existed under the old system to the mismanagement, Hon. Member spoke in so low a tone that he was almost people upon their multitudinous torch-light meetings, trates. He objected to the continuance of the powers of the commissioners for a single day. Sir C. Douglas and Mr. Eaton supported the amendment. as did Colonel Sibthorp, who said that ministers, a most incapable set, had directed all their efforts against the country's institutions, assailing the church, undermining the navy, and oppressing the

Mr. F. Maule told the gallant Colonel that his invectives against Ministers, though amusing in the House, had little effect in the country. For the present, the Government asked merely a renewal for one year, and early in the next session they would be prepared to consider the requisite im-

Sir F. Burdett thought that the period of the session formed of itself a sufficient objection against the present progress of a measure so serious. That measure had increased, instead of allayed, the evils it dealt with, and had created an ill-feeling between

and been appointed to inquire into the Poor Laws and he could not but think it fitting to oppose the renewal of powers to such commissioners. Lord J. Russell said, the commission had been intended as a permanent one, though the first experiment of it was confined to a period of five years. Further powers would be required from Parliament

for the useful working of the system, but the pres-

sure of other business in the present session had obliged him to postpone the subject until a future Mr. Muntz considered the Poor Law as a great oppression to the labouring classes, especially in the manufacturing districts, where they could obtain no relief but on condition of selling off their all, and going into the workhouse.

The third reading was then carried on a division by a majority of 74 against 16, the Ministers having swept all the public offices for votes. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and Lord Morpeth obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the compensation of corporate officers in ertain cases in Ireland. The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when

there not being forty members present, it stood adjourned till next day. Wednesday, July 22.

A petition was presented from the Democratic Abstinence Society of London, praying for the dismissal of Ministers, and for the pardon of all political offenders; a petition from 931 inhabitants of Aberdeen, to the same effect; a petition from Sheffield, in favour of an alteration of the law of libel; a petition from J. Richardson, bookseller, Salford, complaining of his treatment in Lancaster Gaol; a petition from 3,690 inhabitants of Barnsley, comof death; a petition from Fifeshire, for an extension of the suffrage and dismissal of Ministers; a petition from Barbadoes, complaining of the laws relating to liberated negroes; a petition from Glasgow, praying for the dismissal of Ministers, and that Universal Suffrage be made a Cabinet question; another from the same place, complaining of the treat-

offenders; and a petition from the ushers and judges' clerks of the Court of Exchequer, praying for com-Lord Morpeth brought in the Municipal Districts (Ireland) and Compensation to Corporate Officers in certain cases Bill.

ment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and other political

Mr. E. Tennent said that he should bring forward his motion regarding the delay in adjusting the British claims on Brazil on the 4th of August. Mr. Hume intimated that he should on Friday direct attention to the mode of keeping the public accounts. He also gave notice that when the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill should be again brought forward he should submit a resolution declaratory of the expediency of selling the clergy reserves, and applying the proceeds to the purposes of education. Mr. Aglionby stated that on Friday he should move the consideration of Feargus O'Connor's

CANCER, SCIRRHUS, TUMOUR of ever variety, FISTULA, &c., &c., successfully treated without the Knife, by

J. L. WARD, Professor of Medical Surgery, No. 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; and No. 1, Liverpool Street, Oldfield Road, Salford, Manchester.

.The number of Persons who are continually being rescued from the ravages of Cancer, at the above Establishments, are too numerous for an advertisement, but the most complete satisfaction will be afforded to those who may wish to know the nature either of his Surgeries, where individuals may be seen whose cures are going on, after their cases have been pronounced incurable and fatal by several of the most eminent Medical men of the whole British

The following Mr. Ward has just received, which has been designed for an advertisement: "I take this as a pleasure to inform the public that I have been an eye-witness to some of the great cures performed in this quarter by Mr. J. L. Ward, and have tried the said Mr. Ward with a very large Tumour on my right thigh, much larger than my fist, and being more than twenty years standing, which substance he has removed without outting or even the shedding of one drop of blood,—the truth of

WILLIAM VARLEY. "July 18th, 1840." Attendance at Leeds every Tuesday, and Salford every Thursday and Friday. Leeds, July 22d, 1840.

## LEEDS HACKNEY COACHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Leeds Improvement Commissioners will hold their Annual Meeting at the Court House, in Leeds, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH day of August next, for inspecting and licensing the Hackney Coaches for the ensuing year. And all Coaches for which Licenses will then be required are to be produced in proper repair and condition between the hours of Eleven and Twelve, on the same day, on the Coach

BARR, LOFTHOUSE, AND NELSON, Clerks to the Commissioners. Leeds, 22nd July, 1840.

to 1836, and trusted that Government would consider WAREFIELD CORN MARRET, JULY 24TH.-OUR arrival of Wheat is good, and the sale is fair at an advance of is. per qr. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling fully as dear. Beans is, higher. No alteration in other articles. tion in other articles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,-My reason for requesting the publication of my case in your journal is, because it is one which should be known to all parties, and as I believe the Times is read by friend and fee, by every politician in Europe, I, therefore, request the use of its columns for my defence against Lord Normanby's unexampled insolence and intolerance.

Should you refuse the use of your rocket brigade, I must only bembard away with my own heavy artillery, unil I make myself heard.

Your obedient servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Lak Castle, July 2nd. - 2,-In my former letter I furnished the medical affidavits up to the 14th of May, and brought my prisen treatment down to the 7th of June. I now proceed from the 14th to the 17th, which was the day previous to my removal from the Queen's Bench, with the medical documents, and with my treatment from the 7th. On the 16th, the day but one before my removel, Mr. Anthony Todd Thompson made the follewing certificate :-

"Inese are to certify that I have visited Mr. Feargus O'Connor this morning, and I am of opinion, that his r wal to York Castle, on Monday, would be attended Till great risk and danger."

"ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. "Isy 16th."

This was accompanied by an affidavit of a gentleman The wirnessed its execution, and which Fox Maule in an atly calls a declaration, in his letter of the 16th. The observe, he acknowledges the receipt of the deciment. On the 17th, at five o'clock in the evening. ? - Oper, the government surgeon appointed to the Callus Bench Prison, made a certificate precisely simi-Late that of Mr. Thomson on the previous day. Obs : ... on the 17th, at five o'clock in the evening, and t . ceipt of which Fox Maule also acknowledges. and here I give those two letters again to keep the th of my case before the reader, and also to put the iddle directly upon the Noble Marquis, who would n. urther interfere.

"Whitehall, 16th May, 1840. c ... with its enclosed certificate and declaration; and t. equaint you that his Lordship must decline giving any affections in the matter therein referred to.

> "Your obedient humble Servant, " S. M. PHILLIPPS."

\_ argus O'Connor, Esq., Queen's Bench Prison.

" SIR,-Lord Normanby having decided that he wil arther interfere to prevent the sentence of the law carried into effect in your case, after a perusal of nomson's certificate, it is not in my power to give Y's any further answer than that conveyed in Mr. Phillipps's letter yesterday evening.

'I am, Sir, Yours, most obedient. "F. MAULE.

Grosvenor-street, May 17, 1840."

Now in thirteen and a half hours after the last of the certificates, I was removed; to be travelled two handred and thirty miles in one day, by order of Lord Normanby, and then to be put in a felon's cell; Lord I muanty himself having appointed the place of confinement, and Lord Normanby either knowing the rales, or, what is as probable, ignorant of what he al solid know, always, mind, for libel, while three other prisoners were confined in the Queen's Bench for I'bel; yet for libel, which I neither wrote, nor saw, It my name to, nor published, in thirtoen and half hours I was sent off like a common felon: and the somefools say, "Oh! heshould not complain, many o-bors are worse off." It reminds me of the troublesome had fellow, who, when told by one of his companions, "Oh! I ray you're scratching me." "Whist, hold your tengue," says he, " you're very well off, I'm biting the other fellow." But let this be glossed over as it may, there must have been some reason for such precipitancy, in ormality, persecution, and indecency.

It was with much difficulty that I could prevail upon the deputy marshal to divide the journey of our two bundred miles, nor had I accomplished it till we arrived at the railway station. I went 180 miles the first day and storted to York at seven o'clock next morning, where tained in a memorial from Huddersfield be true. It should have rooms, or a room, in the Governor's house -2t all events, for the first night. The marshal retuined. He said that he was sorry to say that no difference could be made between me and any other prisomer, further than wearing my own clothes. About ten o'clock on the same night I was lodged in prison, and upon my way I thought I had a right to expect that though Dr. Thomson, Messra Jago and Cooper had been doubted, yet surely, from the general knowledge of my bad state of health, which was matter of consideration with the Court of Queen's Bench that some notice would have been transmitted either to the Governor or the magistrates. But no such thing. I was bundled into a cold damp cell, with a handfud of wool in a dirty can, indiscriminately ricked from the felon's store-room. All this I have before described truly and incontrovertibly, and now I come to the proof, that it was intended I should be held under all and every one of the prison regulations, and in some instances how they were ORDERED to be more stringent. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Hague, the chairman of the Visiting Magistrates, in company with the Governor, called at the gate, and told me that he expected that while I was in the prison, I would obey et the rules. To which I replied I think I have already shewn a pretty good disposition by netking up my bed in prison form and bringing down and washing my chamber pot. "That's quite right," answered Mr. Hague. My publisher and editor, and other persens called that day, and were refused Edmittance. My solicitor called next day, and was also refused. On Wednesday evening, the surgeon ordered The tea. The Governor told me that one ounce per Any menial office, which he has now done, he would week, for fourteen times, and half a pound of sugar, was the allowance. On Thursday, the other surgeon ordered me to have my dinner as I pleased, and I desired the Governor to order it from an hotel. In some time after, he returned and told me, that the mucistrates had directed that I should have the gaol anowance for invalids, and dressed in the prison, half a 1-ound of mutton chops, bones making part of the weight. Now, I was under the doctor's care, but it sems not without revision. That was on the 21st. About the 26th I complained to the doctor that, from not having a pillow, I was much alarmed, in consegence of giddiness in my head, and falling down in no call when buttoning my boots. He ordered me a pil-1. 4. I-got a very small one. I must come back to the find. Upon that night I was allowed to sleep upon the i me loor. I was completely exhausted and was taken at armingly ill during the night. I sat up from twelve the exception, as stated in my petition, that the Governor nown. I was nearly smothered, and when my cell was crened I staggered out as quick as I could, and said to another prisoner, will you have the goodness to bring down my - I am really too weak. I went on in that way till Monday, the very day upon which my petition was to be presented. This was known, because my letters were read; and on Sunday I wrote to Mr. Ser grant Talfourd, requesting he would not lose a moment I was getting weaker every day. I sat upon a projecting stone bench about a foot wide, backed by the wail, and inches, as the wall is at the fack. I was obliged to lean forward. I was anxious to walk, but the horrid came in. If it blew, the wind came in; and if I shut recell in the yard drove me in. On the 30th, the surgeon came into the cell, and after sitting for about a minute upon the bench, he said they should all be covered with wood, they were so cold; and he then desired the Governor, who was present, to let me have a chair. On the 31st I had a table. On that evening I got so bad, that my fellow-prisoners insisted upon sending for the surgeon, who ordered me two glasses of June. I never took off, at night, any part of my dress,

my behalf.

damp. On Monday, the 1st, Sir John Eave and Mr.

Hazne called me into the Yard, and read a list of altera-

To have my correspondence unopened, and to correst the pump, with the exception of two glasses of wine, meanant, to be placed in a worse position than murthis. Where is the gentleman in England, or in the his strength fails him he is cast aside as worthless. pond freely for the press, or otherwise, as Mr. Hague If I did walk in the yard, gazed at by each stranger derers, robbers, forgers, violators of women, and all SONERS, as regarded seeing friends-" That is," said Mr. Hague, "a double grating between you;" and, if I pleased, to absent myself from chanel.

At the end of each query, Mr. Hague said, "Is that what you want?" to which I invariably replied, "No, Gentlemen; my only request is, to be sent back from a felon's prison to the Queen's Bench." "Well." but said Sir John Kaye, "it is the magistrates and not you who ask these things." I said, "I feel very much pleased. obliged to you, Gentlemen: but I assure you you may just as well ask Lerd Normanby to let me out altogether, as ask him to let me correspond freely. He this answered? I began to smell a rat, by the great most anomalous, unheard of, if not unprecedented busidoes not care about any part of me but just so much," pointing to my right hand. After some further conversation, Mr. Hague told me to furnish the hospital, and then retired, observing, "Mind, you must draw upon your own banker."

I should observe, that Sir John Kaye shewed me a letter which he had from my solicitor, Mr. Clarkson. relative to the possibility of seeing me; and as I have hour." now seen the date of the correspondence between the their letter for guidance upon the subject bears date the definite one, up to the 1st of June.

By this application, it will be found that the magistrates, upon the 1st June, wished me to be relieved from the prison regulations, and in one respect, to have me elevated to the rank of felons, by being posed, with the exception as stated in my petition? that the Governor said I should be exempt while ill. Up to the 1st of June, I had no more indulgences than if I had been in for murder, and was in bid health. but less, as I could not see a friend, and was denied an interview with my solicitor.

I now come to comment upon the discussion on my petition in the House of Commons, and here I cannot SIR,-I am directed by the Marquess of Normanby avoid again remarking that Mr. Fox Maule was quite the knowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's right to attempt to gag me, after having so foully misrepresented every fact, and some of them wilfully, as I shall prove : for instance, he threw discredit upon my statement, because Mr. Hague had denied that I applied for other medical attendance than the gaol afforded, and was refused. What is the fact? That I never, directly or indirectly, by petition or otherwise, hinted at such a thing. By reference to Mr. Fox Maule's remarks, after reading the correspondence of Mr. Hague, he most triumphantly refutes what I never hinted at and he says he holds the petition in his hands, and that the magistrates should have an opportunity of vindicating their character, and he is cheered. But he says that I should not have been treated so. The Attorney-General says, if I have been treated so, it is quite illegal, so that I have been illegally treated, not treated as the Judges or the Government intended, or the law sanctioned, and yet I am not to write about it The fact is, I have been treated as the Government intended, and not as the magistrates wished, and now they want to throw it upon the Magistrates, or anywhere off their own over-loaded shoulders, and yet I am to write respectfully of a Government that tells me I have been illegally treated, but must hold my tongue under the infliction. I shall now very briefly analyse

the correspondence:-The first letter bears date the 25th of May, and is by order of Lord Normanby, and would imply that the only question asked by the letter of the 22nd was with reference to the admission of visitors. to which the most confused and bungling evasion is attempted, no person being able to comprehend his Lordship's lucubrations; but perfectly clear where his Lordship states that upon no account should Mr O'Connor issue any political composition for publication. Now, where is Mr. Hague's letter of the 22nd, for I have a shrewd suspicion that it says something about my health; but why did no one ask for it? Why did none of the extreme Radicals, at all events? The next letter is also by direction of Lord Normanby, and bears date 27th May. It professes to be an indignant reflection upon the magistrates, provided some charges conthe same rules as felons with regard to diet and discitruly. I was confined in a felon's cell; I was subjected to every rule with regard to diet and discipline, that Smith, who is charged with the murder of the Constable at Huddersfield, would have been subjected to had he been in ill health. The letter goes on to say, and whether he has been labouring under severe indisposition? Now, this Mr. Fox Maule answers, in a subsequent part of his speech, for he says, "he was aware that Mr. O'Connor was animated." Well, it is all just as stated in the memorial as regards these facts, and what then? Why, I must bear it, and hold my

Now, I come to comment upon Mr. Hague's letter. I must suppose, that as to part he was misinformed. and as to part he was mistaken; for I cannot suppose that the declaration of the Attorney General, in the House of Commons, "that he had acted illegally," could have the slighest influence. Mr. Hague sets out with repeating, word for word, what I stated in my ectition, that " he gave me my choice whether I would prefer solitary confinement, or the society of two felons, and that I preferred the latter. There is this trifling inaccuracy. Mr. Hague says, two prismers under sentence for three months. I stated it correctly in my petition, one for four, and the other for three months. Mr. Hague then states correctly what the surgeon ordered on the 20th, and that I wore my own clothes; he then goes on to say-"And has not been required to perform any menial office in his own sleeping cell, or in the ward which he occupies, except making his own bed, which is now dispensed with. not permit others to do for him."

I cannot believe that Mr. Hague wrote this; but I will answer it. I was required by the rules of the gaol to do all those offices, and Mr. Hague expressed his approval when I told him that I had performed form to the rules—that is, which the rules require, I some of them. Making my bed was never dispensed forgot to state. Some days after my petition had been the 1st of June, and no mortal ever assisted me to do another magistrate, I think his name is Gossip, acone single hand's turn in my cell, during those fourteen nights, with the exception, as stated in my petition. upon the first night, to teach me how to make my bed. I performed every other menial office that was performed. with the exception of the Friday morning, to which I have before referred-and no person, directly or indirectly, ever told me not to do the menial offices, with fered to make it? I say no one.

what that treatment was, with which I expressed my- would be far more galling than a quiet submission, to consequently could not occupy more than about six self satisfied. I was locked up in a dungeon at seven what I could hereafter receive ample satisfaction for. o'clock, while the sun was bright. If it rained the rain | Some people may say, "What! does Mr. O'Connor expect the window I was smothered. My head was just under the window. I lay down on a bag of wool, with short blankets and no sheets, on the cold flags. What clothes I took off at night I put them on wet in the morning. I was released at seven in the morning, and placed in a yard with a necessary, without a door, and three sinks: when I was tired or stunk in. I sat down on a cold stone, in a long stone passage kind of place, wine. From Tuesday, the 19th, to Monday, the 1st of and dare not shut the door, from whatever quarter the wind blew, as it is contrary to the prison rules, and solitary confinement is the penalty. except my cost, stock, and boots: I was afraid of the

Thus I shivered all night in one stone vault, and shivered all day in another stone vanit, and walked in tions, which they requested Lord Normanby to make in a stinking yard. I saw no one, had no books, no papers-my letters sent and received read by the I state them, subject to correction, but I do not Governor—helping to take my share of the duty—my myself, oftener than twice a week, daily, if I pleased.

To have a person to clean my shoes, and do other work.

To have a person to clean my shoes, and do other work.

explained it. To have books and newspapers, and To that passed as a kind of curiosity, and more than once other felons. I cannot conclude without expressing done likewise? I am sure that the principle involved unmoved by those who fattened upon his toil, and BE ALLOWED THE SAME PRIVILEGE AS OTHER PRI- surprised and shocked by females coming just before the ---- while I was there, and being found in a similar way by Mr. Stapylton, a magistrate, and more than once by Mr. Hague, the Governor, and otherswith a heavy and expensive establishment over which I had no controul-absent from friends who are dear to me-denied an interview with my solicitor, though I am to be re-tried at Liverpool; and I was the satisfied Mr. O Connor. I am sure even foes will say I was easily

Mr. Hague goes on to say, "And is much better in repeated; and if the rest of my case is uninteresting

Home-office and the magistrates, this is important, as expressed satisfaction at my treatment to Mr. Hague but quite the reverse; and at all times I told him that 22nd of May, and no reply could have come, at least no I was getting weaker and weaker every day. I might, magistrates wished to treat me better than Lord Normanby would allow them, but nothing more.

The next and last letter is by order of Lord Normanby to Mr. Hague. The only important part is, that allowed the same privilege of seeing visitors. From in the first paragraph three letters are acknowledged to the day that I came into prison, to the 1st of June, no have been received from Mr. Hague on the 28th May, person ever, directly or indirectly, told me that I was while only two are produced. Will some person in the not to do my share of all the work which the rules im . House have the goodness to call for that, as also the letter of the 22d May, not produced, and that of the 1st of June, to which I have referred, as making proposals to Lord Normanby for an alteration in my treatment. This is important, as it will clearly show that the application of the Magistrates IN ENGLAND, upon prison discipline, have not much weight with Lord Normanby. As to my present abode, it was last occupied by a soldier, who was placed there in solitary confinement for a month as punishment, although I admit its great superiority over my former habitation. With respect to my petition, the Under-Governor had it in his possession the better part of three days, while his time admitted him to engross it. The Governor read it and never objected to, or contradicted one word of it. but on the contrary corroborated it, by asking, not for any alteration, but for a trifling explanation, which I gave. The Attorney-General said, if true, I had been treated illegally; Mr. Fox Maule says the same : the House of Commons appear to think likewise. I prove that every word it contained was true. I defy magis trates, governors, turnkeys, prisoners, or inspector, to contradict a sentence of it, while it did not contain one half the truth, and only conveyed what I had expemagistrates in Mr. Hague's first letter of the 22d was May. I proved that no person ever was ordered, or new soldiers. All this, my Lord, is "Retrenchment?" Selves to gain, once more, that proud pre-emine never answered, at least not conveyed to me till the 6th ever did give me the least assistance, or ever entered June, that was whether or no I might see my attorney. But perhaps this may be answered by asserting that Lord Normanby gave my solicitor an order to see me. He did so, but it was to my London solicitor, and just think of interviews kept up between a solicitor in London and a client in York Castle. Rather expensive visiting that. Moreover, it was for the admission of Mr. Clarkson, by name, that the magistrates applied, but at foot I shall give one of the rules which I copy from a list stuck up in the day-room; and from that rule I prove directly that I have been illegally treated, as selicitors are admissible to prisoners, without any other application or permission than the rule gives. The Attorney-General says, if my petition be true I have been illegally treated. Mr. Fox Maule repeats it. One says he did not do menial service; another says who asked him? Another, he would not allow any person to do it for him. In answer to them. I repeat that every word in my petition was true, and it did not contain one half the truth. I did do menial service. The rules compelled me, and Mr. Hague, the chairman of the visiting magistrates, told me to obey I arrived at one o'clock; and I then requested the asks if Mr. O'Connor, as stated in the memorial, all the rules. I did allow a person to do a part for me; marshal to see the Governor, and ask if any arrange has been imprisoned in a felon's cell, or subjected to but some he would not be allowed to do, and I was compelled to do it myself. I shall now make a conpline, or in any other particular? I will answer all trast between my case and that of Courvoisier. Supposing he had been suspected of murdering Lord William Russell in Yorkshire, instead of London, and to which the following is a copy:have been subsequently arrested in London after a severe illness, and to have, for the furtherance of justice | investigation into all matters contained in my petition been examined in London previously to his removal to York Castle, his commitment would have been preceded by, or accompanied with, a notice of bad health from the Home Office to the proper authorities at York. He would have been sent down by short stages. He would have been lodged in hospital upon his arrival. and would have been put upon precisely the same diet which I was put on from May 21st to June 1st, with this exception, he would not have been kept fasting from Tuesday noon to Wednesday night, as I was. He would be entitled to wear his own clothes, as I am: all prisoners before trial, and misdemeanants, are allowed to do so. Sick or well, he would have been allowed to see his friends and solicitor, at any time, during seven or eight hours of the day, without applying to any one I was not allowed either, though the one I applied for, and stand indicted for next Liverpool Assizes. He would have been allowed a chair to sit upon, or a cushion to place on the stone bench. I was not allowed either till the 30th of May. He would have been relieved from all menial offices: I was not, but was dis-

tinctly ordered to perform them. Now, such would be the distinction between a supposed murderer and a libeller of the Whigs. This, then, is not my case—it is the case of the press; no matter whether I am Whig, Tory, or Radical, I am insulted, and have been illegally treated, and through me the whole press has been insulted, and in conse

quence may hereafter be illegally treated. Another instance in which I was compelled to conwith. I was in a daugeon from the 19th of May, to transmitted to Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Tweedy and companied by a visitor, came into the yard, and called for three days, upon half-s-pound of bread and a black Now, I come to Mr. Hague's second letter, also of pot of water for twenty-four hours. Had any complaint of the 28th of May. He says "Mr. O'Connor has ex. | been made to the magistrates, they could order me into prossed to us his satisfaction with the treatment he has solitary confinement for a fortnight, upon the usual received." Before I make a single remark, let us say fare. The alternative, then, my good sense told, to find a prison a palace?" No, he does not; neither does he expect that that which to a murderer is comparatively a palace, shall be to him a dungeon. He does not : neither had he a right to suppose that supplication should be made to place him upon a footing with murderers. He does not; neither had he any right to expect that he should be mere inhumanly and insultingly treated than ever mortal man before was treated for a similar offence. He does not; neither did he expect that while the first law officers of the crown

my warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole press of the empire, for the able and disinterested support which I have received at its hands, and in return, I do pledge myself that my case shall not furnish a tame precedent for their degradation. I will beggar myself or have satisfaction, full and fair. And. as the first instalment. I demand the immediate dismissal of Mr. Inspector Crawfourd. Since I got thus far the inquisition farce has been

WOISE; and whenever one of my fellow-prisoners, the 9th June, Mr. Inspector Crawford returned to York. villany. I have not done either with the Noble surgeon, or the Governor asked me how I was, I inva. At two o'clock he requested my presence in the ma. Marquis, his understrapper, or his non-official, official riably replied, "I don't know, you had better ask Mr. gistrate room. When I entered, he said, "Mr. O'Con- Inspector. Hague, as he appears to know all about it much better nor, I have been sent officially to report upon your than I do; but I wish he had my back and chest for an case." I was naturally thunderstruck, but in a few minutes the whoie plot was developed. The inspector I can only say that I never, directly or indirectly, said that he would proceed by having the former evidence read over to me, that I might comment upon it-As soon as it was concluded. I instantly discovered the meaning of this tardy Whig liberality. I found and probably did, say that I felt convinced that the that the secret investigation had furnished evidence, which negatived every single allegation, contained in my petition. That with such a strong case as the inspector had laid before his employers, some wily trickster in the Cabinet thought that it would look better if the prisoner had at least an opportunity of replying. Of course, to refute was wholly out of the question. The evidence principally relied upon, and which, if true, would completely upset my petition, was that of JOHN ABBEY, turnkey. When his evidence was read over. I was asked if it was true, to which I replied, " Not one single word from the beginning even to the end: let the man be called in." He was called in, and retracted every single sentence, declaring that he did not know what was taken down. Mr. Hague reminding him, O yes, you did; here is your name. A proposal was made to amend it, when the inspector decided with me that it should be retained. and to it should be appended, "RETRACTED." The Governor contradicted him; explaining how it was impossible that it could be true. Frederick state of the question. Holroyd, a prisoner, who the turnkey said had spoken to me in the passage, and offered to do all my work for me, was called, and truly declared that he had never either seen me, or spoken to me in the passage, and never made any such offer. He. ABBEY, said that I could not have performed what I stated in my petition without being seen by witness, as he let me out of my cell for the very three mornings mentioned. The other turnkey and the Governor rienced for a very few days, while I continued for a proved that he had never let me out after the first length of time to experience the same barbarous treat- morning; and Holroyd proved that I did as stated in ment. and for every grievance removed, a fresh and my petition, but which was contradicted by the turnmore galling insult has been added. Is it not very key. This witness was never reprimanded. Mr. remarkable that the principal information sought by the Hague stated that I did not make my bed after the 28th proved that Mr. Hague told me that he expected me to its end. conform to all the rules. The Governor admitted that Mr. Hague was mistaken in the dates as to the time when a chair and table (the only indulgences I had received) were given to me. Not one single sentence in my petition could be disproved. But yet all the evidence that was taken in my absence on the 4th June was retained, merely taking my observations. The inquisition lasted till half-past five o'clock: and when it broke up it was determined that it should be resumed at ten o'clock on the following morning, the Inspector observing to the Governor. "Mr. Governor you will take care and have Mr. Hague here at ten instead of eleven o'clock. At that time Mr. Hague had left. Upon the following morning, my petition evidence was to have been read over to me. At eleven o'clock upon the following morning, a turnkey came to my cell to look for a fellow prisoner, and to bring him befor the Inspector. I instantly wrote a note, which was delivered by the turnkey, and of

"SIR,—I request to be present at the whole of your

to the House of Commons. "I have the honour to be, "Your obedient servant. "FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"York Castle, June 10th. "To Mr. Inspector Crawford."

Not having received any answer to my note, and suswrote the following letter, which was delivered by the Under-Governor to the Inspector :-

"SIR,-The present investigation having for its bject, according to the Marquis of Normanby's declaration to Lord Brougham, a scrutiny into the allegations contained in my petition of the 25th May: and as the statements therein contained have been dence being taken in my absence. I further protest to run to in case the Belgians should turn him send a delegate to Manchester, but it is my opinia, against Mr. Hague being present while I am excluded, off-£35,000 of this he pays back, out of good nature, they do, that they may pay him themselves, of he acting as chairman and examiner.

"I have the honour to be. &c..

"FEARGUS O'CONNOR." "York Castle, 10th June.

"To Mr. Crawford, Inspector of Prisons." When the above letter was written, a Mr. Harper, clerk to the magistrates, came into to my cell, with my comments on the previous day, upon the evidence taken | Marshal, fersooth ! at the inquisition of the 4th. I asked when the examination was to be resumed. He replied that the inspector was in a great hurry BACK, and did not intend to proceed further with the inquiry. I then added the following postscript to my letter :-- "I require that my petition be entered upon, when I undertake to substantiate every allegation therein contained. F. O'C."-Mr us out. We are obliged to go out when ordered Harper then read over my answers to some questions dition, the Prince is allowed £30,000 for pocket money. that the Governor allowed the Turnkey, as it was dark, by the magistrates. When I stood for some suggested by the former examination, which I signed, which extraxagant sum you, my Lord, wanted to raise time. Mr. Noble said, "That is Mr. O'Con. but not without having attached, before my signature, to £50,000. nor." Mr. Gossip said, "I did not know a protest against the inspector's conduct: and having which he was. "To that I answered no, there is no other | reminded him that the examination was to have been difference than our dress. He replied "Sir, as you are resumed at ten o'clock that day. The inspector de. EIGHT GENERALS! Who, this year, are to lame, we don't require you to stand out in the wet." I parted. Mr. Hague had been sent for, but he declined share of the public plunder NINETY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS!! being more money than the till two o'clock, and then put on my great cost and lay said I should be exempt during my illness. Now it must be berne in mind, that Mr. Hague's letter bears for having tamely borne such indignities. But I must I learned during the investigation, I could very plainly whole of the poor rates of Rutlandshire, Hertforddate the 28th of May, and if much is surmise, there is explain why I did so. Had I shown the slightest dis. see that Mr. Hague had been himself very grossly imone fact, as to the making of my bed being dispensed position to be refractory, the Governor could order me posed upon, both by the turnkey and other parties: and with. This is easy of proof. Who made it—who of- into solitary confinement, in a dark cell, to remain there having put all matters together, his application for greater indulgences than Lord Normanby would grant. my own conviction that he had been misinformed, and my former belief that he wished me better treated. 1 was, under all the circumstances, beginning to have a favourable opinion of Mr. Hague, until the following day, when, by his authority, I saw published in the York Courant, as a justification of the visiting magis. trates, the evidence which was taken at the inquisition of the 4th, and every word of which was either contra dicted or retracted on the 9th, while not a word of the evidence taken when the inspector did act OFFICIALLY was published. Upon reading the report in the York Courant, I felt more forcibly than ever the burden of the Noble Marquis's song-" Mr. O'Connor must not publish anything." I find that the "justification" of the magistrates has been copied into all the provincial press of Yorkshire; while to those magistrates I say, that every sentence contained in their justification is and an officer of the government declared that he had false. If an officer is charged with an ungentlemanlike been illegally treated, that he should be prevented from act, the whole corps to which he belongs, requires an proving his case, and still held in illegal bondage. The investigation, as well for their protection as for the fact is, that no other person in this empire would have honour of the service and of their own corps. So with been so treated for a similar offence. He does not the bar, so with the church, so with every society, and expect any indulgence, while he protests against a so it was with the high and honourable order of justices think any will be offered. To be allowed to find my sight failing, my back breaking, my chest aching, my government Inspector being Inspector on Thursday the till their character was destroyed, and their dignity with own food, and to furnish a room for myself. To be limbs paining—shaved twice a week, in common with 4th of June, and no Inspector on Friday, 5th June, it, by the innoculation of Lord John Russell's ex officio

world, who would not, under the circumstances, have for want of succour he sinks into a premature pa in the proceeding to which my letter refers will, without wife finds relief, in elemosynary aid in the Poor L reference to the individual, be stamped with the brand of every honest man's reprobation. What the poor protection which the prison house affords to be withdrawn and the humane Irish gaol deliverer to be allowed to violate the sanctity of the prisoner's cell, to illerally incarcerate, falsely impugn, inquisitorially condemn. and then dare to throw the odium of his time-serving villany upon the shoulders of the gentlemen of Yorkshire. Mr. Inspector Crawford has told me a mean, a health than when he arrived in York." Now, how is to the public, the whole matter connected with this base, a pitiful falsehood, to further the as pitiful design of his pity masters. I hurl defiance through the anxiety which Mr. Hague evinced to convince me that ness, must be a subject of deep and lasting importance felons prison bars, at the gang, and, so help me God, I I was better, although I both felt and looked much to every member of the community. On Tuesday, the would rot in my dungeon than tamely submit to such

> My Lord. I have the honour to remain your prisoner, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL LETTER III,

ON STANDING ARMIES.

"The standing army is a mortal distemper, of which the English Constitution must inevitably perish." Hume's Essays, ii. 376.

My Lord,-You was once Paymaster of the Forces: and no doubt you have acquired some knowledge of the character of those heroes who have fought the battles of their country. You have also, no doubt, discovered that there is great virtue in the army, and that it is now hand, entered the War-office to reform that day so interwoven into our system, that it is an indispen- iniquity; but he shrunk from the task, for he form sable portion of the whole.

In 1839, on the 5th of January, which you call the end of the financial year, the entire army of England per" too violent for his quackery, and, in the consisted of 109.818 men fit for effective service, and 85.090 non-effective, making a total of 194,908 men, tution. maintained at a cost of £6,989,506, out of the earnings of the labourers of these kingdoms.

" REFORM! RETBENCHMENT!! PEACE!!!" This was your motto when you was Paymaster of the Forces. at it again; for I can assure you, my Lord, I am inco. Your reform was from bad to worse, my Lord: and nest to cleanse that Augean sink of iniquity. as to your retrenchment (?) let you and I compare the

On the 5th of January, 1840, the entire effective army of Great Britain consisted of 121,112 men, being 11,294 more than there were in 1839. This additional force, my Lord, your Parliament gave you to put down the Chartists: and 83.871 non-effective, making a total of 204,983, besides 1,219 non-effectives that were made useful. This force will cost the labourers of this country £7,149,108, more money, my Lord, than sufficed to maintain all the poor people in England and Wales, when your Lordship and Yorkshire Brougham families of the incarcerated Chartists, which is a week vehemently declared that they (the poor) "would eat up subscription of 3d each; they also express their sum the estates of the rich!"

There was, too, a supplementary estimate, granted by the talking House. of £75,000, to pay the expense incurred in putting down the Chartists by the 11,294 sent unenviable situation, and to, at least, exert the Surely our Standing Army is a "mortal distemper" that exhibits strong febrile symptoms of scarletina. the Metropelis, are not worthy their freedom, Governor who told me." Whitworth, a prisoner in my I fear not all your political empiricism will allay: the ward, proved that I had done everything stated in my | Constitution is likely to perish under the attack, and public meetings—cheer on the speakers—and, if my petition. I disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three the vile treatment it receives from such wretched one amongst them talks about fighting, or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three the vile treatment it receives from such wretched one amongst them talks about fighting, or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every word in Mr. Hague's three talks about fighting or any disproved every fighting every fighting every fighting every f letters to the Home Secretary, and, also, Whitworth physicians as you and your colleagues, will hurry it to such absurdity, he is at once a patriot, and is sure the

> contemptible of state quacks that ever seized the helm of the Government, and your legislation is productive of the greatest misery to the people, and most destructive to the peace and order of society. Patronare and power are the charms that keep you in office. To secure the loaves and fishes, you go on tinkering and blundering, like Lampedo, declaring :--

" Although to cure be beyond our skill. It will go hard, if we can't keep them ill."

Such is your doctrine, verified in every measure that your House of talk thrustsupon the country. The only specific you have to silence the prayers, petitions, remonstrances, and commotion of a much-wronged, insulted, abused, and degraded people, in an extra dose was to have been entered upon and all the corrected of bullets, blisters of bayonets, accompanied by phlebetomy upon the head with policemen's bludgeons. and a little fresh airing in a county gaol.

My Lord, suppose we search into the cause of the ' mortal distemper?" I find we have no less than four Field Marshals; Wellington, who for the use of £400,000 of public money, pays to the Queen yearly. on the 18th of June, a small tri-colour flag, such as is called the tenure of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, a splendid estate, bought, I believe, from Baring, the millionare out of the taxes to reward the great Duke for his military services. He has, besides, a pension of £4,000 per annum, granted by Acts 50 and 52 George, III., cap. 8, 37. He is also Constable of the Tower of London. £947 9s. 7d.; Colonel of the Horse Guards, £1,800; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, 1,200; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, £475 16s. od.; Ranger of the pecting that another trick was about to be played. I New Forest; and Custos Rotulorum of Hampshire; with great patronage and fees arising out of the same. besides many other offices and emoluments. This man has cost this country, in Parliamentary grants, military pay, pensions, and emoluments, above one MILLION

Prince Leopold. King of the Belgians, who was raised to the rank of Field Marshal when he married Princess Charlotte above twenty years ago. This lucky contradicted by several letters written by Mr. Hague to man of Coburg breed, although he is a king, receives the Marquis of Normanby, I protest against any evi- £50,000 out of the taxes, besides a palace at Claremont, pocketing only £15,000!

Lord Hill, Commander in Chief, pay, £3,458 7s. 6d., besides forage and travelling expenses, amounting to £578 19s. 8d., allowed £2,000 for a secretary. He blamed for everything. I should not have noticed receives a pension for military services, £2,000. I believe he is a colonel, too, in full pay. The patronage of his office is worth £20,000 per annum.

Prince Albert, another lucky Coburg, is a Field

"A fellow who never set a squadron in the field. And the division of a battle knows No more than a spinster!'

This mushroom Marshal is Colonel of the Hussars. £1,000, and cannot ride a horse without endangering his neck. He is, also, the lucky husband of the Queen. whose Civil List for 1840 is £386,558 6s. 3d.; in ad-

Again, my Lord, I find that you have now on full pay not less than ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY example set by them, and trust that so good a pres hire, and Berkshire. Call you this Reform, my Lord? O, fie! Be not alarmed when I tell you that one hund. red and ninety-eight hand-loom weavers of Burnly, Padiham, or Colne, in Lancashire, must work sixteen hours a day, for thirty years, that is a whole generation, before they would receive as much money as you squander away upon as many idle generals in one year. Nay, I should not exaggerate, if I tell you that one hundred and ninety-eight poor stockingers of Sheepshead, or Mountsorrel, in Leicestershire, must work forty years and agreeable manner, on the advantage to be for the same amount of money. Compare the relative value of the General and the weaver, the one an idle drone, the other a toiling slave; the latter toils almost incessantly to obtain a miserable morsel, the former "toils not, neither does he spin," for his daily bread : the labourer enriches his employer, and contributes, by his industry, to elevate the country in the scale of nations: the General, like a locust, preys upon the fruits of the labourers' toil; the weaver slaves for sixpence per day, the General puts his hand into the army chest and takes out £1 12s. 6d. for doing nothing, just sixty-five times more than the weaver gets for twenty. eight yards of calico; the General, who has carved his way to fortune, struts along in gaudy habiliments. with cock tails sporting in the wind, mocking the sufferings of the poor, and when he choses to retire, he receives £200 per annum; when he dies a monument is erected to his memory in St. Paul's at the public expense, and his widow would receive £150 per annum out of the taxes, 132 widows of Generals extract from the taxes £15,840 this very hope to enlighten and gain to the cause ment who, from want of intelligence, are now indigence, are now indigence. when Mr. O'Connor demands a full, a fair, and impar- Poor Law Guardians. If any justification is necessary year. But the hand-loom weaver moves along the earth

Bastile. If you doubt this, my Lord, search the reco of the Hand-loom Weavers' Commission, company earnings of the weavers with the army estimate visit the huts (for houses they are not) of the labor of the weaving districts, and judge for yourself.

What do you with so many Generals, my Lord find that you have one General to every 511 effects men, or one General and three-quarters to every by ment. I think your reform is much wanted among Generals, for on referring to the Army List, I find many of these aristocratic officers actually hold appear ments as Colonels of Cavalry, with additional income, £1,000, and of Infastry of £600 per annum, better other high offices as Governors of Islands and Colon Commissioners of the Military Schools, and of the Re-Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham, with numer civil offices to which salaries or emoluments are attachnot forgetting the honourable offices of Commanden Brigades of Gendarmerie, and Governors of Poor la Bastiles.

These dignitaries and pluralists of the army are special objects of your Lordship's care and attention Howick and little Cam Hobhouse, the fellow declared that nothing but brute force would reform Commons, and advised the Radicals of 1819 to the the Members of the House of Commons out by the lock the door, and throw the key into the Thans yes, that same Hobhouse who, in describing the tree cardinal virtues of the Whigs, said they were prohaughty, overbearing, saucy, mean, dirty, shabby, tre ling, cowardly, sneaking, imbecile, and impose That same man, my Lerd, whom you have taken by that to tamper with general officers of the army was dangerous experiment. He found the "mortal dista my Lord, it will destroy both you and the Con-

My Lord, I shall next examine the Colonels of the army, and lay bare a little of the trickery of those ca morants. Meantime, we will breathe, and next we I am.

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

VINDICATOR July 13th, 1840.

THE LONDON DEMOCRATS AND THE INCAR CERATED CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In your last week's Star is a communication from three journeymen curriers, which states the they have sent 10s. for the relief of the wives at at the negligence of the Metropolitan Chartists in me setting the example. I join with them in the content nation of their disgraceful conduct, but, at the time, implore them to raise themselves from their which they were, a few years back, in the possesion

deserve to be kept in eternal slavery; they attend applauded at every word he utters, no matter howe nonsensical it may be; but if he should happen to Your Lordship and your coadjutors are the most arrested for sedition, he is at once "a foolish felim "Oh! he ought to have known better:" if he asks the to subscribe, to enable him to get up his defence, hi assisted by a few, and that few have to do everything to subscribe, work, and everything else, or a nothing is subscribed, nothing is done. In fact the great body of the people in the Metropolis are no lookers-on and critics, for, if they join the association they never pay anything; they only find fault, if the working few happen to fail in any plan which they ha been attempting to carry out; they (the critics) m seldom found wanting. Oh! no, they are proenough with their censure on the occasion.

If I am wrong-if I have belied them, let the prove it to the contrary, by subscribing, at once, to the fund for the relief of the families of the suffering patriots. I will, however, give them another chance of redea ing their long-lost characters, and, I hope, and that in

sincerely, that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to place themselves once more on a level with their poorer brethren. At the next monthly meeting the Metropolitan Charter Union. I will, if my hall permit me.) bring forward a plan to appoint a Commit for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in the value districts, to meet once a week, or part of them, to attait one night in the week, at each district, there to be down the names of subscribers, with the amount to intend to subscribe weekly, and to receive their subscribe tions. The committee should likewise (the whold them) meet once a week, to pay all monies to the surer, who should be appointed at the same time at committee, when the monies collected shall be sai off to those persons most in want of it : the commits should publish monthly an account of all monies received and expended, the same to be published in the Des cratic papers. They should keep their books open is the inspection of the subscribers at all reasonable

I think if this plan is adopted, and carried out perly, there will be no further complaints of the sum ness of the "Cockney" Chartists, for it must be evident to all that it is high time something was done by the for every week they catch and (deserve it too) a des from some one or other; the other week, from it Mason, about the delegate meeting; since then Editor of the Star. who. I think, took a very well view of the case, for he blames the leaders of the Lods party, which I considered to be unfair, for, I can went that the situation of a leader in La don is anything rather than enviable, the later of the Metropolitan Charter Union (I mean the Court or, at least, the majority of them, are very willing least, very nearly, out of their pockets. The laid may do every thing, and get little or no assistance the great body.

Indeed it is hardly fair that the leaders should at all, only that I perceive that our patriotic field O'Connor, even through the bars of his prison, main dulge in a passing slap at the Metropolitan leader, 🕬 he blames for net sanctioning the (with all dust ference to Mr. O'Connor) the absurd, in fact, ridials notion of getting up a public procession of 500,000 to escort Mrs. Frost to the Queen. Had it have attempted, it would have been a most miserable been able to muster a tithe of that number. I as it induced to offer these remarks from any ill-feeling wards Mr. O'Connor. No, far from it; no person preciates his exertions more than the humble individual that pens these lines; but, knowing the influence in O'Connor has over the minds of the people in country, I think it is nothing but right that erroneous statements should be contradicted, as the are likely to do a deal of mischief if they are not I cannot conclude this letter without thanking Mess Jarret, Edisbury, and Judge, for their praiseworth

it shall not be the fault of Your fellow Radical, W. A. MARING

will not be lost sight by my fellow cockneys. If it

London, July 14th, 1840.

TILLICOULTRY.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held the Rev. Archibald Browning's Hall, on Wedn oay, the 8th inst. for the purpose of forming a Charlest Tectotal Society, for the period of three months according to the advice given some time ago, by persecuted friend of the people, Feargus O'Consultante Rev. Archibald Browning, and Mr. Abraha Duncan addressed the meeting in a very suit rived from such a society as was about to be est lished. Each concluded amidst a cheerful clapse of hands. The rules was then read and adopted a large portion of the meeting; above a hunds hath signed the pledge, and every day adds to hunds. numbers. The society is to be dissolved, and in reconstructed every three months. A Social ing was also held in the Hall, on Friday, the inst., for the purpose of raising a little money, aid in defraying the expense incurred at the tra that distinguished patriot, Dr. M'Douall, whom expect will soon be able to favour us with a ris

WIGAN.

CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting Wigan Chartist Association, held at their plan meeting, on Sunday night, a very strong reso reprobatory of the attack made on Mr. O'Col by Mr. Burns, while Mr. O'Connor is incapable defending himself. We likewise came to the minanation of purheasing some political tre and distribute them amongst those who are properly versed in politics, or in the nature of bad effects of government, and by that mosni

" Among unequal, what society Can sort, what harmony or true delight?"—Millon. My Lord, you would infer that misfortune was a natural consequence of such an ill-sorted match; but why impute it as a crime to the poor girl? The high blood of an aristocrat is soiled and debased when it mingles with the puddle in a plebeian's veins! There is a high rulgar as well as a low vulgar, and the former is never so clearly manifested as when it affects to contemn the latter. Your Lordship might free yourit is only by imitating the high, that the low become vulear. There is nothing vulgar in nature-rustic simplicity is more noble than courtly artificiality. The knowledge of the world, especially of the gay world, which your Lordship acquired by moving, rather than being moved by, the circle of fashion, enabled you to describe high much better than humble life him to identify himself with all characters, whether high or low; but your Lordship's genius is of a more exclusive cast, and, therein, you more nearly resemble Byron, who could not go out of himself except into

constrained among the sons of nature as they would be. were they, by some unaccountable circumstance, to find seldian in morals, a Machiavelian in politics; one who the country, should have the sense to despise foppery, Lordship your due, you are not deficient in tact and a penetrative wit maivete, pathos and philosophy, that the biting blasts of persecution. enliven and enrich like the veins of a cornelian.

My Lerd, had my pamphlet contained as much objecsidered a recommendation by all right-thinking men. for it, and beating my friends for advocating submission, and thank the Whigs that it is not worse for me, says Lord John Russell—I must do this with assist them. For this purpose, we voted £1 sterling to the family of Mr. Brown, who is at present in Warbath has had, my property a long time in his My friends, I swore by the God of Justice, that I

"The spirits I have raised, abandon me-The spells which I have studied, baffle me." You my that the people are unfit to possess those rights—that they do not know how to exercise them that they would make a bad use of them. In what manner, I pray, have they been exercised by the unjust usurpers of them? Let the state of the nation declare. If the people are unfit for freedom, it is because they have been enslaved so long. The present hideons system has done nothing but rear crimes and miseries, and is it to continue thus? A better system would breed better men and better times. The good sense and honesty of the people must correct what the folly and knavery of their rulers has caused.

have to exclaim with the wicked magician

My Lord, I never see an instance of ignorance and behavity, but I thank the Lords and Bishops for it; and, if your Lordship desires to know what has made me a Chartist, I will tell you. In early life, I experienced sufferings which many are now experiencing most unmeritedly, and it is the knowledge of this, and the sympathy arising from such knowledge, that makes me endeavour, I may say night and day, for Chartism is "my thought by day, my dream by night"; to alter the absurd and evil system that has turned nature itself out of course, and made reason a curse.

"Heaven's face doth glow: Yes this solidity and compound mass, With tristful visage as avainst the doom; Is thought sick at it."

And your Lordship belongs to this system, profits by it,

My Lord, you and your compeers, are ruining the mentry; but you are thereby ruining yourselves. "If the tree die, the leaf, that grew

From out its stem, must perish too." Inde is going, and men must go with it. Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a pray, Where wealth accumulates and men decay. Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, breath can make them as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once desiroy'd can never be supplied."

Your Lordship's polished manners will not save usnot may yourself. The courtly grace with which Your Lordship reminds us of the French petit maitre, or monkey-man, who reprosched the German on the wheel for groaning. I have little hope that you will han to me, since the poet, Thomson, has spoken to Jon in vain :--

"Ah, little think the gay licentions proud, whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround; They, who their thoughtless hours in girdy mirth, And wanton, often cruel, riot waste; Ah, little think they, while they dance along, How many feel, this very moment, death, And all the sad variety of pain. How many sink in the devouring flood, Or more devouring flame. How many bleed, by shameful variance betwirt man and man? low many pine in want, and dungeon-glooms; Shat from the common air, and common use OF THEIR OWN LIMBS."

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Tribbip to prosecute better Christians than, them Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Alva, Markinch, &c., &c. the prosecute better Christians than, them Hasgow, Kumarnock, Aiva, Mananich, ac., ac., by the they cared for the gospel, but "because My friends, I have laid down a plan of my own, by the they cared for the gospel, but "because My friends, I have laid down a plan of my own, by the they cared for the gospel, but "because My friends, I have laid down a plan of my own, by the care of the c 7 carry the bag, and have the money that is put which is as follows:—

smile upon the stroke." I would that you enjoyed the on account of my bail), and a few friends in whom I kinds of goods, which, if she weaves ten cuts per week, PUBLIC MEETING IN SPITALFIELDS ON innocent men, compelled to sleep, as Mr. Neesom had privilege, which I possess, of rambling through the can rely. I know I shall be narrowly watched, and I they will get thirty-five shillings for six days' labour, or green lanes that lead through your beautiful estate. must be cautious. I shall lecture on the philosophy of 5s. 10d. per day. It will be said we cannot compete The pure influences of rural nature would unsophisticate government and the rights of labour—on the factory with foreigners. Need we care for that? Need we worldly mind! The people live near neighbours to the most advisable plan to be adopted to forward the sume four days' labour at home, according to Mr. And now, my Lord, I take my leave of you. I

Tories, a triumph over you which they could never of themselves have obtined. You have revenged them with the criminal follies of town-ladies, marries an on yourself. When you sought to please them by turn-

"To point its slow unmoving finger at."

Could not our favourite Shakspeare preserve you from such fatal apostacy? I thought your mind had been tuned by his precepts, like an instrument, which you had learnt to govern, so that it could "discourse most eloquent music." From some parts of your Lordship's conduct in Jamaica and Ireland, I was led to give you credit for great firmness; but " evil communications" may have corrupted you.

Your Lordship will probably not read this letter. It contains truth, and flattery is the language which your Lordship is accustomed to. But the very reason that may render it unpalatable to your Lordship, will make it pleasing to the people who love truth; and, therefore, I have sent it to the people's paper, instead of sending it to your Lordship. My Lord, I remain, without any personal dislike, but with much political distrust,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

self from this besetting sin, were you to consider, that TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOT-LAND, AND WALES.

Chester Castle, July 17th, 1840. FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHARTISTS, -According to the worst interpretation of our laws, I shall on the 10th of August be a free man. I have been long silent concerning our common cause, and have, as far as the Char-You are an actor in the former—scarcely a spectator of ter is concerned, been dead to the political world. I the latter. The universality of Scott's genius enabled have not neglected the leisure which the Whigs have of Abel Heywood, bookseller, Oldham-street, Manafforded me ; on the other hand, I have profited by the chester. retirement which was forced upon me, and although the body has been bound to the prison and the cell, yet the mind has been free and unchecked. I have contharacters similar to his own. He had no sympathy templated the miseries and oppressions of my fellowwhere he had no fellowship. Thus, though quite at men, and have sworn amidst the solitude of my narrow worthy of a place in your valuable Journal, and you home, that I shall devote the energy of my mind and ease in artificial company, your Lordship is as much the vigour of my years to the great taste of political regeneration. It is true that I shall be bound in exthemselves at Almacks. You are evidently a Chester. travagant and unconstitutional bail to keep the peace during a period of fire years. I have procured two charitable purposes. Among others who have been beldian in morals, a Machiavelian in politics; one who during a period of the purposes. Among others who have been different. No, reader, 'tis not, they are trusted with none, meeting? Why, after being immuned the whole of they only vote it away, that is, say who shall be paid and long cold winter's night in a damp cell, and denied Tour Lordship is apparently much pleased with the £500. In return for this kindness and fatherly care on address, and we wrote to the Governor of Warwick fine polish you have been able to give your own "glassy the part of the Government, I have pledged myself to Gaol, who, in the most gentlemanlike manner, sent the essence," as might be expected in one so capable of the Judge, to the Secretary of State, to the Magistrates. following answer: shining amid the reflecting lustres of drawing room and I now pledge myself to the people that I shall society; but a great statesman, in the present state of agitate again peaceably if I must—that I shall again be found contending for the rights and privileges of the and be too dignified for the worship of fools. "Ambi- poor, the oppressed, the plundered workmen, in the I have in my custody Edward Brown, convicted at tion should be made of sterner stuff." Tet, to give your same chuse, and under the banner of the glorious the last Summer Assizes for unlawfully aiding and a spirit of observation. Your novels evince streaks of Whose equitable provisions I am still ready to bear all together for the purpose of disturbing the peace, was

My friends, I have a heavy debt to pay to my persetionable matter as your novels do, it would have was, at the beginning of the Charter agitation, coninto oblivion, it has been buoyed up by the very efforts living I formerly made by my profession, and the same street, Birmingham. which you have taken to sink it. Your censure is con- tyrants still stand in my path, to retard, to crush me if they can. I have been robbed of my liberty during I am nothing, if not a Chartist; nor would I tolerate any twelve long months, merely because I spoke the truth, one who is not a Chartist Chartism is not a mere specu- and because some perjured scoundrels swore that I haive opinion which may be right, or may be wrong-it spoke it too plain; I have been stripped of money, of is the just claim of a defined right, of a deprived right friends, of liberty; I have been insulted, oppressed, of a right monopolised by wrong-doers to the selfish benefit; and tyrannised over, and now, I am to be bound down of themselves, and the injury of the argrieved ewners. to shence, to submission, to speechless poverty; now I If a man steals my purse and I seek not to punish him, am to be cast out of the felons' den, and to seek, but merely to make him restore it, am I moderate in my amidst the wreck of my fortune, a shelter where I can earn it. I must do this we therefore conceive it to be our duty to aid and and call me hard names, stopping my mouth for asking in silence, says Lord John Russell-I must do this with

possession, will that give him a right to keep it, after I shall leave my prison neither silent nor subdued. I have found it upon his person, and can clearly prove may be in bonds-I may be shackled by the provisions my ownership? Suppose that it was his father that of a subservient Judge; yet, I tell you, working men, sole it and transmitted it to him, will that invalidate that I shall come before you neither dismayed nor dismy claim? Now, this is precisely the position in which spirited; I shall come out wedded to my opinions, conthe Chartists stand with reference to their rights. And firmed in my principles. I will not be subdued—I will how has your Lordship and others been able to with- not be frightened. I will not be threatened. Let me stand their claims? You knew the selfishness and tell the Whigs, that although I am deprived of prothe servility of the middle class, and the press was perty. I am possessed of one valuable treasure which employed to din in their ears, that what the Chartists they never could boast of, and which they will not wanted, was not their own property, but the property attempt to steal-it is political honesty. Let me tell of others—you easily excited a prejudice against them them, that although their persecution has robbed me of in your weak-minded dupes, and, upon the strength personal liberty, all their tyranny cannot take from me of that, you persecuted the poor Chartists, and put it the Divine gift of reason—the sacred freedom of my out of their power to enforce their lawful and consti- sentiments; let me tell them that although they have tutional claims. But, my Lord, I trust you will shortly stolen from me my profession, and have made me a marked man among my fellows, still I can afford to let them reign for a time, because a good wrestler would rather part with his coat than be encumbered with it during the contest. It will be time enough to resume my parment when I have conquered. Lastly, let me tell the Whigs, that although their persecution has deprived me of many friends, it has also secured to me a host who are far more acceptable, because far more honest; it has gained me the respect, the support, the thanks of my hard-handed and honest-hearted friends—the working men, with whom I can feel a pleasure in uniting-with whom I enter into a bond of brotherhood, and if they do not fear to follow, I shall not fear to lead.

My friends, I have three things to look to after my liberation. I have to look to the common cause, to my bail, and to myself. In agitating for the first, I shall keep out of prison, and within the law; but I shall neither fear the one, nor evade the other. I shall protect my bail by professing peace, as the end of all my movements. I shall best serve myself, by making reason my weapon; with which I shall appeal to the understanding of the people, and they shall respond; us all. with which I shall glide under the shield of corruption, and inflict a wound upon the body of the common enemy, which, if not immediately destructive, it will,

in the end, be mortal.

My friends, we have sustained many severe disasters from the Government; but, in my opinion, we had a far more potent enemy within our own camp, that was jealousy amongst the leaders. I have seen a man's usefulness ruined, a man's abilities destroyed, for no other and, consequently, supports it. Aye, and these noble- reason than because a few envious mortals were annoyed minded patriots and philanthropists that refuse to profit at the ability displayed, or the popularity dearly earned. by it, and cheese, in virtuous poverty, to war against it, If a measure was to be adopted, the question always are confounded with the vilest felons whom that same was started, "Who is to do this?" not "How soon is it system has driven to crime. With a refinement in to be executed." If a plan was proposed, then the ernelty unknown before, they are degraded, because question was, "Who drew this up?" not "Is it they deem disgrace the greatest misfortune—they are beneficial or safe to adopt it?" This jealousy has imprisoned, because they love liberty, and would en- blasted and withered every kindly effort of the honest frachise the slave—their health is broken, because leaders; and whilst it gave room to the Government, their spirits cannot be bent; and, because they have to be represented in the person of the traitor, and served little that little is taken from them, and given to those in the body of the envious, it also created apathy who have too much. These men are worthy of the cause amongst the people. How could the working men place for which they suffer, and you, my Lord, are wor by of reliance in the judgment of leaviers? who did not appear to practice the meanest arts of policy in political A poor man has as many enemies as a hare, and the warfare, which are to appear at least to be unanimous,

goods are always gaping for him like traps. Cant, cun- and to conceal your measures from the enemy. I can ning, talent, every thing combines to plunder and safely say and I see with sorrow that O'Connor will oppress labour, and to prevent it from obtaining its soon be compelled to admit the same) that the leaders, practical operation long ere this. Charter, which alone, or first, it ought to seek. O! who were really honest had more to fear from their chaptrap delusions, whether of priests or lawyers; What man could lay claim to the name of a Chartist. but all unite to gain the Charter—it is the one thing who would scheme to destroy the great organ of our and children into account, that would be willing to principles, the Star, or labour to cripple the efforts of enter a penny a week club, to be called "National a man who has done more for the cause than all the Trades and Burial Society," which would be out of the other agitators combined. We never can have an equal reach of the Government, as they would have to pass to the Star-we never will have a superior, as an agitator, to my friend O'Connor. The one has the largest the formation of this club would be easy of attaincirculation of any paper in the history of Radicalism, and although there are many men of equal intellect to O'Connor, there are none in Europe, who possess the same mental capacity to acitate, and the same physical

Jos dery our requests, does not satisfy the reason that led to their being made. If your Lordship would but people—we will poison the pure fountain of our hopes, the small cost of a penny per week. consider what it is you do, and what the people suffer, be should not have the additional and more grievous complaint to the means and influenced that the object of the Government was to hush the protty far greater mischief into the enemy's camp, than if mortal Charter. Working men, let me find a little sum of fifty thousand pound sterling weekly, armed from that the object of the Government was to hush the lor me evening, we commenced taking names, and that the object of the Government was to hush the lor me evening, we commenced taking names, and interest the protty far greater mischief into the enemy's camp, than if mortal Charter. Working men, let me find a little sum of fifty thousand pound sterling weekly, armed from head to foot with all the panoply of war.

These means are unquestionably moreal—than arm and more grievous they would enter next meeting night, as they had The should not have the additional and more grievous different. Working men, let me find a little sum of fifty thousand pound sterling weekly, armed from the panophy of wire subjects present and as the object present and as th on the word of a man, and the honour of a sincere heart to the movement—one willing mind to the cause.

Unite! Unite!! Organise!!! Organise!!!!

My friends, I shall say a few words, before I conclude, regarding my future operations :-On leaving prison, it is my intention to lecture in also do the same in Liverpool as soon as I ascertain if a | weekly earnings, and say, twelve thousand five hundred after my liberation, and up to the 15th day of August, into weaving farmers, according to Mr. O'Connor's plan assuredly bless."
on which day I proceed to Manchester. I shall remain of three per cent. loans. Now, it is clear there would be sire you; but can you forgive yourself? and if you then. From the 18th to the 22nd, and from the 22nd outside, which some of them could do very well with, but can you forgive yourself? and if you then the 18th to the 22nd, and from the 22nd outside, which some of them could do very well with, but can you forgive yourself? Some twelve months

prison discipline of the Wnigs.

the time has gone by in which you could refuse the other. patriotic phalanx. The march of the labourers must begin in earnest; and the spotless banner of our cause, which has been ignobly stooping to the dust, must again

Let peace be our professing watchword, energy our

The dark night hath passed away, and the dawn

I remain, my friends, Your sincere and untiring Friend and advocate.

P. M. M'DOHALL. 12th of August, to Chester; after that date, to the care | will oblige

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-I am authorised to solicit you to insert will confer a favour on your Christian friends, who meet in the Mechanics' Hall, Trongate. We have no fixed or salaried pastor, and we devote

the collections, after paying the necessary expense, to

" Warwick County Gaol, June 29th, 1840. "SIR,-In reply to your note received this morning, Charter, for which principles I have suffered, and for assisting divers subjects of our Lady the Queen to meet sentenced to eighteen months in gaol, and find two sureties in £50 each for eighteen months more. I am cutors. I have been robbed of my property, which pleased to say that no man can conduct himself better in my custody, and worthy of consideration. He has a deserved suppression; but while they have self-sunken siderable; I have been deprived by persecution of the wife and seven children: they live at No. 2. Whitehall-

> "Your obedient servant. (Signed) "H. ADKINS, Keeper." Your friends have not so much a wish to hold out to the vindication of character. We look on the incarceration of our friends in England more in the light of persecution than the suppression of crime.

" O happier far the victim, than the hand That deals the legal stab. The injured man Enjoys internal, settled calm; to him The Sabbath bell sounds peace: he leves to meet His fellow sufferers, to pray and praise; And many a prayer, as pure as e'er was breathed In holy fanes, is sighed in prison walls. Ah me! that clank of chains, as kneel and rise The death-doomed row. But see! a smile illumes The face of some; perhaps they're guiltless. Oh! And must high-minded honesty endure The ignominy of a felon's fate? No, 'tis not ignominious to be wronged: No, conscious exultation swells their hearts, To think the day draws nigh, when in the view Of angels, and of just men perfect made, The mark which rashness branded on their names

We received the following acknowledgment from " Birmingham, July 4th, 1840.

" Mr. Walker, "DEAR SIR,-I acknowledge, with gratitude, your very kind present, for the sympathy of my friends alleviates some part of my troubles; for, believe me, they have been great. I can assure you, Sir, it will be very useful, and I return you many thanks. " And remain,

"Yours, respectfully, (Signed) " ANN BROWN."

Thus our friends in England will see that we are going on like Scotchmen, "slow, but sure." If we could arouse them to act in the same manner what good

Dear Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM WALKER. 21, George's Street, Glasgow,

July 13th, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STARL before, I hope you will look with a lenient eye on this, they have agreed to it!! my first-born. I should not have thus intruded, and overcome my natural diffidence, but at the earnest solicitation of a few of my acquaintance, and the love I bear to the cause that the best and most useful, but suffering portion of society, are engaged in hoping you will pardon the following, and correct its errors, and you will confer a favour I shall feel truly grateful for,

Remain, yours truly, in the cause of Democracy, ONE OF THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

DEAR SIR,-The following are my views of obtaining the Charter, and I think one hun tredth part of the

First, I will suppose there are twelve millions of through all classes in the kingdom to put it down, and ment, compared with any other plan I have seen proposed, because almost every one knows, and sees, the benefit derived from a "Penny Burial Society," besides the timed and lukewarm, the old and the young, would

duties of these directors would be to inquire what is doubtedly effectual. and unflinching Chartist, I will give you one warm the demand for all kinds of goods, and having ascerthe power-loom weavers, which I find to number 50,000, according to the Manchester and Salford Advertiser, and say they average ten shillings per head per week,

you; but you do not like the country—sad sign of a system and the wrongs of labour—on the Charter, and sacrifice four days to preserve the other two, as we connature, and from them you might learn much, that agitation. I shall not forget the rural police, and the M'c. Guin's statement, and well-paid labour would And now, my Lord, I take my leave of you. I should not have written to you, had you not risen to a I have been amongst the first to set an example at the consume of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and four days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and Tour days' produce, work the mill 3\frac{3}{2} days, making of the Reform Temperance Conse House, 12, Charles and 12, Charles and 13, Charles and 14, Charles and 14, Charles and 15, Charles Bar, previous to my imprisonment, and you were the supply never exceeds the demand, the consequence pleased to approve of and to applaud my proceedings. would be a remunerating and flourishing trade, and a having been totally destroyed by the late vindictive I considered it to be my duty to act as I did on that profitable employment for capital, so that more mills Government prosecution. At the hour announced, the with the criminal iolines of town-isdies, marries an important property of the people, you lost yourself. You it if possible. I shall be amongst the first who will be now are nothing but a "fired figure for the hand of honourself" property in the property of the people of the peopl occasion: I also consider it to be my duty to exceed would be built could they obtain hands to work them. imocent and simple-minued country-girl. Une would be scarce in consequence of being but a "fixed figure for the hand of honourably liberated from the power of the Whigs; placed in comfortable homes upon the land; man's arrangements, by which order and comfort were mainhonourably liberated from the power or the wings; placed in connectable nomes upon the land; make arrangements, by which cause and a second time I consider it to be my duty to you, natural element; when the iron-tongued bell would tained throughout the evening.

At a quarter-past eight, Mr. Culverhouse was drag a chain at every step; and every movement I make plain if the greatest number of operatives can be mainwill remind me of the irresponsible power and tyrannical watching of the base Whigs. But I shall lean upon you for assistance, and I shall look to you, working men, for protection: the one you will not deny; sacrifice for the general good) out of so small a contribution as a penny per week, (and an extra half-penny I shall devote myself to the great task before me; and for burials at a time like the above) surely we may take shall hail as a friend every ally to the ranks of the the next largest body of operatives, and so on until well-paid labour reigns predominant over the length and breadth of the land. And, be it remembered, that there is that they might at all times be ready to meet their asno class but would be benefitted by this club, save be unfurled, and flutter freely above the arms of those who are the drones of society, the standing inawakened slaves, and above the stout hearts, the brawny come men, the fellows with their thousands per annum. frames, and the hard hands of the myriads of the sons Take, for instance, a man with a thousand pounds a-year, and wages at ten shillings per head; he can purchase at the rate of two thousand weeks of your labour; been heretofore given to the readers of the Northern moving soul, and perseverance our untiring companion whereas, had you two pounds per week, he could but Star.) proceeded to say that the man, however humble Let caution preside at our councils, honesty characterise purchase at the rate of five hundred weeks' labour of he might be, who made himself a public character, was an outbreak was expected at Bradford, and advising one individual. No matter what price provisions are imperatively bound to give an account to the public, them to be prepared. Sure enough, in two days after, you would curtail him of one thousand five hundred whenever he might be called on, for any of his public weeks' labour; and, recollect, all you deprive him of is acts. It was not sufficient to say he would do so "at not to be trepanned, and when the fellow found his begins to show in long clear streaks upon the stormy divided amongst yourselves, and so on with respect to some future time;"—the public had a right at all times object was discovered, he endeavoured to eat his words, general and local taxes. The eighty-three millions we to know the why and the where ore, and he was now, are burdened with, would only pinch us to the amount in compliance with the demand of the committee, fulof twenty millions, were wages at two pounds sterling filling this obligation. The meeting were aware that

> Northern Star. ONE OF THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

Longsight, near Manchester. 14th July, 1840.

through the whole, as from a common centre.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

THE BEST MODE OF COMBATTING THE ENEMY.

land, as the proudest day of his life, I cannot help

the following plan meets with in the columns of your truly valuable paper; I mean the plan of TOTALLLY they are at all sensitive, their utter dependance upon those classes whose petitions they treat soil should have been tilled before the seed was sown. piests results, in awakening the public mind to the importance of the subject, and showing the vast moral bring to bear upon their unjust rulers.

"I would ask, Sir, whether there can exist a doubt in the mind of any thinking person of the effect, especially at the present time, when our state of war calls for larger supplies; which general abstinence from the might be done to the world at large. Our churchpews are not ornamented with the work of the upholwould have upon the revenue? Would it not soon sterer: the rich and the poor sit promiscuously, and bring our insolent aristocracy to their senses; would unite their voices in praising the common Father of it not quickly reduce our oppressive—that is, our aris-

middle classes to join us in our demands for the Char- bave set up;" so that when his reverence found he a watery grave, and go home with her. The lady ter, our chances of obtaining it would be greatly in- could make make no impression on them, they were seemed to like the proposal very well, and said, that creased. Now, what better plan, to convert the different classes of tradesmen into Chartists, than to abstain from purchasing or consuming the commodities four hours, on bread and water; and all this before trial!!! Now, while all this was going on, and while make a first-rate wife. She then introduced the in which they trade? What is it that prevents thou- they were suffering solitary confinement for conscient gentleman to the other ladies. The Lord Mayor (to the Charter. Let the friends withdraw their dealings, striction. Indeed, on the very day that he was required might, if I was not brought before your Lordship, and they cripple both the tradesman and the Govern- by Mr. Hall to find bail in £1,000, a gentleman mis have made a fool of myself by marrying a w-, but pains both you and our devoted Champion, Feargus ment by the same blow; and not only would the middle creant, whose crime was so offices that the very thought I have recovered my senses, and I thank this resclass be converted, but all classes would be impelled to a closer and more earnest study of the reasoning go at large on nominal bail only; and the very same house. Had I not gone there, I might now be settled would that the workingmen would not listen to any professing friends, than from their open enemies. workers of all grades, from the half-crown up to the eternal truth with us, we have everything to hope from engaged by this miscreant for his defence, and he knew no objection to give her the five shillings I might be

" Let no one imagine that because there is no parade powerless to obtain our end. There can be no greater it might be a very clean £50, out it was a very circle with a special unifold fallacy. All is not gold that glitters; so also, all is to them that he would not engress the whole evening not weak that appears so. Let every individual remem- to them, that he would not engross the whole evening ber, that for each pound of sugar unconsumed which to himself, but with their permission, he would resume otherwise would be consumed, Government loses about 3d. if it is Colonial, and 63d if it is what is called make their statements. The Chairman having acquiesced Foreign; for each pound of tea 2s, and coffee 9d, per in this course, Mr. Neesom sat down amid considerable Foreign; for each pound of tea 2s, and coffee 9d. per

Chartist that he has the power, if he abstain from these himself there, to contradict the statement in the Sun, After having appointed a chairman and secretary luxurles, in combination with his fellows, of carrying that the object of the Government was to hush the for the evening, we commenced taking names, and

In Manchester until the 18th; then I proceed, by invino knobsticks, so long as these manus received the lund
in Manchester until the 18th; then I proceed, by invino knobsticks, so long as these manus received the lund
in recommending, as we have often done before, this
our countrymen; are breathing the polluted air of and, you have thought of this catalogue, not to tation, to Rochdale. On the 22nd I shall be in Ashton; amount or their wages, and I may presume they would not have to play more than a month or six weeks at the surely successful mode of moral warfare. We have a dungeon: it has been so in all ages and countries; and to the doing that which any man ought to be incarbe daring by the can you forgive yourself? and if you then. From the 18th to the 22nd, and from the 22nd outside, which some of them could do very well with, again and again told the people that their united cerated for sof doing, their reversed martyrs, Frost and during hypotrisy to institute prosecutions for Stockport, Ramsbottom, &c., according as the people ago it was stated we were 71 weeks before-hand with and unanimous effort, to what point soever directed, his companions, were now sent to the most remote hypocrisy to institute presecutions for Stockport, Ramsbottom, &c., according as the people ago it was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy, to what shown yourself a practical unmust wish for oblivion here, for nonentity see O'Connor, at York; and, in September, I intend the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market, but now we are little before-hand with the market was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy, to whom the market was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy, the color, and unanimous energy was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy was stated we were 7½ weeks before-hand with and unanimous energy was stated we were 7½ weeks b Their lives are in contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in wages, we must make the goods scarce as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began. I have promised to visit Dumfries, Montrose, an advance in goods must precede as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire the applause that ensued.) "We will, however," contradiction to it; they got your began in the promised to visit Dumfries and the promised to visit Dumfries and the promised to visit Dumfries and the promised that the promised to visit Dumfries are the promised to visit Dumfries and the promised to visit Dumfries are t tither; therefore, as an advance in goods must precede an advance in wages, we must make the goods scarce before we can hope to make them dear, which I consider the abovenamed holiday pre-eminently calculated to do.

And here I wish you to observe, that a light printing sight.

There is a an advance in goods must precede an advance in goods must precede in the speaker for a considerable time with as this. We have no manner of doubt that an entire abstinence, by the working people, from intoxicating liquors only, would in a very short period do which they have wisleded as an instrument. There is a single for the speaker for a considerable time with interrupted the speaker for a considerable time with speaker for a considerable time with interrupted the speaker for a considerable time with speaker for a considerable time with interrupted the speaker for a considerable time with speaker fo The bag, and have the money that is put the bag, and have the money that is as follows:—

I shall not visit any place unless I am invited; and, you cut our heads off "with a golden axe, and our beads off "with a golden axe, and our beads off "with a golden axe, and in which to lecture as I shall decline open-air meetings per cut of thirty yards, and so in proportion for all loss."

Ingress only, would in a very short period do whigh and in a very short period do the accordance to unc.

And here I wish you to observe, that a light printing Goth is as follows:—

I shall not visit any place unless I am invited; and, is woven for one shilling per cut; advance the weaver of the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement, and the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very candid in this announcement. I have the tyrannous lash they have wielded, as an instrument very can

BEHALF OF BOGGIS AND NEESOM.

(Reserved from our last for want of room.) [REPORTED BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.] Last evening (Tuesday) a meeting, convened by ad-

called to the chair: explaining, in a neat address, the objects of the meeting; and stating that in compliance with the invitation of the committee for getting up the support of all good and virtuous men; we then fore nected with the Abbey Street meeting, from which it them with our aid, as they have stood in defence of the would be seen that they were "more sinued against People's Charter." than sinning;" and though it was now doubtful if ever It was but just that those who have been harassed and their trial would be brought on, it was the bounden duty of the people to place these men in such a position sailants face to face, without fear of the consequences. Mr. NEESOM, who was received with tremendous originated, and his part therein, (all of which have to establish their own innocence, and the perfidy of the trust with so much money, for if there is a bit of designs of the police, which was to have got up an indismoney collected, there's always somebody runs away criminate massacre—why else did they come armed with with it. Does the reader know how much cash our cutlasses? But how were those persons treated that

who shall not. And, besides, there is never any great everything that could be denied even to murderers, quantity in any one's hands, and those are servants of they were marched in great array through the streets, the public, and men that must give good security (as and some there were, apparently, petty shopkeepers, they get good wages) before they are placed in trust; who pointed and jeered as they passed; but these in fact, security to a greater amount than any money men, though they had learnt to put an extra weight on they will be trusted with; and of what consequence the wrong side of the scale, had not learnt common ciple of justice, by protecting the rights of the people, would it be to you if they did run away, so that plenty sense, or they would have known that the object of the of security was left behind to pay more than they had Chartists was to bring all the degenerate sons of misery taken. The Railway Joint Stock Banks, &c. are con- into the pale of union, harmony, and fellowship; and ducted much in the same way, and why not conduct that without the Charter, misery, destitution, and dethis club after the same fashion, as good wages will solation would abound in the land. They were taken command servants that can give security to any amount. to a very distant station-house, afterwards to Worship-Oh, but their politics and yours may clash. What street police-office, then to Bow-street, and there have you to do with their political opinions, they are placed in ceils of the mest fifthy kind. At this place, a but servants, and dischargeable at pleasure should they certain foreigner swore that he heard his (Neeson's) do any wrong. And though it is a national club, the voice through the wall; he thought it was a six inch money collected would be in the locality were it was wall; but it turned out to be fourteen inches thick; collected; and go from thence, according to the votes and if that was not verifying the old adage of "swearof the directors, so that one chord touched would vibrate | ing through a brick wall," he did not know what was; but this was not enough; they were next sent to Coldpossible degree of humiliation that could be heaped on amount of an extensive treat of coffee at four o'clock them by the turnkey; the governor, however, was a in the morning to some ladies. It appeared, from gentleman, and would place no more restraint on the statement of the keeper of a rolling coffee-shop, them than was necessary for their safe cus- which occasionally makes a stand in the neighbourtody. Now, had they been sent to the usual hood of Billingsgate, that the gentleman called unplace of committal for prisoners awaiting their trial, the New Prison, Clerkenwell, they would have been permitted to communicate with their friends, an arrangeto study the character of all the customers. There ment at all times so desirable to a prisoner who has to were nine ladies amongst them, but as they had no make his defence; but no! that would not do; they money they were more lookers-on until Mr. Hook WE have received from a correspondent the fol- them, and were told that whatever they wrote would seemed to inspire the party, and the mugs were filled were prohibited from seeing any one connected with ordered half pints round. The genius of tectotalism lowing most pertinent and sensible remarks, to be examined by the officers of the prison;—one thing, again and again to the great annoyance of a pubwhich we beg to call the especial attention of our however, this course would enable them to prove, if lican, who stood at his door looking out for some of readers:—

ever the trial did come on, and that was, that two in the right sort, and damning the Rev. Mr. Mathew. dividuals, an inspector and an attorney, had conspired The time of reckoning, however, which arrives to

"As one who feels a profound interest in the success against their lives and liberties; indeed, the whole the votary of temperance as well as to the giu drivker, of the principles of the Charter, and who would regard mass of evidence against them was such a tissuo of made its unwelcome appearance, and Mr. Hook was the day of its becoming the law of this much misruled falsehood and palpable absurdity that no man of com- called upon to discharge a bill of sixteen half pints, mon sense would have detained them on it for a and a corresponding supply of half rounds of a half calling your attention to the little advocacy which moment; yet Mr. Hall required of him (Neesom) £1,000 quartern. The gentleman, however, answered the bail, well knowing he could not procure half such an demand by giving a fresh order for coffee, but the amount, and in default committed him to Newgate ladies thought it would be an act of charity to give ABSTAINING FROM THE USE OF ALL EX- (with others) for trial; and even here, at the police- the publican, whom they had been eying with com-CISEABLE ARTICLES, in order to make the office their wives were only allowed to see them for a passion for some time, a turn, and preferred a little Government feel, in the only place in which few minutes, in the presence of a police soldier, when drop of "Jacky," by way of compromise, and Mr. with ridicule and scorn. I know that this subject oc. gate, drawn up rank and file, to be examined, and good as pay me first," said the complainant. "No." cupied the attention, and received the recommendation of the late Convention; but only to prove, in my opinion, the necessity for a stronger and a more effectual of the late Convention; but only to prove in my opinion, the necessity for a stronger and a more effectual of the late Convention; but only to prove in my opinion, the necessity for a stronger and a more effectual of the late completely to sleep on shelves, one above another, like pawnbrokers nests, on hard door mats, far inferior to help to make amends to this respectable tradesman, who is heavily taxed, for the injury you have done advocacy of such a measure, among the people. The on, with only rough horse cloths to cover them; and him by your cursed innovation." "Now, Sir, I think that if this scheme were to receive, article of apparel fell on the floor during the night, "Never, so help me Heaven!" answered Mr. in your widely circulated journal, that attention which it was as wet the next morning as though it Hook, and soon found himself in the stait merits, it could not but be productive of the hap- had just emerged from the washing tub. Then they station-house. The Lord Mayor-" Well, Mr. power which the people, if rightly organised, could be a violation of their conscience, as Protestant Dis. woman for your entertainment." Mr. Hook-"The tocratic Government, to make terms with their toomuch despised enemies, the Chartists: would not the much despised enemies, the Chartists; would not the to a church that was upheld by swords and bayonets. particular lady, and told her he had walked down to expensive machinery of Government be stopped or Next the parson came; he suggested, kind man, that Billingsgate for the purpose of drowning himself, in nearly so, for want of the lubricating oil withheld by their friends would know nothing of it; but they told their friends would know nothing of it; but they told him they were acting as though all the world saw them; He had, he said, fixed that day for his marriage with a world saw that they were acting as though all the world saw them; have that oil at any cost; and would they not have that if they attended a place of worship from which with a young lady, but upon calling at her lodgings to pay for it by conceding the principles of the Charthey dissented, they would be hypocrites; and asked on the preceding night, he found she had walked off ter? There is but one way by which the concession him if he would like to see hypocrites in his church? with an Irishman, and left only her compliments of it could be avoided, and that is by a property tax; he said, "No; but when you are in Rome, you should for him. He therefore sat down behind a pipe of but it is useless speculating whether such a thing would do as Rome does;" on this Spurr asked him if he were tobacco and a glass of water, and made himself up

Such facts as these cannot but convince every indeed, be very happy to see the Attorney General meeting for the want of a room to meet in. but the truth.

tained the requisite knowledge, to then ascertain how There needs no machinery, no President, no officials; been set forth in the public prints, side by side, with wishing to become members are requested to attend soonsthat demand can be supplied: take, for example, each has but to resolve, and to do. A day might be the murderer Gould, now on his passage to the chained from eight to nine o'clock. fixed upon, from which time a general abstinence should gangs of Norfolk Island or Moreton Bay, for the rob-commence; the day might be named by yourself, and bery, if not the nurder, of Mr. Templeman; yes, it was made universally known through the columns of your placarded all over London, "Committal of Boggis and Chester if I can procure a place of meeting. I shall taking £25,000 weekly for the full amount of their paper. This would be the beginning of a more glorious Gould." He had never in his life even contemplated served Fish, to Mary Shepherd. war than the annals of England can hitherto boast of the injury of any fellow creature, nor was he polluted lecture room can be procured. In the one place I shall pounds sterling more for spinners, card-room hands, lecture on the factory system and the wrongs of &c. &c., making £37,500 over, say £2,500 for expensive and tyranny that afflict our he had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and tyranny that afflict our he had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and tyranny that afflict our he had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and tyranny that afflict our he had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and tyranny that afflict our he had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and the wrongs of the latter when the had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and the wrongs of the latter when the had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and the wrongs of the latter when the had been guilty of a crime in telling his suffering and the wrongs of the latter when the had been guilty of a crime in the latter when the la labour; in the other I shall lecture on the science of ses, and conducting, &c. &c. &c., amounting to the fatherland—it would indeed be a war of independence fellow-workmen the cause of their wrongs, and the government and the rights of labour. These lectures, net sum of £40,000 weekly, leaving a cool £10,000 —a war that all men ought to approve, and which means of obtaining their rights, then he would commit together with a few leisure hours, will occupy the week weekly, to be applied to making the hand-loom weavers God, who loves the right, would approve, and most that crime again; and if Primrose-hill were to be made a Mount Calvary, he was ready to expiate the We concur most cordially with our correspondent | Crime, which they improve that, that the noblest and best of crime, which they might call " sedition," with his life.

described, on hard door-mats, with horse-rug coverings, on layers of shelves, but they were forced to associate with robbers and even murderers! (Great indignation.) Yes, even the marderers of innocents; yet notwithstanding all this, which was doubtless done, to make them lose their own self respect, they were of the same mind and heart still, and until the object they live in view. the People's Charter—the full rights of the working classes was attained, that mind and spirit would be unalterable. Until this vindictive prosecution, he was not more than half a Chartist : now, he is determined to become a whole one, in order that the

persecuting arm of tyranny might be the sooner broken. Mr. Boggis was much cheered at the conclusion as well as throughout his address. Mr. JAMES SAVAGE rose to move the following

"That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct of Messrs. Boggis and Neesom has been such as merits the declare that we will not desert them in the dieur of need and of threatening danger, but stand as firmly by

persecuted should have some sort of return made them from those who believe they have done their duty faithfully to the cause of their fellow-men. Anything, therefore, they had to give would be thankfully received by the Chairman at the conclusion of the meeting, applause, after detailing the circumstances in which his and appropriated to the purpose for which it was inconnection with the renowned Bethnal-green meeting tended. It was beyond all question that the agents of Government were busy for some time before the meeting; and he himself had heard from a person, even per head weekly. But, I must conclude, hoping you since the 14th of January last, they (Neesom and Bogwill look with a favourable eye, and, if you can space sich had been in a state by no means less than the state of December last, it might be remembered by some of will look with a favourable eye, and, if you can spare gis) had been in a state by no means less than that of them, a caution appeared in the weekly papers, to N. B. All letters must be addressed to me until the space for the above, along with your amendments, you extreme suffering; whereas, if they had been brought to a speedy trial—and if speedy and cheap justice had to a speedy trial—and if speedy and at the Docks; and so it turned out to a speedy trial—and if speedy and at the Docks; and so it turned out to a speedy trial—and if speedy and cheap justice had been administered to them, according to what was called the constitution—they would have been enabled certainly a remarkable fact, that out of three hundred victims that the Whigs have incarcerated, they cannot atrocious police spics and traitors. To the end of his find one whom they can charge with any moral crime. days, he would ever be grateful to the individuals who Not one; but the better a man is, the more inveterate composed the Bethnal-green meeting, of which he was are they against him, in proportion to his goodness, P.S. Methinks I see the reader smile, and hear him | Composed the Decimal green message and readily following his adbeing the amount of danger to Whiggery, which was exclaim-O! but if it could be done, who could we vice to be firm and peaceable, and thus frustrating the but another name for the incarnation of duplicity, perfldy, and tyranny. Mr. Savage concluded by giving a rapid but powerful narrative of the more prominent crimes of the present Ministry and their tools, in which Sergeant Wilde the present Solicitor-General came in for a caustic portion; as, from his newlect, after having pocketed a heavy fee, a certain innocent person was twice tried for substantially the same offence, and being the first time acquitted, but convicted on the second, was sentenced to transportation.

> The resolution, being seconded by Mr. SPENCER, was put from the chair, and carried unanimously. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Culvernouse for his conduct in the chair-to Mr. Savage, for the gratuitous use of his convenient room, and for his excellent accommodation; and a subscription, in aid of the object of the me ting, having been liberally commenced, the assembly peaceably dispersed shortly before eleven.

#### MANSION-HOUSE.

Mr. Hook. who stated that he was a man of letters, and appeared to labour under the misery of the last night's conviviality, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having refused to pay they were ordered into their cells, and locked up till Hook, never known to refuse a lady anything but the prison van came; next they were taken to New money, consented. Here was a dilemma. "Be so then the state of their dungeon was such, that if an three and twopence," cried the poor woman, were summoned to go to church, which they respect. Hook, what have you to say? I am surprised that fully but firmly declined, on the ground that it would a person like you should refuse to pay this poor senters, to go to any church established by law. This fact is, that I treated but one lady, who tipped the brought the governor to them; and after some of his beautiful looks, with which he has been used to overawe criminals, but which were harmless now, they about the amount, I don't fancy being made a coffee-were told that they would be punished if they refused shop spooney of, and I resisted." The complainant to comply with the regulations of the prison;—he declared that the gentleman had regularly invited (Neesom) told him, that for his part he was ready to all the ladies to the banquet on the spot, and he suffer anything that they had power to inflict on him | could not forget the very odd circumstances under (and he had little doubt they might contrive to charge which he gave the invitation. The Lord Mayor-SIR,—Never having addressed a public journalist be agreed to by the rich: it will be time enough when pefore, I hope you will look with a lenient eye on this, my first-born. I should not have thus intruded, and my first-born. I should not have a state of the my first-born. I should not have a state of the my first-born. I should sands upon thousands of shopkeepers from joining us? tiously refusing to attend a bullet-and-bayonet-propped | the defendant)—" Well, Sir, have you determined to Simply the fear of losing custom. At present they church, there were two convicted miscreants in an adjoin- take the lady home?" Defendant—"No, my Lord; enjoy the support of both the friends and enemies of ing yard, that were allewed to walk abroad without retthe fact is, I was drunk, and I deserve all I get. I that this same solicitor had paid a man £50 to become disposed to fine you." The defendant, with great bail for this miscreant. Indeed, he had it from the willingness, paid the woman her bill for coffee f power in the means proposed, that therefore they are lips of the straw bail himself: and his reply was, that and appendages, and gave her five shillings, but converless to obtain our end. There can be no greater it might be a very clean £50, but it was a very dirty with a special direction not to spend a farthing of it.

the subject on this day week, leaving others, now, to REORGANISATION OF THE DEWSBURY

RADICAL ASSOCIATION. strength to endure the fatigues attendant upon it.

Fellow-labourers, I implore you to crush this jealousy, to obliterate this dissension. Summon all offenders before the bar of public opinion, and let a Jury of working members of this society would be really and truly ing men decide all differences. I implore you to do in this society would be really and those that are not members of this classes.

The Chairman intimated that, as it was well known poor. The duties upon spirits, malt, and hops, also, but Universal Suffrage, and no surrender; for all the members of this society would be really and truly represented in the meeting, it would be as there were police spies in the meeting, it would be as well, if they (the police) found any error in the statements are immense, and produce no inconsiderable income; well, if they (the police) found any error in the statements made, after comparing notes, that they should represented, and those that are not members of this classes.

Such facts as these cannot but convince every to see the Attorney-General meeting for the want of a room to meet in.

> Francis Law was unanimously appointed delegate. they are strictly legal; and, above all, they are un-should hear the truth, the whole truth, and nothing The association will meet on Tuesday, the 28th of July, to hear the report of their delegate from the "Why, then, do we hesitate to make a general trial? Mr. Boggis said he was the individual that had West Riding Delegate Meeting, when all persons

> > MARRIED.-In New York. on the 34th ult., Pre-

Folks wonder now, when men do change.

Each one to suit his wish: But here a lovely Shepherd lass, Has been transformed to Fish.

Although 'twas strange, yet every one Declares—the lass deserved Not only to be changed to Fish. But also-be Preserved.

And for their future happiness. They have our kindest wishes With hopes, that they may have their share

RATHER EQUIVOCAL.—The following reaching THERN

## YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES,

CROWN COURT.—SATURDAY, JULY 18. James Briggs, 28, pleaded guilty to having, on the 19th of June, at Follifoot, stolen two ewes and four lambs, belonging to Joseph Walls.—Sentence was

Mr. ELSLEY and Mr. WASNEY were for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The prisoner is a shoemaker, and the prosecutrix is the daughter Joseph Marshall, 67, was indicted for having, on nothing else.

the 8th of March, committed a rape on the person of Eliza Middleton, a girl twelve years of age. Mesers. and beer-house keeper. The Jury immediately found gave it nothing but a spoonful of port wine. prisoner guilty, and the Judge ordered the prisoner to stand down, informing him that his life was

in the indictment, stating the intent to have been, to defraud the North of Scotland Banking Company, and the Yorkshire District Banking Company. Mr. WORTLEY and Mr. PASHLEY were for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

person wrote his own name on an instrument in She answered that she had done it, but that it was favor of another party of the same name, knowingly, poverty which had driven her to it. with intent to defraud him, he was guilty of forgery. This was the charge against the prisoner. The facts and the balance remitted to him. At that time he | culpable negligence. was living at Wolverhampton, and to that place the to him. The manager of the head-office of the bank | tion to mercy. at Aberdeen drew an order of credit on their correspondents at Sheffield, the Yorkshire District Banking Company, and the letter was directed instead of to Wolverhampton, to John Langley, Esq., Sheffield For some time the postman was at a loss to find a person answering the description; at last a person named John Langley was found, and that individual After the sentence she was removed from the dock. was the prisoner at the bar. The letter was left Subsequently he did open it, and the letter was in crowns, shillings, and these words :- " North of Scotland Bank, 4th Nov., other articles. 1839. John Langley, Esq. Above I now beg to

Banking Company. When he first opened the letter was fastened by the prosecutor and maid servant. The house was broken into about eleven at night, afterwards stated it might have come from a brother and prosecutor and his wife were very ill treated, were you in liquor at the time;" he replied—" No, letter, and she would consult her husband about it. in consequence taken, but having so far recovered On coming back he was advised by them to take the as to go to the magistrate's house on the 17th of great noise on the night the prisoner was there. letter to the bank and to receive the money, and June, she identified all the prisoners, except them to write to Aberdeen, informing the bankers Priestley. On the afternoon previous to the burthere that he had the money in his possession. The glary being committed, all the prisoners were seen tion, about six o'clock. I heard a great noise, cries prisoner unfortunately followed one part of his at various places on the road leading to prosecutor's of murder and distress, which attracted my notice. advice, but not the other. He took the order of house. On the 30th of May, either Jos. or Saml. Dean I went to Duke's yard, and saw him bleeding credit and presented it to Mr. Pearson, the cashier pledged one of prosecutor's watches for 13s., with very profusely. I examined him, and found at the bank, writing the name "John Langley" at the back of it. Mr. Langley, of Wolverhampton, on the 10th inst., three pieces of cloth, belonging to and I had him removed to the house, where he not receiving his money, wrote to the bank; enquiry was instituted, and the prisoner was found who admitted drawing the money, and produced the letter which he had kept, together with a copy of the numbers of the notes he had received at the bank. Witnesses having been called to prove these facts,

the prisoner said in defence, that he had a brother who was transported at the last assizes, and for whom he had entered into liabilities to the extent of £600. In April, 1839, that brother was taken into custody and made an assignment; as he had received no benefit under the assignment he certainly expected his brother would endeavour to provide something for him; and when he received the letter he felt no doubt but it was done by his brother or by his orders. The only doubt he had was, whether i was with the knowledge of his brother's assignees. In consequence of this he wrote to the solicitor of the assignees (Mr. Nicholson), and not receiving any answer from him, he appropriated the money to his

The Learned Judge briefly summed up, when the Jury found the prisoner not guilty. MONDAY, July 20.

George Wadsworth, 25, pleaded guilty to having, at Halifax, detained certain post letters. To be imprisoned in York Castle for six weeks. MURDER AT HULL.

Ann Gilmore, 36, was charged with the wilful murder of Margaret Gilmore, her own child, at Mr. Baines and Mr. Bain conducted the prosecution: the prisoner was defended by Mr. MURPHY.

The following witnesses were called:-Mary Wogan, who deposed that she was the wife of George Wogan, who keeps a lodging-house in Hull. The prisoner lodged with them, and had three children, Ellen, John, and Margaret. She recollected seeing the youngest, Margaret, who was one year and nine months old, on Saturday night, the 15th of March, which was the day before it died. The child was then delicate, but it was no worse than usual. About ten o'clock at night she heard the child crying up stairs; she told the prisoner to go up to it. Prisoner said "Let it cry on." Ellen brought the child into the front room next morning, between eight and nine o'clock. It was then quite said the price was eighteenpence. I told Mr. Leonard well and was laughing. Witness told Ellen to go to go before the magistrate, as the prisoner walked into the back kitchen and put its shoes on. The prior off with the plant. I went in the direction of the soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the front room with a cup in her soner came into the form to which he had been thrown by the most trivial occurrences.

The action was brought by the assignces of Mr. soner came into the front room with a cup in her hand; they were then at breakfast. She took up a table spoon, put some sugar into it, and went into the back kitchen. About twenty minutes afterwards she went up stairs; the prisoner was kneeling by the side of the bed on which the child was lying. The prisoner had one hand over the child's face, and prisoner had one hand over the child's face, and me in the presence of both Mr. Duke and large the was shown as a pocket book and a large.

Magistrates'-office, and found they had just gone. In consequence of this I took the prisoner to the thrown by the most trivial occurrences.

Mr. Wm. Brook, of Elland, and Mr. Caleb William Nicholl, who formerly carried on the business of a worsted spinner at Midgley, near Halifax, great length, and their evidence was to the effect into the lock-up yard, and was searched by prisoner had one hand over the child's face, and me in the presence of both Mr. Duke and large.

Mr. Baines having replied, the learned Judge.

Mr. Baines having replied to the content into which ne had occurrences.

The action was brought by the assignces of Mr. William Nicholl, who formerly carried on the business of a worsted spinner at Midgley, near Halifax, great length, and their evidence was to the effect into the lock-up yard, and was searched by minutes afterwards soner in the lock-up yard, and was searched by me in the presence of both Mr. Duke and large with the strivial occurrences.

Mr. Wm. Brook, of Elland, and Mr. Caleb William Nicholl, who formerly carried on the business of a worsted spinner at Midgley, near Halifax, great length, and their evidence was to the effect into the lock-up yard, and was searched by me in the lock-up yard, and was searched by minutes afterwards at length and into which the child into the lock-up yard, and was searched by me in the lock-up yard, and was searched by minutes afterwards at length and into which the child into which the child into which the property of the most trivial occurrences.

Mr. Baines having in t with the other she was wiping its chin. She was lying over the child's head. Witness pushed her back. The prisoner said, "What did you push my head back for?" She replied, "I want to see the child's face." Her reply was, "You've seen it often enough;" and she would not allow her to see it. The enough: "and she would not allow her to see it. The child's accommodation, and with a scotchman." I was allowed by the prisoner of course will be confined for life.

me in the presence of both Mr. Duke and mind.

Mr. Baines having replied, the learned Judge knite. Duke requested the prisoner to give up the plant, but he said he would not. An attempt was made to get it from him, and Duke struck him on the knuckles with a constable's staff. The prisoner of course will be confined for life.

The Court rose shout helf-nest eight o'clock these bills when they became due. child was vomiting something brown out of its mouth you remember meddling with a Scotchman." I and nose. The lips and tongue were quite swollen. don't recollect Duke making any reply, but went witness asked the prisoner what she had been giting the child; she said nothing but water. Witness
said, "Water would not leave its mouth in that
manner; you've poisoned the child." She replied,
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
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"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have
"God forgive thee Mary for saying that I have six o'clock we again went to the lock-up, and called and beaten his wife. Sarah Wooller, with a poker, poisoned my own child." She returned in a few at Duke's house. Whilst there I heard a noise and beaten his wife, Sarah Wooller, with a poker, minutes, and asked the prisoner what had burnt the child's chin and breast. She said it was what had went into the cell, and Duke said, "What are you count in the indictment, charge to do here to do child's neck, breast, and chin looked like a piece of were opened, the prisoner rushed out of the cell, burnt leather. They sent for a doctor, and as he with a knife in his hand. He pursued them, and did not come, she ordered her danghter to go with when at the corner of No. 1, I saw the prisoner the child to the Infirmary, to see what the mother stab Duke in the groin. I rushed upon the prihad given it. The prisoner was willing to go, but soner, and I had no cane nor staff with me. I was a jobber at the Low Moor Iron Works, at said she thought the doctors would do it no good. seized him by the neck, and felt him cut in the back of North Bierley, near Bradford, and on the evening They returned, as the nurse said the doctors could the left thigh. We struggled, and both of us fell of the 6th of April, when the offence was committed do it no good, for it was dying; on coming back, the down. I was uppermost, and afterwards felt myself he went home rather the worse for liquor, and in prisoner said, "Poor thing, she will be no more cut in the side. Whilst upon him, the prisoner the course of the evening he went into the house of a trouble to us." Mr. Fullam, the surgeon, came in said, "D—n you, I told you what I would do for neighbour named Lightowler, and said, as his wife the afternoon, and the prisoner then took the child's meddling with a Scotchman!" Dalton got the knife was beginning with her Auries, he wished him to clothes down stairs and began washing them. After from his hands. When I got up, Duke was laid go in, and see what went on. Some quarrelling took she had done washing the clothes she said she would go and wash the child. Witness's husband assistance, and I was taken to the Infirmary. locked the door and would not let her; on being refused she complained, saying she thought she could do what she liked with he own. The police took her into custody on the same night, about eleven the control of the lock-up before we got the plant from him. The police took of the lock-up before we got the plant from him out saying anything, struck her several violent blows upon the head with a poker, by which he o'clock.

Cross-examined-It was a sickly child, and the prisoner use to give it medicine. It is usual after the death of persons to wash their bodies. Re-examined—The prisoner gets her livelihood by selling nuts and oranges.

George Wogan, husband of the preceding witness, and Mary Wogan, their daughter, were examined, The Strain Games, wife of Mr. Gunner, chemist him by main force, after the chains were put upon and druggist. Hull, deposed that she had seen the prisoner frequently in their shop during the last which was on a person named Hardy, who was twelve mentin; she came to buy a white mixture, insane. to soothe the bowels of the child, as she said it was

deferred.

Joseph Craggs, 26, was indicted for having, on the light of June, at Newton Morrell, near Richmond, the tongue was white and shrivelled; and the inside for the plant, or leave it on the stall."

Was then going away, on which was prisoner said, ever since he got connected with other women.

Lend me 2d.; I've bought the plant, and the plant of the plant, and the plant of the plant of the plant, or leave it on the stall."

Witness to the facts. It was impossible for him to disprove committed a rape on Jane Apedale, a girl about 13 of the mouth was white. About eight o'clock in the years of age. Mr. Elsley and Mr. Temple were evening he returned with Dr. Chalmers; it was then take hold of this plant, and I'll smash his bones for the prosecution; Sir G. Lewin was for the his opinion that that vitriol had passed into its line of the prisoner gid not give up I should into the street." Danson came up, and I said to his object, nothing was so easy as for him to effect prisoner. The details of the case are unfit for publi- mouth. He received the body of the child on the him if the prisoner did not give up, I should insist his purpose, as his victim was entirely in his cation. The prisoner is a labouring man, with three children, and the prosecutrix was living with him at the time to take care of his children. The evidence failed to support the capital charge, but the Jury found him guilty of a common assault.—To be kept found him guilty of a common assault.—To be kept to hard labouring man, with three capital charge, but the Jury and abdomen; he found they contained sulphuric to hard labouring man, with three body or the child on the prisoner and not give up, I should not give up, I should insist his purpose, as his victim was entirely in his power.

The details of the case are unfit for publication. The evidence following evening; and next morning himself and upon his taking him into custody. Prisoner threw his colleagues at the Dispensary made a post morten that the said that he analysed the contents of the stomach and abdomen; he found they contained sulphuric he would not lay it down for anybody; and "D—n blows with a poker over the head would certainly, and they contained sulphuric he would not lay it down for anybody; and "D—n blows with a poker over the head would certainly, and they contained sulphuric hand abdomen; he found they contained sulphuric he would not lay it down for anybody; and "D—n blows with a poker over the head would certainly, and they contained sulphuric hand abdomen; he found they contained sulphuric hand abdomen has a man must be presumed to intend the necessary don't get into any kind of trouble."

The Learned Jupes, has purpose, as his victim was entirely in his purpose, as his victim was contained and not give up, I among the prisoner

this evidence. Elien Gilmore, the daughter of the prisoner, and of a woman with whom he cohabited.—Guilty. To be considered that she carried a would not last more than a quarter of an hour from On being asked if he had any ration of that time to enter into his own recognizances of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. each to keep the obed, her mother told her she was not to tell any of £20, with two sureties of 40s. peace for three years towards all her Majesty's body that she had taken the bottle back. Her mother said she had given the baby laudanum, and

was at the station-house when prisoner was brought said, "You blackguard, what are you making that for them was to remove the prisoner from the coun-BAINES and Overend were for the presention; the by Sergeant Quest, which was betwixt ten and eleven prisoner was undefended. The prisoner is a bleacher, o'clock on the night of the 15th March. Witness was then sat at the lower part of the bed, at the end count in the indictment, he would most assuredly and the prosecutrix, who is an orphan, was at the informed her she was charged with having poisoned of the cell, with his right arm behind him. The have been left for execution; as it was time the offence was committed living with her her child, but she was not to say anything, for what prisoner then got up, sprang forward, and saying sentence him to be transported for life. informed her she was charged with having poisoned of the cell, with his right arm behind him. The have been left for execution; as it was, he should uncle, Mr. Thomas Robinson, who is a stone-mason she said might be told against her. She said she night, the 15th March, he apprehended the prisoner. "Oh my God," on which I ran back. I then saw 41, were charged with having, on the night of the sacrificed.

John Langley, who had been removed from Rotherham Sessions, was charged with having forged an order of credit for the payment of £83 95.9d, with intent to defraud one John Langley,

There were two other and so they were going from the Delian office.

The stand down, informing him that his life was might, the 15th March, he apprehended the prisoner. Would make a stand of poisoning her the prisoner strike Duke in the ground. They rushed upon the prisoner is the prisoner strike Duke in the ground. They rushed upon the prisoner; he stabbed Danson, and they all three fell on the ground. I got the knife from the prisoner. Was then quite and orderly; he said "I have done for the said Ann Stuart.

Was then quite and orderly; he said "I have done for the said Ann Stuart."

We Raives and Mr. Press and the prisoner. The prisoner were also of the said Ann Stuart.

We Raives and Mr. Press and Mr. Pr trates, and, as they were going from the Police-office, two of the b—s; l'il do for other fifty and then Mr. Baines and Mr. Pashler were for the proseshe said nobody had seen her do it, and asked him England will be free. I called for help when two cution; Mr. Wilkins and the Hon. J. Wortley tioned her not to say anything; but on going to the

Mr. MURPHY, in addressing the Jury for the prisoner, urged that she could not be actuated by any was absent, but very violent when I was there. On men, who dragged her into a field, then poised were these :- A gentleman named John Langley, a malice towards her infant, which it was necessary commercial traveller, had an account with the North to show before a charge of murder could be susof Scotland Banking Company, and in August last tained. He suggested she might have administered year he gave directions to have the account closed vitriol as a medicine ignorantly, or by gross and

The Learned Judge having summed up, the Jury letter ought to have been directed. The account retired, and, after being absent upwards of an hour, was made up, and £83 9s. 9d. was found to be due returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommenda-

> His LORDSHIP immediately placed the black cap on his head, and silence having been proclaimed, he heard part of my statement, he ordered them on the night in question; their confession that they had out no hopes to her of mercy in this world.
>
> Solven by persons who had seen them on the road on the night in question; their confession that they had been with an old w——e, whom they poised and ordered them to be taken off. I asked him the made be quiet. on his head, and silence having been proclaimed, he The wretched woman dropped on her knees in the

dock, and implored for mercy, loudly and bitterly. Wm. Dean, 29, Joseph Dean, 23, Samuel Dean, with a neighbour of the name of Fretwell, from 25, Thomas Priestley, 35, John Sutcliffe, 31, and said to me—"Kill me out, you b——r.' He never whom the prisoner received it. He at first doubted Benjamin Robertshaw, 23, were charged with havwhether he should open it, saying "It cannot be for ing, on the 25th of May last, at Silsden, burdone. Some letters from his wife were dated from me, for if the person who sent it knew my circum-stances, he would not have directed it "Esquire." Flesher, and stolen therefrom sovereigns, half Re-examined—Prison

letter contained an order of credit drawn by Mr. Aire, near Keighley. The house of prosecutor is a prisoner asked the coroner if there was sufficient for him to do justice to the prisoners' case at that Paterson, and addressed to the Yorkshire District very lonely one, and on the evening in question evidence against him. The coroner said he thought late hour, it being then nearly seven o'clock. He Aberdeen. Mrs. Fretwell advised him to leave the at first considered in danger. Her deposition was been in me many a time." Mrs. Flesher, which were part of a cloak stolen from prosecutor's house, and given by William Dean's wife to a journeyman dyer, named William Cross-examined—I have been in practice thirty-

> identity had not been made out. The depositions believed him to be of sound mind. taken before the magistrates were put in, and, in upon himself to swear to any of the burglars. Mrs. Flesher stated what we have given above, as to her not being able to swear to Priestley.

Robertshaw, to prove an alibi. Sir GREGORY LEWIN replied, and the Jury found all the prisoners Guilty.—Sentence deferrred.
The Court adjourned about nine o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 21.

MURDER OF A POLICE-OFFICER AT HUDDERSFIELD.

field, on the 28th of April last. Messrs. BAINES and LISTER conducted the prosecution; the Hon. J. S. Wortley defended the pri- of the turnkeys, all gave it rs their epinion that the soner. The Court was crowded to excess, and the prisoner was in a sound state of mind. proceedings appeared to excite the most intense!

Mr. Baines stated the case to the Jury, and called the following witnesses:-John Danson-I have been a police-officer at Huddersfield three years. He knew the deceased, who was not capable of distinguishing right from wrong, was also a police-officer. On Tuesday, the 23rd of and had not the power to control his actions. He April, he was in the street about half-past three also argued that the prisoner having been illegally o'clock. His attention was attraced to a crowd near arrested, and treated whilst in custody with unnea gardener's stall. I went to the stall to see what was the matter, when I found the prisoner and a all events reduced from the crime of murder to that result. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages is. man named Leonard, who kept a stall, disputing of manslaughter. But he should have no doubt of about a shrub or plant. The prisoner said he had purchased it. Leonard said he had not. The prisoner said he had bought it for twopence. Leonard

spewed" out of its mouth that had done that. The making this noise about." As soon as the doors being to do her some grievous bodily harm.

which we generally used, but I do not know its fractured her skull in three places, and broke two weight. The prisoner had it on till six o'clock. of the flugers of her left hand. A neighbour The prisoner had been making a noise, as if came in, and found her drenched in blood, nine o'clook, and proceeded with the charge of rape and witness desired the landlady not to let it go out kicking at the door. There was no noise when we came to the cell-door. It was immediately on the door being opened that the prisoner rushed out. The time was so short that I could not judge when the prisoner then went up stairs, and against Megson, Battys, and Ellis, whose case was of the premises.

Several other so the could not judge when the was lying upon the bed, with his throat read over the whole of the evidence again from his witnesses.

George Linsley.

Re-examined-The chain was very loosely placed

did not know, but would it burn the flesh. Witness replied, yes or anything it touched or came near. A bottle was lent to her, and on its being brought back she put it in the window, and afterwards gave it to the inspector of police.

Mr. J. Fullam, surgeon, said that on the 15th of March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was then going away, on which the prisoner said, and the plant and the plant of the prisoner wife of the first point and the plant of the prisoner wife cid having been administered.

Mr. William Henry Davis, surgeon, confirmed to the lock-up, and the fatal occurrence there. The were sustained by the evidence adduced. prisoner was excited, and appeared to be drunk. I was not offended when he first offered me 2d., but hours, returned a verdict of Guilty, with intent to

went to the cell with the deceased and Danson. There six children. Patrick Coollan, police-inspector, deposed that he was a thumping before at the cell door and Duke The Learned Jungs said the best thing he could do "You b—r" struck Duke. Duke said "Did you see that," and ran towards his own door. We Sergeant George Quest stated that on Sunday ran in the contrary direction. I heard Duke cry out if he thought they could hurt her. Witness can men came and we got the prisoner into the cell. I appeared for the prisoners. went back to where Duke lay, and saw him bleed- The offence was committed in a field, on the road public-house where the coroner's inquest was held, ing profusely from the side. I sent for Mr. Wrigley, to Huddersfield. After the offence, Ann Stuart she asked him if she had better plead guilty before the surgeon, who attended immediately. We took (who was 41 years of age) was confined to her bed,

cause of his violence at Leeds; he said some of the Two surgeons, in cross-examination, stated that police and some of the prisoners had been abusing death might have been brought on by exposure to the him, and told him he ought to be hanged, and have cold. his brains knocked out. While there, the prisoner

dener would not let him have it. Mr. Barker said on her part. Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. BAINES were for he should not have killed the constable for that, to hand you a letter of credit on the Yorkshire District
Banking Company for £83 9s. 9d., being the price of
your twenfy-five shares, deducting half the cost of
transfer. Henry Paterson, manager;" and inclosed
was a detailed account of the transaction. The
was a detailed account of the transaction. The
letter contained to price for that, to prosecution. Mr. Knowles appeared for Mr. Noble came in and told him if he behaved himself they would use him well. He said it was a proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same bad job, but he would make the best he could of it.
At the inquest, on the evidence being read over, the letter contained to price for that, to which the prisoner replied that he had been ill-used. Mr. Noble came in and told him if he behaved himself they would use him well. He said it was a proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same evidence being read over, the latter contained to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same and job, but he would make the best he could of it.

At the inquest, on the evidence being read over, the latter contained to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same evidence being read over, the latter contained to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same evidence being read over, the latter contained to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the same evidence being read over, the latter contained to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the prisoner replied that he had been ill-used. Mr. Noble came in and told him if he behaved the prisoner replied that he had been ill-used. Mr. Baines then said he should feel it his duty to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the prisoner replied that he had been ill-used. Mr. Baines then said he should feel it his duty to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the prisoner replied that he had been ill-used. Mr. Baines then said he should feel it his duty to proceed on the charge of rape, to which the prisoner said the said it was a proceed on the charge of rape, to which the prisoner said the should be pr

Cross-examined-I cannot say that there was a

Taylor, residing near Halifax, to dye, was found in five years, and seen numerous cases of fits of epilepsy. Taylor, residing near Halifax, to dye, was found in a property of those fits weaken the mind. Persons their voluntary statements before the magistrates who have had fits in their infancy, are likely to be vided. It appeared that in August, 1838, Mr. Clark shop at Huddersfield for some time, but they had left to be recommended to the residue of the r was said to have been committed.

Re-examined—I do not know that the prisoner marchine was employed by the defendant to erect him corn warehouses at Nafferton, which were superintended by Mr. Parker, the book-keeper to the defendant, and who had some knowledge of the building trade.

Thomas Shepherd, a reed-maker, saw the prisoner the evidence of the prosecutor, it is stated that the at the gardener's stall; he appeared more intelliburglars kept him down, and he could not take gent than those of his class of life, and talked rationally. Godfrey Mann, of Elland, said he had employed the prisoner as gardener, and he never saw any-

Two witnesses were then called on behalf of thing in his conduct to make him believe the prisoner was insane. Mr. Wm. Greenwood, surgeon, of Huddersfield saw the prisoner at the inquest, and in his judgment

he was of sound mind. Mr. G. Champney, surgeon at York Castle. considered the prisoner sane. Cross-examined-There was some appearance of

feverish action in the beginning of this month. I believe the prisoner has had some attacks of epilepsy Alexander M'Glachan Smith, 36, was charged in gaol. Many of the patients in Lunatic Asylums with the wilful murder of Mr. Dake, at Hudders are attacked with epilepsy. Mr. W. Anderson, partner of the surgeod at the Castle, Mr. Barker, deputy-governor, and one or two

Mr. Wortley addressed the jury for the defence that he should show that the prisoner had suffered repeated attacks of epilepsy, which had weakened his intellect and depraved his moral feelings, that he cessary hardships and severity, the offence was at as possible to all except the parties concerned in the satisfying the jury that the prisoner was of such an insane state of mind as rendered him neither morally

nor legally accountable for his actions.

The Court rose about half-past eight o'clock.

Messrs. Ashmore and Lierer conducted the prosecution; Mr. Cottingham and Sir Gregory Lewin were for the defence.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner on the ground. Some other persons came to our place between the prisoner and his wife, and they assistance, and I was taken to the Infirmary.

him. The chains were only used once before, covered her sight, and was in a weak and emaciated acquit him, which was accordingly done. on him.

William Leonard stated—I am a market garlandanan and a halfpenny worth of oil of vitriol.

Without and the aggravation he had received from her, he should do his own. The aggravation alleged was

Without and the aggravation he had received from her, he should do his own. The aggravation alleged was

Without and the aggravation he had received from her, he should do his own. The aggravation alleged was

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Without and the aggravation he had received from her, he should do his own. The aggravation alleged was

Without and the aggravation he had received from her, he should do his own. The aggravation alleged was

Ann Stuart, still less that they had feloniously woman.

Cross-examined—The goods pawned by the latter would do his own. The aggravation alleged was abasing him for going with loose women, and ne
had a half an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

to hard labour three years.

Thomas Jones, 25, was indicted for having, on the 23rd of June, at Bradford, unlawfully and feloniously assaulted Ellen Verity, a girl only nine years

The witness then confirmed the evidence of the stomach, arising from sulphuric acid to take you into custody."

The witness then confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict of their verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict of their verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict of their verdict; their sole duty was to say the confirmed the evidence of the verdict of

The Jury retired, and after an absence of two Francis D. Dalton, policeman, stated that he saw be as merciful as he could, entering into a list of the prisoner and Leonard come to the prison. He family grievances, and begging for the sake of his got away. The prosecutor was taken to a sur-

out of Joy's Fold, "D—n the b—r, I hope we've killed him." The prosecutor, in his cross-examina-

MURDER AND RAPE AT ALMONDBURY.

Wm. Ellis, 25, John Battye, 25, and John Gregson

Mr. Workley opened the case by stating that if a the gentlemen. He told her to mind what she said. She answered that she had done it, but that it was avor of another party of the same name, knowingly, poverty which had driven her to it.

She asked min it she mad better pieza guitty before the rangous, who attended immediately. We took the prisoner to No. 3; as we were going, he said and died a week afterwards. She got her living by selling matches. It appeared that on the night of too yet." I produce the knife. Cross-examined.—The prisoner was quiet when I was assaulted on the road to Huddersfield by three the way to York Castle he was very cheerful, and (kicked) her three or four times, and effected their we had a good deal of conversation. After we had purpose, after treating her in a very brutal and been before the coroner, the prisoner was not so violent manner. The poor woman was extremely violent. He was violent at Leeds, sullen and reserved ill, she returned home, retired to her bed, and died in the railway carriages, and on coming into the about a fortnight afterwards. On a post-mortem Castle we saw Mr. Barker, the under governor. I examination of the body, the surgeons found the loosed his legs, and Mr. Barker suggested lungs to be in a state of gangrene, which they attri-I should take off a cord which was round his buted to the violence to which she had been subject. waist. We went into the Governor's house, and I The evidence against the prisoner, was principally then took off his handcuffs. After Mr. Barker had given by persons who had seen them on the road on

After the case for the prosecution had closed, The Judge expressed a strong opinion that the charge of murder could not be sustained, as it had not been shown that death must have been occasioned by the kicks; it was equally probable that it had Re-examined—Prisoner told Mr. Barker that he been produced by exposure to cold. the deceased in the market, and that the gar- having been outall night, a great part of it voluntarily

On this suggestion, the Jury acquitted the pri-

therefore trusted his Lordship would adjourn the The JUDGE said he would grant the application, i of his, who at one time intended to have settled at with sticks, especially Mrs. Flesher, whose life was I never was in liquor in my life, but liquor has the same jury would all punctually attend in the

morning at nine o'clock. The Jury having promised to do so, the Court

NISI PRIUS COURT, MONDAY, JULY 20. CLARK v. THOMPSON. (Special Jury.)

plaintiff; the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY and Mr. WATSON were for the defendant. This was an action brought by Mr. Clark, who is Hotel, near the Old Church, on Monday or on Weda brickmaker and bricklayer, carrying on business nesday, without fail, from ten to twelve o'clock. at Great Driffield, to recover from the defendant, P.S. Keep your eyes open and see if anything can was employed by the defendant to erect him corn the town, and the police were in search of them. and who had some knowledge of the building trade. In the following January, on the night of the great storm, a portion of the warehouses was blown down, and the roof falling on the adjoining dwellinghouse of Mr. Thompson, his servant and three of his children were killed. The defence accordingly was, that the building was erected in an unskilful, unsafe, and unworkmanlike manner. The answer to

this was the direct negative. Witnesses were called on both sides, and after a protracted examination, the case ended in a verdict being found for the plaintiff—Damages, £200.

The Court sat until twelve o'clock at night. TUESDAY, July 21. DOE DEM. SIMPSON v. WINN. (Special Jury.)

Messrs. Cresswell and Bliss were for the plaindeath, or had given them to him as his own property.

WEDNESDAY, July 22. JOHNSON AND ANOTHER v. CONSTABLE, BART., AND ANOTHER.

was alleged was given by way of preference. He had become acceptor of bills to the amount he promised to pay, they were arrested.

Alexander Patrick, twine-maker, gave similar testing that Compson appeared to be a mass-

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages, £855 lis. 6d.

RUSSELL AND OTHERS U. TEMPEST AND OTHERS. (Special Jury.)

Messrs. Cresswell, Hildyard, and Tomlinson shipping agents." From what he heard, he never appeared for the plaintiffs; Messrs. ALEXANDER and sent the goods. WATSON for the defendants. The plaintiffs in this case are the assignees of Mr. Joseph Nicholl, worsted-spinners, at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax; and the real defendants are the trustees under the marriage settlement of his wife. After the case had been opened, an agreement was entered into between the parties, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff. RICHARD AND OTHERS U. SCARTH.

Mr. ALEXANDER was for the plaintiffs: Mr. CRESSWELL Was for the defendant. The action was brought by the assignees of Mi Denby, who was a woolsorter at Bradford, against Mr. Scarth, the public officer of the Yorkshire District Bank, to recover £200 received by the defendant on behalf of the bank, which it was alleged had been given to them by way of fraudu-lent preference. This, however, was not proved, and the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

state; since the injuries she had been confined of her seventh child. It was proved that on previous the prisoners, contending first that it had not been some other goods had been pawned in the same occasions the prisoner had said, in consequence of proved the woman, with whom the prisoners were name, or in the name of Ann West, by a young the aggravation he had received from her, he should do was Ann Stuart, still less that they had feloniously

labour one year. MALICIOUS STABBING AT LEEDS. George Duffield was charged with cutting and wounding Samuel Crossley, at Leeds, on the 6th of July, with intent to murder him. There was ano-

ther count laying the intent to be to do him some

grievous bodily harm. Mr. Baines and Mr. WILKINS conducted the prosecution: Sir Gregory Lewin defended the

It appeared from the evidence, that on the 6th of the town of Leeds, and, in doing so, he had occasion to pass through a place called Joy's Fold. There he found the prisoner and his brother, Christopher ces must also have been successful. Duffield. Owing to some former grudge, the latter knocked the prisoner down; on his getting up the prisoner attacked him, and, in the fight, Crossley was knocked down. Whilst on the ground, he said he felt the prisoner stab him with a knife on the head; he got hold of the handle, and called out "He's stabbing me, and I've hold of the knife." A man named Spink and Mrs. Ball then came up, but the prisoner geon, and the police being called, they went to the prisoner's house. On telling him he was wanted, the prisoner refused to open the door, but on gaining admission and searching his clothes, they found a clasp-knife which appeared to have been recently marked with blood. The pri-

tion, admitted that he had been in prison a dozen times for different offences, and on suspicion of them. The wound which he received was not of a very his head, and silence having been proclaimed, he Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury in an able speech for the prisoner, contending that Crossley was a man of such disreputable character, that they could not safely place reliance on his testimony. He also argued that even if they did believe him, it was merely a common assault, as it could not be

soner was also heard to say to his brother, on coming

do some gridvous bodily harm. The Learned Judge, in summing up, expressed his deep regret that the offence of stabbing had lately so greatly increased; and stated that it was the determination of the Judges to visit with the ing to mitigate the enormity of the offence, in your greatest punishment parties who were convicted of

this un-English and unmanly offence. The Jury retired, and after being absent nearly of the law must follow such an outrage. In half an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. Imprisoned eighteen months.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

William Hargate was charged with cutting and wounding Samuel Cutler, at Sheffield, on the 30th of bodily harm. Messrs. Pickering and Overend were for the prosecution; Mr. Wortley defended the prisoner. He was found Guilty on the second count, and sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

The Court rose about half-past seven o'clock.

GRAND JURY ROOM.

(Before Thomas Starkie, Esq., Q.C.) Peter Compson, 42, and Thomas Glayton West, 49, were charged on an indictment, containing four counts, with having conspired and combined to de- convicted of burglary, at Silsdon, were then placed fraud, by false pretences, her Majesty's subjects at

Sir G. Lewin and W. Hall appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. It will be remembered that the prisoners were indicted at the last Leeds Quarter Sessions for this sidered his case, and would now mitigate the sen-misdemeanour, but the case was removed to York, tence to six weeks' imprisonment. as it was alleged by the prisoners that their trial would be prejudiced at Leeds.

From the statements of Counsel it appeared that about the 16th of May, West went to Mr. Porter's, the Railway Hotel, Leeds, and seemed exceedingly anxious for the arrival of a letter. He left a letter for a person named Nicholson, which Mr. Porter opened, in consequence of something ne nad neard. It stated his surprise that Nicholson had not met him there, as he expected he would have been there with some goods. West's house in York Road was afterwards searched, and a letter, in Nicholson's hand-writing, was found in his trunk, which was hand-writing, was found in his trunk, which was highway.

M. Roybuck appeared for the prosecution; the opened, in consequence of something he had heard. written in the name of Steel, alias Grantham, which was as follows:—"Market-street, Huddersfield, May 16.—Dear Hanson, I am sorry to see by your letter Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. MARTIN were for the that we shall not have your company on Sunday as plaintiff; the Hon. J. S. Worlley and Mr. Watson we fully expected you. Nicholson sends his respects and hopes to see you at Mr. Porter's, the Railway On May 23d Compson entered on some premises in Lands'-lane, previously held by Mr. Walsh, painter, Compson applied for them a few days previously, stating that he intended to carry on the drysalting business. He said he merely wanted it to exhibit samples, as his principal warehouse was at Hull. Godson was known to Mr. Willis, of Salthouse-lane, by the name of Peter Gardner; a person named Metcalf was also known to him, and the prisoners

Wallis to supply them with some goods to be sent to Grimstone-street, to his lodgings. The Learned Counsel detailed the whole of the facts, the most interesting part of which was embodied in the following evidence :-Mr. T. D. Barker, flax-dresser, Hull, stated that in April last, he sold to a person named Metcalf. in Hull, about five hundred sacks and a quantity of cordage. Metcalf had a counting-house at No. 69, tiff; Messrs. Alexander and Addison for the defendant. This was an action of ejectment, brought to Metcalf, who made many promises to pay, but did Charter.—On Thursday evening, a public meeting by Mr. John Simpson against the Rev. John Winn, to recover possession of certain premises at Richmond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgagee on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage on behalf of a mond, which he held as mortgage of law mond, which he held as mortgage of law mond, which he held as mortgage of law mond, which he held as charity. The property in dispute was a tan-yard "J. and P. Gardner, biscuit-makers, Salthouse-lane, organizing this district in favour of the Charter. The in a long and eloquent speech, during which he stated and adjoining dwelling-houses, which the plaintiff Hull;" to which place he ordered the scales to be words of the placard were "for the purpose of forming and adjoining dwelling-houses, which the plainting had occupied from his father; they were of the value sent, desiring me to call on Saturday for payment, desiring the case was saying, "that credit makes long friends." From the case was saying, "that credit makes long friends." From the case was saying, "that credit makes long friends." From the case was saying, "that credit makes long friends." There was a very large congregation, and the meeting was honoured with the attendance of a the premises without payment of rent until his The same day he learned that Metcalf had gone off. couple of policemen to keep order. We are sorry that He went to his counting-house, and found there only our space compels us to omit the report of the excellent a few samples of flour and grain, and some empty speeches, by Messrs. R. Horsefield, D. Wild, P. Chappell,

seemed partners. In May, the prisoners went to Wallis's shop. Metcalf also went and asked

wards a quantity of sham sugar loaves made of salt. bags of sawdust, and empty cannisters and boxes. do pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to Cross-examined—He had heard that some of use their utmost exertions to form Associations in their Metcalf's goods had been obtained by one of his several wards, for the purpose of resisting local tyranny, creditors. He pursued Metcalf to Liverpool, but in as well as carrying out the principles of the People's by the defendants to fit up a warehouse they had taken in Land's-lane. They said they were drysalters, and wholesale druggists, and had establish. ments in Hull, Haiifax, and Huddersfield. When

he sent his account he was told it would be sent to Hull, whence the money would be remitted to pay the next week. Before that time they were taken into custody. Richard Hargreaves, paper-stainer, and Mr. Scott. bookseller, stated that the prisoners obtained goods of them, promised payment, and gave cards with the address "Johnson, Compson, and Co. Land-lane, Leeds, and High-street, Hull." Before the time the Hall of Science Bath Ruildings Huddersfield, on

timony, adding that Compson appeared to be a master, and West a servant. Mr. George Tovenor, canvas-manufacturer, Leeds, agreed to sell Compson six pieces of canvas. The lease, &c. card which he gave him had on it, "Wholesale tea, Men of every card which he gave him had on it, "Wholesale tea, Men of every card which he gave him had on it, "Wholesale tea, Men of every card which he gave him had on it, "Wholesale tea, Men of every card which he gave him had on it, "Wholesale tea, "Men of every card which he gave him had on it," seed merchants. N.B. General fee. hemp. and

Mr. John Lumley, commission-agent, said the prisoner obtained canvas to the value of £6 from

Mr. Hodgson, cloth merchant, was applied to by Compson for cloth. Finding he issued different cards, witness sent for Mr. Child, the police-officer. who directed him to take the cloth applied for to Compson's, and accompanied witness in plain clothes. Hodgson required payment on the spot, and West finding he would not wait until Saturday, said he had better take the cloth away than make any disturbance about it. Child opened some packages, which appeared to contain tea, and found they were

filled with sawdust. Mr. Cowling, clerk to Mr. James Hollins, stuff merchant, proved that Compson agreed with his employer for a quantity of Orleans cloth. West came for it, with a note from Compson, and took it away The witness followed him, and found he did not go to the alleged warehouse in Land's-lane, but to the CROWN COURT.—Thursday, July 23.

The Learned Judge took his seat this morning at prisoners left the cloth in the bar of the latter house, Several other similar cases were proved by other

George Linsley, assistant to Coxon and Johnson ther the prisoner was in a state of excitement or and he recovered. His wife was confined to her not. Leonard, Duke, and me took the plant from bed for five weeks, in consequence of the injuries him by main force, after the chains were put upon she had received, and since then she had not relodger, 14, York-street. Compson had been at the Some other goods had been pawned in the same

that West was only a servant, and could have no fraudulent intentions. As to the fictitious address of the firm, that was not at all uncommon. He also agreed that Compson could not justly be charged with fraudulent intentions at Leeds, because he had promised to pay parties from whom he received goods on a certain day which he mentioned, but he

viously apprehended. In summing up, Mr. STABKIE directed the attention of the Jury particularly to that count of the indictment charging the prisoners with conspiracy, July, about a quarter past eleven at night, the pro-secutor was going to visit his mother, who lives in certain parties to defraud them. He remarked it was not enough to prove that false pretences had been used to constitute the offence, but those preten-Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

had not an opportunity of doing so, as he was pre-

FORGERY. Richard Thwaite, 27, was charged with having. on the 13th of June, 1839, at Appleby, in Westmoreland, forged and uttered a promissory note, with intent to defraud Robert M'Adam. Not Guilty.

These two were the only cases taken in the Grand Jury Room. Nisi Prius Court.—Several causes of no particular interest to any but the parties concerned. occupied the Court all day.

FRIDAY.—July 24.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR BAPE. This morning, at nine o'clock, his LORDSHIP ordered Joseph Marshall, who had been convicted of a rape on a girl named Eliza Middleton, at Barns ley, to be placed at the bar.

The Learned Judge then placed the black cap on addressed the prisoner in the following terms:-"Prisoner at the bar—at the conclusion of your trial, I thought fit to take time to consider if I could find any circumstances which would justify me in not leaving you to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. I regret to say that I find no such circumstances. And in all the endeavours of the Legislasupposed the prisoner intended either to murder or to ture to mitigate the severity of the penal code, the crime of which you stand convicted is one which searcely any one will be bold enough to say ought not to be subject to the penalty of death; and although there may sometimes be circumstances tendcase the outrage is of such a nature and the injury so inevitable, that nothing but the extreme penalty

your case the unfortunate victim of your brutality is an innocent young girl, without parents, whose uncle and his family left lin the house feeling it impossible that she should be subject to violence or injury. And you have arrived at a time of life when even ungovernable passions April, with intent to murder, or to do some grievous cannot be pleaded as an excuse for your crime. I feel it my duty therefore to pass upon you the extreme penalty of the law, and to leave the law to take its course. The sentence upon you is that you may be taken from hence to the place from which you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."
On being removed the prisoner said "God have mercy upon me."

William Dean, Joseph Dean, Samuel Dean, Thos. Priestley, John Sutcliffe, and Benjamin Robertshaw, at the bar. Judgment of death was recorded against transported for life.

George Holroyd, convicted of manslaughter at Leeds, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment was called upon. His Lordship said he had recon-

James Holmes pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with embezzling money from Mr. Smithson, corn miller, Kirklees, near Huddersfield. To be imprisoned eighteen months. His Lordship then proceeded with causes, none of which were of particular interest.

GRAND JURY ROOM.

Mr. Rozbuck, appeared for the prosecution: the prisoner was defended by Mr. HILDYARD. The prosecutor was proceeding home on the night in question, and when at Northowram, about three and a half miles from Halifax, was knocked down by two persons, who rifled his pockets of 5s. or 6s.

up. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The two men yesterday convicted of conspiracy at Leeds were then called upon for judgment, and were sentenced by Mr. Dundas to be imprisoned

all they contained. He swore to the prisoner as

being one of them. For the defence, an alibi was set

eighteen months. BRADFORD.

LOVETT AND COLLINS.—It is in contemplation amongst the Radicals of Bradford to give a public dinner to these insulted and injured individuals. WOOLCOMBERS.—We understand that a public meeting of the woolcombers of this town and neighbourhood will be held on Monday next, the 27th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the open space of ground in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. ARREST OF A CHARTIST .- James Marsden, one of the Chartists for whom a reward of £50 was offered, as one being concerned in the Bradford outbreak, was apprehended at Bolton, in Lancashire. From what we can learn, the evidence against him is very weak; and it is expected that he will be liberated on

STOCKPORT. and full ale and porter bottles. He also found after- P. Fogg, and others. The resolutions unanimously carried were.-"That the inhabitants of Stockport present, Charter." "That it is requisite that ward meetings be Mr. John Pearson, joiner, of Leeds, was employed held, for the purpose of appointing ward committees, to carry out the foregoing resolution; and never to rest satisfied until they have legally gained our political rights." A Central Committee was also appointed, A

> policemen were thanked for their attendance. The five glasgow cotton spinners, 1 who were sentenced to seven years' transportation for their virtuous and unflinching adherence to the rights of labour-for joining their fellow workthe Hall of Science, Bath Buildings, Huddersfield, on the Evening of this Day, Saturday, July 25th, at Half-past Six o'Clock, to explain the horrors to which they have been subjected for upwards of Three Years, in Chains and Manacles, for Virtue's sake, and, also, by what means they obtained their re-

letter from Mitchell, in Chester Castle, was read. The

Men of every Trade-of every Trades' Unionevery Order-and of every Society,-those Men were for many Years, before they were pounced upon, the Champions and Leaders against your Oppressors in Scotland, and for your Cause they have so long endured the Felon's Chains and Tyrant's Lash. Be up, then, and show your Gratitude, one and all, by your presence at the Meeting, and your Sympathy by the liberality of your Subscriptions. It is by such Men, and by such Deeds, you can hope to be saved from absolute penury and

Trades' Unions are again on the move. You are all aware that Union is Strength. Then embrace this Opportunity to lay the foundstion of an Union which shall never be broken until Mankind are emancipated.

After the Cotton Spinners' Business is disposed of, t is intended to lay before the Meeting a Petition to both Houses of Parliament for the removal of all Political Prisoners from the association of Felons, and to be placed amongst the Debtors. Admittance-One Penny.

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