TO RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.

Sin.-I was naturally very anxious that the discussion to which you challenged me upon the Reneal of the Corn Laws should have taken place. I was anxious, because I felt convinced that out of that discussion much good would arise. My acceptance of your challenge was not couched in offensive or forbidding terms; and therefore I had at least a right to expect an answer, giving me your own reasons for having changed your mind. Such methinks would have been a more ereditable course. than the secondary aid that you have received from what is called the "liberal" section of the press; a support, which while it professes to justify your refusal, must have the inevitable tendency of lessen- monied interest, money wholly made by speculation you would have met me. The "inclemency of ing your influence. However, Sir, as my anxiety for the discussion was really founded upon the desire to have a popular verdict upon the great question, I do not esteem my triumph at your refusal to meet me of that importance attached to it by some of my own party. In fact, those unsubstantial advantages occasionally gained by leaders of particular parties, have been magnified into an undue importance. I would much rather have had the disrussion; but as I learn from your speech at Aberdeen, that you have declined the controversy. I think I shall best serve my purpose by urging upon you some of my principal reasons for opposing that agitation in which you have been singularly active.

Had we met in discussion, I take it for granted probable injury to health, by attending open-air meetings at this inclement season of the year, and personal inconvenience, an excuse for you, I shallas far as possible, remove those objections in the case in which I am personally concerned. I only conformed to the terms of your own challenge by requiring an open-air meeting for our discussion upon the Corn Laws, because I thought that so large a question demanded a very extensive audi ence. But as I hold it impossible to pack a jury of Englishmen upon a point of honour and matter of fact, I am ready to relieve you of danger, trouble, and inconvenience, by offering to submit the latter euction to the decision of an in-door meeting, either Crown and Anchor, in London, during your attenelse. All that I stipulate for is "free admission."

a Repeal of the Corn Laws out of the Tories—or by year object aenieved by the first mode: what then! what essential benefit beyond the mere Repeal of the law will that confer upon the people? and that even you are of opinion that the people do not imagine

must ever be :wo considerations : the one, the alteration of the system, which should alone be the object of the industrious classes; the other, the improvement of the system, which should be the work of the resisting governing force. Now, as between the parties for a teration and correction, these for alteration having no positive political relation to, or sympathy with, any other political body. They are enlisted in a kind of double wariare; the one amagonistic, the other deliberative. They are in antagonism to the system, while they wisely and justly deliberate upon the various modes of correction proposed by the two accredited political parties. I have always given it as my opinion that the existence of three political parties in the state is incompatible with the existence of peace, law, and order; and the Movement Party not having any interest in common with either of the other parties their duty becomes manifest. They must not only Etrengthen their own hands, but they are further bound to consider all means by which they can Weaken those of both opposing parties. The time has arrived when open and unblushing practical tyranny will fail to derive protection from the most fascinating theories. I trust that in the very mids: of the hurricane of abuse, I have firmness enough to give impartial judgment between the two parties, called Whige and Tories; and while I go no further than to declare myself a Whig according to the improved theory of that party as propounded in the Reform Bill, or rather by Reformers in their speeches in support of that measure, I very much, as a whole, prefer the practice of their political opponents. Hence, while I continue my antagonism to both, I am bound to deliberate upon, and Judge between, the several modes proposed by each for the correction of the evils under the system. I feel a thorough conviction, as well from natural causes, as from probable results, of the difficulty of overthrowing the Tory party without the help of the Whigs; while I feel as strongly the difficulty of enlisting the services of the latter party for the complete overthrow of Toryism, unless their cooperation is based upon self-interest; an interest Which they imagine is at variance with the interest of the working classes, and therefore not likely to be the medium of a fair union. I have long ceased to attach any importance to a transfer of power under the present system from the hands of one party to those of another. It is that game that has rained England. If, then, we judge between the two in our deliberative capacity, I would ask Jon, after ten years' trial of the Whig party, the three following questions: - Firstly, had the Whigs, or had they not, the power to carry all those measures upon the pledge to accomplish which they would now establish their claim to restoration? It will not do to answer me with " the Opposition of the House of Lords." They were profuse in the legitimate mode, as it is called, of creating a majority in the Upper House; while their own adherents to their own principles, backed by their from Whig imbecility, the House of Peers desig-Exted as a right properly used into a factious resistmeasure of Free Trade; or rather any measure

Douthern Still

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PRICE FOURPENCE HALL BONY or Pive faillings per . river

in labour,—would be most likely under the present the season," the "inconvenience," the better system, to do justice, or rather abstain from doing employment," would all have been minor considergreat wrong, to the labouring classes? We are to ations, when compared with the importance of a look for a sqeezable commodity! The Tories in opportriumph in Yorkshire, in Lancashire, and in Notsition will not only not assist us in our resistance to tinghamshire. If the mind was with you, how does W. H. DAVIS respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE Malthusian Whiggery, but, as aforetime, they would it happen that you have not dared, with all the instrengthen Whig hands in order to increase popular, fluences supporting you, to call one single public odium against them; while the Whigs in opposition meeting throughout your busiest, most expensive. will at all events make a feint of "liberality," and and most important campaign? Are you so blind

they were the most uncompromising supporters. affinity between the unrepresented and the represented classes of society, as apparent in the complete overthrow of the Whig party at the last general election—an event in the accomplishment classes of this country, in opposition to the greedy, that arrangements would have been made to confine of which the whole of the working classes joined the speakers to those topics upon which the two with a large section of the "liberal" constituent parties were most at variance; and out of what I body. The dislike of Whiggery was merely mani. proof that the national mind is with me. By the shall suppose would have been the prescribed limits, fested by the people; their overthrow was accom-I shall not now travel. There is one other subject, plished by their own reformed constituencies. From of having administered to yourself, you will learn however, of so entirely a personal nature, that I this circumstance, you must come to one or other the following wholesome lesson: that your country cannot, upon any account, allow you to shrink from of the following conclusions :- Either that the Rethe promised exposure. I mean your unequivocal form Bill had wholly failed in creating a "liberal" assertion that I was in the pay of the Tories, and constituent body, or that it had created a constithat you were in procession of evidence which would tuency more liberal than the Whige had anticiincontrovertibly establish that charge. I therefore pated, and of which Whiggery has failed to be a approve. now call upon you either to adopt means for estab- faithful representation. In short, I think we may lishing this charge, or to retract it. Believe mes come to the conclusion, that Tory ascendancy has Sir, you will have to do either one or the other; been the "finality" of Whig Reform. Although fore lost their minds. The only importance, then union. and as I find that the "liberal" press has made you profess to eschew politics altogether, you must that I shall attach to your refusal to meet me upon come a very general practice for the most wily and has now a mino; and that you know it ! artful politicians to renounce all political bias in their several agitations. Common sense, however, teaches us that questions of very minor importance are, in the absence of any of great magnitude, made the test of political principle. Hence the Ballot, which letters. was a mere question of convenience to the electoral body, was for some time made the test of "liberality." How, then, can a question of such magnitude as that of Free Trade, in which you admit every description of interest in the state is involved, be divested of a political character? Do we not see what may be termed the heads of all in your Free Trade Hall, at Manchester, or in the "liberal" sections as they are called, joining in this judge of the safety of the works, which the men assert grievances were; and, if possible, to remove them. dance upon your Parliamentary duties, or at ywhere controvertible fact that ninety nine in every hundred of the free trade community look to the restora-I believe you will admit that it is the duty of a tion of the Whig party, as the only means by which decided on the strength of feeling, or of inclination, men in the other works round about; that their other Total for two men ... party to turn all questions of great public interest to their object can be accomplished: and, further, It is one of fact alone ought both parties grievances should be redressed, and that they would Deduct, two drawers £3, candles 6s. 9 1. the advancement of their own principles; indeed that a very large majority of that party would not to seek to abide. The men firmly believe that the stand between them and the oppressions of their banksin this respect you have been most unscrupilous; consider it a boon if not accomplished by their poliin this respect; you have been most unscrupilous; consider it a boon if not accomplished by their poliin imminent danger if they work in the pits under the Messrs. Jacob Rindle, G. Wood, H. Thomson, G. Birdand let us then see how that object could be achieved tital partizans: in short, that henceforth we are to by the working classes, by either of your modes of look to Land as the representation of Toryism, and for that belief and that allegement; and they express that the men should not go to work until the banksmen To six men's get for a fortnight 15 4 10 accomplishing your purpose, that is by squeezing to Machinery as the representation of Whiggery. themselves ready to abide by the judgment of a practical be turned of, and that parties be appointed to collect Deduct, five drawers £8, cindles 58, 10d.,

that Repeal would confer much benefit, is clear during nearly four of which it has been in active the new system of ventilation of which the men comand manifest from your refusal to meet me before operation, using its manifold influences upon the afforded them to explain to these gentlemen the reasons way between Barnaley and Sheffield, for the purpose of these parties whose advantage you profess to seek, mind of those who were most immediately under they have for apprehending increased danger; and they equalising the hours of labour. and over a large portion of whom your party has its controll. One of the strongest grounds for state that without such explanation, no man would such unlimited controll. I aver, then, that the en- hope of success consisted in the fact of you appealing be able to give an opinion worth one straw; for it forcement of the measure from the Tories would be to those hoards of centralized paupers, whose co- would be an opinion founded on deceptive appearances, of no practical benefit; while, was it possible for operation was likely to be thoughtlessly yielded, and were not permitted to descend the mines with these Tuesday:— Johr party to force the Whigs once more into whose anger, when roused by inflammatory haran- "viewers," and point out to them the cause of their thre, upon the single pledge of r-pealing the Corn gues, was calculated to strike terror into the hearts fears. They applied to the managers of the Messrs. dissatisfaction manifested amongst the turn-out Coal to meet our employers where or when they may think Laws, I would recognize the multiplication of such of your opponents. The powerful support that you charles worth to allow this to be; but were peremption manneauch and at proper to discuss this question; or if this does not meet to read the placard, and take a note of it. They difficulties thrown in the way of the achievement received from the whole of the "liberal" press, with no wonder that the men can have no confidence in of the triumph of labour as would make its boldest the very slight opposition offered by the Tory press, "opinions" so obtained. They are free to confess that serious disturbance of the public peace has occurred. advocates pause, if not retreat from the struggle, added to the eternal eruptions of Free Trade lava the new system takes the inflammable gas (from Yes, yes; get a House of Commons with my consent from your own volcano; the immense power of your which their danger arises, pretty clearly away "from still continue their work, when they can safely make whose business it would be to supply details for the confederates over the very lives of the people as empractical carrying out the principle of Free Trade, ployers; their power over their liberties as magis
danger; for the gas is forced upon the boys engaged ing parties of these men to and from their respective whose business it would be to supply details for the confederates over the very lives of the people as emand the right of buying labour in the cheapest trates, and over the expression of opinion as judges; in "hurrying," who have lights with them, and cannot homes and places of employment. These men, who market, first having drugged it by uncontrouled the confederation of wealth to compel the silence, if be expected to have the care or knowledge that are denominated "nob-sticks" by the turn-outs, are of machinery with unpited beggars and begging slaves, not the approval—the non-interference, if not the a man possesses, to guard against explosions. These and then the right to sell their produce in the opposition, of pauperism subject to its controul; the boys work in what is called the "return air" and then the right to sell their produce in the opposition, of pauperism subject to its controul; the —that is, the air brought from the surface, interfering with them, they have not a very pleasant draughted through the works; thus mixing with time of it. The Colliers wives, children, and female that it will establish throughout the world a slave fined sums expended in the first years of agitation—all the hydrogen that may be liberated at the friends almost regularly assemble, and follow the "noblabour standard, where the representative of English £50,000 squandered during last year, and the threat time; and, of course, the most inflammable of any in sticks" to and from the pits, beating drums, fryingtaxed labour must stand side by side in the competi- of £100,000 this year; these were all powerful auxili- the whole workings; and yet in this air, so mixed, and tive market with the untaxed labour of other aries to a powerful party. Throughout the empire, imminent and momentary risk of their own lives and the symptoms indicative of a probable resort to riotous the whole emrire, there has been but one newspaper lives of every one in the pits. The menallege that the acts have induced the magistrates to apply for an With the Movement Party in this country, there bold enough to resist these powerful influences; mines at Rothwell and Robin Hoed are very peculiar: increase of the country constabulary force. The appliwhile a portion of the tactics of every other news- that oftentimes the dicarburet of hydrogen, or inflampaper, of every periodical, of every pamphleteer, mable gas, is suddenly disengaged in great quantities arrived in the town on Saturday, and are now employed and of every hired co-liber has been to weeken. They say that the coal itself does not contain much; in watching the collieries, and protecting the working and of every hired scribbler, has been to weaken that the coal "makes" very little; but that it abounds the power and to lessen the influence of that one organ. both above and below; and oftentimes forces itself been liberally paid; falsehoods have been most liber. force. Many times the "seat," or bottom of the mine ally circulated for the purpose of destroying that from the apertures it thus opens so tremendously as to one paper. It is the source at which the MIND fill the workings in a few moments, open all the " trap of labour drinks; the source from whence it draws doors" fixed to direct the current of ventilating air, and its hopes. The fact that the party known as Char- drive back the current itself up the "descending" pit. tists were your principal, indeed your only avowed, an engine-boiler, at a high pressure. At other opponents, and every other political section being times the roof of the old workings give way, and more hostilely arrayed against Chartism than even "falls in;" and then the death-dealing gas is liberated against Free Trade, had the natural tendency of in a similar manner. In any of these circumstances, weakening the opposing force of Chartism. Hence were the lights not instantly extinguished, even the then we find the influence of capital; the power of safety-lamp would afford no safety at all; for the the law; the power of the press; the power of concentrated falsehood: in fact, the power over life and ignition of the inflammable mass would follow; and liberty, failing to convince the MIND of the very under all circumstances, whether the gas liberated be party upon whose support you relied, of the efficacy small or large in quantity, the return air is most imoffer greater fascinations to the already desolate and work constantly with lights. It is here that the men this subject from a friend: starving, than the prospect of a short respite in see GREAT danger, which danger is increased from anosuffering, with even the prospect of a certain return ther circumstance. The old system of posts, or pillars "It is much to be regretted that those men who carn to that suffering? As a drowning man will carch at circulate, there being openings, or "slits," left for that are some hundreds of them), cannot see their You showed him the loaf. You would have fascin- clear. The new system of continuous walls confines Union, we suppose their laws will not allow them to reated him with the prospect of "HIGH wages, cheap the current of air between them; and the gas can thus same labour till others in the same neighbourhood, who bread, and plenty to do." You showed him the cerinterstices of the wall upon the passing lights, an extent do those in work carry their resistance, that tainty of a scramble, wherein he had more than a and explosion follows. The very fact of loosing and they will not allow their employers to serve the cuschance of a share. You opened to his view procuring the stone from the old workings wherewith tomers of those collieries which are standing still, and to present that gentleman with the freedom of the Chartists would take nothing unless they got the experiment of a great innovation. You pre- ensue. For these reasons, then, and many others, the was a customer of a colliery where the men were out, sented to his MIND, thirsting for vengeance, mendeem it unsafe to work in the pits, as they are at all Mr. Evans's men, who were well contented with the whole property of that class which you present arranged. Now, their reasonable fears are en- their wages, struck immediately on having the intellitaught him to hate, and depicted as his natural and most bloody enemy, as national plunder, of the Town of the this where human life is the stake played for; market where there has legitimate demand for them; and the transfer of the Town Council who less than the whole, not an iota—(great sheering). which he was entitled to a share. You fabricated and those who have the dangers to run, ought to be we are sorry to find that all the colliers in the neighfalsehoods, and repeated them, until the uncontra- heard even before those whose own carcasses are not bourhood, excepting about two, have struck from a dicted reiteration struck upon the ear as truth, and exposed. Again we say the Messrs. Charlesworth similar cause, throwing out of employment at least 5000 burned upon the heart as grievance. You opened have effered to procure the services of one most eminent grievances, which the men think have justified them in a perfect paradise to the imagination of the starving, for his practical knowledge of Colliery ventilation—a the course they are taking,—such us being compelled to view, the reward placed within your grasp"! and to him that honourable distinction, and a prize of one overlookers, and for which they complain that exhoryet you have not convinced the MIND!! Were not all these influences sufficient to have ensured you a fire-damp. The men have offered to bring this many a complaint of long standing, we are surprised the triumph over the sophistries, the casuistry, and from a distant part of the Kingdom, to "view" the masters do not prohibit all underlookers or agents from ignorance of one man; and that man the "hired mines in question; and by his decision they are pre- dealing in these articles, even if they consented to serve prostitute of the people's enemies"? And yet, with do the same, and allow some of the men on behalf of such fearful odds, you, the champion of labour, the the rest, to accompany him and the managers of the this sort of trading, over and above their regular salary. asserter of the natural rights of man; the defender pit in his survey, that each party may point out what | We throw these hints out, knowing, as we do, that it of the poor; the advocate of the widow and the they object to and complain of, and give all necessary is the opinion of some coal masters that this sort of orphan: You, with untold gold at your back; with information. They also desire the owners, if they trading is highly consurable, and liable to great abuse hands that dreaded not exposure at your command; own parts, to act with the one the men, procure. at all times submit to purchase their materials from

of the expectant the Stanley Company to adopt his scheme. Since it should they be continued?"—Liverpool Times. gambler as the cheer of the approving MIND. And was introduced an explosion of the liberated carburratted though not deluded yourself, you would have de- hydrogen, mixed with the common air, has taken place, ance to the principles of Reform. Secondly, did the luded your followers into the belief that the howl when several were severely burnt; two of them to Whigs, hile in effice, ever carry, or propose, any of faction was the expression of national will. I hopes of recovery. The Stanley Company are so satissay you was not deluded; and hence your greatest, fied with the scheme, that they have determined to discrime. Your disinclination to eet me proves that card it; and men are at work for that purpose night wish to put the public on their guard against the mis-Thir ly, whether do you imagine you were not deluded; for had ou anticipated that worth's passe, and not determine to endeavour to force pullished by them, and not determine to endeavour to force pullished by them. With the Tariff! Thir ly, whether do you magine you were not deluded; for had ou anticipated that worth's panse, and not determine to endeavour to force published by them, and posted on the walls at St. by coupling my name with so great and so good a meeting. Mr. Woodward was called to the or air, a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers a new system on those who see Danger in it, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not deluded; for had on the walls at St. by coupling my name with so great and so good a meeting. Mr. Woodward was called to the or air, and object remains the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not deluded; for had on the walls at St. by coupling my name with so great and so good a meeting. Mr. Woodward was called to the or air, and the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers are not all the landed support which you sought to convince your hearers ar interest, or a House of Commons representing the was generally accorded throu ghout the country, to sell their lives for a mere whim.

only have been the representative.

contend against oppressions of which, while in office, as not to be aware that your own followers, notwithstanding their temporary bravado to cover your There still exists some lurking sympathy and retreat, will marvel at your refusal to meet him whom you challenged to discussion?

Sir, I am perfectly aware of the danger of those who dare to stand up for the prostrate working the wily, and the all-powerful middle classes; but I thank you for lessening that danger by affording has now a kind that cannot be purchased; and that gold and boasting, coercion and persecution, speeching and writing, will fail in the endeavour to establish any principle of which that mind does not

"To win men's hearts you must win their minds." You have lost their hearts and you have there. Swallow, at great length, on the necessity of general pardon this political exordium. I admit it has be- the terms of your own challenge is, that England

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

The Colliers' Mobement.

LIERIES .- The men at these collieries are still "out," Blacker Hill came to consult with their fellow-workthe proposition that they made to the owners, that they men. Mr. James Winterbottom stated that they had (the men) should engage a practical colliery viewer, to been sent for by their employers to know what their non-political move? I lay it down then as an in- are unfafe, and by whose opinion they would bind. The men all assembled, and made known their wrongs. themselves to abide, not having being acceded to. We The masters seemed to be astonished at their stateregret this, on the part of the Messrs. Charlesworth's, ments: they offered to the men that, if they would go Bill No. 4, two men for a Fortnight at Black Brook very much. The question is one which ought not to be to work, they should be paid the same as the other arrangements recently introduced; they assign reasons top, R. Day, and others; and resolutions were passed I shall now proceed to argue the question of Free and understand the reasons they adduce. We must the men on strikes Equerying the Whigs into effice to carry it. As you Trade under the following heads. Mind. Land. confess that, as far as we are able to judge, the con- Strike.—The men at Mr. Jackson's pit struck work " eschewall politics" in your society, I will presume Money. Self Interest, and National Interest, duct and requests of the men are reasonable and just in the beginning of last week for an advance of wages. Firstly. Mind. "That the people are seldom wrong, and never long wrong," is a truism to wrong, and never long wrong," is a truism to have been given to the world, (but who, we are told, as much as three or four shillings a week to some, and which I presume you will subscribe. Your asso- are not known as colliery viewers, who testify, after average two shillings to all. The men went to work on ciation has been in existence for nearly five years, personal examination, that the danger is lessened under Monday morning. Agents have been bribed; itinerating "pedlars" have through the superincumbent mass with astonishing strong current thus produced would force the light the nostrums that you proposed. What could system introduced at these pits requires the boys to straw, so will the hungry man catch at a loaf. purpose; and thus the old workings were kept tolerably own interest, and return to their work; but, being in the with the law to protect you; with society to smile This, we repeat, is a reasonable proposition; and the overlookers; and if it should so happen that they upon you; with possessors of millions to cheer you the Messrs Charlesworths are bound to comply with it, have to work in a straight or wet place, they may comwell said that one fact is worth a sackful of theory. one grievance could be finally put a stop to, we believe

NEW WOOLLEN CLOTH AND TAILORS' TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT,

57, BRIGGATE, LEEDS, AND MARKET PLACE, DARLINGTON.

STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

Which he has purchased for Cash, and is determined to sell for a very small amount of profic. The Goods are of first-rate Manufacture, and not made for sale only, but will have the good properties of wearing He did not wish to question the honesty of Mr. well, and ensuring future orders.

The Stock consists of DOUBLE-MILLED WATERPROOF TWEEDS, BEAVERS, PILOTS confined to any particular grievance; it was open to KERSEYS, CASSIMERES, SUPERFINE YORKSHIRE and WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS every faction in the country to take advantage of WOOLLEN and COTTON CORDS, FUSTIANS, &c. &c. Waistcoaungs from 1s. 6d. upwards, in

M. H. D. takes this opportunity to thank the numerous body of TAILONS, who have patronized him since he dissolved Partnership with Mr. Cullingworth, and begs to assure them that no House in the Trade shall undersell him in any one Article.

The Working Classes are invited to purchase Fustians, Cords, and Moleskins, at the above Establishment; they will find it more advantageous to do so, and employ their own Tailors, than encourage the "Ready Made Clothes Selling Monopolists," who get rich at the expence of the Working Man, wholesome reproof that you have been the means by paying him one HALF for a Garment that other Masters give.

> The meeting was addressed by D. Swallow, and several ames were added to the list of the Union. HECKMONDWIKE. - A meeting of the colliers of this called to the chair The meeting was addressed by D. | back, viz :-

CHURWELL.—On Saturday, the 27th, a meeting of Total for one mouth for two men... ... 3 7 o'clock, Mr. Rushforth in the chair. Mr. Swallow addressed the meeting. Several new members were

enrolled. HEYWOOD AND MIDDLETON DISTRICT.—The coal-Gott, the underlooker of that colliery, is sending men P.S. I shall continue my subject in succeeding and letters into Yorkshire, to get men to supply the places of those on strike. Some few men have been inveigled here, but have determined to return home

BARNSLEY -The Miners of Barnsley held their weekly meeting on Saturday evening last, in Mr. John Pickering's large room. The attendance was very THE ROTHWELL HAIGH AND R BIN HOOD COL- numerous. A deputation from the men on strike at

THE TURN-OUT AT ST. HELEN'S.

We take the following from the Liverpool Times of

times there have been strong symptoms of an approach-It appears that there are some forty or fifty men who all we want is a fair remuneration for our labour. their way to the pits; and nearly the whole of the avail- District. course the objects of general dislike amongst the Colliers; and, though the unemployed men have refrained from pans, pots, and kettles, hooting, shouting, and making

This state of things has naturally produced a wish, on the part of many of the respectable inhabitants, for an amicable settlement of the differences between the masters and men; and at the solicitation of a number of the latter, Peter Greenall, Esq., M.P., consented to a conference with them, for the purpose of hearing a detailed statement of their grievances. After a most patient investigation, however, Mr. Greenall came to the conclusion that any interference on his part, at the present moment, would be almost, if not entirely useless; but he at the same time promised that his services should always be at their command, and, after bestowing on them a little salutary advice, he induced the men to pay another visit to their respective masters, to see whether the dispute could not still be adjusted. The visit, we believe, was not attended with much success. Too much praise cannot be given to the worthy magistrate for his exertions throughout the whole of this unpleasant business, and it is yet with success. We have received the following communication on

The men have issued the following statement

for which we request the attention of our readers:-Truth against Falsehood; or, the Misrepresentations

of the Coal Musters fully rejuted. states, that "the Operative Miners were, prior to the down amidst great applause.

OSSEIT-STREET Side.—On Wednesday last, a pub- recent advance, in the average receipt of from 3. 1d to lic meeting of the colliers of Gawthorp, &c., was held. 3s 9d per day, and the advance lately made is 1s per day in addition to the above." Or these falsehoods we will make no comment; but, from the bills now in our possession, and given to us by our employers and their neighbourhood was held on Thursday last, the 25th clerks, we will lay before the public what have been inst., in Dobson's School-room. A working collier was the actual ratio of our earnings for a considerable time

Bill No. 1, Sankey Brook Colliery. the colliers was held at the Commercial Inn, at seven Deduct, one drawer £3, powder £1, tools 4s 4 4 0 Bill No. 2, Sankey Brook Colliery. Total for five men 22 1 miners of Captain-fold are at present on strike. Joseph | Deduct, drawers £12, powder £2, tools 10s. 14 10 0 Bill No. 3, Ravenhead Colliery.

Total for one m in for three weeks 3 Deduct, drawer £1 19s., candles 2s. 11d., tools 1s 2 2 11 Get of two men for three weeks at Con cy Hill Colliery, (these were paid without

Colliery. tools 5 i.

tools 3s 3 12 4

Bill No. 5, Oll Rushby Park Colliery. tools 6s. ... 8 11 10

Bill No. 6, Stanley Colliery.

£1 5s., sharpening tools 4s. 3 1

Bill No. 7, Bird in hand Colliery. Three men's get for a fortright 5 11 Deduct, three drawers £2 145., condies

In conclusion, we beg to state; that we are prepared ing outbreak; but we are happy to say that hitherto no to make such arrangements as will lead to an amicable adjustment of the differences existing between us, as

> Signed on behalf of the Miners of the St. Helen's WM. GROCOTT, Secretary.

Jan. 30th, 1844.

Chartist Entelligence.

coach from Exeter to Tiverton; on my arrival at the latter place, I found the friends in a fit of disappointuse of the Town Hall, for my lecture; he told the deshould not be had. As the Town Hall could not be had, the Council set about getting a room, and succeeded in getting the promise of one at a Temperance Coffee-house. but on Tuesday evening the proprietor informed us that

Thomas Clark, Merthyr Tydvil, Tuesday. MERTHYR-DEATH OF A PATRIOT-David John, Editor of the Trumpet of Wales, died on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. His body was attended to the grave by the Chartists and the Odd Fellow's Lodge, of whom he was a mem! er. David Ellis addressed the multitude hoped that his efforts may very shortly be crowned present on the occasion. This good and patriotic man died at the age of thirty-two. He lived and died the zealous advocate of the People's Charter.

THE BIRTH-DAY of the immortal patriot, Thomas Paine, was duly celebrated, at which the following toasts were given and spoken to :- "The Charter," by John Bower. "The immortal Thomas Paine," 1esponded to by William Taylor. Mr. Clark sabsequently arrived, and was greeted with the most Ceafening applause.

Wallace, M. P., on Monday last, by the Zown It will give me much pleasure in telling him with throughout, moved the adoption of the petition for what respect the drinking of his health was received the People's Charter. Mr. William Woodward in We. the Coal Miners of the St. Helen's District, by this most respectable meeting; and I now beg his usual sensible and humourous style, seconded the

OLDHAM, - On Sanday last, Mr. F. A. Taylor, of Reyton, lectured in the Chartist Room, Greaves street. Sat jest-" Commerce, A riculture, and Navigation." GLASGOW.-The usual weekly meeting of those

friendly to a national system of organisation was holden on Monday evening, in the Young Men's Academy, College-street, Mr. A. M'Donald in the chair. A considerable number of new members were enrolled, and sixty cards were sent off to Paisley. Mr. Burrell also reported that a mamber more would be required for the village of Govan. Much praise is due to Mr. Burrell, for the now healthy state of whole-hog Chartism in the once priest and Whig-ridden village of Goran. The ordinary business being disposed of, Mr. Murphy said he understood that a preliminary meeting was to be held on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with regard to Mr. Sharman Crawford's plan of stopping the supplies. He had been told that both Charities and Complete Suffragists were co-operating in getting it up. Whatever others might feel inclined to do in refezence to this matter, he (Mr. Murphy) was determined to stand by the Charter. He knew that many attempts had been made to make the people's movement subservieus to party burposes ; and should the people of Glasgow lead themselves to Sharman Cranford's proposition, they might, with equal propriety, lend the madives to the anti-Corn Law League. Crawford, but his plan was too general; it was not whatever countenance the people might give to is: in one word, if Mr. Crawford was in earnest in his professions of his desire to secure the es ablishment of the principles of the People's Charter as the law of the land, why did he not make common sause with Mr. Dancombe, who is backed by the great mass of the working classes! He hoped all who might hear of it, and have an opportunity of attending, would be at the meeting on Friday evening. Mr. Colquhoun said he was of opinion they should take into their most serious consideration what fell from Mr. Murphy. He was not inclined to impute bad motives to any man, but he was not one who would shrink from stating what he knew to be truth, however unpalatable. He knew that a strong desire existed in some quarters to destroy the usefulness of certain influential Chartists. J. Sturge, when first in Glasgow, said to the Rev. Patrick Brewster, that "Feargus O'Connor and some others must be got rid of ; therefore, they must change the name. This statement was made by Mr. Brewster to Mr. Matthew & Cullen in his (Mr. Colquhoun's) presence. But, apart from all these personal matters, he disapproved of Crawford's plan. He would, therefore, move the following resolution, which he hoped would be agreed to, and also steps taken to carry the same into effect, in the event of circumstances requiring it:-"That in the event of a public meeting being collect to consider the plan suggested by Wm. Crawford, E-q., M.P., for the stopping the supplies till such time as the grievances of the people are redressed. this meeting is of opinion that any petition emanating from the people of Glasgow should be confined to to an appeal for the establishing of the people's Charter as the law of the land, being the only means by which those grievances can be re-£0 19 1 | moved." Messrs. Smith, Burrell, Docherty, and others spoke in support of the motion, which on being put to the vote, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Burrell moved that "Mr. T. S. Duncombe be written to upon the subject." Agreed to. After a vote of thanks to the Ohairman, the meeting quietly broke up. DUBLIM.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association having adjourned during the Christmas holidays, met again on Sunday, the 14th January. At this meeting preparations were made to get up a petition in favour of a Repeal of the

Legislative Union, and another petition in fayour of the People's Charter. On the follow-

ing Sunday, the 21st instant, these petitions were laid before the meeting, when a metion was made to refer them to the standing committee for revision. On Sunday last, the Association met at one o'clock, pursuant to advertisement. Placards were posted, announcing that the meeting would be held at one o'clock, at No. 4, North Ann street; that the chair would be taken at half-past one precisoly: that admittance to the public was free; and that two petitions, one for the Repeal of the Union. the other for the People's Charter, would be submitted to the meeting. There was a very full attendance-strangers having a considerable majority over the members. This meeting would have been larger, had not the well-paid ser rants of the public. the slice, pulled down every placard within their reach. Placards were posted on the large gates leading to the place of meeting. The policeman on the "beat" having observed crowds of people procreding in that direction, followed them to the gate. where he stopped to pull down the placard. But, having been rold to touch it at his peril, he desisted, and went off for the Inspector, who soon arrived. their views, we are willing by deputation or otherwise, were invited to come into the meeting, and to make a report of all they saw and heard there, and to lay it before the government; but at the same time were cautioned against committing any turther fraud upon the association, by pulling down and destroying the placards. They were informed that they might have got placards at the printers, Mr. Dyoits, had they applied for them; and to save them trouble hereafter, whenever the association should print placards one should be sent to every station house in Dublin prior to their being posted; upon this announcement the inspector and Mr. CLARK'S TOUR .- On Monday morning I took his men bowed and retired, leaving the placard alone in its glory. At half-past one o'clock precisely. Mr. Patrick Moran was called to the chair. The Chairment owing to the bumpkin Mayor having refused the man, in an admirable speech, which was repeatedly cheered, explained the nature and objects of Charputation, who waited upon him, that if Mr. Clark had tism. He requested of those who heard him to bear anything to do with Mr. Sturge or his party, the hall in mind that all Chartists were Repealers. But he would be granted; but, if he was in the remotest degree felt sorry for the state of Repeal for the sake of the connected with Feargus O Connor, or his party, the hall land of his forefathers, whom history proved had lived in Ireland long before the introduction of Christianity; for the sake of his native land, which he loved, he regretted that all Repealers were not Chartists-(hear, hear). Some evil genius had got he durst not let us have the room, as ruin would be the possession of the minds, the same, the understanding consequence, so that I was forced to leave the place of a certain class of Repealers, whom he should, he without having an opportunity of preaching the gospel hoped with justice, designate by their own favourite of Chartism. On Wednesday night I lectured at Colappellation, "O'Connellite Repealers." These welllumpton. The meeting was a good one. I spoke an meaning men have done incalculable mirry to hour and a half; at the close, several persons joined public liberty; they have retarded its onward the Association. On Thursday, I started for Bath, but march by their refusal to co-operate with 3 500 000 on my arrival at Bristol, I was so completely knocked up of their fellow subjects; men who, in the sincerity with a cold that I could not proceed further. On San- of their souls, held out the right hand of goodday evening, I lectured at Bristol to a large and atten- fellowship to them. Yet this effor of friendship. tive audience. At the conclusion, several joined our assistance, and co-orperation was rejected with conranks. On Monday last, I left Bristol for Wells, tumely and scorn. But the Whigs were then in power. And any movement which had the slightest tendency towards the promotion of public liberty was treated as an attempt to oust the Whigs. The whole policy of the Whigs from 1837 to 1841 was to give place to Repeal leaders, and empty promises to millions of their hungry followers. And est they might be forced to concede something to the people, or expose themselves as the slv and deceitful enemies of Reform, the bit-by-bit policy was adopted: the foolish, abourd, and ridiculous instalment system of Legislation was advocated; that is to say, the people were advised to pray Parhament for a small portion of what they were justly entitled to, as if, forsooth, Parliament would give, or ever did give, half of what was prayed for, be it over so small. And when the honest straightforward Chartists declared openly and manfully that PAISLEY.—A public dinner was given to Mr. it would be a compromise of principle to petition for less than their rights, a set of unscrupulous Whig Council of Paisley, who had agreed some time since knaves then made their dupes believe that the the distribution of all the spare capital of the to build the walls, is also highly dangerous; as, from this is attributed the general turn-out of St. Helens. A Burgh, as a testimony of their approval of his conduct whole. Now what ignorant delts they must bathat country recklessly squandered in the first experiment of a great innovation. You prebell, presuming that the business of the meeting just take whatever the Perliament is pleased to give was about over, would crave the liberty of a toast. them. The man is a natural slave or a fool who The toast which I am about to propose, said will go forward voluntarily and pray for less than he is one which I have no doubt but will be res- he is entitled to-thear, hearly He has no olternaknow the only member of the Town Council who less than the whole, not an iota-(great meering). represents a certain class of society who is not He had occupied their time too long (no, no). represented here (hear, hear); and being appointed Before he sat cown he should mention that the by them for this purpose, I have much pleasure in committee had prepared two petitions—cae for the proposing the health of Thomas Dincombe, Esq. Repeal of the Union, the other for the People's M. P., coupled with that of our much respected Charter—both of which would be subrifted to the and said, "Behold the prospect presented to your Fellow of the Society of Arts—one who has had awarded purchase powder, candles, spades, riddles, &c, from the guest, Mr. Wallace, of Kelly. (Great cheering.) I meeting. He hoped that there would be but little need scarcely tell you that Mr. Duacombe has, in trouble in preserving order. Every one, whether all cases, assisted the people (backed by Mr. Wal- members of the Association or not, would have a lace) in the House of Parliament with their petitions fair hearing. Let there be no integraptions, and for the People's Charter. (Cheers), And had these each person who has any desire to speak, shall be gentlemen been properly assisted in the House of heard in his turn. The Chairman resumed his seat Commons, and got their petitions parried, the people amidst loud plr udits -Mr. W. H. Lyout, the secrewould ere this time have been for more benefitted tary, read the rules and objects of the Association, than by all other questions which have as yet come and the name tos of the last meding, which were before that House. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, confirmed. -1.1r. (Fliggins rose, and said that he much pleasure in craving a full bumper to the health should occur, y but little of the time of the meeting. of Thomas Duncombe, coupled with Mr. Wallace, They were all aware of the subject, in fact every for their able services in behalf of the People's subject connected with the perition which he should Charter; which toast was responded to with three read to the meeting, and then move its adoption. hearty cheers. Mr. Wallace-Gentlemen, you are He hoped it would pass without a single dissentient. quite aware of the injurctions laid down by our The petition which he held in his hand was for a worthy chairman at the commencement of our Repeal of the Union-(cheers, and "Mora power to on, DARE NOT MEET THAT MIND which reason if it be only to quiet the fears of those who are willing plain to their friends that there was not to be any party pairies you"). The Association, as well as all the Chartists introduced here; but the speaker, in the present in Great Britain, had patitioned for the People's and reflection had created, and of which I should no party pa sonable prospect of comparative safety. It has been colliery, which may, or may not, be the fact. If this case, has waited with patience till all our business Charter; this the Irish people were ignorant was over; and I can assure you, it gives me great of; for that petition was so long, and em-You mistook passion, prejudice, and self. One lamentable fact we are but too able to give. The it would do as much towards restoring harmony as any pleasure to hear with what effect he has brought braced so many topics, that the Irish news-You mistook passion, prejudice, and self- One lamentable fact we are but too able to give. The it would do as intended to be an intended t good will of his friends and relations, in many in- seconded the mation, which passed unanimously. stances, and steered his bark through many tumults Mr. Dyott rose, and in an eloquent speech of marly of opposition in a manly and straightforward way. an hour's duration, and which was loudly cheered

Mr. Moran, after which the meeting broke up.

"The Condition of England Auestion."

"Laws grine the poor, and rich men rule the law!"

THE DRESS-MAKERS OF LONDON.

of the above class is inquired into, the reviewer quoting name) occasioned a practical cruelty to a fellow creareviewer affirms and makes good by evidence, that the in the face, looking beyond the present into the future, worst abuses of the other employments—lace-making in which (so rapid is the flight of time) becomes the pre-Nottingham, coal mining in Scotland, and nail making at Willenhall-are equalled or surpassed by the habitual cruelties in the Millinery Establishments in London. Fifteen thousand women, zu'ject to the laws of England, established reputation, will always find young personal are compelled, during the fashionable season of four months in each year, to work regularly fifteen-frequently eighteen, and sometimes even more than and mind if ladies do not give sufficient time for the comtwenty hours away! Health suffers severely, and the piction of their orders. This is the great point; and it tracted toil. Drawing-rooms, fetes, weddings, and that one female will endanger the health of conther by mournings, are the immediate causes of the most simple want of consideration." grievous excesses. The wealthier classes of London, and especially the females of those classes, are, it would seem, the unrelexting task-mistresses for whose pleasure or convenience human nature is thus out-

The portion of these instructive volumes, says the revie er, which describes the condition of the young women employed as milliners and mantus-makers in our great cities, and especially in London, is, however that which has left the most painful impression upon our minds-not only because the work of these unfortunate girls is of all the most severe and unremitting-nor because it is inflicted exclusively upon the weaker sex, and at a period of life the most susceptible of injury from overstrained exertion-nor yet because the excess of labour (with all its pernicious and State: fatal results), is andured in the service, and inflicted in execution of the orders, of a class whose own exemption from toil and privation should make them scrupulously careful not to increase, causelessly or selfishly, the toils and privations of their less-favoured fellowcreatures a class, too, many of whom have been conspicuously loud in denouncing the cruelties of far more Tenial offenders, and in expressing a semewhat clamorous and overacted sympathy with sufferings which -cannot for a moment be compared in severity with those which are every day inflicted on the helpless of their own sex, in ministering to their own factitious and capricious wanta.

The fellowing extracts will show that we are guilty of no exaggeration. (IL, pp. 114-122):-*1-622 It is estimated that there are in London, in the

Renses, of whom also there are great numbers. three, and occasionally net more than two hours for rest required to perform," and sleep out of the twenty-four; and very frequently. This is the indictment of the Inspectors, Russell and they work all night

two or three months together. It is not at all uncom- has been upon a much which work on Sundays.'

p.m., in the winter; in the summer from aix or half- will enable them to resume their former occupations for past six, a.m., till twelve at night. During the fashion- subsistence. and the medical attendant remonstrated against the magistrate) sent down a physician to make inquiries. treatment she received. He wished witness to remain they generally rested in bed."

28 no constitution could long bear. Working from six years, awarded it. in the morning till twelve at night, with the exception life more completely calculated to destroy human health as the life of the young dressmaker."

these young people, the sub-commissioner reports: - never is no less all 'he winter." The evidence of all parties establishes the fact that there is no class of persons in this country, living by their labour, whose happiness, health, and lives, are so unsc upnionaly sacrificed as those of the young dressoccupations, with one or two questionable exceptions, such as needle-grinding, in which so much disease is produced as in dress-making, or which present so f arful a catalogue of distressing and frequently facal maladies. It is a serious aggravation of all this evil, that the unkindness of the employer very frequently causes these young persons, when they become unwell, to conceal their illness from the fear of being sent out of the house; and in this manner the disease often becomes increased in severity, or is even rendered incurable. Some of the principals are so cruel as to object to the young women obtaining medical assistance."

YOUNG MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS .- " The damp hair and pallid features of our young milliners and dressmakers, might have told us long ago-at least during the season of long and almost sleepless ing humanity, that the work-room (we peeped into it frequently perhaps inquired after one 'young person' after one or two more visits to the benstiful 'showrooms;' for other girls, as gentle and as pleasing, and more fresh, had taken the place of cur favourites, and so we came away, only insisting that our order, given on Tuesday afternoon, should be completed by Wednesday evening. 'Madame' shrugged and iemonstrated a little—just a very little. She said they were very busy-had never been so busy -were up all night,, and had been so for the last six weeks-that 'everybody' wanted their dresses in such haste; and if everybody wanted their dresses in such haste, why should not we have our order executed to the time? We repeated our instructions in a tone! which convinced "Madame" that if she failed, she might lose our custom; and, of course that being the alternative, she had only to curtsey and promise. The consequence of this want of consideration was another sleepless night to the worn-out sirls with whom we as, we consoled curselves with the ides, 'that our to the hulks at Woolwich. Dr. Bossey, the senior surdress—our single dress, could not make much dif-ference.' We could have ordered it two or three days had been thirty and forty convicts—a large proportion before, but the weather was too hot or too cold to get out of 500out, or we were detained by visitors—or, at all events, whether we ordered the dress or not could make but? little difference; and dressmakers are so unpunctual that we were obliged to say we wanted it a day sooner than we really did. How very, very angry we would the Model Prison to the convict ships at Weolwich at page 435, examination of Richard Needham: be, if told that, in saying we required it-one day, when very few were likely to survive, their appearance of falschood! And how our hearts would have re- they believed all would fail a belied if accused of cruelty. If any one had told us that solitary and close confinement.

aching eyes; and, but for the haste our thoughtlessness page 40), thathad insisted on, they would have enjoyed a few hours of the refreshing sleep, which, if we lack but for a and the situs' and the situs' and is healthy. It is built on a gradually single night, our temples throb and our pulses quicken, rising grour d, about two miles and a half from the and should be secured by good and whole-stored that little instead of being secured by stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are contiveness. Hattleney, spasms, loss of ampetite and and wholesome laws has come dawn from the and we complain of the long midnight hours, lacking sent while we are talking. The poor dressmakers have, however, found many to advocate their cause; but the, grand redresser of evils is the public. The medisle, of driven by necessity to the sacrifice, to work during the long hours, to the destruction of health, both of body sight is sometimes lost, from this unnaturally pro- is marvellous, when come to be seriously thought upon,

PRISON HORRORS.

MODEL PRISON AT SPRINGFIELD, ESSEX .- We are indebted to that warm-hearted philanthropist Mr. Frederick Pigon for the following astounding expose. At the Essex Quarter Sessions, held early in this field, the chief jail of that county, was read, and it our readers. The prison inspectors thus report of it in November, 1843, they having, during the seven proceding years, made the same awful representation; and having made it in vain, they form their last indictment in the shape of a special report to the Secretary of

" In the course of our inspection from cell to cell, we found several prisoners confined to their beds, under their report to the Legislature in October, 1841, medical treatment, and in almost every instance their thatdisease was scurvy. We confined our examination to the convicted prisoners, as the disease in question has may obtain for themselves food in addition to the are weak." prison diet, who are not exposed to cold and confinement in small and ill-ventilated cells to the same extent as the convicted. By this we ascertained, that there was scarcely a convicted prisener who had been in the prison for more than three months, who was not, or had not been, more or less affected with acurvy; and in many cases, as appears to us, to an alarming extent, and to have produced serious and permanent injury to millinery and dressmaking business, at least 1500 em- the prisoners constitutions. In the Infirmary there is ployers, and that the number of young people engaged only accommodation for ten prisoners (the numbers in by each employer varies from two or three to twenty- the prison being from 100 to 1,000); it was quite full, five or thirty-five—the average in each establishment and nearly 500 ill; and there were in addition thirty being about ten, making in the whole 15,000; but this others, mostly confined to their beds in the ordinary does not include journey-women who work at their own cells, which are extremely cold, and of the limited dimensions of 8 feet by 63. Upon communicating to 44 623 In some of what are considered the best-regu- the surgeon the state of the prisoners, he acknowledged lated establishments, during the fushionable season, that he was not aware of the extent to which the dis--occupying about four months in the year, the regular tress prevailed [an excellent officer], although he hours of work are fifteen; but on emergencies, which fre- admitted that several prisoners were affected by it. quently recur, these hours extend to eighteen. In many The causes to which we attribute the prevalence of the establishments the hours of work, during the season, diseases are-insufficient diet, cold vitiated atmosare unlimited, the young women never getting more phere in the small ill-ventilated cells, combined with than six, often not more than four, sometimes only the amount of tread-wheel labour which they are

Cawford, and is little more than an iteration of their ". £25 Miss O'Nell, Welbeck-street, an employer, statements since 1836-statements known, not denied, says -- In the spring season the hours of work are un- but unheeded and unredressed during all the succeeding limited. The common hours are from six, 2 m., till years. After this comes Dr. Short, an inspector lately twelve at night; sometimes from four, a.m., till twelve. appointed, and a medical man. He says, "Ever since Has often worked from six a.m., till twelve at night for 1826 (almost eighteen years), the number of the sick mon, especially in the dressmaking, to work all night; other establishment of the kind" (how creditable to this just in the drive of the season, the work is occasionally opnlent county); "suffering from scurvy, and which continued all night three times a week. Has worked appeared with unusual severity as early as the following herself twice in the week all night. In some houses year after its first occupation, and has continued to exist which profess to study the health of their young people, ever since, with more or less severity, varying, but they begin at four, s.m., and leave off at eleven, p.m., always worse in winter." Bowel complaints are frenever earlier. Has heard there are houses in London quent, and are occasioned by cold and insufficient clothing. The physician, therefore, respectfully solicits the "628. Miss ---, manager, has been ten years a magistrates to feed their captives better, to give them first hand, which signifies the party who takes the finnel, a second pair of stockings, and to warm their superintendence of the business, as overlooker of the dungeons of eight feet long by aix and half broad, in young persons, cutter-out of the work, &c. The com- order that they may be discharged, not in a state of mon hours of business are from eight, a.m., to eleven, weakness, but in such a state of health and strength as

able season, that is from April to the end of July, it This barbarons treatment has lasted from the foundafrequently happens that the work goes on for twenty tion of the gaol, a period of almost eighteen years, in hours out of the twenty-four, occasionally all night spite of the most urgent remonstrances from the inspec-Every season in at least half the houses of business, it tors during seven years, and the suggestions are finally happens that the young persons occasionally work adopted by the compulsory power of the Secretary of twenty hours out of the twent-four, twice or thrice a State; in 1839 the gaol contained 862 prisoners, of week. On special occasions, such as drawing-room, whom not less than 469 were sick; in 1840, 967, and general mournings, and very frequently wedding orders, 468 sick; in 1841, 1,039, and 462 sick; and in the it is not uncommon to work all night; has herself worked year 1843, so much sickness was found in the gaol, that twenty hours out of the twenty-four for three months on the report of the inspectors, the Secretary (of the together; at that time she was suffering from illness, Home-office, we conclude—certainly not the visiting Every second man sentenced to six months' confinein bed at least one day longer, which the em- ment in Springfield Gaol became a patient and a victimployer objected to, required her to get up, and His fate, indeed, was not the comparative mercy of dismissed the surgeon. It frequently happened that death; it was a lingering, painful disease, which the work was carried on till seven e'clock on inflicted serious and permanent injury on the constitu-Sunday morning. If any particular order was to be tion; the freed prisoner came out incapable of earning

executed, as mournings or weddings, and they left off his bread, and a claimant on the county hospital or the on Saturday night at eleven, they worked the whole of district union. We will here venture to ask how the Sunday; thinks this happened fifteen times in the two Justices ventured to commit any man to a prison so years. In consequence of working so late on Sunday notorious for illness as this? The law directs the morning, or all that day occasionally, could very rarely offender to the custody of the Sheriff and Gaoler; but go to church, indeed it could not be thought of, because in Essex he was committed, during a series of years, to the charge of the surgeon and the scurvy. His penalty the Town Hall, (by permission of the Mayor, Robert 639. The correctness of these representations is con- was not confinement and hard labour, but disease, hunfirmed, among others, by the following medical wit- ger, and debility. The Constitution knows no such nesses-Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to the Queen: punishment, which may last for life; but the Quarter Mr. James M'Kenzie was called to the chair. Mr. J. I have found the mode of life of these poor girs such Sessions frequently, and during seventeen or eighteen B. Hanson, as one of the Committee who had been

of the short intervals allowed for their meals, in close you come from ?— Springfield gao!. What reduced you and moved its adoption; which, being duly seconded, rooms, and passing the few hours allowed for rest in to this pitiable condition? The scurvy.—What were was put to the chairman, and carried. The following ington, Lovett, and may be had, to order, of all still more close and crowded apartments-a mode of you committed for? Killing a hare.-Who sent you to is the memorial:could scarcely be contrived, and this at a period of life Hunger. I was driven to it; my family was starving; When exercise in the open air, and a due proportion of I had no work.—Well, I hope that will be a warning to rest, are essential to the development of the system. you, and that you will return to regular industry? I Judging from what I have observed and heard, I shall never do another day's work as long as I live; my acarcely believe that the system adopted in our worst- strength is gone, and I shan't trouble the parish long. regulated manufactories can be so destructive of health -I am sorry for you; here is something to help you, it

EFFECTS OF THE SOLITARY SYSTEM .- From an

excellent article in the Times commenting on the above horrible disclosures, we extract the following remarks makers. It may, without exaggeration, be stated, that, subject without expressing our conviction, that though on the "solitary system :"-"We cannot turn from this in proportion to the numbers employed, there are no Dr. Short, in the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the home district, attributes the great sickness prevailing at Springfield chiefly to cold, to low diet, and to insufficient clothing, there was also another cause at work, which he and his colleagues in office somehow or other contrived to overlook, and that cause is the mental depression arising from solitary confinement in its cold and ill-ventilated cells. In the year 1842 1,221 persons were confined in that prison. Of that number 118 were sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement. Moreover, 102 persons were sent into dark cells, and 466 persons into solitary cells, during that period for prison offences, of which some ap-The following touching picture of the suff-rings of pear perfectly ludicrous, and out of all proportion to this unbappy class of veritable slaves, occasioned by the the severity of the punishment inflicted for them; as, thoughtless cruelty of the tinselled dames of fashion, is for instance, for whistling, for talking, for making signs, from the pen of Mrs. S. C. Hall. None better gifted for singing, for misconduct at school, for having a knife, than this whole-hearted woman, to depict the throng for having a chive (qu. what is a chive?), and for not of evils and sorrows that darken around the social posi- having a clean shirt. Now, that prison contains 210 cells, which are 9 feet high, but only 8 feet in length by 63 feet in breadth; and 14 cells, which are of the same height as the others, but more spacious, being 14 feet in length and 8 in breadth. It is, therefore, quite evident from a comparison of the number of hours - that they were taxed beyond their strength; confinement in them, that a majority of persons so them. We said they sat up too late, and perhaps rose ment in these petty cribs of stone, which Mr. Crawing humanity, that the work-room two perhaps it ford and Mr. Russell have so repeatedly condemned and denounced. It likewise apppears from through the glass doors; seemed ill-ventilated; and we Dr. Short's report, that prisoners sentenced to solitary or another, whose grace and loveliness created an were confined to their cell, unless air and exercise were interest in her favour. We heard she was gone home, ordered them by their surgeon; and that prisoners sentences to be a surgeon of the confined to their cell, unless air and exercise were interest in her favour. We heard she was gone home, ordered them by their surgeon; and that prisoners sentences the confined to their cell, unless air and exercise were interest in her favour. tenced to one month's solitary confinement passed the first seven days in a cell, after which they were allewed -0, mighty indulgence!-to walk in the passage, about fifty feet long, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to twelve at noon, but were locked up, as before, during all the rest of their imprisonment. We ask any man of common sense, whether it is possible that bodily health -we say nothing now of mental health-can remain uninjured under such hopeless, helpless, and companionless captivity? A paragraph in our paper of yesterday proves, beyond all dispute, that solitary imprisonment, even in such comparatively comfortable cells as those of Pentonville, and with all the exercise in the open air there allowed to the prisoners, is most detrimental and injurious to the bodily health, even of those convicts who are selected to endure it on account of their age, their strength, and their vigour of constitution. An inquest was held on Thursday last had sympathised; and yet, if this truth did occur to lately removed 'as incurable' from the Model Prisen

> " Sent down to the hulks in the hope that change of air and scene might revice them.' Some of the jury rethey believed all would fail a prey to the horrors of

assist, whom we would have given to eat of our bread servable in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia; Thorne, now living, to wait upon that gentleman; we and drink of our cup, if it had been told us that and this is not attributable to any unhealthiness in the waited upon him, and in the course of conversation, he | N.B. A post-office order for 5s. will pay for a Medicine Houses in London. so doing would serve them, how indignant we should site of the prison-quite the reverse-for Mr. Russell said: 'Has not the Chancellor of the Exchequer been 4s. 6d. case and its carriage to any part of the

brocade was trembling in their damp and slender report upon the A merican penitentiaries, which he I said, he had stated it was his opinion that we should fingers, and they could hardly open their wearled and tendered to the Lo' Als' committee of 1835 (First Report, never get any more wages, but that the little we had

" The site of the Eastern Penitentiary is elevated, banks of t' le Delaware. There is no low and marshy good and wholesome laws, has come down from 24s. are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite In a late No. of the Edinburgh Review, the tondition rest. Our thoughtlessness (to call it by no har-her ground n' ar the building. The atmosphere is dry and clear, at ad there are no manufactories near to impair its largely from the report recently published by the Par- ture. We did not intend this; but we cause a great salubrinty. The locality of the Eastern Penitentiary is liamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire into the deal which we do not intend. A little consideration that Mr. Pitt put the question, Had torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity this declaration that Mr. Pitt put the question, Had torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity Occupations of Children and Young Persons. The will prove that we are great gainers by looking steadily city of Philadephia for the erection of a State Col-

> upon the powers of human endurance. At the risk villain in a town like Bolton, by setting a wicked liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; have been troubled for many years. even of being tedious, we will submit to them two example, will be followed by the rest, not because they and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced wish to do it, but because they are forced to do appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, Discipline Society of Boston, printed in 1842, and it; then the legislature must bestir itself, and will be the quick result of taking this medicine acshall leave them to produce their effect without any if they are not sitting, they must instantly be sum- cording to the directions accompanying each box; note or comment of our own. The physician of the moned, to put an end to this nefarious practice." And, and if taken after too free an indulgence at table,

experience. The more rigidly the plan is carried out,— America; they will receive you with open arms. Every the more the spirit of the law is observed—the more man loves his country, but good an Englishman, and its effects are visible upon the health of the convicts. A tell him he cannot live comfortably in his own country, little more intercourse with each other, and a little more and he will then sell his country." air in the yard, have the effect upon the mind and body | Some of your memorialists have made a careful and month, the following dreadful description of Spring- that warmth has upon the thermometer, almost every minute investigation of the present earnings of the body, degree of indulgence showing a corresponding rise in by taking the work done by a number of the most steady did not appear to cause as much abhorrence and exe- the health of the individual. That an opinion to the active, and regular workmen, for a number of weeks, and cration among the Magistrates and gentlemen there contrary should have been advocated at this time, when have found that their average earnings, working to fifteen assembled as its perusal will probably call forth from the influences that control the animal functions are so hours per day, do not amount, (after all necessary dewell understood, seems like a determination to disregard | ductions are made) to more than from four to sim shilscience in the support of a mistaken but favourite policy' lings per week. -P. 168.

"Again, the inspectors of the New Penitentiary in Rhode Island, where the system of solitary confinement was introduced about four years ago, say in

"The experiment of solitary confinement has not, since this prison has been in operation, proved perfectly not appeared among the untried, whose terms of impri- satisfactory. They fear the effect is to injure strong somment are aborter, who have no hard labour, who minds and to produce imbecility or insanity in those that

RECORD OF DESTITUTION.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET POLICE OFFICE. - On Saturday Mary Connor, a pale skeleton-like young woman, was called in. She was the wife of a tailor, and had three young children. Her husband was out of work. lying sick.

The constable reported that the applicants bore the character of very hard-working, honest people, but that they had lately been reduced to great distress by the inability of the husband to work.

certain to be refused out-door relief; and my husband and myself would rather submit to anything than go into the workhouse with our children and be separated from one another.

Mr. Hardwick-How do you usually support yourself? Woman-My husband is a tailor. We work at making police trousers. Mr. Hardwick-What do you get for making a pair Weman-We get 10d. a pair, and find our own thread

and needles. Mr. Hardwick-How long does it take you to make pair? Woman-If a person works hard at it a pair can be made in about nine hours. My husband could do better work if he could get it, but there is none to be had. We have frequently worked eighteen hours a day at the police trouser work in order to get enough to buy food for ourselves and children.

Mr. Hardwick-Can you get plenty of this sort of work? Woman-O no; there are hundreds employed. on this work and soldiers' trouser work. We are Meikle. We give a sample of his political creed; obliged to go three or four times to the contractor to and he is the rebel who hesitates to adopt it as his get the work, and to beg and pray for it as a favour, on own."—Nonconformist.

account of the humbers of poor peop e who are fighting.

"This work, we are convinced, will go far to keep and struggling with each other to get it; but soldiers' the flame of patriotism alive."-Glasgow Post. keep us till my husband gets round again. Mr. Hardwick directed Clements, the usher, to give versal liberty."

The next case was that of Mary Hopkinson, seventy three years of age, totally blind, very poor, and with nothing to live upon but what she obtained from her children, who were almost as poor as herself. Half a sovereign was ordered to be given to her.

her six shillings.

The third case was that of Bridget M'Coy, 72 years of age, afflicted for thirty-eight years with an abcess, reduced to atter helplessness, with no other bed than a heap of rags, and without any means of subsistence, except from casual charity. This applicant had applied for, and had been refused, out-door relief, and she had been only kept from perishing by the Christian feeling THE GRAVE OF GENIUS, BY J. O. LAMONT. of a lodger, who attended on her without remuneration from inability to see a helpless fellow-creature dying

The police-constable's evidence fully proved the miserable plight of the wretched old creature. A sovereign was ordered to be given to her. The next case was Sophia Webb, a widow, with three infant children, whose character was so good that several persons to whom she was known had subscribed some small sums towards the purchase of a

mangle. There was a sum of fifteen shillings yet un-

liquidated. Mr. Hardwick directed the usher to give her a sovereign, and sent away the widow rejoicing. CARLISLE .- DREADFUL DESTITUTION OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .- On Monday last, a very large meeting of the above-named body took place in Benlle, Esquire,) to adopt a memorial to Government, setting forth their wretched and degraded condition. appointed to draw up the memorial, came forward, and, culated to add largely to the well deserved popularity We can fancy a dialogue of this kind:—" Where do after some appropriate remarks, read it to the meeting, of its author."—Northern Star.

prison? Your Honour.-What induced you to posch? MEMORIAL OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE. To the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade.

Your memorialists have considered it a duty which they owe to themselves, and those dependant on their cannot be helped now. Tell me, were there any more exertions for a subsistence, to lay their wretched and "663. Of the general treatment and condition of sick in the gaol? About four or five hundred; there destitute condition before you, with a hope that you will lay the same before the other members of her Majesty's Government, and cause an immediate inquiry to be made into those circumstances which have caused such unparalleled suffering and destitution amongst your memorialists; with a view of applying such remedies as the result of such an investigation Charles Hooton.

may warrant you in adopting. Your memorialists have been the more anxious to pursue this course, in consequence of the measures of Roden, M.D. fiscal and general policy, which you have already brought into active and beneficial operation, and the strong desire which you have expressed on various occasions to make every inquiry into the condition of the working classes with a view, if possible, to remove their present suffering.

Your memorialists have only to lay before you a number of indisputable facts, to prove, to your entire satisfaction, that within a period of about twenty years, they have been reduced from a state of comparative comfort and happiness, to one of absolute misery and starvation; and which, if much longer continued, must necessarily produce a frightful mass of ignorance, immorality. degradation, and crime.

Your memorialists will now lay before you the following conclusive facts, which will fully elucidate their former, as compared with their present condition. In the year 1818 the weaving of a 1200 gingham of r piece, was paid with the sum of nine shillings.

In 1843, precisely the same fabric was 42 yards long, and paid with only size shillings and size 70 portens, or 40 inches wide, and 28 yards to the cut, or piece, was paid with the sum of nine shillings. and paid with only six shillings and ninepence, being Emigrants that they shall despatch the Fine Fasta reduction, considering the difference in the length of Sailing American Ship

the piece, of just one half or 50 per cent. From this it is clear, if a hand-loom weaver in 1818, Burthen, for NEW YORK, on the Seventh Day of whatever can be taken of the communication. could earn fourteen shillings per week, that in 1843 he could only earn seven shillings per week, a sum totally inadequate to supply the wants and necessities of a single individual, not to mention those of a wife and

family. In the year 1838 a Commission of Inquiry into the Each Passenger will be provided by the Ship condition of the hand-loom weavers, was instituted by with One Pound of GOOD Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatthe Government, when it was shown before Mr. Mug- meal, and Potatoes, and also Three Quarts of Water geridge, the commissioner, who visited Carlisle, that the average earnings of a hand-loom weaver (after all more than six shillings per week. Your memorialists of Post. then thought that their cup of misery was filled to overflowing, and that no further reduction could possibly take place in their miserably low rate of wages; but in this notion they are grieved to say they have been most woefully disappointed. Yes, such has been the reckless spirit of competition, that since that period the following heavy reduction has taken place. Carlisle, a 1,000 gingham of seventy-four portens, or yems. Patients who had for years drawn on a fifty-two inches wide and sixty yards to the cut or miserable existence, and many who had lost the use piece, was paid with the sum of nine shillings. Now, of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralythe very same fabric, sixty-two yards per cut, or piece, sis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their

reduction of about 15 per cent.

really we did not want it till another, we had been guily being so dreadfully attenuated and reduced. Indeed, one of the most important for the well-being of the cate skin without fear of injury. congtry that the legislature can entertain? I am satisfled of it; from the opinion of one of the greatest tor, by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, chemist, 86, we we were guilty of cruelty towards those young girls "The same frightful increase of mertality arizing from men that ever lived in this country, the late Right High-street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s. 6d. whom we would have drawn wide our purse-strings to the same cause—namely, solitary confinement, is obhave felt! though, perhaps, at the same moment, the informs us, in the observations upon Mr. Crawford's saying, that your wages must never the any higher?' United Kingdom.

should be secured by good and wholesome laws. Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, declared that the

to 5s. 6d." "Surely these are facts which which will make the most determined advocates of the solitary system pause, before they proceed further with their cruel experiment upon the powers of human endurance. At the risk Penitentiary in New Jersey says in his last report:—
said he, 'The moment they assemble, that moment they quickly restore the system to its natural state
they quickly restore the system to its natural state
they quickly restore the system to its natural state
they quickly restore the system to its natural state
they quickly restore the system to its natural state solitary confinement are strengthened by every year's away, not sell it; you will give it away to France and

That, in the town and immediate neighbourhood of

Carlisle, there are nearly three thousand human beings, out of a population of 22,000, almost wholly dependent on this branch of industry for a subsistence; consequently a considerable portion of the population must

Your memorialists have no hope of relief from an increase of trade; for such is the reckless spirit of competilion—the unbounded cupidity of the master manufacturers, and the immense and unlimited powers of machinery, that they cannot even entertain a hope on that head, end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Moreover, your memorialists are at present all fully Tarbotton, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis employed, which they could only be under any cir- and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman,

their deplorable condition, without presuming to suggest any remedy for their present unparalleled suffering; but leave their case entirely in your hands, with a hope mond; Sweeting, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlingthat you will cause an immediate and searching inquiry ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; to be made into the cause or causes that have pro-Mr. Hardwick asked the woman if she had applied duced such a frightful mass of social and physical for relief to the parish? Woman-O no, Sir. We were suffering, amongst so numerous a body of her Majesty's subjects.

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original in his sphere as ' Boz.' His style is chaste. manly, and impassioned; and the sentiments contained in this Tale, and throughout the whole of 'Argus's' writings, are such as belong to the good and the naturally noble."—Northern Star.

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trousers work is even worse, for we are only paid five- "It is in the author's usual style, having for its sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause pence a pair. All we now want is a few shillings to moral that which the author never omits, the beauty that destroys physical energy, and the ability of of virtue, and the advancement of the cause of uni- mankood, ere vigour has established her empire :- from taking the above-named medicine.

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> INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN. EFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, in most

Lases by one application, ticdouloureux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giv-In 1838, at the time the Commission was held in ing instant relief in the most painful paroxis paid with seven shillings and eightpence; being a medical attendants and acquaintance have by a few rubbings been restored to strength and comfort, To prove to you that this wretched state of things after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colwas clearly foreseen and pointed out, by some of the chicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried wisest legislators thatever lived in this country, as and found useless. Its surprising effects have also likely to take place, without Government protection been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains to labour being afforded, we would direct your par- of the head and face, paralytic affections, weakness ticular attention to the following striking portion of of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, evidence, from the report of the Select Committee on the Hand-loom Weaver's Petitions, August 4th. 1834. straint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause "Yeu think the question of the regulation of wages any eruption, and may be applied to the most deli-

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immediate use.

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N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c. can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial

Soldaby Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, LEADS.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS. THE following testimonials from respectable per sons, in addition to many hundreds of DECL

DED CURES—particulars of which have been already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in the World:-TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILES Gentlemen.-This is to inform you, in detail, what

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health) First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about

Thirdly.-Of Costiveness, from which I have suf. fered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground, Fourthly.-Of the Rheumatism, from which

have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which i Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to have been tormented at least 44 years, having been head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the lame with it, several times, for months together, ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dan-what I may have, but at present, I have not a son gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bles and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative health and soundness of body. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex- am not like the same person as I was a year ago

> All these cures have been effected in me, by the us. of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventa-tive of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having fre

quently had it previous. I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January

WITNESS .- R. Richardson, his present wife, on vouch to his being afflicted as above. for more than 22 years. Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready

R. W. R. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle.

to answer any question put to me relating thereto.

Sir.-I cannot refrain from expressing the dee gratitude I feel, for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, complaint of the stomach, accompanied with seven patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton —had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recover. ing; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours, of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did a and during the last eighteen months, I have taken about twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I ham considered it my duty to recommend this excellent Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom | that it has been attended in many cases, with very favourable results.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant. JOHN DAVIDSON,

Slaymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear tetimony as to the great benefit derived by many others Carlisle, Oct. 1.th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842 " My DEAR FRIEND "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-

mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty " I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly, "DAVID HARRISON." From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842,

Gentlemen A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, by Mrs. Moxon, of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable adoantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Pan's

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen,-At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Comwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit

afflicted. I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Fowley, Cornwall, Gentlemen. - I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since: I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

> I remain, Gentlemen. Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET, Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen,-The wonderful effects of PARR'5 LIFE PILLS have been felt by the po what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietors of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50

> Yours, W. WHITE. Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wenderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, how. untoward results that may ensue, to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides till One. Only one personal visit is required from of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barolays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutten and Co., Bow Churchyard; Seld by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hud-Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lls. each. Full directions are gives with each box.

39oeiry.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE. " Man, vain man! Dress'd in a little brief authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven As makes the angels weep!"

SHAKSPERB. " Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

FOUL tomb of living thousands and their joys! Receptacle of cares that, like cold worms, Cling to the heart which many an ill annoys-Where pestilence presides o'er squalid swarms-The tomb of living thousands dost thou stand, A monument of shame to all the land ! Why is this crowd of victims huddled here. In one infected, miserable mass? Is it because lank puppers are too dear, They're treated as a crime-convicted class? I know not-but I know there is employ For those who, through their means, fat luxury enjoy. The proud triumvirate, with sovereign away, And breasts that soft compassion never moves Daily behold lean myriads waste away, Their code while cold economy approves; And wherefore not? Why should the workhouse group Be gerged at once with-sympathy and soup? Mansion of grief, where comfort never comes! Affection's interchange is never there; Where destitution startes upon the crumbs Britain's munificance (?) so well can spare: Yet these scant fragments may for months sustain, And keep the martyr lingering in his pain. Dark pile! where happiness can never dwell.

Where discontent sits brooding o'er the past, And all the present is a torturing hell, Till death relieves the sufferer at last : Where social ties are rent, and Pity starts Lest she should tread on tyrant-trampled hearts. Let none you toil-worn artisan deride, D-jectedly who droops his hoary head; By honest industry it was his pride To earn and eat his independent bread:

Fill with his fate he could no longer cope, Deprived of health, deserted e'en by hope! In their two dens an aged pair, apart, Are mourning bitterly in life's decay The inchless hour that tors them heart from heart, Like an eclipse, extinguishing their day: And yet this solace slars their gloomy night-That they, beyond the grave, may remite.

See the pale mother—not a mother now! Her infant offspring torn from her embrace; Ah! who can tell what tortures wring her brow, And drive the burning tear-drops down her face? Yet mad she is not, though her looks are wild-She knows and feels that absent is ker child. Ah! stop mine ears!—I hear the helpless cry Of the lorn babe, that seeks its mother's breast,

Danied life's nourishment-who dares deny,

Or tear the yearning youngling from its nest?

O! there are men-if men they may be called-Who laugh at nature while she stands appalled ! To be immured, if e'er it be my fate, Within you precincts (and it may be soon), Kind Heaven, in mercy, open wide the gate That leads to death-ab, that would be a boon! And when I shall have ceased to be life's alave,

This single epitaph may suit my grave:-"Here rests a man, who, though of humble birth, And who, while living, felt misfortune's stings, Is placed on an equality with kinga. Escaped from prison thraldom, he's as free As squire, or lord, or monarch e'er can be"

Dismal abode of sorrow! dark bastile! On prostrate hopes and rained pleasures built; Where crimeless indigence is doomed to feel More than the legal punishment of guilt. Well, it may all be right, since in this clime Than peterty there is no greater crime. Is there no mercy-bearing sprite from heaven? No cherub on ethereal wing that flies, To whom the blessed mission has been given. Grief to assuage, and still the mourner's cries? There is—and there's a refuge-house on high, Where man shall cease to feel man's tyranny.

THE POOR

I Do not mourn my friends are false, I dare not grieve for sins of mine; I weep for those who pine to death, Great God! in this rich world of thine.

So many trees there are to see, And fields so waving broad with grain; And yet-what utter misery! Our very brothers lie in pain. Those by their darkened hearth-stones sit,

Their children shivering idly round; As true as liveth God, "twere fit For these poor men to carse the ground.

And those who daily bread have none, Half-starved the long, long winter's day-Fund parents gazing on their young, Too wholly sad one word to say. To them it seems their God has cursed

This race of ours since they were born; Willing to toil, and yet deprived Of common wood or store of corn.

I do not weep for my own woes, They are as nothing in my eye: I weep for them who, starved and freze, Do curse their God and long to die!

THE POOR MAN'S COMPLAINT. WHILST I, alas! have not the coarsest fare, How many idlers luxuries obtain, Who never felt want's withering touch—who drain Their richest viands from our toil, nor care For our wild woes; but mock our tears, our prayer, And use the dungeon, sword, and felon's chain To check resistance, whilst they raise the grain Above our purchasing. This, can we bear? Hash, my sweet babes! I know your hunger's keen; But I've no food nor hope. O God! my breast! Your walling tears my heart! Would I'd ne'er been, Or were in my cold grave, at last, in rest! Why talk I thus? I crave no coward's death; Food I would have, or struggling yield my breath!

Literature.

Roylon

IRISH SKETCHES. (From the Metropolitan Magazine) FORMER STATE TRIALS.

Not to go farther back than the Defenders, in 1793, a turbulent and misguided movement, but instigated by the universal suffering to which the country was exposed, nine-tenths of the accused were miserably executed. Week and cruel policy! All was high treason, not one of the peor Defenders ever contemplated the: tfinsion of royal blood. They plotted only against tithes and rack-rents-against proctors and bailiffsthe instead of popular protection—that justice was not merted, but injustice committed—that if crime was binbutive fruits of this infamous system.

THE "TRAVERSERS'" COUNSEL. The sequestered and prolific mountain manner.

lale has more pleasure from him than the crowded court. This parenthesis will show the natural com- General. He is the mens agitans molem—the influence some woman, of dark complexion, with an aquiline Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday last, Mr. Com- has sprung up for Weald of Kent and Sussex pockets, plexicn of the man better than the most laboured dis- which pervades the mass, and directs it towards its nose, quick piercing eyes, and a masculine voice. She missioner West gave judgment, as to the granting of the quotations of which have improved fully 2; per quisition. Of all the able men for the defence, he is destined end. Mr. Smith is the conduit-pipe which had the commanding qualities of Cleopatra, from whom certificates of conformity to the bankrupts, under the per cwt. In other yearling hops, a steady business the first in intellectual power, professional skill, and conveys his feelings and opinions, so that he bears the her flatterers traced her decent, and she was without flat of bankruptcy issued on the 16th of January, is doing, at prices fully equal to those noted in our commanding authority. He is alike eminent for the double weight of his own and Mr. Brewster's senti-her vices. She could not speak so many languages as 1842, against Mr. Hugh Parker, Mr. Offley Shore, last. Old hops are commanding considerable attentions. commanding authority. He is alike eminent for the accordance speak so many innguages as accordance speak so many innguages as accordance of his views—the unlaboured clearness and compactness of his reasoning—tactician, but a coarse one—one skilled in the conduct of a case, but exaggerating his importance by putting and the calm but earnest simplicity of his style and the calm but earnest simplicity of his style and in the conduct of a case, but exaggerating his importance by putting ignorant of Latin, which she was care full to have taught to her children, the conduct of a case, but exaggerating his importance of farther advanced currencies, manner. He is collected, deliberate, consecutive himself too prominently forward, and arguing most to her children; she carried on her government in the course of doing so, noticed the different cirwithout ever ainking into tameness or swelling unarguable points, rather to prove his zeal than estabinto extravagance. There is about him no affect lish his cause. He is fond of saying sharp things which whose histery she had studied and written upon. In against granting the certificates. He concluded by tation—no endeavour—no pretence; for true mentation—no endeavour—no e tending—the most gentle—the most able to repose on ment. A keen and polished sarcasm is power mis—camp. With these qualities, followed by a success in and that is, that they do not appear to have lived at itself, and the most willing to do so. In directness of directed, but still power—while a lax and angular rude—arms which they seemed to deserve, the world could all in an extravagant way. It is admitted on all purpose and manliness of understanding be has no ness, without wit to vivily, or common humour to not help remarking, that, while Gallienus was wasting hands that they have lived in a manner only suitable equals. What he says once is always well said, and make it palatable, can never be mistaken for strength his time with fiddlers and players in idleness that to their station in life, and which was necessary never weakened by repetition. Not a word he utters It is the merest, most worthless husk. There were would have disgraced a woman, Zenobia was governing to keep up the credit of fue house. I have looked is thrown away. Each has a distinct meaning and times when this quality was in high repute in our her half of the empire like a man.—Sharpe's Egypt through the account of their income and expenditure, direct application. Some lawyers will seek to impress courts when the old practitioners of the Common under the Romans. by painful reduplication. The Attorney-General will Pleas, under the able direction of a Nerbury, rivalled THE GROTTA DEL CANE.—At the appearance of the manner. They did not take any profits out of the strike the same nail a dozen times, and, after all, per- each other ingarrulity and grotesqueness-when abusive Grotta del Cane, mest travellers will be disappointed: bank, and Mr. Shore and his father brought an imhis style and a gravity in his manner which tell power. not be further propagated. fully on juries. He does not blus'er or play the MR. TOMR.—He is a most able lawyer—a finished Bobadil to coerce, or the smooth-tongued adulator to gentleman, and a most crafty advocate. In him the would be some expense in doing at half-past one, and March 8. at twelve, at the Court gerers, assault with coarse vehemence, or startle with as Argus and cuming as Mercury. We rank him above fortnight. Instead, however, of paying that £500 Sharman, solicitor, 1, Trinity-place, Charing-cross. rade remonstrance. Beginning with a winning quiet- all the officers of the crown in caution and shrewdness. ont a few cold and hesitating periods. Gradually he delicate art of eliciting an important admission from a maintenance of the court of managements, house of the court of managements of the court of managements, house of the court of managements of the court of managements, house of the court of managements, house of the court of managements, house of the court of managements of the court of the court of managements of the court of the cour evolves his case, and warms as he progresses. It is not hard-grained falsifier, or in deadening the effects of pains to avoid; for when about half a mile from the should be able to grant the certificate of the bank-solicitor, 2, Middle Temple-lane. the warmth of superficial declamation, but of an in- one which operates against himself. He scratches the grotto, we were greeted by a dog, which followed us rupts immediately, which I should have done had it. William Evans, Burthwen, Merionethshire, miller, tense conviction, which he assumes with the most con- lower region of his ear with the forefinger, and with till our arrival, and to our great surprise turned out to not been for that circumstance. I wished likewise Feb. 7 and March 7, at eleven, at the Court of Banksummate art, so as to justify the expression of Lord the semblance of the most unaffected fair dealing, puts be the very animal which was to satisfy our rather that Mr. Rogers was the only partner affected by ruptcy, Liverpool. Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Erskine to one of his contemporaries, that a "rotten in a sober question, technically called a "lurcher." If cruel curiosity - A Scamp through Italy. cause looks more convincing in his hands than a sound the answer be not to his satisfaction, he skims the NATURE'S NOBILITY-It is from the ranks of I bour one in the hands of another."

Mr. WHITESIDE.—Though his speeches are not without a portion of the usual professional prolixity and redundancy, yet there is about him a vigour and originality, a facility and fertility of diction, which, considering the impossibility of preparation in most instances, stamp him as a man of no ordinary mould. His mind is a healthy natural fountain, not a dull forcingpump. Whatever flows, flows from him freely and spontaneously. The waters may not be always pure, but yet they gush forth without mechanical assistance. which he is animated. His voice resembles the fierce int. Napier is annapply am cted with a degree of deatpuffing of a steam-engine, rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing of a steam-engine rushing out in quick and viopuffing out in quick and vi lent blasts, as though they would burst asunder his the enjoyment of his high position.

MR. M'DONOUGH.—The ablest tactician on the side of the traversers is Mr. M'Donough. Who like him to butter up or slidder down-to wind his approaches to NEWLY DISCOVERED EXPLOSIVE POWER-We meum and tuum; and if you will but teach him, you sion, backed with the most finished subtlety, and a safely rely, respecting a discovery which is likely to roasted fowl. Moreover be is often accused of theft he leaving his present employment and accepting a 19. South Castle-street, Liverpool, on Jan. 29, or any master of his business, and none can do it with more their experiments in the department of science to which Blaze's History of the Dog. effect. His manner is good, though adulatory—his it pertains. The discovery relates to a combination of THE HOT WIND OF THE DESERT -The most dislearning ever ready—his temper imperturable. Let chymical substances so subtle, and yet, when brought tressing and destructive of all the varieties of wind is, to man depreciate the abilities of Mr. M. Donough. He into action, so immense in their explosive results, as to perhaps, the hot wind of the desert. In central Africa, Kong in the official capacity of auditor, &c. has talents of a very high order, without which he bid defiance to resistance by opposing substance, how- in Lybia, in Syria, and in Arabia, where the soil is A GIANT.—A clergyman in the north of Ireland, could not have risen to his present position. There is ever powerful; while the period of the explosion can covered with a thick stratum of loose sand, and where has a son only four own years of age, who is six feet their ewn high esteem, but labouring under the misfer- explosion shall take place. The ferm of this trementhe "poison," by the Arabs; and khamsin by the Both his parents are below the average stature.

tune of being unable to turn their profundity to profit done missile is globular; the second tregulated to the Syrians, from a word expressive of the period during.

A Dry and The smallest dwarf eliver to great the second tregulated to the Syrians, from a word expressive of the period during. able account. This frivolous set are envious of Mr. purpose for which it is to be employed. It may be which it prevails, namely, during the equinoxes. Volney M. Donough, and run him down within their own nar. propelled from a musket, a cannon, or a bomb, and has given a very minute account of this simoom. He row circle: but he laughs at them all. He has the may be thrown with the same precision as common compares the heat and sufficating effect to that which was born the 11th of January, 1832, and is, therecream, let them enjoy the sour whey. A short tale balls or shells. At four yards distance, a ball prepared would be felt when standing ever the open mouth of an will illustrate the auspicious commencement of his of the substance we have alluded to, and after lying in oven. When the wind is about commencing, the atcareer, which be has improved to a very incrative a perfect quiescent state for several minutes, split mosphere takes an unquiet aspect? the sky becomes His parents are people of the ordinary size, with maturity. The actor fabris is now a high dignitary— as under a large tree, in the presence of our informant, overcast, the sun loses his brilliancy; the air is not nothing at all remarkable in their mental organizawas conversing with Mr. H., M'Donough, then except under the conditions which are essential to gritty parcels, which penetrate every thing. At first ounces, which is rather greater young at the bar, but intelligent in his profession, was bring occult powers into action, that the balls may the wind is not very hot; but, as its duration contimaking a motion in the K mg's Bench. 'A clever fel- be carried about in the pocket, or conveyed from place nues, the temperature rises. Respiration becomes short. Sublime.—The shades of night gathered thickly low that,' said Mr. H.—— I answered approvingly to place, in any numbers in boxes or barrels, without and difficult, the skin becomes dry, and the body seems around; dark masses hung portentously over the tion, neither approving nor disapproving. When, how- of military operations. Several experiments, each days," says Volney, "it becomes insupportable." the —.

ever, Dan got fast in the argument, his lordship grew exceeding the former in the force opposed to the explo- Miserable is the fate of those travellers who are surlast suspicious compliment.

MR. FITZGIBBON-Mr. Fitzgibbon is a shrewd, clearheaded, hard-cheeked lawyer-tough as yew and unbending as oak. Without the address of Mr. M'Donough, he is his match in all things else. He is good at a cross-bold and yet circumspect in a speech -lucid and wiry in argument. His style is modelled on that of Chief Justice Pennefather when at the bar. He enunciates his propositions separately and in order, not suffering them to trip up the heels of each other; and the result is, a well-arranged system of disciplined kind has been constructed for harbour defence, and is NAVAL FLOGGING AT WOOLWICH.—The horrible reasoning. Of all the combatants whom Mr. called a bomb-proof and steam floating battery. We punishment of the lash has again been put into force M. Donough has had to encounter the toughest and now learn, from the New York Sun, that one of these against individuals employed in the service of their most infi-xible is Mr. Pitzgibbon. He knows all the engines is in building by the general government at country. Yesterday week two sailors were flogged varied arts of his antagonist, and seeks to refute or Hoboken, under the direction of Mr. Stevens, which at Woolwich, for having deserted from the Styx ridicule them with a severity that makes Mr. will not be completed before two or three years, and steam-vessel, and they were then discharged from M. Donough laugh outright, though his feelings run in will cost nearly a million of dollars. A basin, or cofferable the Navy. The latter portion of the sentence passed a less joyous current. If Mr. Whiteside is a mastiff dam, has been constructed for the purpose, the interior upon them should have saved them from the former; Mr. Fitzgibton is the Irish wolf-deg-staid and sober of which is to be 300 by 130 feet. When finished, the because, if it were found necessary to rid the naval until roused, and then he attacks with bitter petinacity. ceff-r-dam will be ong away, and this thing of life will service of two incorrigible seamen, why inflict a We have much faith in the firmness of Mr. Fitzgibbon. move out of its duck, not showing the least means barbarous and cruel torture upon them first? With Some say he is too dogmatical, never retreating from a whereby it moves, and without a single person being the expulsion we perfectly coincide; but from the position until he has defended it to the last breath, dar. | seen about it; while in reality a powerful steam-engine humanity, the justice, or the policy of the flogging ing even to incur the manifestations of impatience exhi- is at work within, and hundreds of persons are concealed we totally dissent. The old apology will here be bited by the jaded court sooner than abandon the post there, ready to deal out death and destruction upon an offered by the advocates of corporeal punishment, which he still hopes to make good. This is not dog- enemy alongside, or miles off. It is intended that the viz., the necessity of making an example, as the matism-it is earnestness; and no man ever deserved a, mode of constructing this powerful engine of death shall desertions from the Styx appear to have been frefee, ungifted with that sterling and sincere quality, be kept strictly private. Others assert that he has a wicked tongue. It is: STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—We hear doubtless cutting and caustic betimes, but when it that there is a company terming to run steam carriages -pletting against his Majesty's precious life, though wags offensively, be assured the victim deserves his on turnpike roads, not in opp sition to the railway, but fiaying.

THE "CROWN' COUNSEL.

Frainst hay-stacks and corn-ricks. However, the sound deny that Mr. Smith has a bold and manly spirit, and &c, to the springs &c., he avoids the major part of the Distractive principle was revived, and they suffered would scorn to commit himself to dishonour; but even; wear and it jury to the carriage and machinery. What for high treason. Then came the majestic justice of his warmest friends must acknowledge that his temper | there may be in this we do not pretend to say; but the *2, when an organised confederacy of mercenary rul- is irritable—that his deportment in the earlier stages great obstacle to the introduction of road locomotives, tins, drilled within the precincts of the Castle, were of the prosecution has been often injudicious, and that has been the enormous road friction, compared to the the innocent, we beheld it blasting them with wild
mities of disposition, while the accurred of God and the invested with the imposition of the imposition of the invested with the invested w bborred of man not only escape with impunity, but riot Sir Frederick Pollock, his conduct has been that of a desideratum. The weight of the machinery, and aliin the wages of their iniquity." Even they who, on the gentleman. This, it may be said, is but a poor pane, ment for the boiler and fire to run any distance at a faith of the Crown, were promised the pleasure of gyric; but the objectors should reflect on the many time, that is to make the application practically useful, tarishment in hen of certain revelations, were impricauses suggestive of violence and recrimination which has hitherto been the real object. Art, therefore, has Med for several years after. "Don't you know we our political condition affords, and more particularly been almost exhausted to lessen the weight of the locohang you?" was the humane reply of Secretary when the snares of the law are laid to encompass the motive, and to keep the power unimpared, for the Cooke to Samuel Neilson, when that functionary was feet of such a person as Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Smith has purpose of diminishing the road resistance, but as yet Epiraided with the breach of ministerial faith. The once acted with severe and reprehensible injustice. He with very little success. Mr. Hill's p an of increasing Lett characters of the prolonged drama were the enthat prejudged the case. The law of England presumes the elasticity, however good to lessen wear, does not ruts of 1802. They were guilty, it is true, but, on innocence—he has presumed guilt. There is no verdict consequently meet the defficulty. Our opinion is that Greation not the expediency of resorting to vigour in He attacked the press for seeking to influence the duced, the increase of power must be sought in the Francis of policy, they might have been spared. We without evidence—he has pronounced one without any. before road locomotives can be advantageously intro-Ediable cases; but our argument is, that it has been public mind-how was the Attorney-General more bettering of the roads, that is in lessening the profitiess Englis to vindicate the laws by upturning them—that within the constitution when he denounced untried work they have to do, which is in effect giving them were enough to drive any nort of menthey were converted into instruments of popular tor- men as "conspirators?" That was beyond his duty.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL—He is rather a nervous the problem, but the reverse. We are quite satisfied Princed, innecence was confounded and sacrificed in the extraordinary they will run and with advantage too; but never to punctual, and provisions are good. But the horrors were fully adequate to meet the wants of the butchthe general carrage—that there existed no well-defined occasions require vigorous and energetic minds, whether compete in speed with railways. Supposing it practica ine, or any line at all, in the eye of the law, between fer walking quietly through office, instead of sharing that supplied to subdue or resist. The Solicitor-General would pre- ble that they could, the canger of collisions and of sharing the supplied to subdue or resist. The Solicitor-General would pre- ble that they could, the canger of collisions and of sharing the tyranny of his disposition. and enjoys a coldents from vehicles requiring unceasing watchful. be state victim—and that the sole outlet from the lines, would render them very objectionable at any thing Emgeon was to the block or the convict-ship. The apt to the Exchequer all the live-long day is more suited to like high velocities.—Herapath's Journal. memorials of sanguinary Government—on the one side to his quiet habits, than entangling his character in state the knife of the assassin, on the other the pike of the prosecutions. He is no petrel—he loves not the hengent and the torch of the incendiary—were the tempest. His mind is essentially calculated for repose. He has always endeavoured to avoid popular collision. Serving under opposite administrations, no servant of the Crown has less elicited the dislike of contending THE PIBROCH.—This is a species of twie peculiar from the school where he is ill-treated; the domes-HENN.—Mr. Henn is a vast accession to the parties. He has been from the beginning a commissioner to the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. It is the will quit the place where he or she is the object In letters' cause. Neither ambitious of office nor of national education—a fair test of moderate opinious performed on a bappipe, and differs totally from all of tyranny and malicious caprice. Wherefore should of money, he takes no pains to bring himself pro- The clear intellect of Mr. Henn, and the logical precision other music. Its rhythm is so irregular, and its notes, the poor sailor be judged harshly when he abandons minerly forward in the public eye. Many in West- of Mr. Moore will find in the Solicitor-General a ready especially in the quick movement, so mir ed and huddled a served bimship in the first instant, he voluntarily The grand reply will fall to his together, that a stranger finds it improssible to recondevoted himself! The presumption is, that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the property of the presumption is that he would be the presumption is that he would be the presumption is that he would be the presumption is the presumption is that he would be the presumption is the Residual name of Jonathan and skilful adversary. The grand reply will fall to his together, that a stranger finds it impossible to reconded cile his superior is not found in that bar, lot, embodying a mass of matter such as no recorded cile his ear to it, so as to perceiv a its modulation. have remained in it had he been well treated; and control of Bankruptcy. Pott, official assignce, Man-TALLOW.—The price of r.C. I allow of the pric The state of the pibrochs, being interested that desertions from one rather on the decline, although the dealth of the pibrochs, being interested that desertions from one rather on the decline, although the decline, alth mining prefer the hooking of a salmon to a power. Without the earnestness of the Attorney-brief Isaak would love him, and Sir Hamph- General, he will make a deeper impression on the brief is always to obtain credit, now 41s 9d to 42s for new Y.C., deliverable the new Tallow is 42s next Herizal. official assignee, Exeter; Nicholets, Bridport;

palate of his mouth with his versute tongue, as if he and from the very peasantry of the people that so nu. Mr. Rogers brought the affair before the other Liverpool. were about to stammer, and repeats the dose with a merons a host of the sons of genius rise up and take partners every week. I hoped it was a mere legal John Rushton, jun., Nottingham, livery stable-keeper, different gilding. Thus he goes on-probing with ex- their stations amongst the great and shining lights of knowledge affecting all the partners; had it been so, Feb. 6, at half-past twelve, and March 5, at one, at quisite keenness, and generally succeeds in his filch. the world. Burns left the fields, where he "followed I should have only visited Mr. Rogers with the con- the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham; Brewster, Dodger," to which he is eminently entitled. He looks and poems that ensured him an "undying name." actual knowledge—every one of the partners know. George Morgan, Gloucester, currier, Feb. 1, at twelve. the subtle trepanner. Mr. Holmes said, "his face James Hogg marched out of Ettrick forest, and went ing of this £500. It is necessary to state also that and March 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, would make his fortune as a comic actor"; and certainly waving his grey tartans up the streets of Edinburgh, Mr. Barker kept no account with the bank; it was Bristol. Miller, official assignee, Bristol; Lovegrove, there is a touch of Liston about his features, but with- strong in the resolve to enrol himself among the poets a single transaction, and therefore there could be no solicitor, Gloucester.

out any of his solemn ugliness. Mr. NAPIER .- Mr. Napier is facile princeps at the We therefore listen even to his greatest extravagan. head of our pleaders. Whatever of the abstruse or cies with pleasure, with different feelings from those; perplexing in that department is to be accomplished, with which we listen to the dreary frigidity of many finds its way into his ingenious hands. He takes as of his contemporaries. He is not a very sound lawyer, much delight in elaborating a difficult set of pleas as of his contemporaries. He is not a very sound lawyer, much delight in elaborating a simcult set of pleas as a flowing sea." William Roscoe left his mother's tap transmit the money to Liverpool. This, however, John Fothergill, sen., Selby, Yorkshire, apothecary, or, with the knowledge he possesses, a safe one. He Burke Bethel in a verision party and a bottle of claret. and gave over carrying out pots of beer to leave a the did not do, but appropriated it to their own use. Feb. 6 and 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, is too bold and adventurous, striking away right and He is a very walking machine of points and crotchets. left, more with the abandon of a heated gladiator. He would detect a curve in the straighest line, and than the cautious self-possession of an experienced demonstrate the perfect inequality of two right angles. over the field of argument-disperses at random a liard ball would roll for miles, his inventive genius wide champaign, but soon driven in under the pressure, and direct, he will take the opposite side, and raise up of heavier metal. His principle appears to be, that the a pyramid of contradictions "most marvellous to see." greater the number of cases, the greater the chances that When his feelings are earnestly enlisted in any cause, some will stick—and, besides, attorneys place little he is apt to grow rhetorical, and enliven the dreary faith in one who is not dropsical with reports, and can landscape of a law argument with the hues of fancy! tap in every emergency. Still Mr. Whiteside is a He is wonderfully acute as a reasoner, but often refined. clever man. As an advocate, he is a favourite with beyond intelligibility. We would consider him the the most fastidious. Few can more ably stimulate at most law-learned man at the bar. Dowling's Practice tention. At the Irish bar, at present, he is the only cases "are not too hot," or Lutwich and the year books representative of the old elequence. Rapid, earnest, "too cold for him." Like the player in Hamlet, he is and enthusiastic, he launches forth, though not without thoroughly at home in every thing. But Mr. Napier and enthusiastic, he launches forth, though not without thoroughly at home in every thing. But Mr. Napier thas not chewed the leaves of old reports alone—the called into resonant requisition. He is a tall, thin man, with a face indicative of strong emotion, and expressing even in its most tranggil mood the fire with to indulge, more from his business than his inclinations.

He is much less so than certain men of your acquaints and mine. Is he exclaimed against as greedy?

William Hoole, Sheffield, leather dresser, first division. He is a tall, thin labour of a life, and a long one—he is a person of cultivated mind and literary taste, in which he is forbidden to indulge, more from his business than his inclinations.

The Finnoe Murders.—One of the supposed dend of 5s in the pound, payable at 7, Commercial—son named Andrew Whelan, was arrested in this buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday after Jan. 30.

Robust Watson, York, sik mercer, further dresser, first division. He is much less so than certain men of your acquaints.

The Finnoe Murders.—One of the supposed dend of 5s in the pound, payable at 7, Commercial—son named Andrew Whelan, was arrested in this to indulge, more from his business than his inclinations.

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The Finnoe Murders of Mr. Waller and Miss Vereker, a person of cultivated mind and literary taste, in which he is forbidden to industry the payable at 7 and the court are the court and the court are the cou pressing even in its most tranquil mood the fire with to include, more from his business than his inclinations. which he is animated. His voice resembles the flerce Mr. Napier is unhappily afficted with a degree of deaf-

Deience and Art.

building to be constructed in the Woolwich marshes, of The wind attacks especially men of a full habit of the strongest description; its several parts to be fast- body, and also those whose muscles are weakened by ened together by bolts and bars, so as to bid defiance to fatigue. The only mode of checking these violent effects any mode of bombardment now in use. The inventor is to cover the mouth and nose with a handkerchief has, we are assured, requested that no effort should be the camels bury their mouths and noses in the sand, spared to render this building impregnable, and places and there keep them till the violence of the blast is the efficiency of his discovery on the test.—Globe.

ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION .- An engine of this

brought forward is that of a Mr. Hill, of Greenwich or are cowed and spirit broken—and the criminals are about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight. Alexander Jamieson, of Leeds and Huddersfield, com-THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—His enemies do not Depiford. It is said that by giving increased elasticity, increased power. With regard to locomotives running particularly those who possessed any spirit at all to 4s per 8lbs. were well supported, though some on common roads, we have never for a moment denied

The Flower Gatherer We cuil the choicest."

The sequestered and prolific monntain manner.

MR. BREWSTER-Mr. Brewster is the real Attorney- THE EMPRESS OF PALE YRA. - Zonobia was a hand- Sheffield Old Bank. - In the Leeds District

haps not drive it bome. Mr. Henn strikes once, and brow-beating was the pass-word to favour, and the it is literally a hole bewn out of a sandy soil to the mense sum into it. But I am sorry to say there is the object is attained. His knowledge of the law is a scenes of the penny theatre were enacted in the grave depth of seven or eight feet, and about the breadth of one circumstance which was brought before me that solid structure on a firm foundation, not a tottering temples of justice. Advocates then played to applaud- four. Its effects are as generally stated. The show- is not equally free from objection—that is, an objecerection on piles driven into the quicksands of technicing galleries, while the judge shook with convulsive man (who demands half a dollar from every party, and tion on the part of Mr. Barker. The circumstances cality and sophistry. He resembles Mr. Moore in his laughter, and exploded in a pun. Of this system Mr. who, I believe, rents the hole from the Neapolitan of that case are these:—In July, 1842, Mr. Barker abstinence from book learning, relying more on general Brewster is a mitigated representative. He is the last government) leads into it a dog, which at first struggles brought £750 into the bank, and placed £500 of it Bankruptcy, London. Whitmore, official assignee, 2, principles than particular cases. There is a weight in shoot of the decayed tree, and we hope the species will very considerably, but in about two minutes becomes to with Mr. Rogers in order to have it transmitted to all appearance lifeless. The animal is then withdrawn a house in Liverpool. Mr. Rogers observed that the coln's int fields. into the open air, and immediately revives. The effect best way would be to transmit it to their London cajole into a verdict. He does not like certain swag- crown has a choice man, quiet a Somnus, but vigilant or man, as the carbonic acid gas, by which it is pro- so, they would keep it in their possession for about a of Bankruptoy, London. Pennell, official assignee; the ground. Had the dog been allowed to remain in into the hands of their London agent and thence ness as gentle as unsuspecting, he shuffl-s, for some His judgment is of the first order. In the prosecution the hole much longer, it would have died. To this transmitting it to the house in Liverpool, they appro- at half-past eleven, and March 5, at hulf-past twelves seconds, the papers which lie before him, and throws or defence of prisoners, no man approaches him in the catastrophe the poor animal is compelled daily, some printed it to their own use. That is a circumstance at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Groom, official to their own use.

Mr. Tomb enjoys the senbriquet of the "Artful the plough along the mountain side," to write the songs sequences arising from that conduct. But it was an solicitor, Nottingham; and Smith, Birmingham. of his land. Allan Ramsay sat in his lowly but, mistake respecting it, They were bound to transchaunting of "The Gentle Shepherd;" and a greater mit that £500 to the house in Liverpool, which they facturer, Feb. 7. at eleven, and March 18. at one, at the Allan came after him from the depths of Nithsdale, wilfully neglected to do. I am sorry for it, because Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Baker, who, casting down his mallet and chisel, dared to enter it in some measure affects the character of all the official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Plumptre, soli-Chantrey, singing mighty ballads of "A wet sheet and -view it is, that they intended from time to time to Tyne. dren of glory, who "hold the patent of your Nobility head on his return to his residence in an ass's car, from God.'

DEFENCE OF THE DOG - Is the dog called filthy? from a bad fracture of the skull. men of this description, but never a dog," At least, then, he is a thief? "No, because he has no idea of and knocked him senseless with a stone.

abated.

quent. To this we remonstrate, that there are other We received about an average quantity of Wheat and Abraham Ellis, Liverpool, stationers-James Butrervice, and for the most trivial offences. Leave of latter at fully, last Monday's value, absence was shamefully curtailed, the prize-money was most unjustly distributed, arrears of pay were of the lash still continue, and leave of absence is still upon earth, and this is too often the case. When, then, desertions take place, we must not be inclined to blame the delinquent without any reference to the conduct of his superiors. The boy will run away

and it appears to me that they lived in an economical admitted by Mr. Baxter, for the bankrupts, that cery-lane. London; Jones, Bolgelly; and Curry and Co.,

beritage to his children richer than "ruby mine." Under these circumstances I think their certificate Leeds. Hope, official assignee, Leeds; Jacques and Bloomfield and Gifford quitted their shoemakers' stalls should be delayed until the 16th of April; and in Co., solicitors, Ely-place, London; Haigh, Selby; and and dared to become famous. The draper's son. Pope, delaying it until that time, I take into consideration | Ward and Son, Leeds. over the field of argument—disperses at random a liard ball would roll for miles, his inventive genius cloud of skirmishers in the shape of cases—all for- would raise mountains. There is nothing impossible to poor apothecaries, Crabbe and Kestes, entertained the fiat. cloud of skirmishers in the shape of cases—all for would raise mountains. There is nothing impossible to same strange notion. Ben Johnson threw down his Life in Ireland.—Patrick Gleeson, of Kisatoney, midable enough when no other enemy appears on the his powers of arguments e-contra. Where all is clear hod of mortar, and Shakspere left off poaching to write who had two balls sent through his body, still lives, immortal dramas. Washington left his farming to but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is liberate his country, and Franklin his types to frame a said that a portion of his clothing was driven into constitution for her. Milton was but a "blind old the wounds, and still remains there. John Kennedy, schoolmaster," and Homer begged his bread, though of Ballymackey, who was beaten on the head with seven cities contended for his birth-place. Unnum- a louded butt and a spade handle, on the 8th inst., bered names rise before us, but the list would swell to and whose skull was trephyned on the 12th, is dead. too great a length for insertion here. Be proud, ye chil. John Gleeson, who was struck with a stone in the

pardon of St. Chrysostom (says his defender) but he has of Mr. Patrick O'Keefe, at his mill near Newport, libelled the dog. I have known, and still know, many was on his way home from his work, when a man, whom he did not know, pounced from behind a wall

A FEW DAYS ago Alexander Chalzers, steward to bricklayers, first dividend of 5,2d in the pound, and the favour of the court by the most graceful condescent have received some information, on which we can may leave him to sleep when he is famished near a Richard W. Gason, E-q., of Richmond, was about 20s on the separate estate of John Swann, payable at proportionate dash of gay effrontery? Nothing can distriumph over the difficulties that have hitherto seemed has never committed. The servants charge him with vacant stewardship under the Rev. Standish Grady subsequent Monday. concert—nothing can overreach him. He is a thorough insurmountable to those who have previously pursued their iniquities, and he has no tongue to defend himself. Parker, of Castlelough (lately filled by a man named Ralph), when he received a rockite notice threaten- merchants, Liverpool, first dividends of 10s and 20s in iug him with death if he dare to do so,

a class of men at the bar—always moving about en stilts be so nicely regulated as to enable those who employ the sun's rays are very powerful, and the wind is often three inches high, and stout in proportion, his foot -vain, conceited, pempous, artificial -very learned in them to calculate with precison the time when the insupportable: at such times it is called simoom, or measuring thirteen and a half inches in length. A Dwarf - The smallest dwarf alive! "General

Tom Thumb," now exhibiting in New York. He chester, on Jan. 30, or any subsequent Tuesday. we give it in nearly his own words :- "One day as I So perfectly harmless is this extraordinary agent, cloudy, properly speaking, but is loaded with small tion. At his birth he weighed nine pounds and two merchants, third dividend of 1s 7d in the pound, payounces, which is rather greater than the average able at 1. Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool,

Did you ever hear,' said he 'what Lord Eldon said of the slightest da ger; it may even be cast down, with consuming by a scorching heat. All objects are nike carth; the wind whistled mournfully over the hori-House of Lords, there was a great anxiety among the produced than if the ball itself were a solid mass of cooling effect. The inhabitants of towns and villages accents, proclaimed the fearful tempest's near ap- at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. English lawyers to hear him, and even old Elden shared stone or iron. The attention of the Board of Ordnance shut themselves up in the houses; while those in the proach; and, as the big drops of rain began slowly in the excitement. He sat near one of the bishops has, we understand, been called to this newly discov. open desert take refuge in their tents, or in the pits dug to descend, one little pig, with a look and manner When O'Connell opened the case, he was all cold attentiered application of chemical properties to the purposes in the ground. "If this wind lasts more than three not to be mistaken, curled up its tail and ran like

CHINESE JE-Ts.-A man of letters, who spent a warehouseman, Feb. 16-John Harman, Meadowbank fidgetty—drumming on the bench with delight at sive power, have been made in the presence of the prised by such a wind at a distance from any asylum great part of the night in study, kept a kettle on Brewery, Whitefrians, London, of Edinburgh, and of O'Connell's masterly argument—and in the height master-general of the Board of Ordnance, and several of They feel the full effects, which frequently end in death. the fire to make tea, as a stimulus when he should Chester-square, London, common-brewer, Feb. 16—Wm. of his enthusiasm stooping down to the right reverend the most eminent officers of engineers, and with the When the hot blast is passing rapidly, the heat is so be wearied. One night, hearing a thief breaking in Edward Filbey, Norwich, wine merchant, Feb. 16— -father, 'Do you know what, my lord?—That is a most decided success, both as to the destructive increased as to take away life almost instantaneously. through the wall, he took post by it with the kettle Joseph Pearson, Staffordshire, cut nail madamned clever rascal."—The application was on the energies of the explosions, and the precision with This death is a sure suffocation; the lungs, respiring in his hand; and when the thief had thrust both his nufacturer, Feb. 22—Timothy Ross, Leicester, hosier, surface. Mr. M'Donough is exactly hit off in Lord respect to time and place, when and where the effects in a kind of vacuum, enter into convulsion; the circu- legs through the aperture, the student seized them, Feb. 21—William Taylor, Springhead, Yorkshire, wool Eldon's illustration of a far greater man, omitting the, were to be accomplished. As a final test of the nature lation becomes disturbed in the vessels; the blood fles and poured the boiling water upon them. The roband extent of this newly discovered power, we understand that the Board of Ordnance has directed a ensues hemorrhage at the nose and mouth after death.

The annual test of the matter of the heart to the heart to the heart of the chest; and hence ber roared out for mercy. "Wait," replied the bent, jun., Gale, near Littleborough, and of Manchesensues hemorrhage at the nose and mouth after death.

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The annual test of the matter of the heart to the heart of the chest; and hence ber roared out for mercy.

The annual test of the matter of the heart to t ACROSTIC UPON HER MAJESIY.

Victoria rules, but O! her proudest throne I s based upon a faithful people' love; C an prouder tribute to her worth be shown T han the affection which her subjects prove ! O bright will be the annals of her reign, Round which a halo is by science placed; In fame's immortal record will remain A ll great discoveries which this age hath graced. R ecount, O muse! that panacea's fame. Excelling all that Esculapian lore G ave, when disease assailed the human frame, I mparting health where hope of life was o'er. N ever was yet, for all corporeal ills, A remedy so sure as Parr's Life Pills.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 30 .-At to-days market Wheat met only a limited demand. holders, however. were very firm, and prices fully sustained.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 29.-

penalties which operate with equal efficacy as exam- from Essex, but an unusually small supply from terworth and Thomas Frederick Beales, Manchester. ples, and that flogging never yet improved either man Suffolk and Kent. The stands exhibited on the drysalters—William Tune and Thomas Bailey, Barnsley, in public life, or boy at school. The obstinate are con- whole a fair show of samples of Wheat of home profirmed in their doggedness by it-the weak-minded duce, while the demand for it was steady, at prices Gorton, Lancashie, farmers-James Jamieson and should also like to know how it happened that deser- had found buyers; but a portion of the middling and Holbeck, Yorkshire, flix spinners-Edward Webster, tions took place so frequently from the Styr. We inferior kinds was left over for Wednesday next. sen, and Edward Webster, jun., St. Helens, Lancashire, are totally unacquainted with Captain Vidal, the The supply of fine Foreign Wheat offering was rather wine merchants—J. and J. Williamson, Liverpool, Commander; but we cannot help thinking that there limited, yet the amount of business doing in it was wine dealers-John Milthorp and Samuel Burnley, must be something defective in the discip ine, con- scanty. Holders were firm, and for the few transac- Pool, Yorkshire, scribbling millers. duct, or treatment maintained by the officers of tions reported, last week's rates were supported. So despair. When the mutiny at the Nore broke out, the malting qualities, at full prices; but the value of at half-past twelve, and March 19, at eleven, at the the Government was more to be blamed for its in grinding and distilling was with difficulty maintained. justice, and the officers for their severity towards Malt was held on full as good terms as late. Irish manbury; Ashurst, Cheapside. the seamen, than the latter were for their rebellion. Oats were barely an average in amount, their quota-Flogging was in those times a matter of every-day tions underwent no change. Beans, peas, and flour at half-past twelve, and March 19, at twelve, at the occurrence on board of every ship in the English moved off slowly. The two former at barely, the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Alder-

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 29. -We had a full average supply, and there was an families of the poor sailers were compelled to Scots, short horns and Devons. The attendance of were of the worst description. These evils sluggish state. The prices obtained on this day se'nnight-those of the best sorts ruling from 3s 10d -to desperation. It is true that the treatment of difficulty was experienced on the part of the salessailors is in our times somewhat altered. Pay is men in effecting a clearance. The numbers of Sheep ers. Prime old Downs sold steadily. Kents, halfpower so extensively despotic, that he can, if he Calves were small, while the sale for them was acchoses, render the condition of his sailors a very hell tive, at full currencies. In Pigs, a good business was doing at late rates. No importations of Foreign London. Stock since our last.

Wool Marker.—For public sale on the 1st, 2d, Feb. 12, at eleven, and March 19, at half-past one, 3d, and 5th proximo, about 7,000 bales of Colonial at the District Court of Bankruptcy. Baker, official and other wools have been declared. By private assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Harle, Newcastlecontract only a moderate amount of business is doing, upon Tyne; Chisholm, hall, and Gibson, Lincoln'syet previous rates are steadily supported. The imports have consisted of about 1,300 packages, chiefly from Hobart Town.

upon-Tyne; Chisnolm, hall, and Gibson, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Thomas Berridge, tobacconist, Manchester, Feb. 9, and March 6, at twelve, at the Manchester District

Borough Hop Market.-A very active demand BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- From Scotland Yorkshire, and most other quarters, the arrivals of potatoes at the water-side continue extensive for the time of year, yet the demand for the very descriptions is tolerable steady, at full prizes, but all other kinds are a mere drug.

BICHMOND, SATURDAY, JAN. 27. - We had a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 7s 6d; Oats, 2s 4s to 3s; Barley, 43 to 48 6d; Beans, 4s 3d to 5s per bushel.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 26. BANKRUPTS.

Richard Tebay, Winchester, plumber, Peb. 2, at halfpast twelve, and March 8, at one, at the Court of Basinghall street; Finch and Neate, soliziors, 57, Lin-Marshall Beswick, Norwich, wine merchant, Feb. 2,

John Rolfe, late of Uxbridge, coal merchant, Feb. 2 that transaction, but I am sorry to say that it was Lowe and Co., selicitors, Southampton-buildings, Chan-

Joseph Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen manu-Lendon and seat himself amid the fair handiworks of partners. The most lenient way in which I can citor, Temple, London; and Cram, Newcastle-upon-

Feb. 12; and March 11, at eleven, at the Court of Slaney, solicitor, Birmingham; and Bloome and Gatliff,

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Richard Ainsworth, Warrington, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first dividend of 15s 2d in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on January 30, and every following Tuesday.

Thomas Booth, Sheffield, and Tinsley-park, Rotherham, iron-master, first dividend of 6s 8d in the pound, accompanied by his wife, lies in a daugerous state payable at 7, Commercial buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday after January 30.

of 1s 6d, and dividend of 8: 2d in the pound, payable by Mr. George Young, official assignee, on any Monday after Jan. 29.

James Gordon, Liverpool, merchant, first dividend of 16:11d in the pound, payable at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, on Jan. 29, or any subsequent Monday. Swann and Kelly, Fleetwood on Wyre, Lancashire, Charles Benn Buchanan and William Cunningham.

the pound, payable at 19. South Castle-street, Liver-MONTGOMERY MARTIN has been appointed to Hong pool, on Jan. 29, or any subsequent Monday. William E iwards and George Walker, Chester, nurserymen, dividend of 1111 in the pound, 1s in the pound on the separate estate of William Edwards, and 113 i on the separate estate of George Walker, payable at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, on Jan. 29, or any subsequent Monday.

Betty Thorniley, Broadbottom, grocer, dividend of 29 61 in the pound. payable at 35, George-street, Man-Joseph Massey, of Habergham Eaves, near Burnley, fore, now eleven years of age, is now only twenty-five worsted spinner, dividend of 1s in the pound, payable inches in height, and weight but fifteen pounds. at 35, George street, Manchester, on Jan. 30, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Samuel Joseph Clegg and John Withy, Liverpool, on Jan. 27, or any succeeding Saturday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY. William Shaw. Stafford, sadler, Feb. 19, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankrupcy, Birmingham-Ben-O Connell? The first time he appeared to argue in the any force, upon iron or stone, and no other effect be heated-iron, stone, and even water, fail to yield any zm; while the deep-toned thunder, in muttering jamin Dorral, Iron-bridge, Shropshire, mercer, Feb. 28, CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Theophilus Gamauf, 24, Fetter-lane, wholesale furrier, Feb. 16-William Atkinson, Wood-street, Cheapside, Bitewell, Derbyshire, flour seller, Feb. 19-William Statters and John Slatters, Mellor, Lancashire, cotton spinners, Feb. 19.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Feb. 16.

George Weldon, Dudley, Worcestershire, clothier-Benjamin George Drury, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron merchant-Thomas Cartwright, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, banker-Edward Bussey, Sheffi ld, broker-Samuel Thurston, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, corn merchant-Thomas Coleman, St. Albans, Herefordshire, licensed victualler-Sarah Ross, Leicester, hosier-Geo. Frederick Widnall, Edgeware-road, stationer-James Brough Pow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker-James Nutter, Cambridge, brewer-Edward Hilton, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper maker-Charles James Morley, Liverpool, flour dealer. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Richard Calrow and John Houghton Brancker, Biton Lancashire, cetton spinner—George Traviss and John Horsfall, of Worsbrough, Yorkshire, colliery proprietors -William Holdsworth and Hanson Irving, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants-John Rishton Lonsdale

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Jan. 30. BANKRUPTS.

John Tubb, draper, Basingstoke, to surrender Feb. 13, Thomas Balls, iron-merchant, Thames-street, Feb. 8

George Hiller, varnish manufacturer, Sua-street, Bishopsgate-street, Feb. 13, at half-past one, and March 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Coleman-street; Rutherford, Lombard-street.

William Butcher, commission agent. Great Marlborough-street, F-b. 13, at two, and March 8, at eleven, at the Court of Binkruptcy. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch-lane; Maybew and Maybew, Carey-street. Lincoln's-inn

Alphonso Lequeutre, miller, Chingford-mills, Essex, Feb. 6, at twelve, and March 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghallstreet; Adamson and Cooper, Ely-place. Thomas Rodham, grocer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Feb.

3, at twelve, and March 20, at one, at the District Court of Bankruptcy. Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Williamson and Hill. Gray's-inn. John Leech, ironmonger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Henry Murch, sail-cloth-manufacturer. Norton-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, Feb. 14, and March 7, at TO THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF THE

AND IRELAND. dangers which surround as, and dasterdly to shrink from applying a remedy to the exils which afflict us. Wages were reasonable: for men were in a position to protect them. Through a mutual understanding, regularity of system was observed in employment, by which labour was properly distributed, and confined to the premises of the employer. Employers themselves were in a state of comparative prosperity, and compositions

with creditors, or bankruptcies, seldom known. The principle of rendering to all their due was strictly observed by employers, journeymen, and purchasers, and the trade was respectable and respected. What is the state of the trade now! Respectable

employers find their trade diminished. Journeymon have little or nothing to de, and wages are se much misery, and degradation. The reason is not that there is a scarcity of employment; there being now, for the reason, as much trade as ever. The evil consists in third of the most efficient of our numbers out of remunerative employment. It is the upprincipled capitalists, vilest description, made up by famished spectres; it is this that has created our depression, and supplanted honest tradera.

ration. Let these elements be brought into immediate operation. This can only be accomplished by a firm union of the trade in town and country. Through disunion, our trade has been depressed: so by union alone. simultaneous movements take place in every town. Let this week be employed in making preparations for meetings let resolutions be passed condemnatory of unprincipled competition, and favourable to a general union of the trade. Invite respectable master tailors to Already between thirty and forty towns are in union with the metropolis; and, by a simultaneous movement all towns in the kingdom may in a few days form one Tailor's Trade Protection and Mutual Benefit Society. As an inventive to action, and to show the degradation to which our trade is reduced in London, and the revolting nature of the systems practised by slop-sellers, proprietors of ready-made clothing establishments, professedly cheap tailors, &c., a few facts may prove acceptable. Fines are instituted for being behind time; also for lice found on garments. In no case is less than a penny charged for each louse that is found. One poor fellow, whose goods were seized for rent, his wife laying on the floor, ill, was charged for sixteen lice said by a louse-inspector to have been found on garments in one week. A scene of a most disgusting character was witnessed a few days charged a poor woman for five lice, said by him to have been found on a garment; this was resisted by the woman, who loudly protested against what she considered an overchargo; she contending that there were only four. An altercation ensued between them which rose so high, that the proprietor interposed and

third a discharge." A penny is also invariably charged for a new piece of string to tie up the work his workpeople, as his wages do not average more than one penny per hour. His men by incessant toil for ninety-six hours (including Sundays) cannot average fines from his poor slaves and gives them to Protestant associations. A poor creature made for this animal a poor fellow toiling seven days and a half for nine shillings, out of which he had to pay for trimmings, fire, and candle-light. Another gave a poor creature two Tweed conts to make at two shillings each, out of OUR FIXED MONEY ENGAGEMENTS. which he had to pay nine-pence for trimmings, besides providing are and candle-light. Each took two days hire, leaving the poor slave 11d. for four days' work. These are a few specimens of unprincipled competition, which have come under my own observation. Its genevisitors, who have explored the obscure and indigent neighbourhoods of the metropolis, to ascertain the condition of those employed by slop-sellers, proprietors of the time when they should find them disengaged; but they invariably found them at work, and on inquiring the reason were answered-"Did we not do it we are densely populated, and so extremely filthy that they mink aloud; many rooms had two whole families in each. apariments almost destitute of furniture. Some had things called "beds" laid on the floor; and were direct from shops; yet, with the aid of their families, could scarcely live by it. Others had the same kind of work from "sweaters," who kept back 6d. from each pilot-coats for £1 13s. 6d.; prices varying from 1s. 61.

Intimately connected with this appalling state of things, is the atrocious system of "sweating," which is be a large, or indeed any surplus, in foreign counmove in apparent "respectability." Unlike those who merely work at home from necessity, and are ratisfied with what they can individually accomplish in reasonable working hours, the "sweater" takes out large Tuesday last:quantities of work, and has generally two or more masters at the same time. To the "sweater's" nasty " oven" is gentlemen's work frequently sent at night, to be "baked" and polluted by merning; and work so sent could have been done (with scarcely an exception) by competent tradesmen, in reasonable working hours, had the work been confined to the master tailors'

A misunderstanding recently existed in Sheffield between a master tailor and his men the average num- they met with a ready sale." ber employed being from twelve to twenty), respecting the price of Taglioni coats,—he wishing to reduce them to 8:, but the men requiring 10s, with which they said they would be ratisfied. The master tailor through new description of traffic opened between the rich malice afore-thought. But how could this be, in the sheer obstinacy sent his son to London with from forty to fifty coats and Taglieni's to make. The son located himself at a drapers on the Pantheon side of other European country will henceforth make the the assailant. He was the attacked. The "keep. Oxford-street. Terough an understanding between this supply of untaxed cattle in the rich market a part of ers watched, and encountered them." Kenyon, respectable draper and one or two equally respectable its policy and system; while America will give us before Roberts shot him dead, fired the two barrels master tailors, who patronize the health-destroying, disease-engendering, louse-breeding, family-starving, demoral z og, and accursed system of "sweating," these and should there be any imperfection in their mode It is clear therefore, that malice afore-thought can not coats and Taglioni's were given to a "swester" named of making cheese at present, the raw material is be predicated against Roberts. Keo-, living near Oxford Market, and who from the appearance of the house might, to a casual observer, be mistaken for a respectable master tailor. This avari- to do to annihilate the Cheshire trade is—to import in so doing, they were breaking the law. True, that content with earning good wages from that gentleman, undertook to make most, if not all of the garments engaged by Keo-, who from their numbers filled the large first floor front room as well as his shop. Some labour. The price paid by the Sheffield master to mere for the making of each Taglioni or wrapper, than he would have none has they been made at home. So of the case, left him in disgu-t. To conclude the affer, Keo- has been discharged by Mr. Runsay for disappointment, as in his anxiety to complete the compete with the produce of HIGHLY TAXED land and as are of a wild and untameable disposition any two murders where one was one too many! Sheffield order the work of Mr. Ramsay had been labour!

Joarneymen Tailors !- to the rescue !- Your trade is in jeopardy. A union alone can save the trade from sive as. Delay not a moment, for we have waited already too long. I therefore implore you by every consideration honourable to man to come forward at protection throughout the empire. I am your sincere friend,

11. Little Cross-street, and servent of the trade. President of the Metropoltan Taisor's Trade

Protection Society.

JANUARY 29 .- At a general meeting of members, a the above inn, Mr. Rose in the chair, the memory of the immortal patriot, Thomas Pame, was drank. Mr. M'Grain, or some other lesturer, to visit Brighton as soon as convenient." Letters must be addressed to Mr. Wm. Eles, sub-dicreasty, No. 36, Edward-spieet, Brighton.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN paragraph is "going the round" just now, to the effect of creating a home comy etition in the produceffect that a returned convict, named Mepham (who has been pardoned because it has been discovered FELLOW WORKMEN.—The meknoholy prostration that he was innocent of the crime for which he was of our rade must, of necessity, fill the mind of every transported.) saw Frost the day before he received his deprive the manufacturers of much of that surplus tion of whole counties, for the purposes of the King's and "firm reliance on God's meroy," and oftentimes well disposed member of it with deep concern for its pardon. He was at the Cascade station, about sixty ultimate safety. By our unkappy differences and miles from Hebart's town, in the bush, and acted isolation, We are brought into such a state of helpless- as schoolmaster, on which account, he was exempt ness and confusion, that any unprincipled employer from labour in the forests. Williams had the mismay, at all, reduce our wages, adding insuit to fortune to break his leg, by a tree falling on him, injury. It would be a crime to close our eyes to the three days before Mepham left. Jones was employed as constable to watch the working party in the bush. He told Mepham on the eve of his Thirty years ago want was unknown in our trade, departure, that he would give ten thousand pounds if he had it to change places with him.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

THE FARMERS WHO "WHISTLE AT THE PLOUGH" versus THE FARMERS WHO

"WHISTLE" AT DOWNING-STREET. WHEN Sir ROBERT PEEL unfolded his triple reduced that thousands are in a state of poverty, measure of Tariff, Sliding Scale, and Income Tax to the country, the "advertising" portion of the Press passed over what was merely in perspective. this :- unprincipled competition has reduced our wages and directed all its wrath and vengeance against to starvation point-out-door labour has thrown one the immediate "touch me-pocket" question. The distant dread of four-year-old oxen, not yet calved. who from the metropolis, and by their agents in large and the dimly shadowed danger of the progressively towns, are inundating the empire with materials of the operating Sliding Scale, were placed in the back ground; while the one thing of immediate certainty the Income Tax—was kept conspicuously before Our trade possesses the elements of its own regene- the watchful public eye. It was by this lumping principle that Sir ROBERT PEEL was enabled to earry his three measures; neither the House of legally formed, can it ever be recovered. Let, then, result of the whole, or any, would be. When the time of the House was wasted in a fruitless endeaholding public meetings early in the next. At these, your to resist the Income Tax, our readers will down their loathsome bastiles, or convert them into be present; get their hearty co-operation; for a union of turned—we allude to that provision in the Tariff be allowed either the means of livelihood, or the journeymen would be of immense service to them which admits the importation of live stock and cured provisions into this country at a mere nominal duty. In a letter written by Mr. O'Connon at the time, he stated that when the landlords of England and the tenant farmers arrived at a thorough knowledge of the effect likely to be produced by this clause. "the farmers who whistle at the plough." would beat "the farmers who whistle at Downingstreet:" and that Sir Robert Prel would create a hurricane out of the House, which could not be allayed by the influence of the "strong Government's within. Mr. O'Connon further foretold, that the landlords, heretofore so fond of "national faith." would, when aroused by a sense of their altered since at one of the warehouses. The louse inspector position, be the first to attack "vested interests," leviate. and to complain of the weight of taxation.

Well, we find that "the farmers who whistle at the plough," have at length taken the field against the Downing-street "clodpoles;" and we further dissuggested a compromise; and the question was set at cover that the Landlords who take part at the rest by the woman consenting to pay for four and a agricultural meetings, now becoming so general, to an Anti-Peel agitation. Already there are signs are beginning to talk of the injustice of taxation, of such a result; and then he, like many other in his warehouse, on which was written "two-pence and the PRESSURE OF OUR DEBT!!! An for the first louse; four-pence for the second; the crator at one of these agricultural meetings com- adage, that "between two stools, he has come to plained of the injustice of 27,000,000 of people being the ground." if the other had been mislaid. This crawling, whinling subjected to a tax of £51,000,000 per annum, hypocrite gives tickets for bread, coals, &c., but starves while 59,000,000 of Russians (living under a despotism) paid only £15,000,000 taxation. This is beginning at the right end! This evinces a desire more than twelve shillings weekly. One of the Jewish to probe the wound to the bottom, instead of persuasion is charitable with a vengeance; as he wrings "sloughing off the proud flesh," leaving the wound untouched. One of our greatest complaints against Tweed coat, for 2s. 6d., and two shooting jackets, with the Plague has been, that whilst its hired jugglers eight pockets in each, for 3a 3d a-piece; thus was the pourtrayed existing poverty most vividly, they never had the manliness to direct public attention to the question of questions—THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO MEET

making; yet 2s. 4d. was stopped from this trifling sum on " impolicy and injustice," as it was called, "of The one was a crime arising out of that bloody code pretence of being an hour too late, and to pay for coach- having recourse to a war tax in time of peace," had subsided, the appearance of foreign cattle alarmed the agriculturists; and this alarm the supral effects I transcribe from the reports of district porters of Government were compelled to meet; while the advocates of Free Trade attempted to direct the public mind to the slight advantage to be ready-made clothing establishments, and professedly derived from the change. Of course the Government cheap tailors. The visitors chose Sunday mornings as supporters wrote pamphiets, and Editors wrote articles, all founded upon the "discoveries of travellers" and "Commissioners," who "reported ahould starve entirely, as we cannot earn five farthings that in no country upon the Continent was to per hour." The neighbourhoods in which they reside be found the dreaded number of horned beasts" and that "each foreign country had rather The visitors were received with the greatest civility, an under than an overstock of that com-All were in a state of the greatest distress. Their modity." The beasts did come, however; and the meat markets fell. But then, "it was only obliged to cover themselves with the garments they temporary"-" the experiment would not be rewere making. Some, through a bond of £5, had work, peated." Again did Mr. O'CONNOR meet the existing fallacy by declaring that although fat beasts would not be created by a Tariff, yet the opening of garment for themselves; and four men in a filthy court the richest market in the world would very speedily off Houndsditch, called Gun Square, made thirteen lead to an extensive speculation in the new traffic. As a matter of course we were not to expect a large importation of that of which there was not likely to extensively natronised by master tailors, some of whom tries. It seems however, that the trade has opened again, and early in the present year too, as we gather from the following announcement in the Times of

"IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE .- The speculaters in Spanish oxen have again commenced importing from Vigo. During the last three weeks upwards of eighty have been brought over by the Peninsular steam slaughtering, by wholesale, partridges, pheasants. packets to Southampton, and are of a very fine quality, and hares which are, by nature's laws, the property as the Spanish farmers in Biscay and the Northern provinces are now directing their attention to the improvement of the breed for the English markets. There were a few resterday morning at Smithfield market, and these men, one of whom has been hanged, we must

the northern provinces direct their attention to this charge. To make an act "murder," there must be consumers and the "low rent" producers, but every case of Roberts? It is evident that he was not store provisions, cured to suit the English palate: of his double-barrelled gun at those he encountered. there; the rich land is there; and all they have True, the men were in pursuit of game. True, that cious fellow who was employed by Mr. Ramsay, not the best hands at cheesemaking from that county. | for such trangression of such "Just" law, they were

The machinery for carrying on the traffic was liable to transportation. True, that THE LAW. the sent by the Sheffield master, being at the same time expensive for an experiment; but when the trade terrific and bloody game-law, gave the keepers a well requainted with the circumstances under which comes into full operation, suitable means of transfer "right" (1) to "seize" and "apprehend" the offen. by the "villain," the "soldier," or the "judge." shootings and hangings have continued—are now at For the fracas in Court on Tuesday, when the the work was brought to London. Several men were will be perfected. Shipping Companies, to carry ders, in order to their transportation. True all this: The murder committed by the first of these, is exstock at a cheap and low rate, will be established. and those terrific truths only set the mind to work to ecrated and punished both by opinion and law. But these blood-written laws remain on the statute- to "mortal fight," we must vefer the reader to of these relieved each other at night, as during the time Establishments, for the fatting of stock upon untaxed discover the foundation of a law to TRANSPORT a man opinion dubs the murder committed by the soldier book! the work was in hand, which was from eight to ten provisions, produced by untaxed labour, will be for being found in pursuit of wild animals; to dis- as "heroism" and "glory;" and the murder com- Does the reader suppose that had the gamekeeper is emphatically the peace-preserver of the nation, days, one Sanday and a few nights were devoted to completed, contiguous to the principal ports for cover the foundation of a law to take from any man, mitted by the "law," shot Roberts, instead of himself being shot, that and has felt it to be his "duty" to institute the K - was for coats 13s, Tagli-ni's 12s; so that this export; and, as was the case with those English be he whom he may, the right of catching and using and has too the sanction of opinion. But as two the keeper would have been hanged! Nothing of trial now going on, because the alleged actions mester tailor, rather than pay his men at Sin fileld fair feeders who imported their store stock from Ireland those animals. wiges, sent his son to Lindon, and actually paid 2s. and the north of Scotland, the foreign speculators will receive their stores from the interior, compre- feeling, that we have a right to live, to see, and to wrong. To take life is murder, unless when taken sheltered him from the penal consequences of the provoke a breach of the peace, of a character that, much for obstinger. Some of the men who had been hending a distance of 500 miles; and the stock so fed move. Common sense tells us that there are some in self-defence. Degraded wretch as he was, the killing. employed by Kro-, when they understood the facts will be offered in the rich market with all the things which no man can reasonably call his own taking of Dorson's life could not restore the life of machinery for its transfer perfectly arranged, to property. Common sense tells us that such animals his victim. To strangle him therefore was to make aristocrats pursue poor "poachers," as though they for us to speak. "Gentlemen" do manage to ex-

If the landlords begin to saucak under the pre- will and pleasure. The "poacher" as he is called. sent reduction of rents, what will be their tone needs not Blackstone to teach him this; though the terrific nature of the punishment is calperimon. We have had words in anundance; it must when their markets are opened to the competition of were he to read the Commentaries of that eminent culated to operate as a storn lesson upon the multibe actions founded on justice and reason that can alone the world?! This anticipated result is what we see expounder of English law, he would find that he valuable in the measure; because, while it admits there lays down that :produce that requires little or no labour in the of ce and assist in establishing the principles of general manufacture, it will compel English landlords to devote their lands to those productions which require he voluntarily abandons the use of them, they return the greatest amount of manual labour. Hence the te the common stock, and any man else has an equal religious whitewashing of all his sins of omission the verdict of a Coroner's jury. Moreover, with the the summary of that great constitutional lawyer-s FRANCES PARROTT. | slight importance attached to the importation of right to seize and enjoy them afterwards." " meat," the production of which requires but little labour, by the advocates of Free Trade; and the second chapter of the second book of his great despite every temptation to the contrary, shall to carry with him through the rest of his despicable to wisdom, talent, and impartiality—we shall look great importance attached to the importation of work:-BRIGHTON.-CAPGE LIBERTT POLLARD STREET. corn. the production of which requires much labour. Their object and design is to convert all the lands of had by the original grant of the Creator a right to pursue as to the orthodoxy of political and religious a murderer, but had ruffianly courted the catastrophe the musty archives of legal absurdity, but one from England into pasture; the management of which, and take away any fowl or insect of the air, any fish Proposed by Mr. Virgo, seconded by Mr. Page, requiring but a comparatively small amount of the field; and this natural right still continues in an infidel, and his future lot predicted to be that of insults offered to a woman, and his victim, a too- the future, and contrast with the imbedility of the That we apply to the Executive for the zervices of Libour, would have the inevitable tendency to place every individual, unless where it is restrained by the eternal suffering. But let any one lead a life of sensitive and infatuated man,—both his near rela- past.

tion of corn, which of necessity will decrease the "supply" in the labour market, and thereby notwithstanding the boasted "improvement of trade."

At long length, the Agriculturists are aroused to a sense of the evils and dangers to which they are though no man was allowed to kill or chase the exposed. They are forming themselves into "Anti-League Associations." As might be expected, the landlerds are placing themselves at the head of the game in England in the King alone; and no man was defence of native industry. They assert the soundtell the landlords of England, that it is not so much they must direct their undivided attention. The sonable notions of permanent property in wild createnant's interest," shall find no sympathy with us OF ALL WEALTH-the improvement of the labouring in every manor." classes. It will not suffice, as has been attempted, to throw odium upon the League by a frightful compa- the present severity of the law. Judge Blackston the people coming to the conclusion that Newgate is rison between the poverty of the manufacturing opera- says that the Game Law was then wantoning in it tive, and the agricultural labourer. They must present Commons nor the Press seeing what the nitimate No. They must open the wide field of natural labour. inviting all who chose to enter to a state of to be the property of all ! positive and uninterrupted comfort: they must knock remember that Mr. O'Connor selected the one clause comfortable habitations for the sick, the blind, and out of the whole Tariff upon which the three measures the lame, while unwilling poverty shall once more power to live independently in idleness. They must do these things; and then they will have the PROTEC-TION of the people, and Leagueism be annihilated. But the landlord class must remember, that if the manufacturers have been guilty of purchasing human flesh, they have been guilty of selling it! If the manufacturers compel the useless and exhausted pauper to return once more to his parish, the landlords have prepared but a cold reception for his wasted frame. If the landlords have been slow in rousing themselves in defence of their own interest, they have been active in producing its terrors, he becomes more reckless: and transthat state of pauperism and desolation of which the League complains, but which it has no desire to al-

We rely, then, upon much good accruing to the labouring classes from this contest between their rival taskmasters. Sir Robert Perl may rest assured that the interest which he hoped to deceive will ultimately be his ruin. This agitation will turn of plundering the people of a fair share of Statesmen, will have discovered the truth of the old

THE ATROCIOUS GAME LAWS.

THE MORALITY OF JUDICIAL MURDER.

Two human beings have been recently strangled put to death, by the hands of the common executioner, in pursuance of sentences passed on them by the administrators of law. The circumstances connected with the "crime" of each, as well as the fact of public strangulation itself, calls for comment. When life is taken, it behaves us to well ascertain and judge of, the WHY.

The two cases were widely different, in their prior As soon as the ephemeral bustle created by the circumstances, though both were cases of "murder." -the game laws: the other one in which a son took the life of his own father.

taken the life of one RICHARD KENYON, a "keeper" JOHN ROBERTS, with some of his companions, four of them named James Hart, Thomas Jacques, Joseph RIMNER, and HENRY FILLINGHAM went to "poach;" Earl of DERBY. The keepers armed with guns and other deadly weapons, watched and encountered them. A sanguinary conflict ensued, during which RICHARD KENTON, ofter he had discharged the two barrels of his double-barrelled gun, was killed. For this killing the five men above-named were arrested, committed, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. Four of them were "reprieved" from hanging, but transported for life: while ROBERTS, the man who had been the immediate cause of death to Kenyon, had his life

Thus, within a few weeks, we have seen one man shot dead; another publicly strangled; four doomed to a life of slavery worse than death; and four or five more compelled to fly their country. Nor is this all. We must take into account the desolated homes, and broken hearts which form no inconsiderable item of this catalogue of horrors; and then ask,-for what? That the aristocracy poet saysmay conserve to themselves the brutal enjoyment of

of those who can catch them! In order to form a just opinion of the offence of first consider the motives by which they were actua-Ave. ave; not only will the farmers of Biscay and ted in committing the act of violence laid to their

man has a right to seize upon, and keep for his own

"All these things, so long as they remain in possessession, every man has a right to enjoy without disturbance; but if once they escape from his custody, or

That Learned Judge also says in the twenty-

or inhabitant of the waters, and any beast or reptile of

THE CONDITION OF THE WELSH MARTYRS.—A provisions at a mere nomina) duty, will have the is, according to the respective values, sometimes a school, and parsons of all denominations, flook to him! They knew where he had resided in the heart criminal offence, sometimes only a civil injury." And again he further says :-

"Another violent alteration, of the English Con-

stitution fat the conquest], consisted in the depopulaby which they are now enabled to reduce wages, royal diversion; and subjecting both them, and all the of "certainty of heaven"! ancient forests in the kingdom, to the unreasonable severities of forest laws imported from the continent. whereby the slaughter of a beast was made almost as penal as the death of a man. In the Saxon times. King's deer, yet he might start any game, pursue, and kill it upon his own estate. But the rigour of these he says, "perhaps it is all ordered for the best" new constitutions vested the sole property of all the Movement;" professing that their object is the entitled to disturb any fowl of the air, or any beast of the field, of such kinds as were specially reserved for the royal amusement of the Sovereign, without express | SALVIN shook hands with the culprit, saying "Good ness of the principle of Protection; and we there- license from the King, by a grant of a chase or free fore, so far, welcome their efforts. But we plainly warren: and those franchises were granted as much with a view to preserve the breed of animals, as to indulge the subject. From a similar principle to their opposition to the League, as their professions which, though the forest laws are now mitigated, and in favour of the labourer, that we approve. We by degrees grown entirely obsolete, yet from this root hail their appearance upon the political stage just has sprung up a bastard slip, known by the name of now, because to that one object, and to that alone, highest vigour: both founded upon the same unreathe game-law, now arrived to and wantoning in its "upholding of rents," and "the security of the tures; and both productive of the same tyranny to the commons: but with this difference; that the forestlaws established only one mighty hunter throughout do protest against these "prize-exhibitions" of con-UNLESS BOTH SPRING PROM THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE the land, while the game-laws have raised a little Nimrod verted murderers, held up, as they are, as a cort of

When this was written, nothing was known highest vigour: what would he have said to a law us with a POSITIVE, and not with a comparative state of making it felony to resist a game-keeper ?! He comfort. It will not satisfy to tell us that the agri- calls it tyranny to the Commons. as it existed in his cultural labourer drags on a miserable existence time: what would he have said of the present code !! while the manufacturing operative dies for want. which transports a man for being in pursuit of the Perhaps no laws that were ever devised by the

> worst of legislators have been more prolific of crime than the Game Code. It has been stated that there are more persons imprisoned in England for offences against the game laws, than there are persons imprisoned in France (with twice the population) for all sorts of offences put together! The poacher, necessitated to do in the dark, what he should not be restrained from doing in broad day-light, abandons his home when most his family needs his protection and good example, spends his nights in the company of those who, badly-trained or previously corrupted, gradually corrupt him. His days are too often spent in a beer-shop, where he soon learns to regard idleness and dissipation as his highest enjoyments. Imprisonment follows: but that losing portation, or hanging, is the "grand finale" of his wretched existence!

But this is not the only light in which we must view these atrocious laws. The framers of them have always had in view other and important ends to be achieved by their enactment. The aristocracy have played for a heavier stake than that merely the creatures of the forest. Their grand object was to disarm the people, and train them up in ignorance of the use of weapons of defence. The right to bear aams has ever been held-and rightly so-to be the distinction between a freeman and slave. Tried by this test, we prove the mass of the people of this country to be slaves : disarmed and powerless slaves. Instead of confiding the protection of the country to a justly governed, and therefore patriotic and brave citizen force, comprised of all classes of the community: successive governments have gradually annihilated all that was left of a national army : trusting for their defence from foreign foes without, and,—an onemy of whom they have much more dread,—a dis- at the depravity of the multitude ! contented people within, to a mercenary band of hired braves; mindless machines employed to butcher abroad, and prop up tottering despotism at home! which honest (?) employment is, for the purpose of tickling the" many-headed monster," dubbed with the high-sounding names of "duty" and

In the perfecting of this matchless scheme of We shall first advert to the case of Roserrs, the fraud and tyranny, the Game Laws have been made poacher. He was condemned to "death" for having to play a most important part. Under their operation the people have been gradually, but at length that is, to catch "wild animals" on the estate of the "training and drilling;" until now the people, unpunishing their aggressors.

> And it is to keep the people in a state of slavery, and give to the wealthy the monopoly of God's gifts to all, that the Game Laws are maintained. Behold the fruits of such legislation!

> The case of Dobson, the man executed at York presents a picture of awful depravity, both as regards himself and his victim; and is damning evidence against the system which so rears in ignorance and brutality too many thousands of our population. Moreover Donson had been a soldier. In the "army" he had been taught that "killing" was "no murder," when done scientifically and to order. The

"One murder makes the villain; Millions, the hero. Princes are privileged to kill; And numbers sanctify the crime."

Dobson was no Prince, though we have heard of himself dead

We may be told that though the hanging of the

Let us see. temperaneously with the admission of all other so that to steal them, or otherwise invade this property, instance, and forthwith ladies of the Mrs. FRY "detective force" of London could not "detect" "Nor Guilty."

the prison, to administer religious consolation to of London; BUT NOT TILL HE HAD GONE! Then the criminal: and forthwith we are inundated with again, there was the "trial" to come on at the Conthe cant of "repentance," "forgiveness." "hope."

"O for a forty-parson power To sing thy praise, hypecrisy!"

Dobson, for instance, wrote a letter to his wife, in which, after talking of his anticipated joys of heaven Yes! the killing of his father ORDERED as the bes means of his sulvation! What awful blasphemy We are told, too, that on the scaffold the Rev. J. bue; God bless you, Dobson'; to which the priestcrammed culprit replied: " I AM IN HIS ARMS NOW"! The defenders of capital punishments accuse the anti-stranglers of mock-sentimentalism: but we ask if here is not mock-sentimentalism carried to its utmost extent! We do not say that the murderer should not have the attentions of wiser and better men, by way of producing in him a sincere repentance and amendment. Quite the reverse: but we example to others to obtain "salvation" by similar means. If they continue much longer, we shall have the new-gate to heaven: and the "new-drop" the only certain drop into glory !

And then the example it has on the multitudes who come to witness these strangling exhibitions, At the execution of Dobson, we are told that-"At an early hour in the morning, a number of

animals which this great expounder of LAW declares strangers, some of whom had come a considerable distence, in order to witness the execution, arrived in York, and appeared very anxious to ascertain the time when the execution would take place."

> And what came they for ! "To see," says the reporter—" to see the show." The spectators were in a great measure, women and children, who came to learn mercy and pity by familiarising their feminine and unformed minds with this scene of blood-shedding! "Tower-street and St. George's field," says the reporter, "opposite the place of execution, had rather the appearance of a country fair than that of a scene of death." Strange "moral lesson," this! Would it not have been better to have treated the multitude to a veritable saturnalia of folly-" a country fair,"-than to such a hideous combination of praying and blaspheming, deathstrugglings and wanton revellings, like this! We are told that "some pitied the wretched man; others looked on with the coldest indifference, being accustomed to witness similar scenes." Where is the "moral lesson," if your punishments are of that nature that pity for the victim of the murderer is swallowed up and forgotten in sympathy for the criminal! And when men in a calm state of mind can be brought to view the dving throes of a strangled fellow-mortal with passive indifference, perhaps saying to themselves " why this hanging is'nt so much after all; it's only the work of heavens, what hath been shall again be! a moment:" if such be the feelings of the spectators, how can the scene operate to prevent them in moments of passionate excitement taking the life of those who may anger them! You legislators and priests! you rulers and teachers! you teach the people that the taking away of life is a mere trifle You bring even women and children to see your horrid "show"! and then,-fools and hypocrites that you are !- you wonder that the misguided many should take example from your "great moral lessons"; and hold up your hands in pious horror

At Liverpool we are told that "the town poured forth its soum and rabble," to "gloat over the convulsions of strangulation." When the bolt was withdrawn, and the prisoner fell, "the crowd set up a hideous yell, the expression, apparently, of their feelings of horror at the shock, rather than of bad feeling towards the dving man. He struggled violently for a few seconds and then ceased to move." "Great moral lesson"! What are likely to be its effects we shall presently enquire.

In the case of Roberts there was less of cant skilled in the art of defence, quietly submit to wrong him up for crime, and then strangled him for his and insult, which they would not bear with for criminality! That is the Devil that must be "cast therefore, we pass them by. twenty-four hours had they the dearest privilege of out," ere scaffolds and gallow-ropes shall cease to freemen,—the means of protecting themselves and be, and judges and hangmen find an honest living at the plough.

> The effects likely to result from the hanging of ROBERTS are already distinctly seen. Since the trial him, as well as to us, appeared to be an attempt to which condemned him and four others to death, save his client at the expense of truth and principle. another murder of another gamekeeper has taken place; that of the keeper to Lord GRANTLEY, near Guildford: and the murderer, James Elsley, now lies in prison, awaiting that trial which is almost certain to result in another "great moral lesson," to protect the keepers." Lord STANLEY on being which tried the Chartists, almost without exception, applied to by the friends of Roberts, to use his found them guilty of other counts upon which they influence to save the unhappy man's life, declined to interfere, alleging that "information had reached him, through Sir James Graham, of so many gamekeepers having been murdered by poachers, that it was necessary an EXAMPLE should be made."

Princes as brutal and as ignorant. Still, when in year 1822, by Judge Burrough at the Hampshire they would have been found guilty by the same the "army," had he slashed the bowels out of a Lent Assizes, when sentencing to death James Juries. We mention these facts for the purpose of dozen Chinese, or shot down the like number of Turner for aiding and assisting in killing Robert guarding our Irish brethren against the erroneous Affghans, he would have been a "hero," though BAKER, gamekeeper to Thomas Asheron Smith, Eso., supposition that any lenity has ever been shewn to certainly only on a small scale. Nay, had his father in the parish of South Tidworth; and Charles the English Chartists. been a Chartist "rebel," or a plug-drawing "turn- SMITH, for having wilfully and deliberately shot at The speeches of Mr. Moore. Mr. HATCHELL, and out," and had he been ordered by his commanding- Robert Snelgrove, assistant gamekeeper to (the Mr. Fitzgibbon, who spoke after Mr. Shiel, were officer to shoot that father, he must have obeyed. Free-Trader) Lord PALMERSTON, at Broadlands, in remarkable for their legal acumen. Mr. SHIEL It would have been part of his "duty," according to the parish of Romsey; the Judge observing, that having the first cut at the thing, must naturally have the "articles of war"! Poor wretch! he had not "it became necessary to these cases that the extreme embraced all the general topics bearing upon the forgotten his military lessons. So, when this father sentence of the law should be inflicted, to deter case, and must have consequently imposed upon all angered him, he obeyed the "word of command" others; as resistance to gamekeepers was now who followed the necessity of treading in a beaten given by his own passions, and shot him dead! For arrived at an alarming height, and many lives had track. To weed Mr. Shirl's exuberence, and so doing he was hanged by the neck, till he was been lost." That was nearly twenty-two years ago; to cull from it the real essence of the case, and although Turner and Suith were hanged, the appears to have been the principal work of the other A few words as to the morality of judicial former for aiding and assisting in the killing of a gentlemen; to bring back the minds of the Jury te keeper, and the latter for shooting at a keeper, still, the real question at issue; a task not easy,-never-We protest against all murder, whether committed despite the "great moral lessons" of 1822, the theless by them well performed.

blacks never yet made a white, so neither will law the sort. He would have but performed his "duty"; of the Traversers tended to a breach of the We know very well; we are instructed by mere and opinion combined ever make a right out of and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" would have peace; on the propriety of such a man trying to

were the vilest of the vile, painfully contrasts with hibit some queer antics at times! their villainous outrages upon all law and justice when We are now curious for the reply of the Crown murderer did not restore the life of the murdered, one of their own "order," or any one related thereto, and the summing up of the Bench; and, should has violated the law, no matter how infamous may there not appear to be a perfect unanimity in that have been the nature of the crime committed. We quarter, a circumstance which, from Mr. Justice tude, and prevent a similar crime being committed. will not now speak of the oft-quoted, "pon-my- Perrin's well known legal knowledge, and weakhonour" Cardigan-farce; but will remind the reader ness of the case, we have a right to conjecture-we Take first the criminal himself; and it will be of the late hideous duel-affair in which the mur- can hardly entertain the thought of an adverse found that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, derer, Munro, was concerned. We use the term verdict upon the trumpery charge, however we may the effect of his crime has been to obtain for him a "murderer" advisedly; for he was so designated by adhere to our doubts respecting the "dozen." To and commission, and a priestly passport to heaven consciousness of guilt he shrunk from any attempt | Protestant lawyer, whose elevation to the Bench into the bargain! The honest son of toil, who, at disproving the charge, being willing seemingly was hailed by the whole Irish bar, as a just tribute pursue the straight-forward path of moral rectitude existence the brand placed upon his name by an with no ordinary interest. We anticipate that it "With regard likewise to wild animals, all mankind through life; let him only be suspected of scepticism impartial body of his countrymen. He was not only will be a "summing-up" worthy of record, not only in systems at present in vogue; and he is branded as which his trigger accomplished by his disgusting whence the advocates of justice may draw hope for a large amount of surplus hands at their mercy; whereas home-grown corn being "protected" co-fled property, or, if dead, are absolutely his own:

tral Criminal Court: and daily-press " paragraphs." -no doubt well paid for,-informing the public that the "honourable" duelist was about to gallantly "give himself up." All this was to afford time for the "gentleman" to make the necessary arrangements for quitting the country altogether. The army authorities too. lent their assistance to this disgraceful farce. Had this MUNRO been simply a poor deserter, he would have been hunted through the kingdom and severely punished, had he been absent from the ranks only a few days. In Munro's case months are allowed to elapse without any interference on the part of the "Horse Guards;" until on the 11th inst., just before the opening of Parliament, when ugly questions might be asked if there was not something done, a notice appears in the Gazette that "Lieutenant Munno is superseded, being absent without leave." And now the newspapers inform us that the "gallant" murderer has quitted England, and is about to enter the Prussian service! Not thus was poor Roberts allowed to escape! Not thus did the law's myrmidons pass over the offence of poor Cook of Mitcheldover, who was hanged, not for slaying; not even for shooting at; but simply for striking at, BINGHAM BARING. whereby even BARING's hat was not injured, though the blow was struck at it!

And yet the base scribes who, steeped to the line in corruption, sell for a mess of pottage their mental faculties to support the existing order of things, vell out, through their daily and weekly "leaders." there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor.' " Is there not !! Let the damning facts we have recorded above answer! But let not the arise tocracy and gentry put faith in the flimsy support of these, to them, worst possible supporters. Universal fact proclaims "that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor;" and such a system, and the universal knowledge of such a system, cannot long exist without producing the most dreadful results. There WAS a game preserving, class-legislating aristocracy in France once; and ARTHUR Young tells us that these lords and gentry had a "right divine," when they came in, fatigued from hunting or shooting, to cause the belly of one of their vassals to be ripped up, in order that the lord might soak his feet in the bowels! We all know what came of that!! "This was in 1789; in four years more, did you look into the Tanneries of Meudon, you would have seen the long naked making for themselves breeches of human skins! May the merciful Heavens avert the omen! May we be wiser, that so we be less

Ah! ye howl over "French Revolutions." " Reign of Terror," "Robespierre," and "Marat;" and yet ye hang men for game-stealing to teach them iustice"! and treat them to a banquet of blood to learn them "mercy"! Fools and blind that ve are! Be warned in time: or as sure as the sun is in the

TRIAL OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.

WE perfectly agree with almost every other newspaper upon the subject of Mr. Shirl's speech. It was a splendid poetic effusion, and must have made a deep impression upon all who heard it delivered, as doubtless it was, with apparent earnestness and candour. It was the speech of a justly vain and confident orator, addressed to the excited passions of his audience, rather than the appeal of the practised advocate to a doubtful Jury. For ourselves, we required no speech to convince us of the injustice of the prosecution, or the danger to society from the manner in which it was conducted: while we fear that even the thrilling eloquence, the glowing patriotism, and manifest earnestness of Mr. Shiel will fail to convince the "glorious, pious, and immortal dozen" of the innocence of his client, or of even the error of his petulant prosecutor. They were sent there to perform a certain duty; and from what they are led to consider a faithful discharge of that duty, the eloquence of a DEMOSTHENES, & on the estate of the Earl of DERBY. The circum, almost universally disarmed. An "Arms Bill" for than in the case of Dobson; though, as is usual, Cicero, a Shedidan, a Hood, a Grattan, or a stances were these. On the 10th of November last, England indeed!—that will never be needed. Tens of poor Roberts charged "the Devil" with being the Current, will not turn them to the right hand or thousands not only have not arms, but are entirely cause of his lamentable end. Yes! it was "the to the left. There are points in Mr. Shiel's ignorant of the use of them. Such has been the Devil;" but not "Old Boggy." It was the Devil of speech to which we may hereafter refer, when effect of the Game Laws, aided by the Acts against class-legislation that brought him to the scaffold. commenting on the whole case of Ireland, which at present, in our capacity of advocate, it would be unfair to damage by remark. For the present.

We feel less necessity for immediate comment upon some of the most objectionable parts, in consequence of Mr. John O'Connell's very proper, very manly, and very appropriate disavowal of what to Mr. Shiel is no lawyer; and was consequently thrown out of the beaten legal track into the maze of fiction. In commenting upon the law of conspiracy he fell into countless errors; one, and not the slightest, being his assertion, that so revolting was viz., another strangulation. "But this is necessary this charge to the English mind, that the Juries stood charged in the indictment, acquitting them of the crime of conspiracy. Now it so happens that Mr. SHIEL is in error upon this point; the fact being that in almost every case where Chartists have been tried they have been found guilty of con-Precisely the same language was used in the spiracy: and had they been tried for high treason

the Report. On the propriety of the man who in all probability, would have ended in MURDER The vengeance with which our game preserving of the propriety of such an act as this, it is not

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WE are not able to give the Queen's Speech " as moken," to the readers of our first Edition; but we rely upon as correct. It is furnished BY AUTHORITY

In her Majesty's address to Parliament great

been displayed by our army and their brave Com- League begging for the £100,000 fund.

mander. The conclusion of the treaty with China will suggest a natural and well-founded hope that social and commercial advantages may be derived from this recent intercourse between the two countries.

The economy which has reduced the estimates for every branch of the public service, especially the naval, to the lowest amount consistent with the demands of the country, will receive its due share of sommendation.

working classes.

sents to the receipts of preceding years pass without fellow out remark. Her Majesty will remind Parliament that this is the first of many years in which the national maintaining public faith inviolate.

the Bank Charter; and the necessity of giving due consideration to every subject connected with it will:

abide by the principles avowed in the speech at the close of last session will be strongly expressed. Allusion will also be made to the Commission for Inquiring into the Relations of Landlord and Tenant, and to the propriety of improving the county registration.

Further reference to the political state of that country will be precluded by the judicial investigation which is now in progress.

To Readers and Correspondents.

which she returns her mest sincere thanks. Her not come yet. made payable at Newcastle-under-Line.

CHARLES WILLIS.—His notice is an advertisement. ADULT SCHOOLS FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION .schools by the working classes. He says that a room. the young men of other places give this their consi- which the following is a copy: desation, and " go and do likewise."

Hyde, Cheshire. STARS FOR ENGLAND .- If any of our friends, after generally." they have done with their Stars will forward them needed there, and very difficult of obtainment.

MR. LOWE. DUNDER-We thank our friend for the "extraordinary document," and communication accompanying it. We will make use of them shortly. THE SCOTTISH POOR LAW SYSTEM - Can any of our friends send us correct information as to the existing Acts of Parliament providing for the relief of the poor in Scotland? If so, they will oblige.

WILLIAM CLOUGHAN .- With every wish to oblige, we are forced to defer the publication of the address. JOHN LOW, AUDENSHAW .- We have not a copy of the Act to refer to, but think the view taken by our correspondent is correct.

JOHN HEBDEN, OUSFBURN, had better communicate connected with their doings. Black eyes are not the best qualifications for expounders of principle; and blackguard actions are still worse.

ROBERT ALLAN.-We cannot say from what paper we took the paragraph. A letter addressed to the sitting magistrate at the Thames Police Office, London, Would be the most likely means of obtaining information on the subject. JAMES SWEET .- No room.

JAMES MOONEY.—The paragraph was in the hands of the printer last week, but omitted through want of

RICHARD CROWTHER.—We will make use of his communication some day. AN OPERATIVE MECHANIC.—The eldest son. TO THE CHARTISTS AND MINERS OF SOUTH LAN-

CASHIRE.—Bir. Dixon, being called from home for afew weeks, will be mable to hold meetings at present in Senth Lancashire; but on his return will again be at the service of his friends. Raising the Wind .-- THE FREEBOOTERS OF

STROUD .- A correspondent informs us that the workmen and children in the employ of Mr. Marling, Ebly Mills, were entertained to ten on Friday last by their employer, for which the fermer was charged 2s and the latter 1s to be repaid by the adults at one penny per week, the children a halfpenny per week. The proceeds go to swell the £100.000 fund. Go it ye miliocrats! "We're all for ourselves in this world." SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATES-Press of matter

prevents us giving their address. EBIP INN CHARTISTS. BIRMINGHAM-Their resolution has been transmitted to Mr OC. nnor, as it appears to have been intended for him, and not for

ENQUIRER-DATENTRY-Address a letter to Mr George Simpson, Hall of Science, Camp Field, Manchester, who will give the required information. THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are withheld for this week, to make room.

PARKER, COVENIRY .- The order must be sent sooner: the papers are posted before it arrives.

Hogg, HAWICK-Yes. JAMES RIGHT, HAMILTON.—The money sent only pays for tweave papers. WILLIAM PARKER, COVENTRY .- Yes. WILLIAM FLOWER, BRIGHTON,-Yes.

TICIIM FUND. From J. Perfect ... 26

NATIONAL TRIBUTE. From a few Woolcombers, Launceston, Cornwall 5 0 FOR MRS. FLLIS.

Prom Bingley Chartists

DUMPRIES.—A general meeting of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Charter Association, was held on Monday, the 29th instant, when Mr. Archibald h'Arland was nominated Treasurer, in the room of Mr. Alexander West, resigned. The thanks of the association were also unanimously awarded to Mr. West, for the manner in which he had discharged his duties during his Treasurership After the meeting, the new cards were issued. The "Plague" has crassed to exist in Dumfries. The meeting, in the Secession Chapel, was its dying kick—the last

DOINGS OF THE LEAGUE.

AND ASSASSIN-LIKE CONDUCT. hoon he returned accompanied by Mr. Dixon.

The meeting was one of the old sort, vis. by ticket. Bright and his conductors." Expence each. The public will be able to form an opinion of the estimation in which the League is held but were obliged to bring one with them from Sheffield, mil not wear a coat of the same cut as other men, in discussion. order that it may be seen that he is not of this world. Mr. Smith into the office of chairman, he opened the law.

meeting by saying that he would much rather that some of the gentlemen of the city had occupied the situation; but as that was not the case, he was at all times willing to take his part in so good a cause. He posted with large bills headed challenge to the Lengue, vices of all the sub-constables and bum-bailiffs of which its origin, and tyrannical in its operation."—(neers) he believed both in England and Scotland has so give them a description of it, which they may believed that there was nething but Free Frade would announcing that Mr. Kydd would lecture in the Free the town can boast, whom they employed as guards at Mr. Sharman Crawford (the onairman) then great a charm. The only difference in the assembly

speech that surpassed every thing it ever was our misfor- Mr. Kidd rose amidst thunders of applause, and when stress will properly be laid upon the present peace tune to sit under, for nonsense and absurdity. He was the cheering had absurdity. He was the cheering had absurdity. He was the cheering had absurdity a draper's assistant) aunoyed discussed, far less redressed in the House of Com- but it was a conflict into which no man ought to introgent Europe, and the prospect of its uninterinteresting to laid upon the prospect of its uninteresting to laid upon the prospect of its uninteresting to laid upon the prospect of its uninteresting to lai deliver in Manchester, the people would have torm open the deliver in Manchester, the people would have to have the most deliver in Manchester, the people would have to have the most deliver in Manchester, the people would have to have the most deliver in Manchester, the people would have to have the most deliver in Manchester, the people would have the most deliver in The successful termination of the war in Scinde, got on the average, one with another, eleven shillings pearing. Mr. Kydd proceeded to review the speeches to their homes; the rest, however, staid to see the fun which the two great factions of Whig and Tory required if they wished to proceed with the public and the annexation of its territory to our Indian per week; and the males, young and eld got on the of the Gents. at the Mansion-house, which he did in a out. After some other speakers had displayed their united in swamping the discussion by counting out, business. If they would not concede, the forms of possessions, will afford a subject of congratulation average, sixteen and sixpence per week. The masterly style. He said Mr. Cooden had referred to "mighty powers," a list of subscriptions, by the prin- &c. He contended, however, that the Constitution the House must be altered. If the forms of the

The revival of trade, and the consequent demand Mr. Harper, however, maintained that he had a right ber of hands were employed; the market was glutted; example. This no doubt will answer their purpose of Commons would do their duty by inquiring into to know what the feeling of the meeting was, and for labour, will present an opportunity for grate to give his opinion upon what had been advanced, and and the system has caused a greater amount of misery much better, and we confidently look forward to a the grievances of the people before the supplies were what they wished the members to do, and as far as fully acknowledging the improved condition of the was proceeding to expose the Free Trade humbug, than ever was previously known. Thousands of able- goodly sum being obtained by this means. Verily, we voted—(great cheering). He should be glad if any the efforts of one humble individual could excend,

his opening speech, in which he had stated, that if were employed; of this number 20,489 were females, naintaining public faith inviolate.

sided view of the question for self-interested purposes, and leave the men to starve. Mr. Cobden had insinuated half-score upon the platform.—Correspondent.

Reference will also be made to the expiration of the meeting would give him as fair a hearing that the silk weavers were in favour of Free Trade. tien of the people of York that their assertions had no been agitating for protection. Mr. Cobden's argument IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE FRAME-With respect to Ireland, the determination to him out, put him out. Duke of Buckingham. Tory fields weaver, and ask her the plain question, tool," &c., and likewise sent the policemen, who seized " has she and her daughters had more silk gowns and him by the collar of his coat on each side, amid the bonnets than formerly?" her answer would be a me-

execrations of the working men. The police were pulling at Mr. Dixon, to force were comfortable; now they are miserable, Mr. Kydd him out of the room, when he said he would go with briefly referred to the tariff, contended it was a Free them; but if he did they must bring Messrs Cobden, Trade measure, and the result of such policy was to Bright, and Thompson before the magistrates, to prefer give the foreigner possession of our markets. Hull a charge against him. After they had spent their could bear testimony to this. The timber merchants strength in bawling and shouting, Cobden presented imported the wood cut and ready for use. The Hull himself amid shonts of "Why don't you meet Feargus lathe-renders were thrown out of employment, and the O Connor?" "Will you discuss the question?" &c. foreigners are employed in their stead. Mr. K. then Cobden commenced a most cowardly and dastardly quoted the increase of our shipping, and shewed, if attack upon Mr. Dixon's character, by stating that he extension of trade were proofs of presperity, Hull was paid by the Tories to go about the country not to should be more prosperous now than ever-the reverse MRS. BLLIS begs to acknowledge the receipt of the discuss the question, but to kick up disturbances in was the case. This destroyed the gentleman's reasonfollowing amms:-42 6d from the friends meeting at their meetings. Bright followed in the same strain, ing. The wealth of a country consists not in what it the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, London; 52 6d. with the old song of "we are in possession of facts can produce, it is what proportion of the produce falls from the of Ashton, and 5s. per Mr. Bateman, for which shall come to light some day, but the time has to the share of the producer, Mr. Cobden had stated

present address is as follows-Hrs. B. Ellis. Dudson's Hr. Dixon rose again, and demanded of the chairman to protect wages. Mr. C. cartainly thinks we are very Buildings, near the New Hall Works, Shelton, an opportunity so defend his reputation from the ignorant. Mr. K. would refer him to a little work Staffordshire Potteries. Post Office Orders can be assessin-attacks of the member for Stockport, and dared named, "Hobson's Almanack, for 1843," there he him to the proof before that meeting, of any one state- would find many acts to protect wages; in fact he ment that he had made.

school of this description has been formed at Rye- Mr. Dixon was determined that if he could not get £50,000 already, and twice that sum would not answer croft, near Bingley, Yorkshire. The meetings are a hearing in the packed meeting, with sixpenny tickets, it. Mr. Kydd showed from the speeches of the Corn coals, candles, ink, &c., defrayed with a halfpenny per asked them if there was any place where they could to the Continental level. He concluded a most valuable week each. Two similar schools have been started at hold a meeting on the following evening. Having as-lecture by a declaration of his attachment to the prin-

FIRS POR IRELAND.—J. M. Leach appeals to his of York are respectfully informed that a lecture will amidst immense cheering. The Chairman called out sixteen years of age. English friends to send him their Stars when done be delivered in the Pavement this evening, at seven for those who differed from the lecturer to come to with, as the applications he receives from Ireland o'clock, by Mr. Wm Dixon, from Manchester, in the platform. are far more numerous than he can meet at present. Which he will review the speeches of Messrs Cobden, their favours. His address is, 82, Charles-street, self to prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws would enemies of their workmen was erroneous

be an injury to the working classes and shopkeepers cause a material service:-Mr. Saxby, woolcomber, the chair, who opened the meeting in a neat speech, the weavers of Auchtermuchty was 4s. 6d. per week-West-street, Faversham, Kent. Star light is much and introduced Mr. Dixon. Mr. D. said he appeared not much to drink there. before them under very disadvantageous circumstances, inasmuch as he was a stranger amongst them. And those of them who were present at the meeting last evening, and heard the base and cowardly attack that was made upon his reputation, must to a certain extent be prejudiced against him - (Cries of " No," " no"). However, if they knew the Leaguers as well as he knew them, they would consider their censure praise, and their praise consure. They had not assembled to hear him vindicate his character; but still- it was nocessary to any so much in his own defence, having this consolation that where he was best known he had the confidence of his brethren, the working classes. He would now proceed with the to us the names of the parties and authenticated facts subject of his address. The placard said that he took upon himself to prove that a Repeal of the Corn Laws would be an injury to the working classes and shop-keepers generally. That was his position, and the deputation from the League had had a copy of the bill; if, therefore, any one of them or any person deputed by them would take the negative of that, he Great Britain; and when we review the proceedings of would forego his lecture and enter at once with them the Auti-Corn Law League, and the speeches of the into a discussion. He would, therefore, pause to see leading members of that body, we are decidedly of if there was any one to enter the list of disputation opinion that the agitation for a repeal of the Corn Laws

The following address was adopted.—

The following address was adopted.—

To the Framework Knitters of Great Britain and with him. This anneuncement was met with loud is kept up by an interested and mercenary faction, with cheers. Mr. D. having waited for some time, and no a desire to enhance the value of capital, and ruin the one appearing to discuss the question with him, British labourer by exposing him to an unequal compesaid—That it appeared that no one would take up the tition with the foreigner, and thereby destroy the few gauntlet. He would give them another chance. He remaining comforts of the English peasant, and ruin hoped that they would hear patiently his lecture, at the the best interests of our country; and that Mr. Kydd, close of which he would answer any question relative to or any other honest working man, who opposes by fair anything he might advance. Mr. Dixon then reviewed, and manly argument the destructive Free Trade docthe speeches delivered by the deputation from the trines of the Anti-Corn Law League, represents our League, and exposed the fallacy of their arguments, (if sentiments and feelings on that question, and receives arguments they could be cailed), amid the cheers of the our thanks for so doing." meeting. One gentleman put several questions to A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman. Mr. Dixon during his discourse, which he an and thus ended one of the most important meetings answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. The ever held in Hull.

his desire was to confuse the speaker, but the "old made to disturb the meeting by several of the Free man, (we believe one of the City Aldermen) told Mr, the reporter for the Hull Advertiser, who affecting to bird" was too cool to be caught with chaff. A gentle. Traders present. We regret to rank among the number Questioner, that his conduct was ungentlemanly in the be a "gentleman" (?) proved himself to be beyond all protection of your labour. extreme. "I was at last night's meeting, said he, and doubt a blackguard. He received a severe castigation watched him narrowly; he heard every speech from Mr. Kydd in return for his puppyish interpatiently; but when he claimed the right of a British ference. subject, you put him down by clamour and brute force. You, Sir, was here when he commenced. Why did you not mount the hustings and discuss the question with him, or wait until he has done, and then go up and put your questions like a man?" After this, Mr. Dixon proce-ded until the close of his inviting discussion, and sat down amidst the repeated cheers of the meeting.

The Chairman asked again if there was any disputant or questioner? if there was, they had better come forward; but no one appearing, the Chairman introduced that they will not soon forget. He exposed their inconsistencies in a masterly manner, and proved to the meeting the self-interested motives of the manufacturers in seeking a repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Harper was applauded through the whole if his address, and sat down

amid an enthusiastic burst of cheers. The thanks of the meeting were given to the speakers with three hearty cheers, and one cheer more. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Alas! poor League, thou art strangled at thy birth, so far as York is concerned! A deputation from the shopke-pers of York waited upon Mr. Dixon, at his lodgings, to see if he could stop and deliver another dupes, in return, satisfied with their slang and ill-conlecture on the Siturday afternoon, as there would be a cealed bypocrisy; and the Chartists satisfied that Cob
great many farmers in the town that were not there on their share of this excitement. The 16 0 great many farmers in the town that were not there on den was a "slinking coward." that evening; but his engagements in Lancashire unfortunately would not permit him doing so.

THE COWARDLY PREEBOOTERS AT HULL.

was holden in the Mansion House, on the forenoon of at aix o'clock, by the front door, on producing tickets, Friday, the 26th ult., Sir Wm. Lawthorp in the chair, with which they had been provided, while the working for the purpose of hearing a deputation of the Anti-Corn men were not admitted until half-an-hour later, and Law League. Mesars. Cobden, Bright, and Colonel then only by the back-door. Accordingly, at the hour Thompson were the principal speakers. The speeches specified for opening the doors, the room was already were of the usual kind-loud declamations against the packed, consequently but few of the working men cruel, cold-blooded Aristocracy, twaddle about the obtained admission; those that did, however, kept up a blessings of Free Trade, and meck-sympathy for the running fire at Cobden, wanting to know why he labouring poor.

at the conclusion of Mr. Bright's address, when a ge launched out his usual falsehoods and bombast. tleman rose in the body of the Hall, and asked liber'y of the Chairman to address the meeting. After consi-THE PREEBOOTERS AT TORK THEIR COWARDLY CEIBble Confusion and Wispering among the gentlemen on the platform, the Chairman pledged his word he should be heard after Colonel Thompson. When the In the early part of last week the walls of the city of Colonel had concluded, the gentleman rose and claimed York were covered with placards announcing that his right. This was the signal for another storm among the League intended to pay the citiz-na a visit on the the respectables, amidst which a way to the platform Frening of Thursday, Jan. 25th in the Music Hell. No was found midst cries of " Put him out," " Knock him moner did the placards appear than the Chartists were down," &c., Bright whispering to his brethren, "It is determined that the Free Traders should not have it all Kied, the Chartist." Cobden-" He skan't be heard; their own way. They therefore dispatched Mr. Gill off Sir William, put it to the meeting." It was put, and the to Manchester for assistance, and on Thursday after- motion for his not being heard carried. Mr. Kidd-" I refuse to sit down; I have a question to ask Mr.

On quietness being restored, Mr. Kydd said-Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Men of Hull, John Bright is the in York, when they are informed that they could not pretended friend of truth; and I now challenge Richard and a gentleman in the whole city to take the chair, Cobden, John Bright, Colonel Thompson, or any man in England, to meet me on equal terms, to discuss the Mr. Smith one of their own kidney, a great advocate question of a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Now this is a bir Pree Trade, but a determined enemy to free discusplain question. No humbugging. I want an answer.

but for the attainment of the People's Charter. Mr. Bright rose and made a speech, declining the

hir. Cobden followed, abusing Mr. Kydd; and asked of this little town were highly amused on Monday by saying the time might not come in one day when NAME—(great cheering)? The principle of what

Mr. Kydd—I will meet you on your own terms. It was no go. Cobden snesked out of it.

save this country; that was his belief and the belief of Masons' Lodge, on the evening of Monday, the 29th. the doors of the room, thereby preventing the said those gentlemen by whom he was surrounded; but if The League were challenged to defend their Free Trade constables from enforcing the Vagrant Act. The meetthose gentiemen by whom he was surrounded; but it from which journal of Thursday we there was any person who thought them in error they doctrines, or hold their peace for ever. By alguarter- ing, which numbered about one hundred persons, was alert, and the scenes that were passing in Ireland coming to some practical conclusion. What did addressed by a Mr. Murray, from Manchester, in a wore examples of what might be attempted in they wish their representatives to do? The proand enlegy of the valour and skill which have speechilying was concluded by a splendid specimen of the measures of Huskisson and contended that the cipal money-grubbers, was read over; slips of blank, afforded a remedy. The House were not altered, and ministers would not weavers of Macclesfield, Spitalfields, &c., were in paper were then handed round, upon which the audi-A working man, a handloom weaver, named Harper, favour of Free Trade; and that if cheap silks were benedence and the supplies" scheme, with which our readers are would be to get rid of the obstructors of public

they had given others, he would prove to the satisfac. This was a falsehood; for years the silk weavers had foundation in fact. At this part of the preceedings the was cheap bread is more bread, ergo cheap silks are gentlemen on the platform commenced shouting " put more silks. Let him go to the wife of the Spital-

it was impossible for an act of Parliament to be passed would recommend Cobden to write a reply to that little Uproar and confusion again commenced, and the book, sold for threepence; and if the collective wisdom Samuel Holmes forcibly urges the satablishment of police were again at Mr. Dixon to drag him out of the of the Manchester Free Trade Senate would answer it, they would save their £100,000. It had cost them New Road Side, and Park-lane, near Keighley. Let certained that there was, he drew up a placard, of ciples of protection. He said "no protection" was no government, no law, universal misery, anarchy, and bution be paid for adult male members, and not less

lancholy "No." When protected the silk weavers

Mr. Burns rose and attempted to reply. He said the Mr. L. thanks his friends who have hitherto kindly Bright, and Thompson. Mr. D. takes this opportunity immorality of the masses was the cause of their misery, sent him their papers, and solicits a continuance of of informing the League that he will take upon him- and that Mr. Kydd's idea of the employers being the Mr. Kydd replied most effectually. He would not defend the crimes of the working classes, but poverty The open-air meeting was a buniper. Mr. Gill, a was the prolific parent of crime; the present state of

The following resolutions were then moved and car-

ried with not ten dissentients:-O'Connor, or be for ever treated by us as a vapouring demagogue and a convicted faith-breaker."

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a repeal of the Corn Laws will not benefit the working classes of

person, not content, put a sixth: it was evident that. It is worthy of remark that several attempts were

none dare meet him! After Cobden had concluded, union. Mr. Thomas Webb asked permission of the Chairman te Fellow-Workmen, - Each and every person work- to belong would desert me. (Great cheers, in the ask the Hon. Member a question, which, after some ing a frame in this United Kingdom, is solicited to midst of which Mr. O'Connor sat down.) consultation, was granted. He then asked Mr. Cobden render his or her assistance in this great work of [The following is extracted from the Chronicle] why it was that he did not meet Mr. O Connor upon regenerating their trade, by forming union branches mucet a working man, to discuss the question at an open their oppressed fellow-slaves. We call upon you to obtain a hearing. meeting? In answer to this Mr. Cobden replied, do something more for your trade than has been declining to meet a working man, but stating that attempted of late. We have to draw your attention it was not his intent.on, on account of indisposition, of the Charter. To test that, he desired those in when he next addressed a public meeting, if Mr. O'Con- to the movement now making in labour's cause to have taken part in the proceedings, but as this was favour of it to hold up their hands. (Certainly a nor thought proper to attend, he was at perfect throughout the country. Examine the miners' irritated by the fire kept up during his speech of- dyers-and you will, we think, come to the conraise the £100,000 in the mills?" &c. &c. Thus did brethren. the pantomime conclude, the spouters satisfied with the amount of cash wheedled out of their dupes; the

THE FREE-BOOTERS AT SUNDERLAND .- A meeting was held here on the 2d, in the Atheneum. attended by Measra, Cobden, Thompson, R. R. Moere, &c. The time of opening the doors was announced to be half-past six A meeting of the friends of the Anti-Corn Law League, o'clock, but the partizans of the League were admitted shrunk from meeting Mr. O'Connor? The king of the All went on smoothly till about half-past one o'clock, millocrats seemed to be dreadfully sunoyed, and

> CHARTIST MEETING .- A splendid meeting, called by the Chartists, was subsequently held in the Arcade Room, for the purpose of protesting against the mono-Gammage, of Northampton, delivered a strong speech, in which he exposed the villainous designs of the freebooters. At the conclusion of Mr. G.'s speech, Mr. James Williams attempted a reply: he was received with a continuous storm of disapprobation. The following resolution was adopted by this large and Anti-Corn-Law League, in refusing to submit to public investigation their proposed remedy for the distress of the Corn Laws and Free Trade, unaccompanied by other measures, would be a positive injury to the working and greater portion of the middle classes, this meeting therefore pledges itself not to engage in any agitation

The form being gone through of installing the said him if he would undertake to prove it was a just evening held in the Mechanics, universal people, was called Complete Suffrage, and what was called On the 28th ult. Mr. Fryer, of the George Inc.

Nr. Smith into the office of chairman, he opened the law.

selves" gentlemen, who had come for the purpose of asked them to adopt this sentiment-" The people, South the benefit the period of the working closes casing them of a little of their superfluing "tin." the only source of legitimate power; all other power; alone, he wanted to know why should they not

WORK-KNITTERS. A meeting of the Framework-knitters' Delegates assembled at the King George on Horseback, Notpresented by them in that meeting:-

Nottingham-plain silk hose; plain silk gloves: cut-up hose; selvage heel and corton glove branches. Arnold-Wrought cotton hose. Calverton-Wrought chine branches. Basford-Silk, cotton, and threadglove branches. Bulwell-Silk, cotton, and threadglove branches. Mansfield-The whole of the branches. Derby-Silk hose, silk gloves, and thread glove branches. Belper-The whole of the branches. Alfreton and District-Cotton-wrought hose branch. Havnor-Cotton, thread, and silk branches. Ilkes--Cotton, worsted, and thread branches.

Mr. Thomas Smith, from Leicester, was called upon to preside; and Mr. Parker, from Belper, acted as vice chairman. Mr. Felkin, of Mansfield. was appointed Secretary to the meeting. The following resolutions were passed unani

mously:-1—That the petition now read be adopted by this meeting.

2—That the address to the framework-knitters of Great Britain and Ireland be adopted. 3-That a general Union be formed throughout held three times a week. Reading, writing, arithmetic ac, are taught; and all expenses, including rent,
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meti frame-smiths, setters-up, linkers, and needlemakers, be included in the Union.

4-That not less than one penny per week contri-"Challenge to the Anti-Corn Law League.—The public ruin. He spoke upwards of two hours, and sat down than one halfpenny for women and minors under his intention of addressing the meeting after the 5-That this meeting, having full confidence in the

for the three counties. 6-A vacancy having occurred in the Central Committee, in order to give satisfaction, our fellowworkmen at Bullwell are requested to appoint a

person to fill up the vacancy. 7-That the several branches of the Frameworkper post, to the following address, they will do the Chartist of the right sort, was unanimously called to no protection made them poor. The average wages of knitting Trade in their respective localities, do form be supposed, for he drew omens of good from the committees and collect evidence, in accordance with promulgation of sound political doctrines among have such in readiness to be given, if required, to a agitation, and from the visible breaking up of and that his object was, if possible, to produce hareomy the of the Heres committee of the House of Commons, or a Commis- party in the country, The age of party had evi-"That in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of sion, as the Government may think proper to appoint; the Hull section of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in call- and have also in readiness, samples of their varied give way to politicians of a different school. ing a meeting of the inhabitants of Hull at an hour of productions, and when so, communicate such to the the day when the working classes could not attend, was Central Committee. That for the future support of Times, excepting the concluding sentence, which is parties conducting the said meeting, towards Mr. Kydd, pence per year, per frame, and forwarded to the

Cobden to fulfil his engagements towards us by meeting in July; and thirdly, the first Monday in Nevember, the Corn Laws, in accordance with a challenge given by adopted by this meeting be forwarded to W. B. Fer-Mr. Cebden, at Bradford, and accepted by Mr. rand, Esq., M.P. for presentation, and that T. S. our fellow workmen, at Hawick, in Scotland, has afforded great pleasure to the delegates present. and we authorise our Secretary as soon as the genefurnish the same to our Hawick brethren.

Ireland. tences; taunted on every occasion, when you attempt individually to resist the oppressor; and when resistance is persevered in, you are thrown out of em- were deprived of any ground for complaint (Cries) ployment, and thus are obliged either to succumb of "Time.") When the chairman called time, he

the Poor Law Bastile. Shall this with your approbation continue for will

Fellow-Workmen,—Hearken to those whom you aware that union is strength! That being the case. will you not be strong indeed when you become

THE HUMBUGS TESTED.

DUNCOMBE FAIRLY IN THE FIELD.

(From the Times and Chronicle of Thursday.)

On Saturday by ten o'clock, p.m., our streets were The Lesguers took the precaution of securing the ser- not emanating from them being essentially unjust in adopt the name which, as far as he had observed, shrill, nasal, ill-tempered rigmarole, about the iniquity England. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to position of the Hon. Chairman was a constituof the taxation of bread, &c., after which a Mr. Sheen, ask were the complaints of the people heard or tional one if there was the force to carry it out;

from Knaresborough, then rose, and asked the Chair-ficial for the Aristocracy, cheap bread would be the hand back to the chairman, accompanied by the con-already familiar. It was his opinion that the business. And they could only do so by dissolving tents of their pockets; this however failed to have the first step that should be taken in this proceeding the whole assembly, or by expelling those observation. had fallen from the preceding speakers, and commenced first sight, but the silk trade was a practical illustration desired of the address—(tre- tors. I doubt if they would go to the length of pulling to tatters their filmsy arguments, when the of his favourite hobby of "no protection." The trade crown was handed in. Another appeal was then made, mendous cheering). It was not for him to prejudge expelling the obstructors. But he wanted to know League and their rump immediately stated the in silk has for many years commanded a great share of and parties sent round with hats to collect the pence, what the nature of the Royal Speech might be: it who were pledged to support the Honourable Chairmost shameful disturbance. After their yelling and the attention of our Legislature, Previous to the duty or even half-pence, if nothing else could be got. This might be to the effect that her Majesty would man? HAD HE FORTY, HAD HE shorting had spent their breath, the Chairman said on silks being reduced, the silk weavers were told by they were about to make a subscription for the L-ague the Free Traders that the measure would relieve their a last resource, that a subscription should be opened in of the people—(laughter, and ironical cheering). Was perfect waste of time, unless the measure would relieve their of the people—(laughter, and ironical cheering). fund, and if the gentleman would speak in facour of that distress for ever. Now they have had the proof. An the counting-house of the largest weaving firm in the But, if otherwise, he then thought that an amend- pressed some opinion which should have its effect they would hear him, but if not, he must be put down. immediate demand was the first result; a greater num- town, and the rest were recommended to follow their ment should be moved, to the effect that the House upon metropolitan members. He, therefore, we shed when the Leaguers had recourse to their old plan of bodied men by close application can earn only 4s. 6d. ought to thank those benevolent and patriotic gentle- member of older standing than himself would under they might command his services—(loud and pro-Nor will the contrast which this year's revenue pre- calling to their aid the "Blues," who dragged the poor to 6s. 6d. per week, and multitudes of women and chil- men, who thus so disinterestedly (?) take so much take to move that amendment, and in that case he longed cheering.) dren for six day's hard labour receive only half this trouble to promote our welfare. In sober earnest, how- should cheerfully give way, and be happy to second Mr. Dixon then rose and reminded the Chairman of sum. In the silk factories in 1836, 30,682 persons ever, we may briefly say that such a stupid and ridicu- such an amendment, or act in any way in the ranks lous display of ignorance, coupled with senseless cun- which might best advance the interests of the people the proceedings should take place, but he did not income has exceeded the national expenditure. And they were in error they would be obliged to any one and of the males 4.114 were only about eighteen years ning and humbug, has not been exhibited in this town (cheers). But if no other member should come forthe will, in allusion to this happy fortune, exhort who would set them right. He (Mr. Dixon) said that of age. The total number employed were 207,304. This within the last twelve years: the speakers being all ward and move such an amendment, then he would not the manner in which they had been treated by the Parliament to remember the grave importance of they were leading the people astray by taking a one- is a fair specimen. Employ the women and children incapable of eliciting one cheer. except from a solitary allow the address to pass without moving it—(cheers). He disclaimed all attempts to carry any measure of Reform by physical power or violence of any sort-

(cheers, and cries of "Universal Suffrage.") Mr. Duncan then came forward to second the sentiment submitted by Dr. Bowring. Touching upon the question of Suffrage, some one called out "universal!" Well, universal, if you please, continued tingham, on Monday, the 22nd, and Tuesday, the the orator. This remark was followed by loud

Rev. Mr. Spencer propossed the next sentiment, to this effect-" The advocates of the people's rights, and may the day not be far distant when their efforts cotton hose. Hucknall—Wrought cotton and machine branches. Basford—Silk, cotton, and thread-enabled to legislate for the benefit of the whole

community. Mr. C. HINDLEY, M.P. next addressed the meeting. He was for personal not property representation. It was asked whether there should be Complete Suffrage or Universal Suffrage? He would tell them what he was for: he was for Universal Suftou—Cotton, thread, and silk branches.—Leicester—
The whole of the branches. Sheepshead and District

The was for Universal Suffrage—(tremendous cheering). And if he thought that this Complete Suffrage Movement was a trick on the part of the middle classes, or of any class, to keep out a large portion of the body of the people from the pale of the constitution, he for one would oppose it—(cheers). He trusted the time would soon arrive when the whole body of the people would be fairly represented. (The Hon. Member concluded his address smidst hearty cheers.)

[The next is from the Chronicle.] With the conclusion of Mr. Hindley's speech the regularity of the proceedings may be said to have terminated. First a working man (a Chartist) took possession of the table, and made several vain attempts order which had been set. Then Mr. FEAROUS O'CONNOR rose, amidst the most

vociferous acclamations of his friends, and expressed next speaker should have concluded. Dr. PRICE then addressed the meeting, saving that

Central Committee, request a continuance of their the House of Commons clearly did not represent the service until the next general meeting (of delegates people, and whatever interests it might subserve, it was not and never had been in its collective character the exponent of the public mind. He rejoiced. however (alluding to the members present), that there were yet some "faithful amidst the faithless." He thought, moreover, that there was hope of a nearer consummation of their wishes than might dently passed away, and Whig and Tory must [The speech of Mr. O'Connor we give from the

trescherous in the extreme; and that the conduct of the the Central Committee, a levy be made of three-half- from the Chronicle.]

The trescherous in the extreme; and that the conduct of the the Central Committee, a levy be made of three-half- Mr. F. O'Connor was now introduced to the was contrary to the rules of common civility, and Secretary for such purpose in the following order:— meeting by the chairman, and was greeted with receives our unqualified censure. And further, -We, Viz.-First payment of one-halfpenny per frame mingled cheers and hisses. He should take the as one part of the great national public, call on Mr. on the first Monday in March; second—first Monday advice of Dr. Bowring as to vituperation. However they might differ in some things, they were Mr. O Connor, to discuss the question of a Repeal of in each year; carriage paid. That the petition agreed upon these two,—that there was great distress, and that the distress must have a remedy. While the language of freedom was suppressed in his own country, he rejoiced that the chairman, a Duncombe, Esq., M.P. be requested to support the prayer thereof. That the address now read from countryman, possessed the confidence of so many Englishmen-(hear and cheers). Charity or plunder might relieve the people. He repudiated physical force; moral force was now so well underral laws of this Union are ready for distribution, to stood, that no Reformer ever thought of physical force-(hear, hear). The labouring class, the shop-keeping and trading class, and the manufacturing class, should unite; and they would be too strong for their enemies. "You call us Tory Char-Fellow-Workmen,-We, your delegates, have tists (said he). Ah, I am sick of Tories, and so is assembled, on what we consider the most important every honest man-(laughter, and cheers). Join us, business ever entrusted to a meeting of this des- and be not afraid of any bugaboo, or hobgoblin, or cription. You are suffering from every species of ghost, and you will not see a Tory majority long trickery and fraud, practised upon you by a design. existing"-(cheers). Let the people unite for one ing few, under the most flagrant and insulting pre- purpose, under one head, and they must succeed. He would withdraw from agitation to-morrow-(hear, hear, bravo, and laughter)—if the people

to the will of the tyrant, or are driven by want to would stop-(laughter). Was there a Whig in the meeting! (No) There was defunct Whiggery for them—(renewed laughter) Had they no power when you use and endeavour to remove such a state of they had destroyed Whiggery? (Hear, hear.) But things by joining the United Company of Frame- they did not destroy Whiggery out of their love to being called Chartists. (Laughter.) "I implore have elected as your representatives—and ponder you (continued he, turning to the chairman and his well upon what we are saying to you. Are you fully supporters), in the name of God, of justice, of patriotism, and of the principles you profess to admire, throw away the shroud. (Cheers from the Char-THE FR. GOTERS AT STOCKPORT.—The Leaguers united in one holy compact to protect the rights of tists.) Say (said Mr. O'Conuor) that you will but represented the "slinking coward," Cobden, Rogney labour, with a view to force justice from the op- unite with us and embrace our name, and I will go O'Moore, and Bright John, had their ticket talk here pressor, by which you will be enabled to live without forward with you. (Cheers.) If you do not, let the on Tuesday last. Cobden had the impudence to boast fear, and have it in your power to act as honest and blame alight upon your own heads, and not upon that he had attended twenty-eight great county demon- honourable members of society ! All this will be mine. If I were this night to unite with you withlecture without any further interruption, concluding by atrations, at all of which he challenged discussion, but your reward if you fully carry out the principles of out the party, I should be of no use to you; for the whole party to which I have the honour

The Rev. Mr. Stovell presented himself, but the Mr. Harper, who gave the "humbugs" such a lashing his (Mr. Cobden's) own conditions? and if he was in all parts of these realms, and forthwith subafraid of meeting Mr. O'Connor, would be (Mr. Cobden) scribing their mites in support of themselves and ing that the reverend gentleman was unable to

> liberty to do so, and there test the people's desire to movement—the hand-loom weavers—the tailors— hear him, he thought it right that on the eve of the held up their hands). uphold monopoly. Rogney O'Moore was dreadfully the ship-carpenters—the wood sawyers—the silk meeting of Parliament a metropolitan representative should address a few observations to them. The "What has machinery done?" "How does the League clusion that you should follow the example of your Hon. Member then drew a ludicrous picture of the should decide the point. excitement and commotion prevalent in all political circles from the Palace to Downing-street, and from Sir Robert Peel down to Lord Brougham during the few hours preceding the delivery of the should have their share of this excitement. The the grievances of the people should have been redressed. That was a constitutional move, but there Mr. Duncombe had interfered with the prerogative A crowded meeting, consisting of a tea party and were certain requisites to render it successful; and soirec, which was intended as a grand metropolitan when they asked Members of Parliament if they demonstration in favour of the principles of Comwould join in that movement, he in turn must ask plete Suffrage, but which terminated in a Chartist vectory, was held yesterday evening in the great room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., in the chair. At the cross-table we observed Dr. Bowring, M.P., C. Hindley, E.q., M.P.; T.S. Duncombe, E.q., M.P.; Josoph Sturge, E.q., Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; the Rev. T. Spencer, of Bath; Mr. Allbright, and Mr. Goodr.ck, of Birmingham; the Rev. G. Miall, Rev. T. Stovell, Rev. T. Halliday, Rev. B. Woodyard, Rev. B. Godwin, Rev. Dr. T. Price, Rev. S. Greene, of Walworth; Dr. Epps, Mr. Henry Vincent, Messrs. W. Davy and Richard Gardiner, of Manchester; Mr. Thomas Briggs, of Notis; Mr. Rawlings, of Liverpool; Mr. Clarke, of Snaresplete Suffrage, but which terminated in a Chartist them a few questions-(hear, hear). He must ask were in earnest ! polizing conduct of the Leaguers, and challenging them to discussion. The room was densely crowded. Mr. Bawlings, of Liverpool; Mr. Clarke, of Snares ple were set upon—an object useful to the toiling brook; Mr. Edward Hare, Mr. Stafford Allen, Mr. millions—then he was ready to join with the hon. Tallis, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. William Lovett, &c. &c. | chairman in his place. He believed the only object The time announced for the proceedings to com- on which the hearts of the working classes were at mence was half-past five o'clock; but it was con- present set was the franchise [cheere], the claim of siderably later when Mr. S. Crawford arrived, the working classes to a right of voting for mem owing, as he afterwards explained to the meeting, bers of Parliament. He thought they ought to his having attended a public dinner given to him to possess that right. He had seen no plan, he spirited meeting, only six voting against it:—"That by his constituents at Rochauce on Tuesday, and he this meeting cannot sufficiently express its disgust at the cowardly conduct of the body calling itself the absence of Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Sturge was in the Petition he had presented to the house from keepers, publicans, &c., for their very liberal suptemporarily voted into the chair.
>
> Ithree millions and a half of the working classes in port of the weavers.
>
> Dr. Bewring proposed the first sentiment of the favour of what he called Charter Reform [cheer-]. the country; and, being of opinion that the Repeal of evening, and, in so doing reserved that it was one, HE ASKED THOSE WHO CALLED THIS MEETING inattention to which had to murmuring and discontent among the people. It was "The People"—
>
> the supplies being stopped until the content among the people. It was "The People"—
>
> the supplies being stopped until the charter should be obtained—(tremendally observed by the content and the been forgotten, that they had been handed over to a knew there were some who said they were Chartists monopoly, re igious, commercial, educational, and political. The Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech. A CHARTIST, WHY SHOULD HE BE ASHAMED OF THE THE FREEBOOTERS IN BINGLEY .- The inhabitants political. The Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech A CHARTIST, WHY SHOULD HE BE ASHAMED OF THE

[We give Mr. Sturge's speech from the Times.] Mr. Sturge regretted that any interruption of men whom they assisted to raise to power ten years ago—(cheers). He quarrelled not with the name "Chartts." He was for the several points of the Charter-(cries of "Name." and uproar.) They might call him a "Chartist" or a "Richmondite," or a "Universalist;" he cared not for names, but for principles, and sooner than quarrel with others he would retire from the field—(cries of "No, no!") 23rd days of January. The following are the places sending delegates and the branch or branches rethe band of patriots in the House of Commons who are determined to exercise the constitutional right of refusing the Supplies until the grievances of an unrepresented people are redressed." He agreed with the last speaker, that they had no right to call upon a forlarn hope in the House of Commons to support the plan unless they were supported by the people of England-(hear, hear). Would they support Thomas S. Duncombe !- ("Yes, yes!") W.S. Crawford !- ("Yes, yes!") J. Fielden !- ("Ye!" and give us the Charter.") At meetings in the country the Cuartists joined without objection-(" That is what you say.") Whether they called it "Charter," or the "People's Bill of Rights," he did not cave—(laughter). Would they support the men who would act upon this plan, or would they not? ("Yes, yes!" and cries of "Time, time!" were here raised, during which Mr. Sturge was reading some paper. but its purport we could not hear. The confusion was increased, and a hundred voices were calling out, some one thing and some another-" sixpenny meeting !" being frequent and predominant. At length Mr. Sturge shouted, "They who go for the Charter are not always to be trusted," and retired.)

[The following is from the Chronicle.] - A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. A Chartist got upon the table, and was interputed by Henry Vincent, each being preeted with your of applause or diapprobation, as their respective partizans predominated in strength of lung. The chairman made some hopeless attempts to restore order. The working man (Mr. Skelton, we believe), chalenged the Rev. Mr. Spencer upon some point connected with the Scriptures which we could not clearly ascertain, and then the Rov. gentleman rushed upon another table to explain, and the speakers vied with each other in efforts to be heard. Then the Rev. Mr. Spencer challenged Mr. Duncombe, and charged him with throwing difficulties in the way : upon which Mr. Duncombe re-appeared, thus presenting three speakers at one and the same moment to the meeting, and repeated his former speech (which was certainly sufficiently clear), to show that he had been misunderstood by the Rev. Gentleman. Here there were considerable interruptions, and

Mr. Duncombe was loudly called upon by the persons in the body of the meeting to put the questions practically by show of hands, whether those who advocated Complete Suffrage, or those who desired the Charter, predominated in numbers in the meeting. The Honourable Member complied, and there was, indisputably, a great majority in favour of the Chartists. The Chairman came forward upon the table, and proposed the same question, and afterwards the contrary; but the Chartists declared their victory amidst the most savage and terriffic yelis we

ever heard, in the midst of which Mr. Crawford left the chair, and declared the meeting dissolved. -[The following is the Times' version of the conclusion of the proceedings. We give both these reports, that there may be no opportunity for the canting cry, "Its only the report of the Northern It will be seen that both the reporters say, Star." decidedly, that the Chartists had, "indiscutably," according to one, and "certainly," according to the other, a large majority when Mr. Duncombe took the show of hands. The Times' report that follows

is from the point where Mr. Sturge left off speak-

ug:-A working man named Skelton attempted to get a hearing, encouraged by the Chartists, and opposed by the other parties. Vincent now advanced, and was assailed by a perfect tempest of greans and yells, and cries "Traitor!" "Renegade!" "He gets £10 instead of 30s. now." "He has sold us!" The CHAIRMAN raised his voice above the storm and endeavoured to restore order; upon which a man of colour informed him that he was waiting to propose an amendment upon the last seatment. The Chairman, however, persisted in appealing to the meeting to maintain order. The man of colour again attempted to force his amendment upon the meeting, but was mot with cries of " Turn him out." "I should like to see the fellow who will turn me out," he exclaimed. "Ay," followed up half a dozen rough voices, "there are plenty here to fight for

him." At length Skelton (as he was called) obtained a hearing. and said he would ask Mr. Spencer whether, if the name of the Bible of England were to-morrow to be changed into that of Koran, would be consent to give the name up !- (loud cheers from the

Mr. Spencer said, the question was unfair in the mouth of a friend of civil and religious liberty. It was like suggesting to Methodists, Baptists, and others—you agree in the main, why not be called by by the same name !- (laughter). He would ask Mr. Duncombe if he knew of any better movement than that now proposed?

Mr. Duncombe repeated his former statement as to the course he would pursue, if he saw a distinct object to be attained, and knew the force with which he was to be associated. He had been told that Mr. T. S. Duncombe then came forward, and said the minority of the meeting were against the name a metropolitan demonstration, and they wished to majority of the persons in the room, now crowded,

> The "Complete Suffrage" men objected to the procecding, and it it was arranged that the Chairman Mr. Duncombe again put the question, with the

same effect. After a pause, some one on the platform called for a show from the "Complete Suffrage" men, who made a melancholy display of numbers, compared with the Chartis. of the chairman.

Skelton asked if the gentlemen on the platform

Mr. John Pickering's large room; Mr. Thomas Butterfield in the chair. The speakers were Messrs. Grimshaw and Shaw, who addressed the meeting on the importance of the weavers uniting their efforts, in order to prevent Mr. Pecketts, and every other unprincipled employer, from robbing them of the due reward for their labour. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his able advocacy of the

MARRIAGE.

On Friday week, at the parish church, Leeds, DEATH.

Foreign Mobements.

FRANCE

THE CHAMBERS—The debate on the address "drags its slow length along." Wednesday and Thursday was occupied with the paragraph relating to public instruction: the majority of the speakers were warm in their denunciations of the meddling of the priesthood with the affairs of the University. Friday was exceedingly interesting. The tribunes were filled with Carlist ladies, who expected to hear their own orators defend their cause. The eighth and

FRIDAY -THE LIGITIMISTS-The discussion on nin: a paragraph, relating respectively to the marriage of the Prince de Joinville and Algeria, were restoration. adoned without remark. The tenth and last parasich on the address, attributing to personal respect Chamber.) alon- the visit made by the Legitimists to London. He men inferred, that to " brand with reprobation" the =hole body of Legitimists on account of the late manifestation, would be the utmost injustice. He attacked the conduct of the government lately in the rial of M. Defentaine, and denied that the judgment was justifiable. He concluded by an allusic: to the but passed in England against the Sturms, and expressed his conviction that to adopt such a step in France would be both dangerous and uncoiled for. Some allusions in his speech relative to the publication of the pleadings in M. Defontaine's case called up M. Dupin in explanation, to throw by the Opposition for declaring the first vote doubtthe blame on the Minister of Justice. The latter ful, and M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You triumph then defended himself, declaring that the permission ter of Justice as most reprehensible, for he had allowed this against the accused to be published

where he had given to publish documents against the scooled was perfectly allowable. M. O. Barrot closed at a quarter to six, when the numbers were hery." "That a Delegate Meeting be held on the next rose, and stigmatised the conduct of the Minis- declaredin the Moniteur, but had refused him leave, in his turn, to lay his defence without delay before the public. The Minister rose the second time, but could scarcely obtain a hearing, so great was the noise from the Opposition and the Legitimis . As soon as the Minister of Justice had from the National:his and his explanations, a scene of dreadful confuase with if the incidental matter was to be pro- the soyageur de Gand, whilst he was recounting his ceeded with, or the discussion on the address." As treason at the tribune, which had become for him a the latter was the order of the day, it was put pillory." first, and the Centres en masse rose for it, the whole of the Left and the Right-representing the Oppo-

up M. Berryer.

at the numost height of excitement. cum-since, than the feeling it created was immediathese states, and to obtain military aid in support

ately felt through the assembly. b N. Berryer was at the moment alluding to what "thinking, as they did, that the principles that in doing this they had outstepped their dnii - as citizans, and he drew a parallel between their conduct and the conduct of their accusers on a! preverse occasion. "If (-ai: M.B rryer) we had gone forward a number of petitions and memorials, signed a K : in the midst of a hostile army:" this evi- militia, asking the immediate occupation of the dent a insien to Ghent produced great confusion. Oregon territory. Then, pointing to M. Guizet, he added, "You glory in it;" and as soon as the tumult would allow, he app 3 -d to the house "if the parallel was not in his favour." M. Gu zet was thus changed from the accular into the accused, and found it necessary to defend himself. He immediately mounted the tribune, when a scene ensued such as has seldom been witness d. For more than an hour M. Guizot stood in the tribune utterly unable to obtain a hearing. "Yes, I have been at Ghent," said M. Guizot, but beyond that not one word would be listened to. "Nev r." says the Constitutional, "have we been preser at such a tempest-never in the Chamber give most satisfaction to M. Guizet. He struggled dollars' reward instantly offered for the apprehension agains manifestations which rose from all parts of of the murderers. the assembly, and he fought for a deplorable cause which the whole nation condemns as energeti-

cally as the Caamber. The interruptions came pring pally from the Opposition benches, "It is in smoot," were vociferated finally captured by some neighbours. There have On the 23rd, Mr. J. Wild from the Opposition in the midst of the rings of the President's bell, and noise and cli monr of the rings of the President's bell, and noise and cli monr of the rings of the president's bell, and noise and cli monr of the rings were shot by the military. sees. In vain did M. Guizet attempt to pro-He repeated the words, "I went to Ghent," storm immediately recommenced. He then expr - - a his surprise that he should not be allowed to ex. and now, though on a former occasion his ex- tions of negroes, and both of them near Matanzas. plansmens had been listened to; but this was answeet a with "No, no, we have always protested;" "Tr -en m ver preser bes," and other exclamations eq.s y complimentary. M. Guizot showed admirabir c inces and courage under such disagreeable ters, their overseers and other white persons killed circumstances. He stood the storm coolly, and with by the slaves is not stated, but no doubt it was indem table patience. You may exhaust your streng h, said he, in a moment of comparative calm 500 negroes on them, with only a white overseer but you cannot exhaust my courage. Still he and his wife, and perhaps one or two other white: structed on, commencing with the same unhappy persons. It is to be feared, then, that many white, "Iw. m to Ghent." At length M. Ernest de Grardin persons must have been sacrificed before the troops were adopted :- "That none but delegates be brought things to a climax by calling out "You are could have reached the scene of slaughter. a tra.: 7," in which he was joined by the epposition. Even in these circumstances M. Gnizot was com He marely asked M. Girardin to explain what he mean: from the tribune, to which M. Girardin replied, "No. I will not mount the tribune, but I tell you from my place that you have betrayed your country, and that you pass d the evening before the battle of out scains: M. Guizet, and it was only after repermit solicisations on the part of M. Barrot, and M. Imma. that he was allowed to proceed.

what M. Berryer properly called waiting for the herev r, drew a good distinction when he said that his conduct might be very differently estimated. if. after going to Ghent, and before their entrance into

that taken to the present dynasy. The former was Since his return from Chunsuk, Shamyl has at-

adjourned till the following day.

by them :-

Yes, Sire, your samely is truly national. Detween noped they were. Shadly is placed in the Democratic Chapel, on Sanday, the 27th of the aliance is indissoluble. The pieces of Russian artillery. A Russian Staff officer its vicinity, was held in the Association Chapel, Prestrance and you the aliance is indissoluble. The pieces of Russian artillery. A Russian Staff officer its vicinity, was held in the Association Chapel, Prestrance and you the aliance is indissoluble. The pieces of Russian artillery. A Russian Staff officer its vicinity, was held in the Association Chapel, Prestrance and your dynasty, founded on the imperishable who was proceeding with despatches to St. Petercott. Mr. Henry Dennett presided. The meeting that all parties were now stirring, and it was right the Victim Fund. Mr. Wheelwright lectured in the rights of your dynasty, founded on the imperishable who was addressed by Messrs. Auty and Holoste and that the working man should be used to the victim Fund. Mr. Wheelwright lectured in the lands of the was addressed by Messrs. Auty and Holoste and that the working man should be used to the victim Fund. Mr. Wheelwright lectured in the rights of your oaths and ours. The public conscience brands Tscherchenses.

The public conscience brands Tscherchenses.

The proceeding with desperation to the hands of the was addressed by Messrs. Auty and Holgate, and that the working men should be up and doing. He evening, after which 6s 53d was collected, making, in was one of the largest ever held at Prescott.

with reprobation guilty manifestations. Our revolution of July, by punishing the violation of sworn faith, has consecrated amongst us the sanctity of an

The change in the above consists in substituting "national sovereignty" for the words "independence and loyalty of the nation."

the wish of the committee to substitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the Governinstitute the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the words against the paragraph and the conduct of the wo ress to defend the conduct of his party and to not being fit for him, a man of honour, to sit there the opinion of the members that General Delegate speck against the undency of the paragraph. He after such a stigma. (The Noble Marquis spoke Meetings will give more satisfaction." "That sper precisely in the same line of apology as that with great energy for a few minutes in the same James Smith be continued as District Secretary and add ed by M. Berryer the first day of the discussions, and produced a very marked effect on the that his salary in future be 15s. per week." "That

ribune some time amidst a dreadful uproar, and his own discretion, and go to whatever place best was at last obliged to descend.

Serves the interests of the Association." "That each

because the Legitimatists have withdrawn." The ballot on the whole question of the Address thumberland, in aid of the Wingate Grange Col-

For the Address..... 220

The Paris papers are of course wholly occupied with the above extraordinary proceedings. The only extract we can find room for is the following

"We are still palpitating," says that journal, sie: erose, which, for ten minutes, equalled in "from the emotions of this admirable sitting. Novio once and noise anything I have ever seen in any thing similar has occurred for thirteen years, and meeting of gentlemen. It was in vain that the Pre- we cannot hope to describe in writing the moving sident rang his bell, gesticulated and roared out, drama which was performed before our eyes. Everythe annit went on its course, and seemed to gather thing is wanting to our powerless pen-the imstruction the longer it lasted. At last, by dint of mense movement of the Opposition, majestic in its gestures, the President obtained a hearing, and temule, implacable in its justice, inspired solely by dichired that "as it was evident that the intention the energetic sentiment of nationality, the indiguaof contain parties was to prevent the continuation of tion, in short, which, fired by the same electric curthe expression, he should appeal to the Chamber to rent, exploded like thunder, and hurled its bolts at

GERMANY.

THE PRESS AND THE GERMAN DESPOTS.—Our New street. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wards of a fortnight. This has been a severe, but head, was about to be formed. He owed no respect journals to be taken in—the Northern Star, Chartist of the Left and the region representation of the rapid progress in Ger-President, after considerable deliberation with the Secretaries, announced that the "ayes" had it, and that the eracer of the day was to be therefore proceed with. This declaration was received with. This declaration was received with the state of that great confederation of nations. Additional ing out the plan of restriction. The meeting was the consideration of nations. Additional ing out the plan of restriction. The meeting was the constitution of the rapid progress in Ger-Hunter and Holliday.

Hunter and Holliday.

Workington, weeking consideration but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to Priot, Minners' Advocate, weeking carrentice, and the meeting was to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to the Duke of Leinster. but no owed a great deal to the Duke of Leinster. but needed to the meeting was to the late Lord Edward Nation.

New Castillar and Holliday.

Nation.

Nation.

New Castillar and Holliday.

Nation.

New Castillar and Holliday.

Nation.

Natio evident marks of surprise and annoyance by the measures of repression are, therefore, being called ably addressed by Messrs. Hunter and Holliday. under fair promises to supplant those men who are united were strong enough without them. There O'Connor after having challenged him or any other many than the Friday and Saturday. certainly appeared that the Ministerial benches were ous doctrines," particularly in Prussia. It appears nights following, with great success. All the Colliers in the minority. M. Desmousseaux de Givre then that in the year 1834, a secret Conference of Plenis of this place are now in the union but one, and it is by the Legitimist deputies to an oath, which called potentiaries was held at Vienna, when a Protocol supposed that he will require a good deal of washing was agreed to, but which has only recently been before he will be allowed to enter the ranks of those published, imposing most absolute restrictions upon struggling for freedom. Messes the Chamber, when a the pre-s, and proclaiming and enforcing the "right Messes. Hunter and Holliday attended Gilscere took place which far surpassed any commotion divine" of Princes over all legislative and other cruix, on Thursday Jan. 25th, Bolton, Friday Jan. ever witnessed even in the House of Commons when popular bodies wnatsoever. As a specimen of the 36th. This was the most numerous meeting that has "Holy Alliance" principle of this atrocious Protocol, been held in this place. The Truck system is I had been previously expected that the trip to we may state that the eighteenth article provides carried on in a very glaring manner; a great deal Ghen: would be made a wearon for retaliation by that "Princes who are menaced on the part of their of the food is so bad that the poor fellows cannot the 1-gittin's s for the attack made upon them; states by any infringement of the orders laid down use it, although they are actually starving. and to sooner had M. Berryer mentioned the cir- by the decree of the Diet of 1832, are to dissolve

from the rest of the confederation." We may add, as a proof of how the fairness and he are ed the injustice of branding a body of honour- freedom of the press is understood in Prussia, that able min with political immorality who merely strict orders have been given to the censors at well, when the world was in a state of profound Cologne, Munster, and other Catholic towns, not to pears to pay their respects to the Duke de Bor- permet the republication of any parts of the Irish trial- now in progress. One German journal wished

UNITED STATES.

In the Senate, on the 29 h ult. Mr. Allen brought nirance into France to give political council to by the cuizens of Ohio, including whole brigades of our cards of membership.

A VERY BRUTAL murder of a woman and her infant child had been committed at Staten Island, New York, by a woman named Bodine, and her paramour Waite, both of whom were in custody. The woman (Bodine) was subsequently delivered of a child, whilst in the gael, which it is believed she Wilde addressed the Millers of this place with good at Mr. Aaron Aldred's Queen's Head Inn, Bath the meeting quietly dispersed.

Another frightful munder has been perpetrated on a distinguished citizen at Cranstown, Providence, a few more was added to the ranks. Rhode Island. Amasa Sprague, E.q., an eminent merchant and agriculturist of New England, and have we seen so forgetful a tumult." On other brother to the Hon. Mr. Sprague, the United States occasions we have seen some sympathy for an orator senator, was found barbarously murdered in one of at Bestord, and at the close, eleven took out cards of who beidly faced the storm, but it is impossible to his own fields. Meetings were held, and 2,000 membership.

CANADA.

A: Hamilton, James Burn attempted to murder Miss Rosel, but was resisted by the heroine, and finally captured by some neighbours. There have of the rioters were shot by the military.

SLAVE REVOLTS .- There have been two insurrec-The first was suppressed without much difficulty, but some eighteen or twenty persons were killed. The second insurrection, however, was or an extended and feariul character. The number of planconsiderable. Many plantations have from 200 to

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.—BLACK SEA, DEC. 18.— To the particulars contained in my last letter concerning the important events in the Caucasus, I have now to add the following: - A ter Shamyl had made himself master of the fortress of Unzula, and the Was 1.50 with oreigners; that is infamous" Even but as in under Lieutenant Colonel Washington and being united one with another; for his own Bolwell responded to the sentiment, "The departed Shiffield, to be present at the meeting of Mr. H. G. been cut to pieces, and after the loss of an important fort fied place in the mountains, which on the approach of Shamyl had been vacated by a staff-officer M. In the was allowed to proceed.

With 300 men, another Russian battalion, under the state of the manual fine the present enighter that the present with 300 men, another Russian battalion, under the knew. that the restoration of Louis the 18th to surrounded by the Tscherchenses, by the help of the lage No. 1 £1 9.91; Wednesbury, No. 1 £2 13s 6d; we believe, is J. Ashworth, Esq. France was inevitable, he went to Ghent to give beyonet, worked a passage through the close rankhis pil tical advice, for he thought it more desirable of the enemy, and reached Chursuk, though with

£3 2-71d; Park-house-lane £1 2s; Round's Green of the Swan Inn, on Monday afternoon last, to take the that the Bourbons should return under the condi-tions of a Charter than as counter-revolutionists.

Of the enemy, and total and the condi-vast loss, as the mountaineers fought with incredible 133 4d; Whiteheath Gate 13s 9d; Wednesbury into consideration the grievances of the Coal Miners, to the parties of a Charter than as counter-revolutionists.

Spirit. An important event in favour of Shamyl is No. 2 £1 5s 31; Princes End £1 13. 9d; Horseley The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Price. Wild, footing, counter-revolutionists. But M Guizot seemed to forget that this was just the insurrection in the district of Khasikumyken, Heath £1 14.534; Bilston, No. 1 £4 145; Bilston, and Dixon. Mr. G. Harrison was in the chair, which was long subject to the Russians. It proves No. 2, 9s 01d; Jerusalem £1 12s 92d; Wolverhampmisseriones of France to justify his conduct. He, that even among the peaceful Circassian races there ton No. 1 £2 185; Swan Village, No. 2 £1 35 4d; lives a sympathy for the enterprising chief of the Menmore Green £3 16s 61d; Brierley Hill 6-cherchenses—a sympathy which, though slumber- £1 ls 6d; Netherton 7-8d; Wolverhampton No. 2, ing, is readily aroused whenever the war cry of his £1 6s ld: Woodside £1 19s 2d; Brockmoor France, he had again taken his sear in the Cen-wild hordes is heard in the neighbourhood. This £1 15; 7d; Delf 18; 33d; Silverster £1 7s 53d; ventice, which acknowledged the party opposed to provement in Daghestan was suppressed by Prince Rowley 6s; Mount Pleasant 12; 9d; Porto-bello Argatinski, who, with four battalions and a con- 13, 1021; Gornal Wood 9 61d; Keat's Hill 14.7d; M. Berryer's defence is rather a singular one. He sid rable number of native militia, marched into Old Hill 9. 91; Pensnett 9. 91; Walsall £1 10. 84d; draws a distinction between the earh which was the mountains. Of Shamyl's partisans 180 were left Coseley 15. 41; Wolverhampton No. 3 12s 44d: taken to the elder branches of the Bourbons, and dead on the field, and 200 were made prisoners. Greatbridge £2; Wednesbury No. 3 9s. an unconditional oath to the persons of the mon- tempted to take by surprise the large village of; archs, the present was merely an eath binding them Andresky and the Russian fortress Wnesabno. to observe the order of things established by the situate at the foot of the chain of mountains which national will, but that neither he nor any one-else divide the district Itshkiri from the Kumyken intended to bind himself to "resist all solicitation for steppes. This enterprise was foiled by the courage. a fresh manifestation of the national will;" and he of the Russian garrison, who repulsed the attack of and Mr. Kinsey in the Pelston district. denied that the oath he had taken was one of fidelity the Tscherchenses, and forced Shamyl to retire. The Shropshire—A meeting of Miners was held at the stitute, Circus-street, Marylebone. to King Louis Philippe personally. It would ap- latest intelligence from Stavropol states that parties Bull Inn. Hart Hill, Monday evening, Jan. 22nd. pear that French oaths of fidelity to the "King of of Tscherchensian horsemen have shown themselves, Messrs Butler and Edwards explained the principles the French' are not without "evasion, equivocation, in the town of Kirlar, situate on the left bank of the Miners' Association at considerable length, to Homer-street, Paddington, on the 28th January.

Terek. This fact proves that the bold Tscherchenthe great satisfaction of all present. After the speech of M. Guizot, the debate was ses do not find it very difficult to penetrate through the second line of the Russian forces drawn up for held at the Mermaid Inn, French-lane. Mr. Ed- wood, it was agreed that the first aggregate meeting the second line of the fortresses and the fortified vilwards addressed the meeting and was followed by be held in the Tower Hamlets, on Menday evening SATURDAY.—The President took the chair at half- lages on the Sandsha and on the banks of the little Mr. Butler. A number took out cards of member- next. past one o'clock. The tribunes appropriated to the river, which runs from the mountains of Daghestan public were crowded to excess, the front seats being down to the steppes of Kumyken; and consequently occupied by ladies. The following is the lat para- it may be inferred that the newly furnished Russian graph as at present proposed by the Course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett amost to sufficient for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening, Mr. Samuel Bartlett for the insertion of the course of the evening of the course of the course of the evening of the course of the course of the evening of the course of the course of the evening of the course of the course of the evening of the course of the c words "national sovereignty" having been agreed to cannot be stormed, but may easily be surrounded, Saturday, 27th; and on Sunday night at the Hang- nor appeared on the platform, and was received with are not so very important as the Russian Generals, ing Bank Colliery.

The Colliers' Mobement.

called to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings by stating the object for which they had met. The M. Ledra Rollin opposed the paragraph. He following resolutions were agreed to :- "That all vehemently attacked the ministry, and described monies for unemployed Miners be remitted to the them as preparing for the dynasty of July the sate General Board at Newcastle." "That each Colwhich the elder branch had experienced from the hery be recommended to pay sixpence each man to which the elder branch had experienced from the hery be recommended to pay sixpence each man to the land of the stranger. He know said false statement, or give up the name of the same causes. He called on the Government to the unemployed Miners." "That the resolution of list. There are 187 men still on strike, and we wish return to the principles of July, to confide in demother the late Conference be rescinded respecting W. P. our brethren to be on their guard, as the masters' they were rather feverish; but if he might judge author." Resolved—"That the Treasurer and one cracy for support instead of striving to arrest its Roberts, Esq. taking the responsibility of individual agents are prowling up and down the country, trying from his own feelings, they would rather that a ver- of the late auditors, be a deputation to see the Ediprogress, and predicted the downfall of its dynasty, collieries upon himself, and that the same cases be to induce men to come and take our places. if it persevered in the fatal course pursued by the first submitted to the decision of a committee or delegate meeting, previous to taking the advice of the M. De Lamartine delivered a conciliatory address. Legal Adviser." The meeting adjourned until graph referring to the Legitimists was then brought He said he was attached in his heart, sentiments, Saturday morning.—Saturday's sitting.—Mr. Mark forward. After the paragraph had been read by and recollections to the Bourbon family; he had Dent in the chair. The following resolutions were the President, M. St. Marc Girardin ascended the served it with loyalty; he deplored its misfortunes, agreed to: "That it is the opinion of this meeting tribune, and on the part of the committee spoke in but he recognized no other right than that of the that the resolutions agreed to by the late Conference the rongest terms against the conduct of the Legi sovereignty of the nation, which alone was inviola-should be strictly adhered to, and that each delegate time is. It was, he said, with a view to mark loudly able and indetronable. The dogma and principle impress upon his constituents the necessity of a strict and creddedly their sense of such conduct that they of legitimacy was not his.

The Marquis de la Rochejacquelin, with great company broke up at a long.

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The Marquis de la Rochejacquelin, with great company broke up at a long. beiers the Chamber. He concluded by expressing emotion, declared that he entered his solemn protest leave his work and go in quest of some elsewhere, Kingsley, 7.91; Knutton Heath, £1 17s; Norton, all expences incurred by Mr. Roberts for law and M. Dupin then ascended the tribene, but was travelling shall be defrayed by the district general odd Oak, Cheadle, £1 133 6d; Bailey's Lodge, cried down by the opposition. He remained in the rally." That Mr. Roberts have full liberty to use Burslem, £16 3574; Plough Inn, Hanley, £7 178 64; On the above paragraph several amendments were Colhery forward to the District Secretary an accu-On the above paragraph several amount of the proposed and rejected, and the paragraph of the address was ultimately adopted, the members of the left having abstained from voting. All the Legitimatest members, amounting to about twenty, retired shall not be supported." "That the levy for defraying Mr. Roberts' expences (law, travelling, and took no part in the trial.

Left having abstained from voting. All the Legitimatest members, amounting to about twenty, retired fraying Mr. Roberts' expences (law, travelling, and took no part in the trial.

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Left having abstaine the forthcoming Conference to be held in Glasgow, 4, to 6s per week. It is to be hoped that Mr. on the 25th of March." "That a levy of one shilling Framston's neighbours will follow his example.

per member be made throughout Durham and Nor-

> Whiteridge, 25th; Garilie, 26th; Slamanan, 27th. at six o'clock in the evening. On Monday, 29th An important public meeting was held on the 29th, Jan., a delegate meeting was held at the Plough

> this county was holden in the King's Arms Inn, Jan. 30, Butt Lane and Harrischead; 31, Hanley Irvine, on Saturday, the 27th instant, James Wilson and Golden Hill; Feb. 1, Tunstall and Talk o'th' the same house at o'clock in the forenoon.

this place met as usual in Mr. Mossop's long room, having had a struggle of right against might for up- House compact, with the Duke of Leinster at its the legislative proceedings read. The following Hunter and Holliday.

several new members were enrolled, and contributed this meeting, the Colliers now on strike are After speaking at great length on these and various tions collected which amounted to 8. 2d. The meet- worthy of the support of the public; and we hereby other topics, Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid ing then adjourned to Monday Feb. 5th.

Green Gill Colliery met at the Sun Inn, Fumby, Colliers now on strike." Mr. Robert Ross seconded question to ask or any objection to make. Mr. Fuzmight cail that Prince to the throne offered to send a reporter or correspondent to Dublin; but and nearly the whole of the men belonging to this the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. A zon rose in the body of the meeting, and said he had = guarantees for the future glory of France," there was no hope of being allowed to publish even colliery again joined the union; and more than that vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Harris and the but one question to ask, it was this—on the and sions " to talk to him of his country, and to his letter. No matter, liberty shall yet be trium they have subscribed 5s. 31. towards purchasing a Chairman, and the meeting broke up. tell a how much that country want d peace." He phant, despite their dungeous and bayonets. copy of the Northern Star, and forwarded the same Swanwick.—The work of persecut to Mr. Hunter to send to the Star Office. NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, JANUARY 12 .-

Mr. Joseph Wilde addressed the Miners of Unthank which is 225, a month's notice to leave, on suspicion Colhery, and at the close of the lecture many took of belonging to the Union. But we await the result I will be there—(cheers). Mr. Cluer then moved a JANUARY 13.-A large meeting of Miners took place at the Border Inn, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Conference. We had a good Delegate meeting at Cuer then briefly and elequently addressed the when Mr. J. Wilde addressed the meeting, and at the close sixteen took cards of membership.

wilfully suffocated, as it was found dead beside her, success. All took out cards of membership but Street.

thank-square, near Berwick, and several resolutions

JANUARY 18.-Mr. J. Wilde visited Detchent, and JANUARY 19 .- Mr. J. Wilde visited Pasture Hills and North Sunderland. JANUARY 20 .- Mr. J. Wilde addressed a meeting

At Folley, near Berwick, a committee of the Miners of Unthank, Shoreswood, Greenlawwalls, and Slainsfield, took place on the 29th of January, at four o'clock, to adopt the plan of restriction, when

it was agreed to, that each pit drop short two tubs per day. On the 23rd, Mr. J. Wilde gave a lecture to the JANUARY 24 - Mr. J. Wilde held a meeting at the house of Mr. Robert Dixon, near Duddington, and several resolutions were passed.

South Staffordshire.—The Miner's cause here wears a healthy appearance. Although there have Swallow and several others. been four lecturers in the district for the last fortnight, they could scarcely answer the demands to open new places. Messrs Scott and Brophy have done a world of good in these parts-more than a thousand members have been added in the last ten days. The numbers now exceed 6200. The masters are beginning to give way in their persecution of Collieries appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. saying they were met to celebrate the birth of a the men for joining the Union.

A Delegate meeting was held on Monday evening last, at Summerhill, and the following resolutions allowed to occupy the room where a delegate meet- public-so we will have no more." ing is held, except such as are reporters for the

Mr. WEAVERS will lecture in the Dudley district,

chair. The following monies were paid in :-Cock, at Foley Lane End, £1 4s 2d; Wild's Lodge, ditto, 16s 2d; Lovet's Lodge, ditto, £1 ls; Chesterton Lodge, 15: 9d; Old Oak, Cheadle, 10: 3d; Bailey's Lodge, Burslem, 15: 1ld; Plough Inn, Hanley, £1; Sneyd Green, 5: 1ld; Queen's Head, Burs-13: 8d; Harrischend £1 15: 2d; Alsager's Bank, £1 0.51; Audley, £1 0s 9d; Talketh Hill, 16s 4d; Smallthorn, 6s 4d; Golden Hill, £1 13: 5d; Swan, Cheadle, 11s 1d. To general fund, £18 12s 5d. The following sums were then paid in, to support the men on strike :- Cock, at Foley Lane End, £16 0: 41d; Wild's Lodge, ditto, £7 8: 31d; Lovet's Lodge, ditto, £16 9s; Chesterton Lodge, £1 2s 1d; Sneyd Green. £9 94; Queen's Head, Burslem, £2 7s 3d; Prince Albert, Tunstall, £13, 3s 2d; principles, and to their order—(loud, long, and Crown and Anchor, do., £31 174 7d; Bradley most enthusiastic cheering). When Sir R. Peel's

JOHN LONAX and James George have held suc-16th of February." A vote of thanks having been week at the following places:-Jan. 22, Lane End; in the Trades' Hall, Airdrie, for the better regula-tion of the district.

Inn, Hanley; when it was arranged that the following places should be visited during the next fort-AYRSHIRE - A delegate meeting of the Miners of night by Messrs. John Lomax and James George: -

Colliers was held near Peckover Walks, to hear an the various points of the Charter amidst much address from Mr. Harris, agent of the Miners' Asso- applause, and called on any one who was opposed ciation. At two o'clock Mr. Butler was called to thereto to hold up his hand. Not a hand was uplifted. the chair. Mr. Sutcliffe explained the case of the Cobden had charged him with having received turn-outs. Mr. Harris addressed them for some time, money from the Tories. He wished he would prove urging on them the benefits to be derived from it, because then he would be possessed of money, union, and restricting the hours of labour. Mr. H. which at present he knew nothing of. Cobden tra-Auguterside, Saturday, Jan. 27.—A numerous was perfect master of his subject, and concluded an velled, eat, and drank at the expence of the poor, meeting of the Coal Miners took place here and elequent address amidst the applause of the meeting. who were compelled to contribute to the League was addressed by Messrs. Hunter and Holliday. Mr. Smyth moved a resolution—"That in the opinion fund. He (F. O'C.) travelled at his own expence.

call on all parties, no matter what class they belong enthusiastic and protracted cheering. The chair-FLIMBY, SATURDAY, JAN. 27 - The Miners of to, to come forward, and lend a helping hand to the man enquired if any lady or gentleman had any

SWANWICK.—The work of persecution has commenced here. M Jessop has given the whole of the Duncombe, at the White Conduit House. He, as with realmness, and are doing our work manfully. We have more than trebled our numbers since the by Mr. Worledge, and carried unanimously. Mr. Newthorpe, on the 25 h, since which we have opened several new places, and are increasing daily. The JANUARY 15 - A public meeting was held at Un- two Simpsons have just returned from Derby prison, and are better union men than ever. The next Delegate meeting will be held at Ilkeston, on Thursday, Mr. Stallwood, and carried unanimously. Many

KIPPAX-The Colliers of this place and the surrounding villages, met in large numbers on Monday Inn. Kippax. The room was crowded to suffication. A working Collier was called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Ardesly, Lawns, and society was formed, and a goodly number took out now in a very prosperous condition. cards. The landlord agreed to take in the Northern Star weekly for the use of the men. A Public Meeting of Colliers will be held this

evening (Saturday) at the Griffin, North-gate, Monday evening last, to commemorate the birth-Wakefield. The meeting will be addressed by D. day of "the immortal Thos. Paine." The "cup A MEETING of Colliers will be holden at the house of Mr. Pullen, Bay Horse, Methley, on Monday next,

the 5th inst. The meeting will be addressed by one flow of soul." Mr. Twite was unanimously called Charlesworth, to ask leave for them to appoint a great, a noble, and a good man, and he hoped the viewer, in whom they could put confidence, but Mr.

Chartist Antelligence.

LONDON.—CAMBERWELL.—EXCLUSIVE DEALING. At a meeting held at the Cock Tavern, Camberresolution was unanimously passed, on the motion of Messrs. Simpson and Marshall :- "That we hereby Charter.'

Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD delivered an address to meeting, which lasted till a late hour. the Emmett brigade, at the Bricklayers' Arms,

LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL, JANUARY 28 .- Mr. On Tursday evening a meeting of Miners was Pattendon in the chair; on the motion of Mr. Stall-

tremendous cheering. Mr. William Grover, a work-

PADIHAM DISTRICT.—The members of the Min re' speech requiring their case to be taken into con-Government of a civilised nation. If a foreigner taiment. was asked is England a civilized or a barbarous nation! he would naturally answer, O, they are a barbarous nation: and illustrate his answer by he would have been eleven years in their servicethe only man of his order who stood firm to his tariff came into operation, he prophesied that the men who whistled at the plough would beat the men who whistled at Downing-street, and so they will thear, hear, hear). The anti-Corn Law League had raised their one hundred thousand pounds—the landlords was now about to raise not a word about the new Poor Law and the Union bastiles; not a word about reducing the expenditure. He did not promise them the Charter at any in the chair, who is the following sums were paid in: Hill; 2, Smallthorn and Cheadle; 3, Norton and Gateshead £1 6s 8d; Sourlie, 1s; Doura, 3s 73d; Knutton Heath; 5, Audley, out-door meeting, Lane Kilbirnie, 2s Cd; Crawfordston, 8s. Messrs. Septud, seven o'clock in the evening; 6, Bradley Green timus Davis and Robert M'Cully gave an account of and Harrischead; 7, Alsagers and and Chesterton; their labours for the last fortnight, which gave great 8, Audley, and Golden Hill; 9, Smallthorn and the collection of the Leinster declaration, and the conduct weekly meeting. Mr. Samuel Hadies, Seven o'clock with would be theirs. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers) given and the meeting broke up well satisfied with the was now about to speak to his own countrymen. There was scarce an Irishman but recollected, or had the end of the Leinster declaration, and the conduct weekly meeting. Mr. Samuel Hall; 9 Smallthorn and the chair. their labours for the last fortnight, which gave great 8. Audley and Golden Hill; 9. Smallthorn and of the Duke of Leinster connected therewith, and satisfaction. It was agreed that our next delegate Cheadle; 10. Talk 'o th' Hill and Kingley. The also the conduct of Lord Charlemont; how he remeeting be holden on Saturday, the 10 h of Feb., in men of Kuntton Heath, Leycet, Ape, Dale, Silver fused to go for a full and fair representation, and said the Chartists of Hyde, consider it useful and neceshe same house at o'clock in the forenoon.

Dale, and Madely, under the employ of Mr. Framit the based upon Protestant ascendancy. Well, sary to open a room for the public, four nights in ston, have resumed their labour on Monday, 29th, now a Whig compact, something like the Litchfield each week, during the sitting of Parliament, to hear a successful struggle, on the part of the poor work- to the Duke of Leinster. but he owed a great deal to Pilot, Miners' Advocate, Weekly Chronicle, and the contending for their rights. We have had eleven never was a time when a more generous feeling premen from Wales; but to their honour be it spoken, vailed between the working classes of both countries; no sooner did they find how we were situated, than but let it once be understood that with the consent of they turned round, and marched back to their native the working classes of Ireland one fraction of principle was departed from, that sympathy would Messrs. Sinclair, Jude and others spoke on the Bradford -On Monday last, a large meeting of cease. Mr. O'Connor then went very lucidly through

> MANCHESTER. - CHARTIST HALL. - On Sunday evening, January 14th, an adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the Old Building Fund, commenced

twelfth day of February next, a public dinner

would be held in honour of Thomas Slingsby

would be attend? Mr. O Connor-Most decidedly;

vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, which was seconded

Point Charter man, and strongly recommended

Teetotalism. Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved a vote of

thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by

BATH.—A public tea meeting was held at the Rooms of the National Charter Association, on that cheers, but not inebriates," passed round amidst merry glee, and at leugth, when the noisy, but necessary equipage was removed, the company eagerly resorted to the "feast of reason and the to the chair. The Chairman commenced the meet-THE MEN AT ROBIN HOOD and Rothwell Haigh ing in a very appropriate speech, and concluded by Mr. J England

Butt Inn, Walcot, for the same purpose, when be- close 20s. was subscribed, making 30s. for the day. tween fifty and sixty partook of the substantial and Then began the work of enrolment, and I delivered 42 excellent viands which were so profuse on the occa- cards, making for the week's labour 83 cards disposed sion. The cloth being removed, Mr. C. Bolwell, of, and 303. for the Victim Fund. Too much praise who arrived from the tea meeting, was appointed to cannot be given to the men and women of Todmorden, the chair. The usual toasts were drunk amidst for their spirit on this occasion: the Association now THE CHARTER AND REPEAL. - A great meeting was cordial cheers, and, as at the tea meeting, good feel-Mr. John Autr's Route Last Week.—At the held on Thursday evening, in the Parthenium, St. ing and encouraging hope was in the ascendant. In position of being, for its size, the first Chartist town in

HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Mr. West lectured at this Yes, Sire, your family is truly national. Between hoped they were. Shamyl is now in possession of 18 A Public Meeting of the Colliers of Prescott and ing man, was unanimously called to the chair. place, in the Democratic Chapel, on Sanday, the 27th

BRADFORD.-On Sunday evening, the mem-Association of Padiham district, beg. to announce sideration? No; they would hear of the friendly bers of Council met in their room, Butterworth the following receipts of sums: -Broadfield, £1 10s; relations of foreign powers-of the sufficiency of the Buildings, Mr. Bishop in the chair. The paragraph A Delegate Meeting of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham was held in Durham, on Friday and Saurday last. Mr. Mark Dent, having been Belthorn an Duketh Hall, £1 16. 7d.; Middleton; themselves to be taken by surprise. In the times of Tory money, was read, and the following receipts of sums:—Broadheld, £1 108; relations of foreign powers—of the sumclency of the Buildings, Mr. Balloy of the Buildings of 11s. 10½d.; Oldham, 5s.; Rochdale District, £2; the bloody Castlereagh and Sidmouth they would not Marsden and Ighton-hill Park, £2 3s. 9½d.; Fox-lave been permitted to speak the truth boldly as "That, having read a paragraph in the Bradford Clough, 6s.; a Friend, 2s. 6d., Jericho Lodge, Bury now. He saw inscribed in large letters—"Repeal Observer, charging Mr. Smith with dishonesty, and District, 10s.; Farnhill and Hins Colleries, 4s. 8d.; of the Union"—(cheers). That ought at the present through him, the Chartists generally, we solomnly the following resolution:—

| Clough, 6s.; a Friend, 2s. 6d., Jericho Lodge, Bury now. He saw inscribed in large letters—"Repeal Observer, charging Mr. Smith with dishonesty, and the same than the same transfer of the union"—(cheers). That ought at the present through him, the Chartists generally, we solomnly the same transfer of the union"—(cheers). diet be returned against the traversers, than that a tor of the Observer, and demand a contradiction of triumph should be obtained at the sacrifice of prin- the calumny, or the author's name." The following meeting was held at the Plough Inn, Hanley, on ciple—(cheering). The Times states that Englishmen persons are elected delegates to the West Riding Monday, the 22th instant, Mr. Joseph Booth in the chair. The following monies were paid in :-Cock, so-(cheers). True, some narrow-minded English- J. Smith. The Chartists of Manningham and man might say, I have a country, and why should I Horton have unanimously agreed to resolutions trouble myself? But the Irish have no country, and strongly denouncing the calumnies of the Observer, want their own—that was the difference. Mr. and voting confidence in Mr. Smith. The Chartists Grattan once said three millions of Irish slaves of Manningham held a soirce in the School-room. would rivet England's chains. You are near the on Monday evening, in honour of Thomas Paine. what should belong to man-the franchise. He were responded to, and the company broke up at a thought fifty-four millions too much to pay for the late hour, well pleased with the evening's enter-

DUKENFIELD-Mr. James Leach, of Manches. ter, delivered one of the best lectures here that has been delivered for a considerable time, to an attenpointing to our immense army and navy, and the tive audience on Monday evening last. All comimmense sum of fifty-four millions paid annually to keep us in subjection—(hear, hear) On the day of the opening of the coming session of Parliament. If Mr. D. Ross or Mr. West happens to visit the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne, and will give us a visit they will much oblige us.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,-Mr. Wm. Dixon, from Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Association room, Bentick-street, at the conclusion of which he received a vote of thanks.

PAINE'S BIRTHDAY-A large number of the admirers of Thomas Paine met on Saturday the 27th inst. at the house of Mr. James Ashworth, Hurst Brooks. theirs. He would join neither. They knew the old near Ashton-under-Lyne, to celebrate the birth-day adage-" when rogues fall out honest men come by of that noble of nature. The large room was tastetheir own." (Laughter and cheers.) While they fully hung and decorated with portraits of men that refused free Trade without the franchise, they have figured on the political stage. After having would not join those who hold a monopoly of the done duty to the good things of this life, and the cessful and enthusiastic meetings during the past representation. No, let them fight with each other cloth being removed, Mr. James Higson opened the until, like the Kilkenny cats, only their tails are business of the meeting in a very excellent address. tendered to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned at four o'clock.

23. Burslem and Harrishead; 24, Aleagers Bank left. (Loud laughter.) He had accepted Cobden's when the following toasts were given—"The people and Chesterton; 25, Audley; 26, Bradley Green; challenge; but although Cobden admitted that he william Airbon of People and Chesterton; 25, Audley; 26, Bradley Green; challenge; but although Cobden admitted that he william Airbon of Song by Mr. James Achieveth. Scotland.—Mr. B. Embleton has addressed good meeting, two o'clock; where meetings at the following places:—Bailiaston Toll, as were unanimously passed, and that on restriction most enthusiastically. A meeting Sharman Crawford; but neither that Whiteridge, 25th; Garclie, 26th; Slamanan, 27th. An important public meeting, was held at Sheyd's Arms' Inn, Sneyd Green, An important public meeting, was held at six o'clock in the evening. On Monday, 29th huge standing army, or an immense police force; of Paine."—"The Liberty of the Press." Responded to by Mr. Alfred Barber. Song, Mr. James Hadfield-" The Tyrants of Old England." "The immortal memory of Henry Hunt, Cobbett, particular time; but if they individually and col- Enmett, Cartwright, Sydney, Washington, and all lectively would work for the next three months as the illustrious dead of every nation." Responded to he had for the last eleven years, the Charter by Mr. Samuel Hadfield. Several other toasts were

man to discuss the subject of the Corn Laws. Mr. Ralph Currie was unanimously called to the chair. who opened the proceedings by reading the article in the Star entitled "The League a great lie." question at some length, and Mr. Sinclair moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Armstrong and agreed to unanimously, namely,-That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Richard Cobden had two strong reasons for not meeting Mr. Feargus O'Connor to discuss the Repeal of the Corn Laws, after having challenged him; the first is that he had not a sufficient amount of faith in his cause to allow it to be publicly investigated; and the second is that he is a moral coward and should be always treated as such whenever he comes here to vend his clap-trap nostrums." The Chairman announced that a discussion would come if in the same room on next Sunday evening, at six o'clock, and it was agreed that the following be the subject,-" The Democracy of Talent and the Talent of the Democracy." The meeting then adjourned until next Sanday evening, at six o'clock.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, lectured here to a crowded men employed at eight of his pits, the number of an elector of Finsbury, begged to ask Mr. O'Connor audience, in the large room of the Flying Horse Inn. "On the life and character of the Swiss patriot William Tell." The lecturer gave universal satisfaction, and was much applauded. At the close of the lecture ten new members were enrolled, one of whom was an old Tory, and an elector for Nottingmeeting, stating that he had always been a Six ham: he declared he had polled for the Tory party this last forty years. A collection was made on behalf of that suffering putriot. Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, when the sum of 5s. was collected, of which the "old Tory" gave us 1s. NOTTINGHAM .- The friends and admirers

names were added to the Charter muster roll, and of Thomas Paine met to celebrate the birth-day of that immortal patriot, in a large room, at the sign of the Seven Stars, Barkergate, where dinner was provided for the occasion. After justice had been done to the good things of this life, Mr. James Sweet was last, at the house of George Townsend, Green Oak by the Radical Association, Spear-street, July 31st, called to the chair. The Chairman then called upon 1836, was held in the ante-room, Carpenters' Hall, Mr. Roper to respond to the sentiment—" The Manchester, when it was resolved that the society immortal memory of Thomas Paine." The speaker, meeting was addressed at great length by D. Swal- should wind up its affairs. A committee was ap- an old veteran, concluded a neat speech by hoping low, on the restriction question, after which the pointed, and the meeting adjourned to six o'clock that the same spirit would actuate every individual next Sunday evening, when it is hoped that all in- engaged in the noble cause of universal freedom that terested will attend. Should any shareholder reside actuated Thomas Paine. After a song from Mr. Wakefield Untwood colliers, was held on Tuesday too distant or wish to communicate by letter (post Green, Mr. Dorman was called upon to respond to night, at the house of Jabez Stead, Malt Shovel Inn, paid), they must direct to William Smith, 8, Crown- the next sentiment-" The people, the source of all Carr Gate. David Swallow addressed the meeting, lane, Ashley-lane, Manchester; and state if they are wealth." After an eloquent speech, he sat down who spoke at great length on the restriction ques- willing to transfer their shares from the Old Fund to much applauded. Mr. M'Grath spoke to the next tion, and sat down amid thunders of applause. A the present Fund, (the Chartist Institute) which is sentiment, "The People's Charter." He speks at great length, and sat down after delivering a powerful and elequent speech, amidst the plaudits of the assembly. "The rights of labour" was next spoken to by Mr. Dutton. The Chairman gave "Frost, Williams, Jones, and all suffering patriots." The following sentiment was responded to with loud cheering :- " Feargus O'Connor and the bright Northern Star." "T. S. Duncombe, the people's representative in Parliament," was next given. "The better health of the Rev. W. Linwood," who at the time was dangerously ill, and so prevented from attending the meeting. After a great variety of songs, glees, and recitations, the meeting broke up. people would not stop in their endeavours until they tour at Halifax, where there seems to exist a good feel-C. replied, "we have had viewers enough. I am had obtained the establishment of those principles ing among all parties. The Irish Repealers and the

MR. WEST'S TOUR .- On Monday I commenced my satisfied, the magistrates are satisfied, and so is the which Thos. Paine so nobly advocated. After the Chartists are upon the best of terms. The Repealers public—so we will have no more." song of the "Social Band," the Chairman called on regularly attend the Chartist meetings, and in turn the OLDHAM.—A public meeting, called by requisition, Mr. Bolwell to address the meeting. Mr. Bolwell, Chartists do all in their power to aid and assist them. press." "That if any master, or butty, shall dis- was holden behind the Albion Inn, on Tuesday in an excellent speech, spoke of the vile calumuies had a good meeting at night; the veteran, Ben charge any man on account of belonging to the afternoon last. Mr. G. Harrison was unanimously which had been heaped upon Paine in past times Rushton, in the chair. At the close new members were union, such men, so discharged, shall be considered called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by by hired priests and interested statesmen, and vin-enrolled, and a petition of the Repealers which was in as entitled to support from the Association." "That Messrs. Price and Dixon; after which a coal master dicated him from their aspersions, proving him to the room, was signed by every one present. This state every member of the Association in the district addressed the people at great length, and advised have been a noble patriot and an honest politician, of good feeling is mainly attributable to the exertions of restrain himself to a day's work each day." "That them to stand fast to their Union, as there was at the same time explaining and vindicating his the indefatigable Secretary, Chippindale, and Messrs. in future all delegate meetings of the district be nothing else would save them but being sober men political opinions. After another song, Mr. C. Wallace and Burns. In consequence of having to go to the next delegate meeting be held at the above place part he agreed with all that Mr. Dixon had said, pairjots," in an able address, comparing the past, Ward, the member for the borough, I was compelled, Monday, February the 12 h."-The following sums and he would tell them what he was about to do, as and present intelligence of the people, and showing unavoidably to miss two places. On Wednesday I met were handed in, and divided thus :- Contributions they had shortened their hours of labour. He would that the present enlightened state of the nation had Mr. Ward at Sheffield. We had a glorious day, and the d the evils of an hereditary amidst a dreadful storm of rain, which wet me comeverely castigated the conduct of pletely through. I found this once powerful locality mor vicious practices and examples in a very low state, the old association being and placed labour upon its proper divided into two localities. At night, however, adia_for the superiority of the labourer I had a good meeting. At the close, an interesting over the idler, and that toil either of the head or conversation took place on the advantages of co-operathe hand was the only true manhood—the only true tion. The Chartists of Ripponden and the Triangle, nobility. Mr. Twite having vacated the chair, Mr. some nine years ago, commenced one of those societies, Bolwell was voted to the office of president, and the and have now a capital and stock-in-trade to the amount thanks of the meeting was given to the late chair- of £2,000. I next day visited Hebden Bridge, the man. "Frost, Williams, and Jones," and various oldest Association in England; here I found Chartism other sentiments having been given, "The Press" of the right sort, in nowise affected by the ebbs and was proposed from the chair, in responding to which, flows of popular excitement. I had a good meeting at well Green, on Tuesday evening last, the following Mr. W. England lamented the support given to ty- night, and disposed of thirty-six cards. I next day proranny and oppression by that mighty machine which ceeded to Todmordon, the border citadel of Chartism, should be the strongest bulwark of the people's uniting Lancashire and the West-Riding. I had a fine determine for the future to deal with those who are liberties; and said that though many portions of the meeting at night in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and in consupporters of the Charter movement, confident that press pretended to be the people's friends, the sequence of my friend Leach, who had been invited by the Mr. Brophs will lecture at Wolverhampton on by so doing we shall strengthen the hands of our Northern Star, was emphatically the people's paper, females, not being able to attend on Sunday, I promised, Monday, February 5 h; Caseley, Tuesday 6 h; friends and weaken those of our opponents, and and called upon those present to support it, also for with the consent of the Hebden Bridge people, to whom a vote of thanks for its noble stand in the fight for I had been previously engaged, to divide the day freedom. Mr. Furzo seconded the proposition, between them. On Sunday I commenced my labours in Mr. Ruffy Ridley delivered an excellent lec- which was carried by acclamation. Songs, senti- behalf of the victims at Hebden Bridge, at two o'clock. ture, to a numerous audience, in the Mechanics' In- ments, and recitations abounded; hilarity and good Afternoon meetings are not generally well attended; but feeling prevailed at this encouraging and delightful there were some of the right sort present, and at the close the very handsome sum of 10s, was subscribed for the fund. At night I addressed a full audience at A SUPPER was held the same evening at the Porter Todmorden, the ladies mustering in great force: at the

> ties will take this hint as it is intended.—JOHN WEST. MANCHESTER .- CARPENTER'S HALL, MI. James Leach delivered a lecture on the Cora Laws, in he above Hall, on Sunday evening last, to a large and ttentive audience.

> depends in a great degree upon the business habits of the o'ficers. I hope the Councils of the various locali-

The Erish Mobement.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- MONDAY. day, and the house was densely crowded Caleb Powell, M. P., was called to the Chair.

termed the Corps de Reserve of the Repealers. The rent was announced to be £372 14s. 11d.

THE TRIAL.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SITTING OF THE COURT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 261H. The Court sat this morning at ten o'clock, and we recovered from his recent attack of illness as to be abled to take his seat on the bench with the other members of the Court.

Before the business of the day commenced, as far as the State Trial was concerned, Mr. M'Donough, with the permission of the Attorney-General, moved him to fight a duel. The Court granted a conditional order.

The trial then proceeded. The first business in connection with it was, to continue the numerous readings from the various copies of the Nation, Pilot, and Freeman, put in by the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General said there were some documents read before, and he would enter them as read. lest there might be any mistake about the matter. he would enter them as read.

Mr. Bourne said the first document was a letter from Taam, dated 22th Sept., 1843. Judge Crampton-It is published in the paper of the 29th Sept.

on Ribbonism, as read by him. John, Archbishop of Tuam.

Attorney-General - We will not read that; hand it back to Mr. Kemmis. Mr. Bourne then read the heads of letters from

police; knows Dr. Gray and Mr. John O'Connell; Eaw Mr. John O'Connell in Court; saw both acting; an arbitrator saw Dr. Gray act but once as arbi-

there was no case subsequently. What hour were you there? On the first day,

about a quarter before eleven. Was there any obstruction given to you! Quite What do you mean by the "reverse?" There was the greatest kindness shown to me. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and several other gentlemen.

Was it not a public reading room? Yes.

Before anything was said or done did they not state that they had no power to make any decision

except the parties consented ! Yes, they did. Did you see any fees paid ? I did not.

No professional dress worn! No. Those persons who wanted to have their difference settled did they consent ! They did. What was done in the case! There was nothing done-the case was adjourned to Kingstown. Then you did not see any case decided ! I did

How did you go there. How were you dressed? In my uniform. Did you go there by the direction of the Arbitra-

Had you previously said you would attend! No. Did you say what brought you there! No, I

merely walked in and sat down. Did you see any oaths administered ! I did not. The case was adjourned to Kingstown! It was. Did you go there? I did not. The witness then withdrew.

now exactly half-past three o'clock. and considering that it now approached four o'clock,

The Chief Justice said he thought the application was a very reasonable one. The trial was accordingly postponed and a general rush was made out of the Court. TWELFIH DAY.

arrangements if Mr. Shiel was not waited for.

SITTING OF THE COURT, SATURDAY, JAN. 27. The interest manifested on Saturday, on the part of the Bir and the public, to be present at the proceedings, exceeded that exhibited or any occasion since the commencement of this trial. The gallery was complete y filled by a fashionable auditory—a moiety of whom were elegantly-attired ladies. The spaces at either end of the Bench were occupied by ladies, the friends of the Judges. The building, thus filled presented a soup d' wil rarely witnessed in our Courts of Justice. At five minu'es before ten o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and the other traversers, took their usual reats, and, at ten precisely, the Lord Chief Justice, with Justices Burton, Crampton, and Perrin,

menal good health.

THE DEFENCE -MR. SHIEL'S SPEECH. After the names of the Traversers and Jury Were called over, and all answered to their names. MR. SHEIL, M.P., rose to address the Jury, on the men of the Jury, I am Counsel for Mr. John O'Connell. The importance of this case is not susceptible of exaggeration, and I do not speak in the language jof byperbole, when I say, that the attention of the empire is directed to the spot on which we are assembled. How great is the trust reposed in you-how great is the task I have undertaken to perform. Conscious of its magnitude, I have risen to address you-not unmoved, but undismaved-not unmoved, indeed; for, at this moment, how many of the incidents of my own political life come back upon me. when I look upon my great political benefactor, my deliverer, and my friend; but of the emotion by which citude forms no part. I have great reliance upon you-upon the ascendancy of principle over prejudice

Mr. M'Donough said he would enter a short article reading-room? Yes, but I never saw them there be- party. You would smile, I think, at the augustion beneficent designs of God." imputation. Suppose them to be both members of the lustily. Gray stood to the Repeal Association is exactly the yourself. ciation. He was paid for his advertisements, and his jury are to be convinced. newspaper contained Emancipation news, and was sent The CHIEF JUSTICE-Certainly not. a member of the Repeal Association; be will tell you for interrupting me; it has given me a moment's rest. holders of the sity of Dublin I beg to assure your who gave liberty to Ireland? Whatever may be your that his connection with that body is precisely of the The Chief Justice—Whenever you feel exhausted, committee, and through them my much beloved and adjudication, he is prepared to meet it. He knows that Did you go there, then, as a tipstaff, a crier, or same character as that which existed with the celebrated sit down and rest. inspector of police? I went in my own uniform as body to which I have referred; he will prove to you, [After this incident, the Right Hon. Gentleman their proposition. I shall present their proposition. I shall present their proposition. will. The speeches made at the Association and public then proceeded as follows:--] The Attorney-General immediately rose and said Memory of the Dead," which, although in direct op. Plunket, when I recollect he so recently quoted one that the case for the Crown had closed. It was position to the feelings of Mr. O'Connell, and which he of his Lordship's apporisms, when he was endeavouring Mr. Moore, after a short pause, rose and said, that against him. Gentlemen, I have said enough to you to order to assist him in the eagerness of his pursuit. Mr. Shell, who was to open the case on the part show how formidable is this doctrine of conspiracy. All the fuesse of form were to be thrown down in of the Traversers, had been unwell for the last —of legal conspiracy—which is so far removed from order to accelerate the career of her Majesty's Attorneytwo or three days. He had been sent for to-day, all notion of actual conspiracy, to show you further General. But what reason will be give for not attach- again and again in the speeches of Mr. O Connell. Mr. part of Mr. John O'Connell, and it would disturb the lawful assemblies are in England uniformly introduced. House of Commons itself, they would be listened to with men of plain sense and of sound feeling it should be in their own mountain home again, they shall listen to theman then commented upon the evidence, and conappeared on the Bench. Judge Burton looked in his part of hir. John o Conneil. The Right Hon, Gentle- justice—let English horror of oppression—let English of the people to adopt the most effectual means through Union ought to be regarded as a great legislative bless-1 will not permit myzelf to be subdued by it, seli-

peace—in the spirit of peace it was carried out—and in again, in all the sincerity of my heart, that I pray that genius who exercises a sinister influence over our much importance to the means as to the end. He de- in his part to fibr any opposit on to the adjournment that spirit it was brought by him to its glorious consuch a spect-cle never may be exhibited in this the first destinies? The fault, as it appears to me, is entirely clares that he would not purchase the Repeal of the Ourt until Monday. summation. I am acquainted with every feature of his criminal court in the land. I know full well the tenin that system of policy which has been pursued by Union at the cost of one drop of blood. He announces character, with his thoughts, hopes, sears, aspirations dency of power to abuse. We have witnessed strange the Imperial Parliament, for which, on this account, that the moment the Government calls upon him to Monday. The weekly meeting of the association took place this I have—if I may venture to say—a full cogn:zance of things, and strange things we may yet behold. It is the Union is to be condemned. Let me see, gentle- disperse his meetings, these meetings shall be disevery pulsation of his heart. I know—I am as sure the duty—the solemn duty—it is the interest—the men, whether I can make out my case. I shall go persed. He does but ask "the Irish nation to back as that I am a living man—that from the sanguinary paramount interest—of every one of us, before and through the leading facts with great celerity; but in him;" for from that backing he auticipates the After the transaction of some business, Mr. Smith misdeeds imputed to him, he skrinks with abhorrence, above everything else, to secure the great principles of such a case as this, I should not apprehend the impu-O'Brien proposed a series of reselutions to the effect It is this persuasion—profound, impassioned—and I liberty—in which we all have an equal concern—from tation of being wantonly prolix. Your time is, indeed, that each parish should defray the expences of its own trust that it will prove contagious—which will sustain invasion, and to guard against the creation of a prerepresentatives. They were carried by acclamation.

Mr. O'Connell addressed a few observations to the lengthened trial—will enable me to overcome the illness of the Queen's Bench into a starunder which I am at this moment labouring—will raise chamber, and to commit a further inroad upon the verdict will be felt when generations have passed the charges preferred against him, his life affords the The Rev. Mr. O'Malley deprecated any language me to the height of this great argument, and lift me to principles of the constitution. Gentlemen of the jury, away—when every heart that now throbs in this great refutation. A man cannot wear the mask of loyalty for which might give offence to the Federalists, whom he a level with the lofty topics which I shall have occasion it is my intention to show you that my client is not assembly shall have ceased to palpitate—when the forty-four years; however skilfully constructed, the to treat in resisting a prosecution to which, in the guilty of any of the conspiracies charged in the indict-Mr. Wallace, a gentleman from America, was here annals of criminal jurisprudence in this country, ment; and in doing so I shall have occasion to advert to no further; and all of us—Catholic and Protestant, lence, the genuine features, of the conspirator must be introduced to the meeting. He wore very long hair and no parallel can be found. Gentlemen, the At- the several proceedings that have been adopted by the Whig and Tory, Radical and Repealer, and Conser- disclosed. You may have heard many references made thing dropped from Mr. Shiel in his admirable speech a superfloors quantity of whisker—was very rhetorical, torney-General, in a statement of eleven or Government, and to the evidence that has been laid beand dealt largely in metaphor—spoke of coronets of twelve hours' duration, read a long series of fere you. But before I proceed to that head of the diviagriculture and the billowing waves of commerce, and extracts from speeches and publications, extending over sion which I have traced out for myself, I shall show in the Imperial Parliament were a continuation of martial law, an extended suspension of the habeas was called to the bar, who is destined to play a part every passage which was cited by him, he gave utter- [The Right Hon. Gentleman then read in a most em- corpus act. Mr. Pitt was honestly anxious to carry so conspicuous on the theatre of the world. He was to say to you that, humble as I am, I have alway adance to expressions of strong resentment against the phatic manner from Scott's Life of Swift an extract of Catholic emancipation, and to make, at the same time, in the bicom of youth—in the full flesh of life—the men by whom sentiments so noxions were circulated in considerable length on the prosecution of a man for language so envenomed. If, gentlemen of the jury, his printing a seditious pamphlet written by Dean Swift on was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. anger was not simulated; if his indignation was not the English Government of Ireland. The Judges then pation ought never to have been carried; but if it was was in that season of life, when men are most disposed of those who would accept even an occasional or merely official; if he spoke as he felt, how does it come possessed no fixity of tenure: the Chief Justice had to be carried, how much wiser it would have been to high and daring adventure. He had come from annual visit of the Imperial Parliament to Dublic. I to pass that no single step was ever taken by him for the it intimated to him by a person high in office that the have settled it forty-four years ago, and without putting those rocks and mountains, of which a description so do not know whether this expression of mine may or purpose of arresting the progress of an evil represented pamphlet was to set the two kingdoms at variance; the country through that orded of excitement through striking has appeared in the reports of the speeches may not prejudice me in your minds; but I would infiby him to be so calamitens? He told you that the but the jury, although sent back nine times to recon- which the Imperial Parliament, by the procrastination which have been read to you. He had listenened as he nitely prefer that it should prejudice me, rather than country was traversed by incendiaries who set fire to the sider their verdict, acquitted the defendant. Was of justice, forced it to pass. Mr. Pitt, by transferring says, to the great Atlantic, whose surge rolls unbroken slow it to be supposed that I would for a moment give are happy to say that Mr. Justice Burton was so far passions of the people; the whole fabric of society, Swift deterred by any fear of Government? His cele- the Catholic question from the Labrador. He carried enthusiasm to up the inalienable right of our country to an indepenaccording to the Attorney-General, has been in a blaze beated Drapier's Letters appeared soon afterwards, confor the last nine months; wherefore then did he stand taining language as strong as any used by Mr. O'Connell. nished a proof that, in place of being able to place Ire are calculated to make upon minds like his, he with folded arms to gaze at the conflagration? Where An indictment of the printer was carried in before the land under the protection of his own genius, he placed was peculiarly susceptible. He was unwedded. He gallery, but the Court not having taken notice of it, were the Castle fire-engines—where was the indict. Grand Jury. Swift addressed to them a pamplet, her under the control of the strong religious prejudices had given no hostages to the state. The domestic ment—and of ex officio informations what had become? called Seasonable Advice; the bill was rejected; and, of the English people. Mr. Pitt returned to the first affections had not tied their ligaments, tender, but indis-Is there not too much reason to think that a project said Scott, "thus victoriously terminated the first great place in the ministry, without, hewever, being able to soluble about his heart. There was at that time an told them this was a momentous case—he might have for a Criminal Information against John J. Heslop was formed, or rather that a plot was concocted, to struggle for the independence of Ireland." Why were make any stipulations for the fulfilment of his own enterprise on foot; guilty, indeed, but not wholly hopeand Edward O'Brien for having written a letter to decay and ensuare the traversers, and that a connivance not Flood and Grattan indicted for conspiracy in 1782? engagements, or the realization of the policy which he less. The peaks that overhang the Bay of Bantry were a Mr. Colclough, an Officer of Police, to provoke amounting almost to sanction, was deliberately adopted The English Minister had learnt a lesson from adversity. felt to be indispensable for the peace of Ireland. The visible from Nenagh-hill. What part was taken in as a part of the policy of the Government, in order to The colonies were lost, but Ireland was saved by the Roman Cathelic question was brought forward in 1805, that dark adventure by this conspirator of sixty-nine? betray the traversers into indiscretions of which advantimely recognition of the great principle on which her and was lost in an Imperial House of Commons. Mr. Did he play Pierre at two-and-twenty, who is ready From the beginning the conduct of the Government tage was, in due time, to be taken? I have heard it independence was founded. After describing the results Pitt died at the battle of Austerlitz, and was succeeded to play Renault at sixty-nine? Curran was suspected had only tended to increase that animosity. The said that it was criminal to tell the people to "bide produced by the efforts of the Irish Volunteers under by the Whigs. They proposed a measure, which the —Grattan was suspected Both were designated as their time;" but is the Government to "bide its Charlemont, the Hon and Learned Gent exclaimed] Tories, who drove them out on the name of Daniel racy; there was no count for attending an unlawtime" in order to turn political excitement to a "Irishmen, then, felt that they had a country; they carried in 1816, and then introduced the new doctrine, O'Connell a conjecture never lighted. And can you ful meeting or making a seditious speech; it was for This occupied the Court's very long time; but, as gives an indirect encouragement to agitation, in which, for his providential purposes, the author of songs has before been given, in the "opening" of order that he may afterwards more effectually fall nature has implanted in us. We were then a nation—that the political excitement to a right and conjecture never lighted. And can you the increase of that instinct of nationality, that the usefulness of public measures is to be tried far bring yourselves to believe that the man who turned conspiracy alone. Yet how was it made out? By best upon the principles on which they were founded, with abhorrence from the conjuration of 1798, would an allegation that seditious meetings were attended, by the triversers. the Attorney-General, and in the evidence, it is not upon it, bears some meral affinity to the informer, we were not broken into fragments by those dissensions. The expulsion of the Whigs from office in 1806, may, mature, engage in an insane undertaking, in which his If they had offended against the law at all, each necessary to repeat it. When these readings were who provokes the crime from whose denunciation by which we are at once enfeebled and degraded. If in your judgment, have been a fortunate proceeding; own life, and the lives of those who are dearer to him of the meetings must have been unlawful at the his ignominous livelihood is derived. Has the we were eight millions of Protestants-(and, Heaven but, fortunate, it furnishes another than himself, and the lives of hundreds of thousands of time it was held; and yet nine months had elapsed Attorney-General adopted a course worthy of his great forgive me, there are moments when, looking at the proof that the Government of Ireland had been made his countrymen, would, beyond all doubt, be sacrificed? Without any prosecution. How did the Attorney Geoffice—worthy of the ostensible head of the Irish bar, wrongs done to my country, I have been betrayed into over, not so much to the Parliament, as to the Can you bring yourselves to believe that he would blast neral, if he really considered the meetings to be illegal, and the representative of its interests in the House of the guilty desire that we all were but if we were eight great mass of the people by whom that Parliament ell the laurels, which it is his boast that he has won Let the officer read the names of the documents, and Commons? Is it befitting that the successor of Saurin, millions of Protestants, should we be used as we are? is held under control. The Tories found in the port- without the effusion of a single drop of blood—that taking any step to prevent them? Did he hope to and of Plunket, who should keep "watch and ward" Should we see every office of dignity and emolument in folio of the Whigs two measures—a draft-bill for Ca- he would drench the land of his birth, of his affecfrom his high station over the public safety, should des this country filled by the natives of the sister island? tholic Emancipation, which the Duke of Wellington, in a deluge of profitcend to the performance of functions worthy only of a Should we see the just expenditure requisite for the less blood, and that he would prostrate that great committed by the people under a delusion as they were, commissary of the French police; and in place of being improvement of our country denied? Should we see flung into the fire; and an arms bill, to which clauses moral movement, which he had raised so high that the sentinel, should become the "artful dodger" of the the quit and crown rents of Ireland applied to the im- have been recently added, which even Mr. Shaw de- it is visible from the remotest region of the world? paralleled baseness. But he would not believe that the state? But what, you may ask, could be the motive provement of Charing Cross, or of Windsor Castle? clared were "wantonly severe." You may conceive What he was in 1798 he is in 1844. Do you believe Attorney-General or the Government could be guilty of or rather a passage of a speech from Mr. O'Connell of the Right Honourable Gentleman for pursuing the Should we submit to the odious distinctions between that an arms bill, with all its molestation, may be re- that the man who simed at a revolution would repucourse he has adopted, and for which no explanation Englishmen and Irishmen introduced into almost every quired; but it is beyond question that, in the year 1819, diste French assistance, and denounce the present Mr. Bourne—Very well; the first document is a has been attempted by him? He will have obtained act of legislation? Should we bear with an Arms' when England was on the verge of a rebellion, no such dynasty of France? Do you think that the man who letter from Tuam, dated 29th of August, and signed no advantage signally serviceable to his party by prose. Bill, by which the Bill of Rights is set at neught? bill was ever propounded by the British ministry; aimed at revolution, would hold forth to the detescuting Mr. Barrett, or Mr. Duffy, or Dr. Gray, for strong Should we brook the misapplication of a Poor Law? and granting, for a moment, for the sake of argument, tation of the world the infamous slavery by which gether, to charge those who attended them articles in their newspapers; or by prosecuting Mr. Should we allow the Parliament to proceed as if we that some such bill is requisite, how scandalously must the great Transatlantic Republic, to her everlasting Steele, or Mr. Tierney, for attending unlawful assem- had not a voice in the legislature? Should we submit a country liave been governed, for almost half a cen- shame, permits herself to be degraded? or, to come when he heard the Attorney-General say that the blies. He did not fish with lines—if I may avail my- to our present inadequate representation? Should tury, if this outrage upon the bill of rights be required! the following places: one from Loughrea, dated 2d self of an illustration derived from the habits of my we allow a new tariff to be introduced without giving Having passed the arms bill and the insurrection act, of October, 1843, signed Patrick Skerrett; from constituents at Dungarvan—but cast a wide and firmly—us the slightest equivalent for the manifest loss we lite appropriate adjunct, the Imperial Parliament pro-Mountrath, with the names of Arbitrators. Letter constructed trammel-net, in order that by a kind of have sustained? And should we not peremptorily ceeded to reduce the allowance to Maynooth. There a combination been effected between the Chartists and is but one opinion regarding Maynooth—that it should the Repealers, it would have been more than formidable. Kearney; another letter signed H. Daly, from leviathan himself, a Member of Parliament, Tom Steele, a periodical sessions for the transaction of Irish be totally suppressed, or largely and munificiently en-Vicklow.

Three editors of newspapers, and a pair of priests, in business in the metropolis of a powerful, and, dowed: and that an education should be given to the Mr. Feargus O'Connor, once the associate and the friend meeting? The abandonment was ewing to the sense and good feeling of Mr. O'Connell. He saw the awful and good feeling of Mr. O'Connell. He saw the awful and good feeling of Mr. O'Connell. He saw the awful 1843, signed John Cantwell, a certificate of the appointment of an Arbitrator, and a copy of the form of Had the Attorney-General prosecuted individuals for those from co-operating for a single object, by which that it were better that the Roman Catholic organization. A league between the Repealers and the an award and deed of submission to Arbitration, the use of violent language, or for the attending un- the honour and the substantial interests of our country clergy were educated in France. I do not wish to see Chartists might have been at once effected. Chartism gratitude than the Atterney-General. A conspiracy were handed in and read. Also the new form of a lawful meetings, each individual would be held responded. Fatal, disastrous, detestable distinct a Gallo-Hibernian church in Ireland. Parisian manners uses its utmost and its most claudestine efforts to find member's card, a letter from the author of the Green sible for his own acts; but in a prosecution for a con- tions!-Detestable, because they were not only repug- may be acquired at the cost of Irish morality; and I its way into this country. O Connell detects and an illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means. The Book, and the dreadful slaughter at Mullaghmast. spiracy, which is open to every one of the objections nant to the genuine spirit of Christianity, and substitute own that I am too much attached to my sovereign, and crushes it. Of the charges preferred against him, am I moment the agreement was made, the crime was com-Charles Hovendon was then sworn and examined applicable to constructive treason, the acts and the for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies to the connection of my country with England, to denote the jury, then, could convict his client, by Mr. Brewster—I am an inspector of the Dublin speeches of one man are given in evidence against the for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies to the connection of my country with England, to denote the jury, then, could convict his client, by Mr. Brewster—I am an inspector of the Dublin speeches of one man are given in evidence against thin, and in the mitted. Before the jury, then, could convict his client, by Mr. Brewster—I am an inspector of the Dublin speeches of one man are given in evidence against the forthe charities of religion the rancorous antipathies to the connection of my country with England, to denote the jury, then, could convict his client, by Mr. Brewster—I am an inspector of the Dublin speeches of one man are given in evidence against thin, and in the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies to the connection of my country with England, to denote the jury, then, could convict his client, by Mr. Brewster—I am an inspector of the Dublin speeches of one man are given in evidence against thin, and in the process of the process of the connection of my country with England, to denote the jury, then, could convict his client, and the process of the proces another, although the latter may have been at the colonial dependency-make the Union a name, convert these instruments of French enterprise, that these son conspired to excite animosity amongst her into by him. There was not a tittle of evidence to distance of a hundred miles when the circumstances a nation into an appurtenance, make us the footstool of agents of French infrigue, should be located in every Majesty's subjects, the last observation that I have prove that any conspiracy at all existed. But even used against him as evidence, and of which he had the minister, the scorn of England, and the commisse- parochial sub-division of the country. State to an made to you is more peculiarly applicable. Gentlemen, traior; has seen Mr. John O'Connell several times no sort of cognizance, took place. By prosecuting Mr. ration of the world. Ireland is the only country in English Conservative—point out to him the import. Mr. O'Connell and his co-religionists have been made in Court; saw him first on the 17th of October; saw O'Connell for a conspiracy, the Attorney-General treats Europe in which abominable distinctions between Pro- ance of opening a career of intellectual exertion, by the objects of the fiercest and the coarsest vituperation; him subsequently several times; I took no notes of him exactly as if he were the editor of the Freeman, testant and Catholic are permitted to continue. In what occurred when I was there, as I never thought the editor of the Pilot Germany, where Luther translated the Scripture; in say, it is all true: but the English Government are the entire of the speeches put before you, to detect it would be necessary: I had no instructions to do so; newspapers. How large a portion of the case of the Prance, where Calvin wrote the Institutes; sye, in the unable to carry the measure. Why? Because the a single expression—one solitary phrase—which rethe first time I attended, there was one case gone into; Crown depends upon this implication of Mr. O'Connell land of the people of England are in the flects in the remotest degree upon the Protestant with three Dublin newspapers? He is accused of con- the land from whence the forefathers of one of the way. Another of the results of the Legislative religion. He has left all the contumely heaped upon Cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell.—Were you there spiring with men who, certainly, never conspired with judicial functionaries of this court, and the first minis- Union." at the commencement on the first day? No, not each other. For those who know anything of news- terial officer of this court were barbarously drivenpapers are aware that they are mercantile speculations the mutual wrongs done by the Catholic and Protest give a sketch of the efforts made both by Protestants not provoked a retort; and every angry disputant has, the property in them is held by shares—and that tant are forgiven and forgotten; while we, madmen and Catholics to obtain a Repeal of the Union in the without any interposition on his part, been perthe very circumstance of their being engaged in the that we are, arrayed by that fell fanaticism which, year 1810, and read and eloquent speech against the mitted to rush in "where ang." same politics alienates the proprietors from each other. driven from every other country in Europe, has found Union, delivered that year by Mr. O'Connell, at a meet- You may deprive such a man of his liberty—you may They pay their addresses to the same mistress, and core a refuge here, precipitate ourselves upon each other in jug called by the principal citizens of Dublin, and pre- shut him out from the light of nature—you may inter dially detest each other. I remember to have heard those encounters of sectarian ferocity in which our sided over by Sir James Riddle, the high sheriff of the him in a dungeon to which a ray of sun never yet Mr. Barnes, the celebrated editor of the Times news- country, bleeding and lacerated, is trodden under foot city, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the descended; but you never will take away from him the Who were present upon that occasion! Mr. John paper, once asked by Mr. Rogers what manner of man | We convert the Island that ought to be one of the most Repeal of the Union:—] "At that meeting, including consciousness of having done a good and noble action,

was a Mr. Tomkins: to which he replied, "he was a fortunate in the sea into a receptacle of degradation so large a portion of the Protestant inhabitants of this and of being entitled to kneel down every night dull dog, who read the Morning Herald." Let us and of suffering; counteract the designs of Providence, town, with the high sheriff of the Dublin Corporation before he sleeps, and to address to his Creator Those gentlemen then were sitting in a public turn for a moment from the Repeal to the anti-Repeal and enter into a conspiracy for the frustration of the in the chair, a series of resolutions was passed against the divinest portion of our Redeemer's prayer. The that Mr. Murray Manafield (proprietor of the Duklis) At the conclusion of this sentence, which was de-presented to Parliament, and that they should be en- and the son of that man are not guilty of the san-Puckets, and Mr. Remmy Sheesn sproprietor of the livered with great emphasis and energy, a burst of ap trusted to Sir Robert Shaw and to Mr. Grattan. Sir guinary intents which have been ascribed to them;

> Conservative Association-would that circumstance be The CHIEF JUSTICE-If public feeling be exhibited answer of Mr. Grattan: and that answer affords a proof tation in the Parliament, let us behold it in the jury. sufficient to sustain, in the judgment of men of plain in this manner again—if in any way the proceedings of of the falsehood of an allegation often made, that a great | box : and that you participate in feelings of millions of sense, the charge of conspiracy upon them? Gentlemen, the court be again interrupted, I must order the gallery change of opinion had taken place in the mind of that your countrymen—let your verdict afford a proof. But any other meeting, or been cognizant of any of the the relation in which Mr. Daffy, Mr. Barrett, and Dr. to be cleared. I am sure, Mr. Sheil, you do not wish it illustrious man with respect to the legislative union :- it is not to Ireland that the aching solicitude with

same as that in which Mr. Stanton, the proprietor of Mr. Shell.—There is nothing I deprecate more, my presented by your committee, and an expression of their be confided. There is not a great city in Europe in the Weekly Register, stood towards the Catholic Asso- Lord. It is not by such means that I should present certain petitions and sup- which, upon the day when the great intelligence

to those who desired to receive it. Mr. Staunton is now Mr. Shell-I am much obliged to your Lordship authority of my constituency, the freemen and free- upon their oaths have doomed to incarceration the man

that ever his paper Mr. O'Connell exercises no sort of gave a sketch of the struggles of Grattan, and other shall support the Repeal of the Act of Union, with with admiration. He is almost indifferent to what may laid before the Jury, that they might, as fair and imcontrol, and that all that is done by him in reference Irish patriots against the system of tyranny and cor- decided attachment to our connection with Great | befal him, and is far more solicitous for others at this partial men, see whether the Traversers were united in to his paper, is the result of his own free and unbiassed ruption by which the Act of Union was established, and Britain, and to that harmony between the two coun- moment than for himself. But I-at the commence- a precenceived plan for overturning the Government.

in the other public journals. He is not a conspirator; of these eminent persons, delivered at the time of the Repeal of the Act of Union. You political life, the strange alternations of fortune through Association. They were not to try him for having atthe Government have not treated him as such. Why? Union, ought to held in no account. I am surprised will please to observe, that a proposition of that sort, which I have passed, came back upon me. But now tended any unlawful assembly—he attended meetings, the bare possibility at which I have glanced has, I but he denied their illegality. They were not to try him has frequently expressed, is now used in evidence to induce the court to break through all its rules, in English juries have almost uniformly manifested an surprise. You have heard, Gentlemen, in the course of deemed a crime to seek the attainment of Repeal by the the murmurs of the great Atlantic; they shall go forth tended that neither were the meetings Mr. Ray had aversion to find men guilty of a conspiracy. Take Henry this trial, something of the morali y of war, and also only instrumentality by which Mr. Grattan said it could and inhale the freshness of the morning air together; attended illegal, nor was there any criminality what-Hunt's case as an example. When that case was tried something of the morality of rebellion, which the Right be effected. What is the meaning of backed by the "they shall be free of mountain solitude;" they will be ever in anything his client had done. All that had Englind was in a perilons condition. It had been Hon G-ntleman was pleased to substitute as a synonyme nation? We say, the Irish Ca- encompassed with the leftlest images of liberty upon been done by him was in his character as secretary proved before a secret committee of the House of for war; but of the morality of Parliament I trust you thelics. The enormous majority of the people are the every side; and if time shall have stolen its suppleness of the Association; and they could not, he thought, Commons, of which the present Earl of Derby, the will not form an estimate from the specimen presented nation. You say the Irish Protestants, who have the frem the father's knee, or impaired the firmness of reconcile it to their minds to convict him of conspiracy. father of Lord Stanley, was the chairman, that large to you by her Majesty's Attorney-General. But these property of the country at large, being in the exclusive his tread, he shall lean on the child of her that watches bodies of men were disciplined at night in the neighbourhead of Manchester, and made familiar with the was passed. Surely the truth of great principles does united, organised, and determined, are the Irish nation. high place far and wide into the island, whose greatuse of arms. An extensive organization existed. Vast not depend upon an Act of Parliament. They are not The Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants are both ness and whose glory shall be for ever associated with public assemblies were held, accompanied with every for an age, but for all time. They are immutable and in the wrong. Neither constitute the Irish nation. Both his name. In your love of justice—in your love of Irerevolutionary incident in furtherance of a revolutionary imperishable. They are immortal as the mind of man, do. And it was the sustainment of both that Mr. Grattan land—in your love of honesty and fair play, I place my of ject—yet, an E. glish jury would not find Henry Hunt incapable of decomposition or decay. The question considered to be indispensable, to make the proposition confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for guilty of a conspiracy; but found him guilty, on the before you is not whether these principles are well or in Parliament, either prudent or possible. That just object the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the it was not perhaps a very desirable thing for the ends fourth count of the indictment, for attending an unlaw.) ill founded, but you must take the fact of their having __the combination of all parties in this day when this trial shall have been brought to a terful assembly. Some of the Chartists were not found; been expressed into your consideration, where you country-Mr. O'Connell has laboured to attain. You mination-when, amid the burst of public expectancy, guilty of a conspiracy, but were found guilty upon counts have to determine the intent of the men upon whese may think that he has laboured, and will labour in in answer to the solemn interrogatory which shall be from which the word "conspiracy" is left out. Gentle- motives you are to adjudicate. The great authority vain, to attain it; but you cannot consider it put to you by the officer of the Court, you shall answer, men, the promises of Mr. Pitt, when the Union was to which the traversers appeal gives them a criminal te toil for its accomplishment; and if you "Not Guilty," with what a transport will that glorious carried, have not been fulfilled. The prospects pre- right to a political toleration upon your part, conceive that was his chject, and the object of his negative be welcomed! How will you be bleased, ness to press Mr. Fitzgibbon, the more particularly as sented by him in his magnificent declaration have not and should induce you to think that even if they were son—or if you have a reasonable doubt upon adored, worshipped; and when retiring from this scene he saw him for some days previously labouring under been realised; bat, if in so many other regards we have led astray by the authority of men the subject, you are bound to acquit him. of excitement and of passion, you shall return to your a very severe cold. Besides, the court felt that no sustained a most grievous disappointment—if Buglish with whom it was certainly no discredit to coincide. [The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then contended own tranquil homes, how pleasurely will you look upon undue time had been hitherto taken up by the several capital has not adventured here—if Englishmen have But whatever we may think of the abstract validity of that if the acts brought home to the traversers constituted your children, in the consciousness that you will have counsel engaged for the traversers. They could not preferred sinking their fortunes in the rocks of Mexico the Union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the offence for which they were indicted, no party was left them a patrimony of peace, by impressing upon complain of their conduct since the commencement of the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union being law, this fine but unfortunate country—yet, from the Union, let English principles—let English principles—let English based on the union being law, for the union being law, for the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union being law, based the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union being law, based the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union based the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union to the union the union that Mr. O'Connell the union that was created by Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted; and all positions regarding the validity of the Union being law, based that the Union being law, based the trial, and that certainly was one reason why Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted, that the Union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the Union based the union, you must bear in mind, that Mr. O'Connell the union the union the union that was created by Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted. Let English or and all positions regarding the validity of the Union being law, based the trial, and that certainly was one reason why Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted the union, and that the Union being law, based the trial, and that certainly was one reason why Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted the Union, and that the Union being law, based the trial, and that certainly was one reason why Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted the Union, and that the Union being law, based the trial, and that certainly was one reason why Mr. State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of our plasted the Union based the detestation of foul play—let English loathing of con- which the law itself may be repealed or modified. The ing to the country? or that if the present indictment structive crime find its way amongst us. But, thank Union was a bargain and sale—as a sale, it was pro- could be sustained, an indictment for a conspiracy God, it is not to England that I am driven exclusively fligate, and the bargain was a bad one—for better terms might not have been preferred against those who had to refer for a solitary example of the aversion of twelve, might have been obtained, and may be still obtained, if associated themselves to obtain Catholic Emancipation? honest men to prosecutions for conspiracy. You re you do not become the auxiliaries of the Attorney-General. How, too, was the Reform Bill carried? Who were member the prosecution of Forbes, and of Hanbridge, Three-fourths of the Irish boroughs were suppressed, the conspirators who embarked in that featful enterand other Orangemen of an inferior class, trader Lord Not a single English member was abstracted, and prise? Should be answer-Lord Grey, Lord J. Russell, Wellesley's Administration. They were guilty of a riet there can be no doubt we stood in such a relation Lord Althorp, and to crown the list, Sir J. Graham, in the theatre, but they were charged with having en- towards the English members, that we were completely now Home Secretary? Let gambiers denounce vice, tered is to a great political confederacy to upset Lord nullified in the House of Commons. But, gentlemen, disunkards denounce debauch, when Graham complained Wellesley's Government, and to associate him with the one could perhaps be reconciled to the terms of the of agitation. It had been recommended that the Imperial exports of Ireland." The Protestant feeling of Ire. Union, bad as they were, if the results of the Parliament should sit at certain intervals in Dublin. land ros -addresses were poured in from almost Union had been beneficial to this country. We are To that proposition he saw no sound objection; and every district in the country, remonstrating against told by some that our manufactures and our agricultural he then painted a glowing picture of the advantages tile to the liberties of the country, and a great tion of the great bulk of the people of the country ?- He would not deny that strong speeches had been stretch of the prerogative of the crown. The jury did which is, after all, the consideration which with Chris- made by his client and the other traversers, but he their duty, and refused to convict the traversers. I re- tinn statesmen, ought to weigh the most. The greatest denied that they were more exciting or inflammatory in your minds; and I am not without some relition statesmen, ought to weigh the most. The greatest denied that they were more exciting or inflammatory
ance upon myself. I do not speak in the language

collect that the Irish Catholics at that time, heated by
happiness of the greatest number is a Benthamite anthan those which were spoken in almost all popular feelings of partizanship, were rash enough to wish for tithesis: but there is a great deal of Christianity con- assemblies, Whig, Radical, or Conservative.] "Gentletitness; but there is a great dear of Christianity con- assembles, whigh readical, or Conservative.] "Gentle-know that I am surrounded by men infinitely my a conviction. Fatal mistake! A precedent would have densed in it. When travellers from France, from German an enormous mass of speeches delivered by Mr. that I am surrounded by men minitely my been created, which would soon have been converted many, from America, arrive in this country, and contemed O'Connell within the last nine mouths, has been laid bereflectual qualification. My confidence is derived, not from any overweening estimate of my own faculties, but from a thorough conviction of the innecence of my but from a thorough conviction of the innecence of my but from a thorough conviction of the innecence of my but from a thorough conviction of the innecence of my but from a thorough conviction of the innecence of my but for the presented by the misery of the public time, he to see the time—(for I thorough conviction of the innecence of my but for the presented by the misery of conclusion that they are nothing more than a repetition not be trespassing too much on the public time, he tions of the opinions which he expressed in 1810, and when hate an endancy of every kind)—God forbid that I they see, but what they could not have imagined.

The At the presented by the misery of the present difficulty in then rising to address the presented by the misery of the presented by the misery of the presented by the misery of the present difficulty in then rising to address the present difficulty in the rising to address the present difficulty in the present di

The Hon, and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to unheeded, and the Protestant Operative Society has the Union. It was determined that petitions should be man to whom Bradley King's letter was addressed, Dublin Hail), should enter into a conspiracy together I plause rang through the court and gallery, several Robert Shaw, in his answer, stated that he had sup- and of this they put themselves upon their country. Those gentlemen would themselves be astonished at the of the young barristers clapping their hands most ported the Union in Parliament, and that his opinions Rescue that phrase from its technicalities—let it no upon the subject were unaltered. The following is the longer be a fictitious one: if we have lost our represen-

> port the repeal of an act entitled the Act of Union; shall be expected to arrive, men will stop each other and your committee adds, that it speaks with the in the public way, and inquire whether twelve men

whose first and last passion was his native country.

Throw, and I appear in some part not only as the time, or that our children why is this? How does this state of things arise in a be convinced that these specifies were not merely inwhy is this? How does this state of things arise in a be convinced that these specifies were not merely into be innocent of the misdeeds laid to his charge. The should ever live to see the time, when there shall be
country which Bacon and which Spenser, notwithterspersed with references to peace and order, with a we innocent of the misdeeds laid to his charge. The should ever now we are the same feelings found Catholic judges at a trial at bar upon that bench, standing their masterdom over the English language, view to escape from the law, but that there was through their veins—the same feelings found Catholic judges at a trial at bar upon that bench, standing their masterdom over the English language, view to escape from the law, but that there was through their veins—the same feelings because through their veins—the same feelings and the entire of the Government bar who shall be seem to be at a loss for phrases sufficiently glowing the entire mass of thought that came from the mind of the father and the entire of the Government bar who shall be seem to be at a loss for phrases sufficiently glowing the entire mass of thought that came from the mind of seem to be at a loss for purses sufficiently glowing the entire mass of thought that came from the mind of to describe? If we look at other countries, and find Mr. O'Connell, a pervading love of order, and an unafficient all political regards the same; and with the father engaged in a public protection, shall be Roman Cathoto to describe? If we look at other countries, and find Mr. O'Connell, a pervading love of order, and an unafficient all political regards the same; and with the father engaged in a public protection, shall be Roman Cathoto to describe? If we look at other countries, and find Mr. O'Connell, a pervading love of order, and an unafficient engaged in a public protection and the father engaged in a public protection and an unafficient engaged in a public protection and the father engaged in a public protection and the father

the form of Christianity which he professes utterly

shall—prove myself an Irishman, and that Irishman fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes as a Repealer—to that he would have pleaded guilty—but upon that domicile of sorrow, in the vicinity of this they were to try whether he had entered into a criminal great metropolis, and eay "'Tis there they have im- plot for the purpose charged in the indictment. The Backed by the nation." Mark that phrase. It occurs | mured the Liberator of Ireland with his fondest and learned counsel referred to the charge of Chief Justice best-beloved child?" No! it shall never be! You will Eyre, in the case of "the King v. Hardy, Tooke, and two or three days. He had been sent for to-day, and bound of actual complication of the king v. Harry, looke, and again in the speeches of Mr. O'Connell. Mr. and he stated that he had a slight attack which how cautious you ought to be in finding eight of your ling any value to the authority of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again declares that unless backed not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney-others," to shew that criminal intent must be clearly of the conspirator. The decomplished by him to attend to morrow. Under these circumstances, fendants are indicted for conspirator, and for the king v. Harry, looke, and in the winter shall have some again and again in the speeches of Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Down the king v. Harry, looke, and in gain and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said O'Connell again and again in the speeches of Mr. Saurin. He said that the had a slight attack which he had a slight attack which thing else. No counts are inserted for attending un- in Parliamentary debate are to be regarded as little better, tellect, with an indefatigable energy and indomitable passed—when the spring shall have come again, it is ciation; that he did so with a criminal intent was the and also considering the magnitude of the case, he I wful assemblies. The Attorney General wants a constant the for some specches which I heard in the House of Com-It had been arranged amongst the coursel for the viated in these particulars from English usage. In mons regarding the education question. I think, how-Traversers that Mr. Shell would open the case on the indicements for a conspiracy, counts for attending un ever, that if such doctrines were propounded in the it will be stronger, indeed, if, in the opinion of twelve many a captive have go zed so wistfully in vain; but the motives of the other traversers. The learned gen-

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. O Connell ap- that one counsel might go onpeared to be much affected, and on Mr. Sheil's resumhis seat, Mr. O'Connell shook the Hon. and Learned Gentleman warmly by the hand.

that the court might adjourn the further hearing of the of him, he begged no rule would be made in his case until Monday, when The Chief Justice said that the court was not dis-

that evening. Mr. Moore said that he should certainly feel very grateful for being allowed to have the further hearing ments were made, and another cannot be substituted of the case adjourned until Monday. He should cer- now. tainly feel great difficulty in then rising to address

The Lord Chief Justice said it was then after three o'clock, and he thought that, without unnecessarily infringing on the public time, the case might be adjourned until Monday, if the Attorney General had no

the in all political regards the same; and with the father lies—when a Catholic Crown Solicitor shall strike the people in a miserable condition, we attribute the facted sentiment of abhorrence for the employment of any other than loyal, constitutional, and pacific means for the attainment of his object. He attaches fully as from the Lord Chief Justice, it would be very improper lies.

The Chief Justice—Then the case will stand over until The Court then adjourned at a few minutes after three o'clock until ten o'clock on Monday. THIRTEENTH DAY.

SITTING OF THE COURT, MONDAY, JAN. 29. The full Court sat at a few minutes after ten o'clock this morning. The Jurors and Traversers having answered to their Mr. John O'Connell rose, and, addressing the Court,

ssid-My Lord Chief Justice—I wish to make a few obser-

Mr. MOORE, as counsel for Mr. TIERNEY, proadded that it came before them under momentous circumstances and in momentous times. But never was anything less calculated to allay the animosity that existed throughout the land than this prosecution. charge against the traversers was confined to conspireconcile it to his mind that he had so long deferred amass a greater number of conspirators? If the Gohe must brand it as an act of the greatest and most unconduct so nefarious. His conviction was that the Attorney-General never had felt himself strong enough to prosecute on any single meeting. And if that were so, was he now to come forward, and taking several towith conspiracy? Never was he more surprised than that time-the haste of the Lord-Lieutenant in proceeding to Ireland, the proclamations, the pouring forth of the garrison on the morning of the intended if they thought otherwise, still there was no ground for saying that his client was implicated in it. His client considered the Union a measure injurious to his country. Was there any privilege attached to that measure to prevent a person entertaining a free opinion upon it—to prevent him from expressing that opinion? If they believed his opinion to be sincere, they had a motive to which to refer the acts charged against him. But they were only two-an attendance at the Clontibret meeting on the 15th of August, and another at the association on the 3rd of October. One witness, M'Cann, had given evidence of a certain conversation with Mr. Tierney on the 16th of June, two months previous to the Clontibret meeting, in which, said the witness, Mr. Tierney spoke of what the army in Spain had done, and said that Repeal was making its way in the army here. He had the most solemn assurance of Mr. Tierney that no such statement was made by him. Moreover, no intelligence of the declaration of the army in Spain had been received in this country until the 19th of June, three days after the alleged conversation. What weight would the jury attach to such evidence? Well, then, was there a single thing done at Ciontibret that proved the illegality of the meeting, or was a man who attended a single meeting for Repeal a conspirator? The resolutions agreed to were pressed in evidencewere they illegal? Similar language had been used even by Lord Grey. Up to the 3d of October, then, there was no evidence that Mr. Tierney had attended proceedings. It was true he attended a meeting of the "Gentlemen-I have the honour to receive an address which the result of this trial is intently watched will association on the lat of October, but that association was not illegal, nor did anything said or done by his client at that meeting amount to a conspiracy. There was no evidence against his client, and if the jury came to that conclusion, and acquitted him, they would be able to justify their verdict in the eyes of their fellow-

much respected constituents, that I shall accede to the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity for Mr. Ray. There were circumstances peculiar to tries, without which the connection cannot last. I do ment of what I have said to you-I told you that I Mr. Ray was peculiarly situated in regard to the charge melings were reported by him in the same manner as ... The Attorney-General has stated that the opinions not impair either, as I apprehend, when I assure you was not unmoved, and that many incidents of my in the indictment—he was the Secretary to the Repeal wait till it is called for and bucked by the nation. acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I who for published libels, or attering seditious expressions-When proposed, I shall then—as at all times I hope I stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose he never had done so in his life. They were not to try him Mr. Fitzgibbon said that he appeared for Doctor Gray,

and as it was then two o'clock, perhaps their Lordships would not press him to go on. He was labouring under the effects of a very severe cold; but of course if their Lordships wished he should go on, he was perfectly ready to do so. He, however, thought it right to observe that in a case of such great magnitude as that was, of justice that counsel should be called on, in quick succession, to address a jury, or they to hear the views of so many persons in the same day.

The Chief Justice said, he had a very great unwilling-

For some time before Mr. Shiel concluded, the effect were the only counsel to address the jury, he should upon the auditory, the visitors, and the bar, was most not say a word, but he underscood that Mr. Whiteside, remarkable—few, indeed, were unmoved—many wept Mr. M'Donough, and one of the traversers would do -while tears were visible in the eyes of the great so; and although he would not expect the traverser to majority. At the close of the address, there was an go on, he thought one of the other counsel might do unanimous barst of applause, expressed by the clapping so, as they might probably eccupy a day each. If Mr. of hands, which the Judges permitted to pass without Firzibbon says he is labouring under indisposition, he should not say a word; but all he meant to say was,

Mr. Fitzgibbon observed that he was ready to go on as he had no wish to put the court to any inconvenience If no other reason existed for the adjournment of the Mr. Moore then rose, and was proceeding to request court but what the Chief Justice was so kind as to say favour

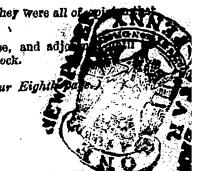
Judge Burton-The counsel for the traversers of posed to press the Learned Gentleman to proceed on course, arranged among themselves as to the order of addressing the jury.

Mr. O'Connell-Exactly so, my Lords. Arrange-

The Attorney-General said he would be the last man to press Mr. Fitzgibbon on, under the gircumstances.

Mr. Fitzgibbon-Don't put it on that ground, Mr. Attorney. The Chief Justice said they were all of

the Court ought to adjourn. The Court accordingly rose, and ac morrow morning at ten o'clock. (Continued in our Eigh



THROW OF HUMBUGGERY.

AGAIN We are enabled to lay before the readers of Auchor Meeting in London on the evening of eminently calculated, in his humble opinion, not arything further read from that paper. Wednesday. In later Editions we shall give the with residual states and the state of the states of the st prebability),

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH IN DEFENCE. in time for the first Mail on Sunday morning. We shell also give the Debate on the ADDRES.

(Continued from our Seventh page.)

THE TRIAL.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SITTING OF THE COURT, TUESDAY, JAN. 30. At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. been a nation; for her own children had her Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., said, on the part of his client, Murphy, 8th Carrington and Payne, in which latter and of the conquered, have long since intermingled, case Mr. Justice Coleridge had said down the doc- and the races are no longer distinct. Mr. O'Connell tring of conspirary adopted by the Attorney-German and the days; and that this was the fact is clearly to be taken by the traversers, and be unfair and unjust the meeting.

George White. A public meeting will also be held taken by the traversers, and be unfair and unjust in front of the Market hall: Mr. White will address present instance at all. The former case was one seen by a perusal of subsequent passages of his towards them in the conduct of their case here.

Manchester.—The Subscribers to the old Radical of high treason, and could not be cited as similar to speech. He then goes on to say-" From that day after. the present, which was one of misdemeanour, and to this dissensions and divisions, together with a therefore Mr. Justice Bayley's decision on it must false confidence in the honour of the enemy and not b considered valid. In the case of the King v. penal laws, all, all, have contributed to keep her in Mur, by, though the doctrine laid down by the At- peril and degradation; but the hour is come when believed that arrangements had been entered into on torm y-General was applicable to the facts there, it her people can be a nation, and if they follow the the day before, and it was considered at that time was to no means so to the facts in the present case. counsel that they get, their country will be their own. The Learned Gentleman demed that there was any I feel it now to be my duty to warn you against these case of conspiracy established. The people were Saxons." But who were the men whom Mr. O'Connell on the same occasion. At the time probably that peaceable, and orderly. They were not drilled, and designated by the appellation of "Saxons?" Surely arrangement was agreed upon, it was not anticipated order d to advance and retire, as they were in he must have meant to refer to men who, like the England. The people met in large numbers, but Saxons, would invade this country with arms in it was by such means that redress of grievances was their hands-men who would decide arguments not always obtained. The Learned Gentleman then re- by reason nor by justice, but by the sword and the any great inconvenience in continuing the plan that ferroused the means adopted by the mailed Barons of England's they mean." There again, says the Attorney-berries was wrested from King John, and to the General, is deep sedition. What, allow me to ask attitude assumed by the people at the time of the yon, gentlemen, could be have expected? Where that they were not bound by any underthe Attorney-General, with regard to the prosecu- Will it be for a moment argued that he at any time mann r, and not have stated the law incorrectly to would ever have let them know that he entertained of the people when they were sought to be crushed tion upon Mr. O'Connell, that he had his eye fixed by charges like the present. The last case of this on an insurrection—a physical force contest with

port, that definition; but he had not stated that himself of them, or to make any use of their insur-Boats bing more was necessary—a previous consul- rectionary movement, is that the language he would ornament of that Court for nearly half a ceentury. Side by side with his denunciations of the Chartists, made by Mr. O'Conneil,] was standing at the bar, charged with a conspiracy. Mr. Fitzgibbon placed the "expressions of loyalty" Mr. Smyly told the with Were it his lot to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, he would say to him, "Strike boldly, but Etrik: fairly." He then commented on the evih quoted as follows:—"She (the Queen) is not the
denter and animadversed on the nonproduction of Queen whose health has been received with nine
not.

Mr. Whiteside said that the paper could be no production of Queen whose health has been received with nine
not. Holbrook, the printer of the Repeal cards, whom times round, and rounds of the Kentish fire, by the he designated as the creature of the Government. Orange Association. No; but a Queen who is mentioned in the report as having replied. Much had been said of the demonstration of physical the first of her race who has shown a disposition to force. Was it not by such demonstrations that do perfect justice and fairness to Ireland—the Queen understood was the objection, when

former times? Was not Magna Charta itself obtained by these means? The Court here adjourned. While the Judges the benefit of her entire people." Is that (said Mr. wer abseut, To Attorney-General had a note conveyed across every loyal man be grateful for the application understood as not acquiescing in the objection. the table to Mr. Fi zgibbon, who, after looking at it, and exercise of that elequence which Providence

removed from his place and went over beside the Solicier-General, and showed it to him. The ture from the beautiful, the good, and the benignant to read a descriptive article on the Tara Repeal Learn d Gentleman then showed it to Sergeant original, in language calculated to enlarge the nublest demonstration, which appeared in the Pilot of Wayren, and was handing it back to the Attorney- ideas of the most loyal subject—calculated to enhance August 16. General, who declined to look at it. Mr. Fitzgibbon, loyalty and endear the Queen to every heart! Must after some conversation with the Solicitor-General not example Reitish applications that loses the harisment and Serge and Warren, threw the note over before the popularly beniguant Sovereign—the popularly the A torn y General, who took it up and looked at innocent and amiable Soverign—must not every man nell's speven at the Tara meeting. it we our untering a word. The purport, or contents who would wish to see such a Sovereign truly beof the designent, was, of course, unknown except to loved, truly esteemed, and truly revered, have a names of the company.—I have them here. the table already mentioned. During this strange feeling of gratitude to the orator who has used his to be provided in the company.—I have them here. scep" he Atterney-General seemed to labour under eloquence for this magnificent—this glorious of j ct. extr-me nervous irritation. bout half an hour the Judges returned, when

Fizzibbon addressed the Court, saying:-A is been put into my hands, my Lords, signed h'm ;-rsonal effence, and that if I do not apologize, Im = name a friend. I will ask him whether, consia g our respective positions, such a course is Mr. Fitzgibbon next quoted from Mr. O'Connell's

The Attorney-General-If Mr. Fizgibbon has any application to make, it must be upon affidavit. He has attributed to me an improper feeling in this any private or personal feeling whatever. I have been actuated only by my sense of public duty. Mr. Firzeibton-I could understand the propriety of campg my attention to anything offensive I

might have said, but when he comes with a pi-tol in his nand, it will not draw an apology from me. He contended that Mr. O'Connell had unceasingly Dir Moore, as the friend of both the Learned Gento allow them to arrange the matter by explana. As he conceived it to be, of his native land-not

embarrassed by what had occurred. They thought opinion in favour of justice. By the aid of the Attorney-General was the last man who ought to have allowed himself to be betrayed into such expressions as had been stated to the Court. The Amorney-General said his Learned Friends around him had sold him, that in his note there was it with excited feelings, and would withoraw it. He would, however, impose no terms, and would

course as his character entitled him to expect. The Lord Chief Justice must say they considered what had taken place during the absence of the Judges was the same as if it had occurred in their

Mr. Fitzgibbon said he was unconscious of having of wounding the feelings of another, and entirely disclaimed any such intention in this case. Mr. Moore suggested, that after the explanation

that had been given, the whole matter should be allowed to drop. The Court heartily concurred in the suggestion and the Attorney-General and Mr. Firzgibcon having also explessed their concurrence, it was allowed to do so.

This pleasant little episode over, Mr. Fitzgibbon resumed his address. He again impressed on the jury that they were the exclusive judges of the criminality of the traversers, and then argued for the legality of the various meetings, and of the association of which the traversers were members, a: the same time avowing himself a Repealer. It would be necessary, he said, to comment at some length on several of the speeches made by the traversers, and, as it was then late in the day, he must request the favour of an adjournment.

The Court very reluctantly complied, whereupon Dr. Gray, one of the Traversers, rose, and asked permission to say a few words. Their Lordships, however, refused, as anything he wished to address to the Court might be stated by his counsel (Mr. Fitzgibbon).

terminated.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

SITTING OF THE COURT, THURSDAY, JAN. 31. Mr Tuzeibbon resumed his address. He commenced by stating that he appeared for only one of traversers, technically speaking, Dr. Gray, who letter addressed by the Irish Members of Parliawas a young man, part preprietor of a newspaper ment to the People of Great Britain. of perhaps the oldest standing of any in Dublin. He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) had to defend him for having address. been taken with the eloquence—the ability—and Mr. Smyly then handed Mr. Vernon the Nation discourse gave general satisfaction.

THE IRISH TRIAL, AND THE LONDON OVER. | what he believed to be the true and honest patri- of the 26th of August, which he identified as having the possible, destroy Chartism in this quarter. On the No. 32, price Fourpence, published. This AGAIN We are enabled to lay before the readers of themselves the patience to hear him; and, in No. 12, Trinity-street.

the main portion of our First Edition (printed on defending him from the imputation of orime—from The Clerk of the Crown having been handed the having been led or misled, it became essentially ne- paper read from it an article entitled "The Crisis This sday evening), the report of the proceedings occessary to bring before the jury the passages of is upon us," and in the same number of the paper an in Dablin up to the closing of the Court on Wed- the elequence of the gentleman who had seduced article headed "The Irish Congress." When he ne-day; and also the report of the Crown and his client into this Association, and which were had concluded the articles he asked if they required

> O'Connell himself. Mr. Fitzgibbon then pro- The Attorney-General said he wished to interpose. Glossop.—An Harmonic meeting will be held at the cent procured bail, viz.: Mr. Hyslop, tea-dealer, good Paper, and new Type, uniform with ceeded to read over again the extracts from On the preceding day he felt disinclined to object to Bricklayers Arms, Homer-street, New Road, Pad- and Mr. Feary, publican. The Magistrates refused VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL Mr. O'Connell's speech at Mallow, which the Attor- the reading of certain passages at that stage of dington, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. ney General had previously read to the Jury. He he proceedings by the traversers, but in consequence commented on these rassages as he proceeded, of the course adopted in the reading of Mr. Sharand attempted to shew that they bore a very different man Crawford's letter, and the resolution of the Tavern, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday Magistrates, and of their determination to do their each, or 120 Numbers, One Penny each. nterpretation to that put upon them by the Attor- Members of Parliament, and other matters which ney-General. In support of this view of the speech, had no bearing on the documents read by the Crown. Mr. Fitzeibben read those passages which the he wished the case should take the ordinary course. Attorney-General had omitted to read. In speaking The Crown wished to close within a reasonable of Mr. O'Connell's denunciation of "the Saxons," time, and would be enabled to do so by being perhe quoted the following passage from the Mallow mitted to read the important parts for the prosecuspe: ch :- "All that is delightful-all that the enthu- tion, and when the traversers came to make their case siasm of romance can fling round the human heart, they could offer such evidence as they would consider

Firzeibbon commenced his address. as Counsel for split, and rent asunder, and divided, when the and indeed he might say on the part of the other Dr. Gray. He said that the doctrine of conspiracy. Saxon first polluted her verdant soil with his accursed traversers, in consequence of what had taken place as is d down by the Attorney-General, was, that it toot." And is not that true ! asked Mr. Fitzgibbon, the day before, and fully acquiesced in by the crown, was a combination of two or more persons to do an is it not literally true! Have we not the authority they were certainly extremely surprised that there illegal act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. of history for saying it is true ! Can these prosecu- should be any departure from what they considered He denied the correctness of the dectrine. That tions wipe facts from off the face of history? Pre- the fixed arrangement respecting the reading of the proposition had been laid down by Lord Denman, posterons idea! Is it not true in reference to papers. The counsel for the traversers had made in a case which occurred in 1832, and had been England herself as well as to Ireland? Did not their arrangements under the impression that that rereated by the same Learned Lord in a case in the Saxon with his accursed foot invade the land of would be the course acted upon. If the objection 1834 Put it was a mere dic um and not a decision; the ancient Britons, banishing peace and happiness was to have been taken at all, it ought to have been and in 1839 when it was cited before Lord Denman from their shores? What noncense it is to talk to taken when Mr. Whiteside called for the reading bimself, his Lordship said he did not think it a correct twelve men upon their oaths about subverting the of the letter of Mr. Sharman Crawford. The proposition. In the cases of the King v. Forbes, better evidence of historical records—what monstrous traversers' counsel considered that the matter had known as the bottle riot case, Chief Justice Bushe had absurdity to expect that by a prosecution of this been sufficiently discussed, and that the opinion of laid down a similar doctrine to that of Lord Denman, kind you can change and falsify the history of the the court, acquiesced in by the Attorney General, and it was to be found in East's Pleas of the Crown. human race! For my part, I know not who the was that the most convenient way for all parties, But hewever good a text writer East was, he denied descendant of the Saxon is-neither does Mr. O'Con- and particularly the Court, to take the evidence on that he was to be considered a good legal authority. nell. I know not where to look for the man- that part of the case, was that each of those news-

tions. He did not object to his doing his duty, but contemplated a physical-force contest between the he ought to do so in a manly and straightforward Repealers and the army? Do you suppose that he rule was with the Crown, at the same time it cerob air the conviction of a brother barrister, and who those ideas if he really did, or that they could so bered he stated that the most convenient course half an anornament to his profession for many years. understand him? Gentlemen, they did not so un-would be to dispose of each paper in the order in Monday inst, a man named Joshua Byron, who which had ever come under his cognizance, and Mrs. He concurred with the Attorney-General that this was stand him; but they want you, hoping that, per- which it was given in evidence. He did not anticia mem nicus case—momentous to the Atterney-Gene- haps, you may be politically opposed to him, to fasten pate, not would be now anticipate, that that sug. trates, at the Leeds Court House, with an assault The magistrates also cancelled the indentures, and rai and the party with which he was connected. It upon this construction of his language, and to give gestion, which was acquiesced in by the Counsel for upon his wife. A policeman stated that between made an order on Mrs. France for £10, the usual would afford that party a scourge to repress the it a false interpretation in order to put down Repeal. people, from giving expression to their feelings and Mr. Fitzgibbon then read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the additional and the same and the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the additional and the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the issue laid between the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts from Mr. that were not relevant to the same allowed the read lengthy extracts fro opimens, but he trusted the Court and jury would O'Connell's speeches denouncing the Chartists, parinterpose to prevent them from obtaining that power, ticularly for their sympathy with the Weish The jeries of England had always saved the liberties Martyrs! observing, "now, don't forget the imputa-

brough: against Tooke and Hardy, but an Eug- how he deals with the party—the powerful party, by the Crown, and the articles called for by the Coun. cards; she refused to leave him, and he then pushed lish jury three times brought in a verdict of not the unanimous party, the insurrectionary party in sel for the Traversers. The matter "put in" by gnilip. He contended that the definition of con- England. Was not the movement in England the the Crown consisted mainly of leading articles, and spiracy given by the Attorney-General was not very thing of all others, that he would have been speeches of the several Traversers at the several legs by correct. The Attorney-General had said glad to avail of, if his intentions were such as they meetings; while the Traversers "called for" the that a combination to do an illegal act, or a legal have been represented! He calls the Chartists the speeches "left out" by the Crown, and some act by unlawful means, constituted a conspiracy; Fergusites—he absolutely nicknames them; he addresses and correspondence, with the re- a better wife than he deserved; he ought to treat and he had referred to various authorities in supshowers contemp: upon them. If he hoped to avail plies of the Association. This day's proceedings her well for the future on account of her lepity to- wards him. He was discharged. taken between the parties charged with a conspiracy have held towards them! See, Gentlemen, what legal argument above given, to break in upon the looking mechanic, named William Jackson, was but denied that she sold them wickedly and feloning them within the charge. Why was the usqualified abuse he heaps upon them, what scorn. almost painful monotony that prevailed. On one charged before the sitting magistrates at the Court iously. Indeed, so little did she consider her con and contamely, and co Wie any case in which it ought to be done, it was State prosecution, especially the presesen when the utter one word of approbation of their proceedwas State prosecution, especially the presesen when the utter one word of approbation of their proceedand contempt ne pours out on the occasion, however, when the Crown was more interested and contempt ne pours out on the occasion, however, when the Crown was meeting from the Freeman, upon Policeman Storey. The officer stated that he she intended to resume the same practice. Mr. Tair, Of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel, Sir C. O'Loghlin, the was sent for on Saturday night, to the Oak Tree Inn, the presiding sheriff, the Jury having found the Attorney-General, and other Leading Counsel. 2 berrister of eminence, one who had been the ings, of show any pity or countenance for them. concerning the sergeants of the British army was in West-street, where he found the prisoner, who charge proven, sentenced her to sixty days' impri-

From one delivered on the 27th of September, 1841, great social amelierations had been obtained in who has evinced, in a peculiar degree, some of those obstinacy, in her blessed perseverance to reign for Mr. Steele.

gave him in thus pour:raying this beautiful picnot every British subject that loves the benignant- question. And are you by your verdict to tell the people of this country—the suffering millions of this country— them all. that the man who preacted admiration, love, and reverence to the Sovereign, is yet a traitor to the Learned Counsel, when Attorney-General, stating that I have given that Sovreeign—is a conspirator against the Mr. M. Attorney-General, stating that I do not apologize, peace of the Throne of that Sovereign? Gentlemen, Lords. I don't apprehend you will do anything so absurd. speeches, wherein he denounced all Secret Societies, be read all should be read.

as their worst enemies those who might seek to Grav there. pres sution. I entirely disclaim being influenced by entrap them into any such organization. The greater portion of Mr. Fizgibbon's address was occupied with reading extracts from the above, and a number of other speeches, the tendency of which he attempted to show was directly the reverse of had furnished evidence themselves that some of reat imputed to Mr. O'C. by the Attorney-General. them were present at the meeting in question. This denounced any recourse to physical force, and that tlem n. sugge-ted an adjournment for a short time, "Mr. O'Connell expected to effect the regeneration,

ion.

The Lord Chief Justice said the Court felt much by the pike or the gun—not by the bayonet, but by the Lord Chief Justice said the Court felt much by the gigantic and electric force of public public opinion, now more gigantic than it ever has been since the creation of the world -public opinion that now means not the opinion of any sect or any party, or any county, or any proany sect or any party, or any county, or any pro- list Association foom. At seven o clock, the doors wince, or any kingdom, or any empire, or of any of the large room were beset with anxious expectants. morning, and she let them have seven quarts of ale, you become prepared, as a union would prepare you, articles steady.

Onarter of the globe—public opinon, that now means. The room was crowded to excess, and scores went holding the coats as security for the payment. A with funds to resist them successfully. an observation he ought not to have made. He wrote quarter of the globe-public opinon, that now means the opinion of all mankind that can think justly." Mr. Fitzgibbon continued to address the Court at vered an argumentative and unanswerable speech of soners, and who was with them at Lengthorn's, was present strike is pending, to become enrolled members wheat. leave the gentleman on the other side to adopt such very considerable additional length, and de- nearly two hours, and sat down amidst enthusiastic for trial John Rounds of the Trades Union, new held at the house of John fended the Arbitration Courts on principles applause. After the lecture, Joseph Cook, Esq., a for trial. John Rourke, a young lad, and companion Pickering, Union Inn, Sheffield Road. The entrance

of legality, law, and analogy. The Learned very large manufacturer, rose and endeavoured to stole a pilot coat, the property of Rowland Brunand eloquent Gentleman concluded with an explanaanswer Mr. Leach's arguments; but, alas ! alas ! how stolen a pilot coat, the property of Rowland Bruntime of enrolment or by installments; and the coutribu2 13 84 1 14 73 0 19 24 0 0 0 1 11 73 1 143 of legality, law, and analogy. and eloquent Gentleman concluded with an explanation of the Horse and Jockey tions one penny per week. This small sum, if every Sergeant Warren attempted to stop the Learned most triumphant manner. After a vote of thanks to Inn, in Hunslet-lane. The coat was stolen, along weaver in the town would become a contributor, would Gentleman when entering on this subject, but Mr. Mr. Leach, the meeting separated. ever said or done anything with the base intention Fitzgibbon proceeded. His remarks produced a deep sensation in Court. The Attorney-General made no reply. It being within a few minutes of tion Room, which gave general satisfaction to his five o'clock, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

> FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

TENTH DAY.

SITTING OF THE COURT, THURSDAY, JAN. 25. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin, took their seats upon the

bench at ten o'clock precisely. The Jurors and Traversers having answered punctually to their names,

grounds of Mr. Duffy's illness. The Chief Justice said it was not in the power of the Court to make any order upon the subject; but his plain and argumentative style. When about fessed to being the perpetrator of the offence. This it was for the Attorney-General to say whether he the middle of his lecture an alarm was given

cognizance. notice of Mr. Duffy's absence from Court. Mr. O'Hagan called upon the Clerk of the Crown The Clerk of the Crown complied, and read the

s. duce to his opinion any one that would only give printed and published by Charles Gavan Duffy, at

only to exonerate his client from guilt, but to exo-Mr. Smyly-No more from that paper.

Mr. O'Hagan-Read page 726, in the third column

They had looked in Coke and all the old anthorises nor does Mr. O'Connell,-upon whose shoulder papers should be read on the part of the Crownon the subject, without being able to discover any I can put forth my hand and say, "You that then the portions which the traversers deemed others, at present confined in Stafford Gaol.

Such dectine. With respect to the two cases cited are of the murderous Saxons who invaded necessary for their case should be read, and thus the by the Attorney-General in support of the doctrine this country in the time of the Britons." Court and Jury would derive information relative to above quoted—viz. the King v. Watson, H. wel's No; it is morally and physically impossible that any each publication, so that the matter would no future of Court and Days of the King v. man could do so, for the blood of the conquerors, forgotten by them when it was taken upon a future occasion. He did not mean to say that the Attorney-

> The Chief Justice said the court did conceive that an arrangement of the nature mentioned by Mr. Hatchell had been entered into by both parties. He that it would be the most convenient way to have documents for the crown and traversers disposed of that readings to the length, and of the unconnected nature and quality they had heard, would have been resorted to by the traversers. The court did not see

Clare election. The Learned Gentleman then re- was the military organization-where was the train- would show that they were not bound by any underferred, in very strong language, to the conduct of ing-where were the arms-where were the officers? taking, but, of course, they would adopt the sug gestion thrown out by the Court.

Mr. Justice Crampton had no doubt that the strict parties. It was an indulgence given the traversers. Counsel, it would not be abused.

[The whole day was occupied after this, by the kind was the charge of the constructive treason the constituted authorities of the country. Observe Nation, Pulot, and Freeman, the articles called for as far as the public were concerned, were very un. wards him. He was discharged.

to be found so pientifully in Mr. O'Connell's speeches. of the dinner, and see if Mr. Steele was present.

The Clerk of the Crown said that Mr. Steele was The Attorney General rose to reply to what he Mr. Whiteside said he did not make any objection: qualities which distinguish her race, without their he merely made the remark. He was not counsel for

Fitzgibbon) the language of a traitor! Must not the argument. All he wished was to be distinctly with having assaulted a policeman for wishing him who underwent a lengthened examination on Wed- in after time. Mr. Smyly called on the Clerk of the Crown

The Clerk of the Crown read the article in Mr. Smyly-Now, read the report of Mr. O'Con-

Mr. Smyly requested the officer to read the Do you see the name of John O'Connell, M.P., amongst them !- I do.

The officer proceeded to comply with the request of Mr. M'Donough said-I do not require this, my Mr. Smyly-But Mr. Fitzgibbon does.

Mr. Fi zgibbon-Not particularly; but if one name warning the Irish people to have nothing to do with The officer, in reply to Mr. Smyly, said he saw signs or passwords, and entreating them to regard the name of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Barrett, and Dr. as their worst enemies these who might make the name of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Barrett, and Dr.

The effect of the reading of the names by the efficer, in compliance with the request of Mr. Fitz. gibbon, which was so well stopped by Mr. M'Donough, would have been that the Traversers was, however, but just prevented.

Mr. Firzgibbon desired the Clerk of the Crown to read the speech of Count Nugent, the Chairman of having received the coats knowing them to have becoming still scantier, or your condition in life will be LEEDS Corn Market, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—We the meeting at Mullinghar, and it being then half- been stolen, but her evidence was taken against the most deplorable. You are now at starvation point; are fairly supplied with all articles for this day's past five o'clock, the Court acjourned.

BOLTON.-Mr. Leach delivered a lecture to the inhabitants of Bolton, on the 23rd inst., in the Char- having then the coats in their possession, which they The Learned very large manufacturer, rose and endeavoure

ROCHDALE-Mr. M'Cabe, of Oldham, delivered two lectures on Sunday last, in the Chartist Associa

hearers. On Monday evening last Mr. Wm. Miller, of Oldham, delivered his first lecture on Phrenology, for and Mr. Perry, in Boar-lane, from the door of wnose the benefit of the Chartist prisoners in Kirkdale.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS HALL.—A lecture was delivered in the above Hall on Sunday evening inquest was held at the Court House, Leeds, before last by Mr. Wm. Dixon. John Blackburn, Esq., Berough Coroner, on the Salford—The town was placarded last week body of an infant four months old, named Ann announcing a lecture to be delivered by Mr. James

Leach in the Chartist Association Room, Great George's-street, and challenging the Corn Law Repealers to come forward and defend their infamous placard that had been posted on the walls of Manchester and surrounding districts on the week Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan (agent for Mr. Duffy) applied previous. Before the time announced for the lecto the Court to grant his client permission to retire ture, the room was crammed almost to suffocation. until two o'clock. The application was made on the Mr. James Craig was called to the chair and introduced Mr. Leach to the meeting amidst great applause. had any objection to such a course, and whether he that the floor was giving way. This turned would insist on having Mr. Duffy called upon his requences were averted by the coolness of Mr. Leach ours, being crammed to suffocation.

Mr. O'CONNOR will address the Chartists of Huddersfield twice on Sunday next, in their new Hall, as announced in the Star of last week. On Monday, he will address the Chartists of Sheffield, at eight o'clock in the evening; and on Thursday, he will address the chartists of Leeds, in their own Hall. deliver a public address in the above Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIM, Samuel Lee, of Harmonic Meeting will be held at the Feathers evening next, at eight o'clock. MARYLEBONE: -Mr. J. Mee will deliver a public lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, Circus-street, on

Sunday evening next. SOMERSTOWN .- Mr. Illingworth will deliver a lecture at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past

WESTMINSTER.-Mr. Grover will deliver an address at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven. BATH .- Mr C. Bolwell will lecture at the Rooms

of the Association on Monday evening next, ing next, at eight o'clock. Subject-The Evils of Class Legislation .- All communications to the Kid-Worcestershire.

NOTTINGHAM.—The play of John Frost will be performed in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday. The proceeds to be applied to the liquidating of the debt contracted in it had been embezzled! The constable who had witdefending the Mapperly Hill victims. Mr. DORMAN will lecture in the Democratic Chapel to-morrow, (Sunday evening,) at six o'clock, stantly acquitted. on the "Life and Character of William Tell." A

collection will be made in behalf of Mr. Cooper and Horse, at six o'clock.

BROOMSGROVE.-A Public Supper will take place at the White Horse Inn, High-street, on Tuesday. General intended to depart from his arrangement, the 6th instant, in honour of the liberation of Mr. but certainly it would embarrass the course to be George White. A public meeting will also be held

> Association Building Fund (of 1836) will hold their adjourned meeting in the aute-room of the Carnenters' Hall, on Sunday evening next, immediately after the close of the lecture. ASHTON.-Mr. Donavan, of Manchester, will lea-

> ture in the Chartist Association Room, Bentickstreet, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. HYDE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. Bolton.—A Bolton friend will deliver a lecture in

> Bolton, at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Law and Police.

and he was sure, in the hands of the Learned He desired him to desist, when he refused, and said the violence of his wife. she was his own wife, and he had a right to do as he liked with her. The wife, on being called, officers of the Court reading from the copies of the said she had gone to a beerhouse to fetch him home, and found him and three others playing at her into the street and struck at her. She was very sorry that he should have done so, and she hoped the Magistrates would look over his fault this time; she had no wish to punish him further. part of the prosecution. Miss Roalfe, who con- of the proceedings during the progress of the trial The Magistrates told the prisoner he had evidently a better wife than he deserved; he ought to treat the court, in which she admitted the sale of the and subscribers

was drunk, and abusing the landlady; he had some soument.—Scotsman. Mr. Smyly told the witness to turn to the report difficulty in getting him out of the house, and when he had done so, he serzed him by the breast and tole ROBBERIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HUDDERS Mr. Whiteside said that the paper could be no his coat to pieces. He was so violent that he was right. Our readers are aware that for a length of youth he had received a hurt on his head, from the clue has been got of the parties, but at length there The Weekly Dispatch.) will, in fact, form the early effects of which he always seemed to suffer when he is every appearance of their being broken into. At | portion of the Trial, and embrace the proceedings got a little beer, on which occasions he was more the last Wakefield Sessions, a man named Benjamin from the commencement to that state at which the like a madman than any thing else. The magistrates Rushforth, was indicted for robbing a cloth ware-other begins; so that every subscriber to The advised him to avoid drink in future, and fined him house in Huddersfield, and sentenced to ten years' Weekly Dispatch will be in possession of a complete forty shillings and costs. After the above case had transportation. Since Rushforth's sentence he has and faithful report of this great national Trialbeen disposed of William Broadbent was charged given information which has led to the apprehension. Trial which must become a matter of history, and The Attorney-General was not going to enter into with having been found laid drunk in the street, and of Job Spence, George Bradley, and Sarah Heaton, be regarded as an event of no ordinary importance.

or twenty-one days imprisonment. PROMISED REFORMATION.—On Monday last, a Castle. sign tectotal directly. He was ordered to pay the the robberv. amount of the damage, and to enter into his own! recognizances to be of good behaviour. On leaving lad, six years of age, named Joseph Byron, who the dock, Mr. Lupton tood him he hoped he would lived with his grandfather, Mr. J. Byron, milkman, amount of business doing at both the Cloth Halls

not forget the promise he had made. STEALING COATS.—On Monday last, three known thieves, named John Farrall, Garnett Moore, and James Rymer, (who had been remanded from Saturday) were brought up at the Leeds Court House, for final examination on a charge of having stolen three coats, from the passage of a house in Grove Terrace, the property of Mr. Parrissius and Mr. Reunert, two foreign gentlemen who lodged at the house. Elizabeth, the wife of Elward Lengthorn, beerhouseto the above, was brought up on a charge of having money is one shilling, which may be paid either at the with three others, from a room at the academy of prevent the necessity of strikes, and thus save you all Mr. Wood, in Rockingham-street, a few days pre- the unpleasantness invariably attendant upon them. vious, and it was found in the prisoner's possession on Monday morning. He was committed for trial. On Tuesday, a young man named Benjamin Bapty, was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen two coats, the property of Mr. Hyam, in Briggate, shops respectively they had been stolen. DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Tuesday morning an

Whitaker. The father of the deceased is a post oy at the Royal Hotel, and resides in the Turk's ilead Yard, Briggate; the child went to bed with its mother on Saturday night, soon after twelve Mrs. Whitaker found her infant dead in her arms. Verdict, " Died by the visitation of God." Burnings at Kettering.—On the 23rd of Feb..

1839, two fires occurred in this town, supposed to duced Mr. Leach to the meeting amidst great applause. be the work of an incendiary. On the 23rd Dec. Mr. Leach proceeded to address the meeting in last, an individual gave himself into custody, and conperson had been a member of the Radical Association, but his name was erased from the book, in consequence of a dishonourable act on his part. Caring nothing about this, certain parties have been ognizance.

The Attorney General intimated that it was not and other friends; the people departing quietly, no writing in the Northampton Herald charging the bour in its Rightful Position." his intention so to do. He would not take any one was injured, though the lecture was, of course Kettering Radicals with being the instigators of the put a stop to. The Irish Repealers room is under- fires. To repel this charge a public meeting was neath the Chartist room, and had the floor wholly held on Monday evening, the 22nd, when resolutions Mr. O'Hagan caned upon the Cierk of the Crown later way, the consequences would have been fright- strongly denunciatory of the infamous calumnies of ful. on account of the Repealers room, as well as the Northumpton Heraid, and challenging the fullest but as the Rent of the place and other expences investigation into the acts of the Association, and the must be defrayed, Voluntary Collections will be STOCKPORT.—Mr. Donovan lectured here on Sun | conduct of its members were adopted unanimously, made at the Entrance on each occasion, to which day last, to a numerous and attentive audience. His Another subject was taken into consideration at each individual will be expected to contribute One the meeting; a matter which shews that there is a Penny.

to accept them as sureties, they being Chartists! and FOR THE BENEFIT of Thomas Preston.—A second to gaol poor Cooper was sent. The meeting passed strong resolutions denunciatory of the conduct of the Two Vols.. Portraits, 12s, or 15 parts, Fourpence uemost to procure poor Cooper justice.

12th. two men named Pickard and Hartley, were arraigned before the magistrates on a charge of embezz ement. The case was heard with closed doors, Edition in the English language. Parts Three and persons applying for admission being refused an Four are now ready. entrance. A constable of the town hearing of the case, was present through feelings of curiosity. On his entrance the case of Pickard was in course of in- By the Rev. R. Taylor, are now Publishing. Parts vestigation, against whom the magistrates found the Seven and Eight of the former are now Ready, and charge to be not proved. On Hartley's case being the latter may be had in Two Volumes, price 5s, or brought on, four manufacturers, who were present, in 43 Nos., at One Penny Each. were called on by the magistrates to examine the KIDDERMINSTER. - Mr. George White will lecture worsted weft (the article said to be embezzled). Ready, and contains the continuance of the Manual at the Albion Rooms, Mill-street, on Monday even- While the examination of the west was going on, the of Freemssonry, which will be completed in our constable saw two of the examiners take some weft from another bundle (belonging to the man Pickard), Leoni, by the celebrated George Sand. The Cap of derminster Chartists must be addressed, (post-paid,) and mix it with that belonging to Hartley; this was Liberty, from the French, and various other works, to Mr. Henry Crouch, Dudley-street, Kidderminster, also witnessed by another constable who was present; and it was done, our correspondent states, for the purpose of obtaining Hartley's conviction. The case proceeded, and one of the manufacturers, who examined the weft, stating that it was his opinion that nessed the infamous conduct above detailed, informed the magistrates of it, upon which Hartley was in-STABBING.—On Wednesday last, a young lad,

STRANGE PROCEEDING AT COLNE.—On Friday, the

named John Lupton, in the employ of Messrs. Titley, Tatham, and Walker, flax spinners, Leeds, others, at present confined in Stufford Gaol.

Arnold.—Mr. M'Garth will lecture to morrow, (Sunday evening) in the Large Room, at the Flying Court House, on a charge of having stabbed John Ships for NEW YORK, every week; and occa-Hawkhead, also in the same employ. The lads work sionally to New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, in the same room, and on Tuesday evening some and Baltimore. scuffle arose between them, when Lupton struck Also, British Ships to Quebec, and to New South Hawkhead with a knife, and inflicted a dangerous Wales, and Van Dieman's Land. wound in the left side of the abdomen. He was removed to the Infirmary, whore he remains in a precarious state. Lupton was remanded until Monday, the day before the sailing of the Ship; they will last. Mrs. France, the wife of Mr. Councillor France, passage on lower terms, and have the best Berths appeared before the sitting magistrates at the Leeds Court House, to answer a complaint preferred against her by the officers at the workhouse, of excessive cruelty to a parish apprentice named Hannah Townend, who had been bound for about two years. It appeared that the acts of violence on the part of Mrs. France had been numerous and of shocking barbarity; Association Room, opposite Mr. R. Ashton's factory, the appearance of the poor girl being such as to draw forth strong feelings of disgust from all who saw her. The immediate charge against Mrs France, however, the Chartist Association Room, New Port Street, arose out of what occurred on Thursday last, when, for some trifling fault, she not only struck the girl form of Moral and Familiar Essays, Notices of In-THE BOLTON DELEGATE MEETING will take place violently over the head with a large stick, by which ventions and Discoveries, Tales, Sketches of Remarkon Sunday, the 4th of February, when delegates from a severe wound was inflicted, but actually turned her able or Exemplary Characters, and other Papers of the fellowing places are expected to attend:—Bury, out of doors. She took refuge in the house of a per- an Entertaining or Instructive kind. Rateliffo Bridge, Halshaw Moor, Tyldsley, Chow-bent, Astley, Bradshaw, Turton, and the surrounding house, and the authorities there promptly took the matter up, and on Friday a warrant was obtained for Mrs. France, whose excuse for her conduct, when before the magistrates, was, that the girl was guilty of very filthy habits—a statement which was ups t by counter-evidence. Mr. Lupton, who was on "Doing WHAT HE LIKES WITH HIS OWN."-On beach, characterised the case as one of the worst the Crown, would be abused by reading matters ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, he heard parish apprentice fine. It is due to Mr. France to the place he found the prisoner beating his wife. that he has always done all in his power to prevent time, interesting account of the events of each week.

her shop, Mr. Brown, advocate, was heard on the and, with that view, they intend to insert a summary ducted her own defence, made a long statement to in their usual columns, and present to their friends works libelled, knowing perfectly that they contained a denial of the truth of the Christian reinteresting: scarcely anything occurring, after the Assaults on the Police-On Monday last, a decent ligion, and were calculated to bring it into contempt;

to go home. He was fined thirty shillings; and costs, nesday last, before the Huddersfield Magistrates, A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF which ended in the committal of Spence to York

young man, named David Holroyd, who resides Burglary.—A burglary of a somewhat extensive with his parents in Beckett-street, Burmantofts, nature occurred on Sunday afternoon last, at Comwas charged before the magistrates at the Leeds mon End, near Milnes Bridge, in the neighbour-Court House, with having broken open the door of hood of Huddersfield. So far as has been ascerhis father's house, by which he had done damage to tained the facts are these:—On the afternoon in the amount of 3s. The youth, it appeared, had been question, Mr. John Iredale and family locked up drinking with some companions until about three their house, and proceeded to Chapel, and dwring o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time he went; their absence, the premises were entered by picking home, and his father was guilty of the very question- the lock of the back door. The villains, on getting able policy of refusing him admittance, upon which in, completely ransacked the house, and carried off he broke open the back door, when his father gave with them a large quantity of plate, a large sum of Mr. Fitzgibbon-If you read any of the names read him in custody. The youth stated that his father money, part of which was in old spade guineas, and was a tectotaller, and he liked a pint of ale, and other articles. During the afternoon, Job Spencer, that he supposed was the reason of his being refused a notorious character, was observed with two other admittance into the house. If, however, the ma- men, lurking about the vicinity, and it was reported gistrates and his father would torgive him, he would on Tuesday, that he was in custody, on suspicion of

Drowning at Leeds -On Wednesday last, a Holbeck Lane, whilst filling a can with water at on the body of the deceased on the following day, before Mr. J. Blackburn, Coroner, and a verdict of trade is doing in the warehouses. " Aecidentally drowned" was returned.

TO THE LINEN WEAVERS OF BARNSLEY. STRUGGLING BROTHERS FOR THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR.—The time has arrived when you must either keeper, Kirkgate, was in custody on a charge of make an extra exertion to prevent your scanty wages per lb. prisoners, and she was discharged. The coats were but still your masters are unwilling to relinquish their market. The sales of Wheat are to a moderate exstolen on Friday evening, and it was shown that avaricious grasp; and nothing but a union amongst teut; in prices we quote no variation from last week the prisoners went in company to Lengthorn's yourselves, being denied protection by the legislature of There is little or no improvement in the demand for between seven and eight o'clock the same night, your country, will better your situation. Strike may Barley, and its value remains as last noted. Ost inhabitants of Bolton, on the 23rd inst., in the Char-tist Association Room. At seven o'clock, the doors deposited with Mrs. Lengthorn, as she said, until grind you down with a most unmerciful hand, unless sold; the same may be said of Shelling. Other away unable to obtain admittance. Mr. Leach deli- lad named Stones, who is a companion of the pri- Fellew-workmen, I would advise you, whilst the

Yours, faithfully. JOHN GRIMSHAW

THE Chartist Central Committee respectfully apprise the Public of Huddersfield and its

CHARTISM!!!

THE HALL OF SCIENCE,

As a regular place of Meeting for the Chartists of the District, for the Delivery of Lectures on the Evils of Society, and the Remedies proposed; for its mother on Saturday night, soon after twelve Public Meetings, to gather and express Public o'clock, and on awakening the following morning, Opinion; and for Friendly Discussions and Examinations on Political and Social Projects. For this purpose it will be used every Alternate Sunday; and occasionally on Week-Days. It will be Opened for the advocacy of Chartism on

Sunday, February 4th, 1844, on which occasion FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,

Will Lecture in the Afternoon, at Half-past Two o'Clock, on the "Right of Labour to Protection: and in the Evening, at Half-past Six, on the "Means to Secure that Protection, and place La-At the close of the Afternoon's Lecture, Tea will

be Provided for Friends from a distance: Tickets.

Sixpence each. N.B.—To the Lectures no charge will be made:

15th instant, a fire broke out at Dunethorpe. The most extraordinary Romance is exciting the greatest same day. Mr. Cooper, of Weldon, was arrested and interest at the present moment. Profound in its brought to this town, and evidence given that foot- knowledge of human nature, it may be read with steps from the scene of the fire were to be traced in profit by all. Its plot is wonderful, its characters the direction of his house, and that a pair of his well supported, and form the finest picture of Paris o'clock in the evening; and on Thursday, he will shoes fitted the marks. On this charge he was reddress the chartists of Leeds, in their own Hall.

London.—Hall, Turnagain-lane.—Mr. Gall will evidence was most contradictory and contemptible, Parts, and will be illustrated by numerous Wood--but Cooper is a Chartist. He was ordered to find cuts, and Lithographic Engravings. Each Number bail, himself in £60 and two sureties in £30 each. contains 16 pages, so that the Volume will contain The Kettering Chartists believing him to be inno- nearly 1,000 pages. It is printed on Crown 870,, on

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DIC. TIONARY.

VOLTAIRE'S TALES, ROMANCES, AND

NOVELS. Comprising, Candid, Zadig, the Huron, Micromegas

DIEGESIS, AND THE DEVIL'S PULPIT.

The MIRROR OF ROMANCE, No. 25, is now next Number. The former part comprises Leone chiefly from the French.

May be had, in Parts or Numbers, from all Book. W. Dugdale, Printer, 16, Holywell Street, Strand



If Emigrants make their engagements by letter from the country, they need not be in Liverpool till CRUELTY TO A PARISH APPRENTICE. On Saturday thus save themselves expense in detention, secure marked and reserved for them. Every information given by applying as above.

> CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.-NEW SERIES. On the 6th January, 1844, price Three Halfpence. No. I. of

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

To be continued Weekly, each Number containing sixteen pages of Amusing Literature, in the

*** The First Series, complete in 12 vols., will continue on Sale, either in sets, price £5 8s., cloth, lettered, or separate numbers, or parts, as here-

London: Wm. S. Orr and Co.; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders in Town and Country. TWO SUPPLEMENTS GRATIS WITH THE

DISPATCH. GREAT NATIONAL TRIAL AT DUBLIN. THE immense size of THE WEEKLY DIS-1. PATCH has hitherto enabled its Proprietors on It is, however, now found impossible to give any More Prosecutions for "Blasphemy"-Case thing Ties a faithful report of the Trial of Mr. or Miss Roalpe.—On Tuesday, January 23rd, Miss O'Connell and his Ropeal Associates, without ex-Roalfo was placed at the bar of the Sheriff Court, cluding a great mass of interesting domestic and Edinburgh, charged with vending profane and blas- foreign intelligence. The Proprietors therefore feel phemous works, at her shop, 103, Nicolson-street, that their Journal, which has been for years, and is She pleaded not guilty. Evidence having been given now, honoured with more patronage than any other to prove the purchase of the works referred to in in existence, should be, in all respects, complete;

> TWO SUPPLEMENTS, GRATIS. One of these Supplements will be Published on the Sunday succeeding the delivery of the Verdict,

and will contain the

Together with the Summing up of the Judge, the Verdict of the Jury, and other matters of importance that may arise up to the latest hour, for which the services of several

Short-hand Writers of Eminence have been Engaged, The second Supplement (also of the full size of

Will precede the account of the Trial, which will be written by a Gentleman intimately acquainted with the "Great Agitator," and consequently one who has treasured up many reminiscences that will render the Biography a paper of general and absorbing The Two Supplements, forming NINETY-SIX

COLUMNS, will be printed uniformly with The Dispatch, and contain a quantity of matter equal wat least an Octavo Volume of FIVE HUNDRED

Orders received by every Bookseller in Town and Country, and by Mr. Wood, Dispatch Office, Fleet-street, London.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.-There is a good nearly every market day, and the demand for tweeds the dam of Mr. Roberts's Mill, Holbeck, fell into and similar goods seems to be increasing. In fine the dam, and was drowned. An inquest was held goods little or nothing is doing. Numerous buyes have been in the town, on home account, and a full

> Skipton Cattle Market, Jan. 29.—We had an excellent supply of fat stock, and although there was no want of buyers, yet the beef market was heavy. The demand for mutton was good, and prices rather higher. Beef from 42d to 5d: mutton. 42d to 5th

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WESS ENDING JAN. 30, 1844. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. Qrs.

Qrs. 1706 Qrs. 326 368 Malton Corn Market, Jan. 27.-We have good supply of all kinds of grain to this day's mar ket. The sellers demand higher rates for Whesh but buyers would not comply with any advance. note no alteration in the price of any kind of grain. Wheat, red, 54s to 59s; white 56s to 64s per quarter of 40 stones. Barley, 30s to 33s 6d per qr. of 32 stones. Oats, 8d to 9d per stone.

Newcastle Corn Market. Jan. 27.—Our farmen brought a good supply of Wheat to this day's mar Neighbourhood that they have made arrangements ket, but we had very few samples offering from the coast, and a fair extent of business was transacted at last Saturday's rates. For Barley the trade ruled dull, and prices must be quoted is per qu cheaper for all except the choicest qualities. One were in fair supply, and ruled a shade higher. Malt we had not much doing. Rye was in far demand, at late rates. Beans and Peas were taken off on similar terms as last week. Flour met limited sale.

> LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, Count Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13. Market-street, Briggate and Published by the said Joshua Hobson (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwd ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the sale No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting th whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, uary 3, 18:44