My FRIENDS,-I have ever asserted, and shall continue to assert, that the very existence of an Administration, no matter of what political comnlexion, is strong presumptive evidence of the acquiescence of public opinion in its favour. I shall ever contend for the right of the people of any country to resist the aggressions, or to destroy the power, of an unconstitutional Administration, By FORCE: and that the question of constitutionality, or nnconstitutionality, is one to be decided upon by the whole people; and not by the King, the Lords, or the Commons, as at present chosen, or all of them nnited.

It may be argued, upon the other hand, that an administration upheld by force may continue by force to hold the reins of government against the consent of a large majority of the nation. It may be so for a time; but the very means used for its preservation will, in the end, lead to its overthrow. And it is because I believe that the usual appliances of might for the subjugation of right are now exhansted, or nearly so, that I select the present as a fit and proper time for opening a new and fertile the social and political basis whereon the title to power shall henceforth securely rest.

and nothing more weakened our party in its infancy than the inability of the supporters of Chartism to lead the inquisitive mind to any reasonable conclusion as to our ulterior object, or anticipated benefit from the completion of our measures.

agitation, absolutely requisite and necessary for the of even working for himself. purpose of forming a political party: for had we Living from hand to month creates a servile descrudities, and our whims.

HAPPINESS the END.

firstly, as to how political power has been obtained. "dissatisfied pauper." and how it has, in its present shape and form, been it may be preserved by the people, and the objects service. before you in nature's simple dress:

" Nature's dress is loveliness."

In the present great conflict of parties, perhaps source of all power. the most striking feature is this, that the one thing, the only thing, about which all write, all talk, all think of, and legislate upon, is THE LAND. It really appears to have become common property; and though its real value is seldom assigned to it, or itself into ! A question of land either ABROAD or at HOME! What are the questions of emigration Drainage Bills, Enclosure Bills, Improvement Bills, Allotment Bills, and so forth; all questions immedistely connected with the Land.

their power to present so large a practice. illustration of the successful result which must follow the fulfilment of my plan as to enlist in its behalf a co-operation, an energy, a devotedness, and an untiring agitation, such as no cause was ever yet smallness of my allotted space as compared with the magnitude of my subjects; and here I am compelled to present the most important question ever yet submitted to the public mind, tail foremost; and before I submit the plan itself, I am obliged to expose the means by which, when thoroughly shaped, I mean to propose for its working.

I believe that many, very many persons, not of the

working order, are auxious for a large experiment upon the plan of HOME COLONIZATION; and that we can enlist a great portion of individual or corporate support in its behalf, if the assurance is once given, that there is to be no "underhand work," no "Law consumption;" no " Captivating Prospectuses;" no "going to Parliament for Enlarged Powers:" no Incorporations with power it sue, and to be sued;" no gormandizing of the first " CALL," to give increased Eccurity to the Directors: I say, that if I can present a scheme in support of which no law, beyond that already in existence, shall be required, and in the carrying out of which no law expenses will be needed, and that every farthing raise d will go to the benefit of the society itself, under prudent, beneficial, and economical management, then I hink it will be entitled to the universal support of all industrious persons, more particularly when the ea isting law

At the head of management, as trustees, I h ope to see Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P., John Fielden, Esq., M.P., and Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.1',three gentlemen in whose political integrity, and in whose desire for social regeneration the people have every reason to confide.

once appear in any of my addresses. "Religion"

flection upon the subject. The quantity of land that I propose to assign to each farming labourer is four acres; the conditions such as are usually contained in leases made between landlord and tenant. free from those absurd clauses which preserve to the former rights and privileges such as he has no right to possess. my plan. The District School, with its free-ground for support, cultivated in common by the tenants of the district to which it would be allotted; the Medical Establishments, and means of preventing litigation by chosen Referees, are subjects which in time thall have due consideration : but I here announce that my chief aim and object is so to locate the

2000 merm

ADVERTISER. GENERAL

VI. NO.

people to derive from the acquisition of political VERBATIM REPORT I have more than once reminded you that in agita-

tion there are three stages :-Firstly, the creation of a sound political opinion. Secondly, the organization of that opinion; and,

Thirdly, the proper direct on of public opinion,

Rely upon it, that the improved mind of this country, will require from the professors of liberality some better account of proposed measures than the mere repetition of wholesale anticipations. and flummery phrases to captivate excited feelings, field of practical agitation, as a means of establishing " I would put my head upon the block,"-" May my right arm be severed from my body when I desert the cause,"-" I would die ten thousand deaths," and so The mere politician is, in my mind, a mere fool; forth, are but the A. B. C. of agitation. WE HAVE GONE BEYOND THAT! and now every man can under-

stand the grammar of politics, and each hearer

expects to learn what he is to contend for.

First principles will find no place in my letters. I leave such considerations to those who, when I admit that it was tiresome, and very repulsive, once located in a free state upon the land, will be in to hear nothing, night after night, but "you are the an improved condition to discuss those vital. but not producers of all wealth, and are entitled to a voice just now pertinent questions. The man who begins in its representation; once get the Charter, and to build his house downwards, is a bad architect : then you destroy the power of your enemies." and so would it be injudicious, and out of place, Tasteless, surfeiting, and insufficient, as such repeti- here to argue man's right of participation in that:

thrown an undigested, chimerical scheme before the pondency upon the will of the capitalist. Land is THEY rude and uncultivated mind of the country, the only raw material to which individual labour all the adroiness of hired opposition would have can be successfully applied. The application of been enlisted in the exposure of our fallacies, our machinery to agricultural purposes never can be appear to be leading an honest and industrious used to the disadvantage of him who produces his life. Upon the other hand the growing belief that the own means of livelihood by the sweat of his own want of political power was the grand cause of the brow. Combination, centralization, and competition Roberts and myself, you take it very quietly; for we great social inequality by which the nation was dis- will not render his fields sterile, nor yet paralize are allowed to proceed upon the pure Malthusian tracted, has at length led to the wholesome conclu- his arm. In the midst of all, he will, whether principle—upon "our own resources." I never sion, that political power is but a MEANS, and SOCIAL cheap or dear, have the means of providing for his bother you much about funds; but now I tell you own and his family's requirements, without being that the time is at hand: and unless you supply We then turn to a consideration of those MEANS; unhoused as "surplus poor," or persecuted as a them, your friends must go to good; whereas, people.

so successfully preserved in the hands of its present devote my most untiring, unpaid exertions, and subscribed, from first to last, for the Special Compossessors; and, secondly, as to the means by which | cheerfully fill any situation in which I can be of any mission, for the Lancaster trials, for Cooper's,

is my desire to strip my subject of all those ambi- can ensure ample security and protection; while by £700; while I send you the subjoined account of the guities and technicalities with which the theorists a vigourous exertion we can do for ourselves, that amount spent by Government in the Special Comfor the use of the Chartists, and the working classes this meeting, calling upon those places in the district nection with the present Government and the special comfor the use of the Chartists, and the working classes this meeting, calling upon those places in the district nection with the present Government and the special comfor the use of the Chartists, and the working classes this meeting, calling upon those places in the district nection with the present Government and the special comfor the use of the Chartists, and the working classes this meeting, calling upon those places in the district nection with the present Government and the special comand wild visionaries have clothed it, and lay it which, till done, will ever leave the working classes mission only, and then ask your selves if this is generally. The building has remained in statu quo for that have neglected to send delegates to the County adherents." He then entered into a history of . Ir. the mere sport of faction, and, when done, will give fair :a practical preof not only that they are the producers of wealth, but that they are about to be the

fund will be raised will be in shares, payable by neons Estimates, No III.; distinguishing the amount instalments of sixpence per week; but that the payment in full will by no means be required for Solicitors, with the Expenses of Witnesses, and the admitting a shareholder to all the proposed benefits number of days the Judges sat at each place. prominently developed in the speeches and writings of the Society; and, should it be objected that a LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS. of parties, yet it is the foundation of them all. What, shareholder would have to wait for years for any after all, does the question of the Corn Laws resolve benefit, the answer is, that the funds to carry out the Judges' expenses ... scheme are not expected to come selely from per. Judges' officers ... sons expecting to be located upon the land, but are and colonization, but questions of The Land. Then, expected to come from persons investing capital Fees to Solicitors if we enter more minutely into detail, we have upon the proposed security of "NATURE'S IN- Expenses of witnesses } pustry," with the guarantee that not a farthing will be foolishly expended. Sick Clubs, Benefit Societies, Trade Societies, and other parties. In the series of letters which I am now about to having now but a slender security for their address to you upon this subject, it is my intention funds, will see, firstly, that when applied as intended Judges' officers, court fees, and clerks to point out the capabilities of the soil under a wise they will be better secured; and that till applied, and proper system of management; and I hope to they will have, as now, full controll over them, prove irrefutably that the people have i now in under the management of three honourable and upright gentlemen.

Already a number of middle class men, to whom I have, in part, developed my plan, have expressed their determination to take shares, not distinguished by. I have always to regret the but with the double intention of benefitting with a view to becoming farming labourers, the people, and insuring security for their spare funds. Indeed, none but resident working men will be entitled to any portion of land; while the indispensable necessity of the required number of shop-keepers and trades-people, fo each district, who would have no land, would considerably increase the security of share-holders.

So much of the outlines I now lay before you, having, in a previous letter, explained, roughly, the machinery by which I propose to carry it out; because we never must separate the question of politics from social economy.

While upon the subject of that letter, in which I your duty! I really must implore you to remit, threw out a rude plan of organization. I beg to say forthwith, to Mr. Cleave, such sums as can be spared. that I did so merely to set the mind thinking. I do not intend to say one word more upon the subject until all who are now in bonds shall be free, and until the people shall elect a few discreet men according to our principles, to whom, as a national delegation, all plans shall be submitted with a view of agreeing upon improved machinery for our improved position, and of still the natural claim of the people to the pessession of further strengthening our hands; and to that body that land. I also propose to submit my whole plan for getting | MR. REESLEY lectured in the Chartist Hall, Goat possession of a portion of the LAND.

gives us all the security that we could der ive either tam aware of the great risk men run who are to act up to the principles of pure, practical Christrom a "Charler Incorporation," or a "special Act the first to propose any plan for the redemption of tianity without being a thorough-going Chartist. It the working classes. I know that those who do was announced that Mr. Kydd, of Glasgow, would their utmost to frustrate his best intentions, are lecture in the Chartist Hall, next Sunday evening, and afterwards the very first to taunt him that Mr. Beesley would lecture in the same place on afterwards the very first to taunt him Monday evening; the lecture to commence each even with his failure. It was so in the case of ing at half-past seven o'clock. The Chartists of Newthose Birmingham deserters, whose professions castle and Gateshead held their weekly business led me to fond expectations; and which upon such meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Smith in the fcolish pretensions I was foolish enough to express: chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having fcolish pretensions I was foolish enough to express:

been read and confirmed, Messrs. Smith and Sinclair
and then, when the hope failed through their deserwere elected to represent the Chartists of Newcastle I here blend the social and political character; tion and treason, they turned round upon me, and and Gateshead at the meeting of delegates from the inasmuch as the agitation for the Charter, and the agitation for the Charter for the moral means of achieving it, are to go hand in hand: R 1D THEY REMAINED TRUE, the hope would have been the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn. Cloth-market, on Sunday, and inasmuch as those who possess a love of our rec. lised. But, my friends, so long as I resolve upon having been disposed of, and the Newcastle share of principles, but abhorrence of our means for acquiring hole ing no office under the board; of Touching None the lecturers' salary ordered to be sent to the district their recognition, will be put to a fair test, I cannot of the Cash; and of deriving no benefit beyond that treasurer, the meeting adjourned. See how any parties can refuse their co-operation.

In the outset I must guard myself against the chapters by which faction, when driven from argument, will endeavour to meet me. The cry of social to the a cak and the undefended, I shall still have your conit dence, although my plans may not bear the social to meet me. The cry of social test, it is interesting abjourned.

In the outset I must guard myself against the to the a cak and the undefended, I shall still have to the a cak and the undefended, I shall still have to the a cak and the undefended, I shall still have to the ack and the undefended to the ac Socialism" will be raised when argument fails; test of pich ing, criticism, and searching. If my plans prevent such localities in the counties of Northumberbut I tell you that my plan has no more to do but furnish food for contemplation, in their very land and Darham as wish to see our principles carried with Socialism than it has to do with the absurdities it ewise will find matter for discussion and comet. "Faith" is a term which shall not thought! As in many other instances, the inventor as business of great importance will be brought before may bear his a bare of unmerited reproach, yet if the the delegates on that occosion. It is hoped that such I shall not say one word about, further than that I discovery shall ultimately succeed, that success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will, by letter, state helicand the success shall localities as cannot send a delegate will be successed. believe the accomplishment of my views would give be my greaten, my only reward. From the the part they are willing to take in supporting a lecpursuit I will not be driven, nor yet turned.

ample time to all to bestow more thought and re-The times are ry be for the change! Circumstances take—ED. N. S] demand the change ! Machinery has rendered the change necessary! at d if not produced by that power going on, in connection with the Droylesden and

> nation of willing slaves. !! In my next I shall go, more fully into the details of

> > I am. Your obliged and fa ithful servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO MY BROTHER "CO. NSPIRATORS." Mr Fhiends,-Mr. Roberts is now labouring honest working man that he may uninterruptibly hard to put our affairs in a preper position; but, enjoy the comforts of his own natural labours, and doubtless, the poor fellows who have been convicted before the 12th of May, in next year, I do fondly will expect me to report progress. I may then say, Association. We are going on gloriously in this anticipate the opening of a Landed Labour Market so that if the Attorney General intends to call any of place. large, so fascinating, and so FREE, that the implor- the parties up for judgement, sufficient notice will be

benefit is the great advantage that I expect the the defendants; but as the Court appears to be fully unanimous vote of thanks.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

OF THE CHARTIST TRIALS

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, No. 3, OF

LANCASTER.

A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE RECENT TRIALS OF O'CONNOR AND 58 OTHERS

AT LANCASTER,

FOR RIOT, SEDITION, TUMULT, AND CONSPIRACY.

THE above Work will be Published in Weekly Numbers of 64 Pages of Royal Octavo, Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and to which will be added SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES OF

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST, With Notes upon the Trial; also a Dedication to Baron ROLFE. A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF THE JUST JUDGE WHO PRESIDED,

WILL BE PRESENTED WITH THE LAST NUMBER (GRATIS) To those who have been Subscribers to the Work. The Portrait will be Executed with a view to its being placed as a Frontispiece, and when completed,

which will be in about four Numbers; the whole will make a valuable work. Price 7d. a Number, in a wrapper. The Portrait gratis.

Tasteless, surfeiting, and insufficient, as such repetihere to argue man's right of participation in that;
Subscribers and Agents are requested to give their Orders to Cleave, I. Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, tions were, they were, however, in the first stage of on which, at present, he cannot acquire the power London; Heywood, 60, Oldham Street, Manchester; and Hosson, Northern Star Office, Market Street, Leeds.

> supplied with business for some time, it is not likely that an early appearance will be required to deprive men of their liberty who, without recognizances,

Thus you see, while all the work is left to Mr. if you supply them, we are resolved upon To the plan which I mean to propose I shall fighting every inch of ground. The whole amount White's, for York and all others, with expences

" SPECIAL COMMISSION.

" A Statement of Expenses incurred during the late Special Commission, for which the sum of I may here mention that the means by which the £15,000 is estimated to be required in the Miscellaincurred at Stafford, Chester, and Liverpool, for the Expenses of Judges, Fees to Counsel, and Fees to

> ... 160 17 0 Fees to counsel and clerks, Lancashire 2,747 18 3 Cheshire 1,733 2 9 Paid on ac-2,000 0 0 count ... £7,013 18 1 " STAFFORSHIRE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

329 10 0 of assize Fees to counsel and clerks Fees to solicitors (agents' bills) Expenses of witness Travelling expenses and hotel expenses of counsel, solicitors, &c., previously

to and at the late special commission... Sheriff, under-sheriff, and gaoler ... 475 17 0 £10.519, 14 8

" The Judges sat at Chester... 4 days. Ditto Liverpool 4, Ditto Stafford... 13 ...

"The expenses incurred under the Special Commission, and in prosecution of indictments found under the same, beyond the sum of £15,000, will be defrayed from the sum to be provided in the pre sent session for ordinary law charges." " G. MAULE."

" April 7." Now you have read what it cost for twenty-one days persecution, and add to that what we have been called upon to meet, and say have you done Yours, faithfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Untelligence.

NEWCASTLE,-Mr. Beesley, the district lecturer lectured in the Half Moon Inn long room, on Wednesday evening last, on the capabilities of the land, and

Inn, Cloth-market, on Sunday evening, on the impos-I am aware of the great risk men run who are sibility of any man (whatever his professions might be)

turer for the two counties' district. James Sinclair,

THE FORMATION of a co-operative store is actively vested in your hands, you must proclaim yourselves a Newton Heath Joint Stock Companies. Persens desirons of taking shares are requested to apply to James Locket, Cavendish-street, Cotton-street, Ashton.

25. High Bridge, Newcastle. This was not our mis-

South Shirlds.-Mr. Beesley lectured in South Shields, on Monday night last, upon the land, in the large room belonging to the Scarboro' Spa. The room was well filled. The lecture occupied two hours in the delivery, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Several persons, at the close of the lecture, came forward, and joined the Association.

MR. BEESLEY lectured upon the Sands, by the sea shore, on Sunday morning, to a very attentive andience, and gave much satisfaction. Six persons at the close enrolled themselves members of the

ABERDEEN.-On Monday evening last, Mr.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Council of the Birmingham Chartists met as usual on Sunday, at the Aston-street Rooms. Mr. Moritt in the chair. The Secretary read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed, after which it was resolved that a public out-door meeting should be held on Easter Monday, to make known to the Government the fearful state of public distress that now exists throughout the country; after which Messrs. Newhouse, Muson, Recce and Potts, were elected as delegates from Birmingham, to the delegate meeting to be held on Easter Sunday. The amount of the funds brought in showed a steady increase of the funds of the Association, thereby shew-

ASTON STREET-On Sunday evening Mr. White addressed a meeting at the above place, in which he addressed a meeting at the above place, in which he seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. gave an account of his late trial and the misrepresenta- Mr. Grocott moved, and Mr. Simpson seconded, tions of the press respecting it.

more than a year, in consequence of the working Council to come forward in future and lend us their classes having no faith in the parties who originated it, aid." Carried. The following persons were constiit will soon be completed by, and for the use of, the when the lecturers, in the South Lancashire plan dresses were delivered by Messrs. Mason, Mead, O'Neil, the forenoon, in the Brown-street room. and others. The working men present responded nobly to the call, and there is now little doubt that the in which to propagate their principles.

COVENTRY.-Mr. George White delivered an

BARNSLEY .- The Chartists of this town held their Mr. Cleave, being the sum of £1 143. 7d., fourteen vited to attend." shillings of which was from the Chartists of Ackworth. and four shillings from the Chartists of Cawthorne.

that a tea party do take place in Mr. Bean's Rooms. magisterial oppression, who have been confined in enjoy the elective power. Southwell House of Correction for various terms, from The Chartists of Little Horton met in their room, two to six months, be invited. Tickets eightpence each Park-lane, on Sunday, and unanimously resolved to to be had of Mitchell and Rodgers.

ING was held on Sunday, Mr. Wheeler in the chair Four shillings and eightpence was received from the Star, Golden-lane, and 3s. from Somerstown. Mr. Salmon reported from the committee appointed to get up the meeting to Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Simpson reported from the finance committee, and several debts were discharged. On a motion of Mr. May- Sunday in the association room, when they resolved new organization; the meeting then adjourned.

formerly existed. They have sent us their list of councillors, which shall appear next week.

WALWORTH, SURREY. - At the usual weekly meeting, held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday, it was proposed by Mr. Dale, seconded by Mr. Allen, and carried unanimously, that our best thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Dancombe, for his attendance at Nottingham, in support of that great and glorious principle the People's Charter; and it is sincerely hoped, individually and collectively, that Mr. Gis borne, the newly elected member for Nortingham, will follow the same example, in advocating, and strenuously supporting right against might and

LAMBETH. - A district meeting took place in this locality on Tuesday evening, when the subject of the land and how to obtain it, was ably discussed, and it was clearly demonstrated that the working classes have it in their power, by weekly subscriptions, or the practice and law of the land. It was announced on Chartist business. that Mr. Keen would lecture here next Tuesday

THE GENERAL COUNCIL residing in Surrey and Kent, met as usual on Sunday last, at the Rotunda. Mr. Thorpe reported from St. John's and St. Olaby.

was entered into and ably discussed. The meeting on important business. adjourned in consequence of Easter Monday, to the 24th April, on which night Mr. Martin will lecture. Four new members were enrolled.

MARYLEBONE. - At a general meeting of the mem-

bers of this locality, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Watkins, was carried by a large majority to the ffect, that we recal our delegates from the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting.

hrg, so fascinating, and so personal the function of professions and the series of letters which I am about to didress to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find profess to you upon the subject, you will find appriess by political power, you must not succeed that mark of publics approach to have it reopened or the land for the husbandman's own labour upon the land for the husbandm they had spent the evening.

MANCHESTER, CARPENTERS' HALL -- Mr. John West, late of Macclesfield, delivered two lectures in the above Hall, to large and respectable audiences. SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- The South Lancashire delegate meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday last, when the following delegates were present. Mr. Gresty was unanimously called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENHY or

Pive Shillings per Querter.

then paid in by the delegates present. SOUTH LANCASHIRE LECTURERS FUND. Stockport Youths' Halshaw Moor ... 0 1 4 Rateliffe Bridge Rochdale ... 0 5 10 £1 4 8 IRISH PUND Stockport Youths' Rochdale Ashton-under-Lyne ... DEFENCE PUND.

Ratcliffe Bridge, per J. Isher-

Mr. Nuttall proposed the following resolution: "That the Chairman of the South Lancashir, Council shall have his vote, as a delegate, independant of the casting vote as Chairman when the votes are ciation, and a follower of Feargus O'Connor equal." Mr. Robert White briefly seconded the motion; which after some little discussion, was carried. Mr. Nuttall moved, "That each locality be supplied with two of the local lecturers' plans, and each lecturer on the plan with the same number from the county fund. And if any of the localities ing that the council still has the confidence of the to the Secretary before the plans go to the press, such plans to be paid for by the localities receiving them, at the price paid for printing." Mr. Gaskell "That the levy be discontinued for the next month; PEOPLE'S HALL OV SCIENCE.—A crowded meeting and that those localities that are in debt to the lec-

butions; James-screet is 7d. The following resoaddress in the Association Room, on Monday evening. List book shop and newspaper agency be established, the Judges. Having found that these wicked 3

On Sunday Evening, a lecture was delivered in the Council room, on the past and present condition NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists met at the Demo-cratic Chapel on Sunday morning, when it was resolved ture several questions were asked respecting the remedy. The lecturer traced the evils to class legis-

LONDON .- THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEET. | Chartist book shop and agency.

of the members, on Tuesday next, on the question of a Charust book shop.

nard, the secretary was ordered to write to all the to take up the question of establishing a Chartist elegates, requesting their attendance on the ensuing | book shop and agency. They request a full attend-Sunday, to discuss Mr. O'Connor's proposal for a ance on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

large majority. THE CHARTISTS of the central locality met in the Council room on Sunday morning, and recomby carrying on a plan of exclusive dealing to obtain mended to the members of the Council, that all amply means to enable them to purchase land, build persons occupying the room dofind light and fire

> Chartists of the district, to take up the question of Establishinga Chartist book stop and newspaper, agency, the proceeds to be appropriated to the forwarding of the cause of freedom.

GLASGOW. - (From our own Correspondent)

will out." The attempt to beiray the cause of the should be formed; and in order to give proper impetus to this mighty object, it was resolved that they have the assistance of Mr. Jumes Acland. We never doubted but that there were some well mean-ECCLES, NEAR MANCHESTER .- On Monday even- ing individuals connected with the Complete Suffrage ing last, a public supper was given at the house of party, but as to the renegades who turned their Mr. Cattrall, sign of the Hare and Hounds, to com- back on the Chartist movement. we had but one memorate the liberation of several friends, who had opinion, namely, that they were Whigs to the back been incarcerated in Kirkdale Gaol, for having bone, but professing to be Chartists, so that they seventy persons sat down to an excellent repast; calculating upon being able, at some convenient and, after doing ample justice to the substantials, period, to turn the tide of pepular feeling in favour the tables were removed, and Mr. David Morrison of their own allies, the dying rump of Whiggery, was called to the chair. Mr. Morrison briefly addressed the meeting, and then introduced Mr. James mention of these tricksters in any public dressed the meeting, and then introduced Mr. James waste of time; but we consider the metallic of the transaction of their own duty to make the characters to the meaning to the transaction of their own duty to make the characters. Leach, of Manchester, who was received with the our duty to make the above face known to the people their ordinary business. At the close of the busi-Leach, of Manchester, who was received with the our duty to make the above last known to the people their ordinary ousiness. At the close of the busimost marked affection and esteem. When order as proving the off-expressed opinion of ouselves and ness, Mr. J. Colquhoun moved that a special meeting was restored, Mr. Leach proceeded to address the others, regarding this joint in the tail of Whiggery. Of the directors be held on Monday evening, the meeting in his usual effective manner, and was Some of these trimmers appear to have thrown all 17th instant, to take into consideration the propriety loudly applauded. Mr. Leach's address occupied feelings of honour to the winds. This is evident in of getting up a social meeting on the evening of the

or the public, produced any balance sheet of the -a d soiree. We were present along with Mesers. he -s. Moir, and some other friends, at the meeting were the soiree was, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Patraga, agreed upon, and which resolution specially proves that the proceeds should go to liquidate the det n the Chartist Circular, due to Mr. Ross. Many attended that soiree on account of Mr. Ross, yet Mr. Ross knew no more of that soirce, excepting that it took place, than does the Emperor of Japan; but this is not all. At the late Scottish Convention, held at Glasgow, our countrymen know the gart these canters about morality acted. The "unprincipled O'Councrites" were to be put down, to prove these fellows love of morality, though they know that a debt of near £200 had been contracted by them, and for which their treasurer, Mr. G. R was bound. Notwithstanding they having a secretary, another person was appointed to ac. 48 secretary for the Convention; this fellow go, the minute book of the Central Committee away to tis own house, to enable him to write the minutes 31 -Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, Mr. John Nattall, his own convenience. Sometime ago Mr. Ros., n Mr. Wm. Grocott, Mr Wm. Gresty, Mr. Thomas endeavouring to wind up the affairs of the Central Siddley; Stockport Youths', Mr. Wm. Brown; Committee, as a matter of course, found it necessary Rateliffe Bridge, Mr. J. Isherwood; Halsham Moor, to have the minute book; he accordingly app. d Mr. J. Gaskell; Ashton-under Lyne, Mr. J. Simp- to the person who acted as secretary in son; Rochdale, Mr. Robert White; Hollingwood, the Convention, and in whose possession the beak Mr. James Ashton; Oldham, Mr. Henry Chapple, was, to have it returned, but this person, justead of assisting in relieving Mr. Ross from his liabilities, demanded £2 for his trouble in writing the minus which were confirmed. The following sums were of Convention, (tolerable for three days), however, Mr. Ross paid the £2; after which, to his user astonishment, he was told that Wm. Pattison and the book. Mr. Ross immediately applied to Paterson for it: but, that gentleman, instead of handing and book to Mr. R., coolly told him he would not a rethe book without a written order from Mr. No.1colm: if he did even then. Comment on such colduct would be superflous. We content ourselves with stating the facts, leaving the people to a w their own inference. We have inquired at Mr. Ross's this morning (Monday), and find the book is not yet returned. For what purpose the minutes of the Central Committee is thus kept up by one or iss members, we cannot well conceive. Some say is to serve some purpose in the action of "Reagers against Moir," for defamation of character. Tois action is said to be pressed by other parties against the wish of Rodgers. In justice to Mr. John andgers, from what we have hitherto known of him. ve are of opinion, that if left to himself, he would never be guilty of such unmanly conduct as he is now said to be pursuing towards Moir in this accoun No man who knows John Rodgers can believe .. m to be the author of charging Moir in a libel some mons, with being a member of a physical-force a original and a follower of Feargus O'Connor of this be true, there can be but one opinion as to the intent, viz., an attempt to prejudice the Court against Mr. Moir; but be that as it may, we do not tax John Rodgers as being the author. The fact ous, both Whigs and would-be democrats, are rabin as the result of the Lancaster trials. They fondly . Xpected that Feargus should be got rid of on ' at occasion; and now that he has got all but cleu. If they basely attempt to insinuate away his character. declaring that he is in league with the Government. In the Glasgow Post, of - March, we find the : 1owing precious morsel, also in the Paisley Deput. r. and which, we believe, is from the pen of a Queen. "At the recent trials at Lancaster Mr. Fear as to which, if once possessed, it would be directed. It Under the Friendly Societies' Act, I think we occasioned by removing the trial, does not reach of the Chartists of Birmingham was held at the turers' fund, will endeavour to bring in such arrears O'Connor has done more, we conceive, than exceed Mechanics' Institute, Great Charles Street, in order to to the next delegate meeting." Carried. Mr. Gas suspicion of his acting for the Tories. He has given O'Connor's abuse of the Whigs, and concluded as follows-" In addition to these transactions 1 is but it is now thrown completely into the hands of the tuted a committee to draw up the address :- Messrs. Worthy of remark, that the whole tenor of Mr. people, and, judging from the energy and activity dis- Grocott. Nuttail, and Dixon. The meeting was O'Connor's opening speech was an eulogium on the played by the Chartists, there is little doubt but that then adjourned until Sunday, the 30th of April, Attorney-General and the Government for their conduct. If he did not in direct words say so, he real Chartists. On the above occasion, spirited ad- are requested to meet the delegates at ten o'clock in import of Mr. O'Connor's speech was to thank he Government for having brought him and t so arraigned with him to trial." Now what will wis BRADFORD.—On Sunday, the members of the canting professor of liberality think, when we sell Chartists of this town will soon have a noble building Council met in their room, Butterworth-buildings. him that if these trials had taken place in Scot and, The Chartists of Little Horton paid 6s 101d contri- under similar circumstances, the whole of the cisoners would have been dismissed, not by a verest lutions were unanimously adopted: " That a Char-, of the jury, such would not have been asked, but by to a numerous and respectable audience, satisfactorily showing that no remedy exists for the present evils that offlict society, but the People's Charter.

The book snop and newspaper agency of established, the book snop and newspaper agency of the book snop and newspaper agency of the book snop and newspaper agency of the book snop agency of the book snop and newspaper agency of the book snop agency of the book snop agency of the book snop agency of the book s opinion be sent to the Council, on Sunday, at two meaning minds, we were led to inquire into the law weekly meeting on Monday night. The subscription o'clock in the afternoon." "That a special meeting of evidence in Scotland, to see whether there was books to the Defence Fund were audited, and the trent of the Council be held on Sunday next, at two room for the insinuations of the reputed Editor of surer was authorised to send the monies on hand to o'clock in the afternoon, and every member be in- the Glasgow Post, and in the hope that the result of our inquiry may be the means of enabling him to square his actions with his professions, as well a- to save him in future from the hamility of betraying his ignorance of the criminal laws of his country, ve quote the following from Allison's Practice of Craisnal Laws-" If an attempt is made to tutor or pricetice on a witness in the course of his examination or on Easter Monday, and that the twenty-six victims of lation, and contended for the right of every man to before it, the person guilty of such practices is lia ite to summary trial and punishment." It is frequently made a question whether a witness may refer to notes or memorandums, made up to assist his merecommend to the Council the establishing of a mory. On this subject the rule is that notes or meansrandums made by the witness at the moment, or just after the fact, may be looked to, in order to refresh THE CHARTISTS of James-street met on Tuesday his memory. Gordon Kinloch's case, 29th Ju . 3, evening, when they resolved to call a special meeting 1795, Burnett (459); but if they were made up at the distance of weeks or months thereafter, and still more, if done at the recommendation of one of the parties, they are not admissable. It is accordingly THE CHARTISTS OF BOWLING BACK-LANE met on

Proposite & Publisher franklet it wilds

Sturge and S. Crawford were in Glasgow, the . 2.

ceeds of which were to go to liquidate the ac 'e

debt. but for reasons best known to the party, i e Trensurer has never, to the knowledge of Mr. in as

such notes to the jury as his evidence, he having MR. Where lectured on Sunday evening, at of the Old Fellows' Hall, convened by requisition, faithfully done. With the exception, however, of the Political Institution, Turnagaiu-lane, and was to take into consideration the bill now before Pard such memorandums, a witness is not permitted to highly applauded. Messrs. Parker, Cowan, and liament for the education of Factory Children, and refer a written paper as containing his depositions, others, briefly addressed the meeting in support of fixing the hours of labour. Mr. Titley was called for that would annihilate the whole advantages of the principles put forward by the lecturer. An to the chair. Mr. Edward Hurley addressed the parole evidence, and viva vece examination, and animated discussion then took place upon the submeeting at considerable length, on the urgent deject of the "land," in which Mr. Brown, who acted mand for education, and proposed the following rewritten evidence. Page 550—If any attempt is as chairman, Mr. Carey, and Mr. Rathbone, took solution :- "That, in the opinion of this meeting, made to tutor or practice on a witness in the course the Bill now before Parliament for the Education of his examination, or before it, the person guilty of LAMBETH.—A young men's locality has been of Children Employed in Factories, is not calculated such practices is liable to summary trial and punishformed here, in lieu of the youth's locality, which to give to the rising generation a sound practical ment. Thus a female was sent to jail for privately education; but we receive it as a means to extend whispering to a witness in course of a rial. education, sand the people, and also believing that WM. Smith, 6th July, 1714." It is a general rule it will be ultimately instrumental in reducing in the law of Scotland that the witnesses should be the hours of adult labour to ten hours per examined separately. It is founded on the importday, under the present circumstances we receive ance of having the story of each witness fresh in his the Bill, provided some of the clauses were altered, own recollection, unmingled with the impressions such as placing the election of Trustees in the Rate- received from hearing the depositions of others in pavers, and extending the time to nine years for the same case; and, although it is impossible to children to commence labour in mills,—as we con- prevent conversations between them, yet the ex coive it would be injurious to employ a child at ence of this comparatively inconsiderable evil, which eight years of age." Mr. Thomas Ibbotson seconded cannot be avoided, is justly considered as no reason the resolution Mr. Henry Hodgson moved an for voluntarily incurring a greater at the very amendment. That the whole of the Equational moment of trial. It is impossible that a person who part should be expunged from the Bill. Mr. G. hears the evidence at a trial can avoid taking up an Fletcher seconded the amendment. Mr. Ross sup- impression one way or other, as to the facts which ported the Bill. The resolution was carried by a it involves; and, if the witnesses are to be called late in the day, have heard important evidence from those who have gone before them, it is not in human nature, that they should not give more decided testimony, one way or the other, than they would have done if their minds had been unbiassed houses, employ their own members, support schools and that the Council do surinsh no money, for had witnessed, and it is hoped when other parts of for their own children, and cause Chartism to become any party except the Chartist body, when meeting our institutions are swept away in the growing passion for innovation, this at least will be allowed to THE CHARTISTS OF DAISY HILL recommend to remain a monument of the wisdom and humanity of the Scottish legislature. Let Provost Honderson and those creakers who are base enough to insinuate that " Feargus O'Connor has given good grounds for believing that he is acting in connection with the present Government and its political adherents," con-THE CHARTISTS OF MIDDLETON FIELDS met at trast the above, as the foundation of the law of evisouth London Locality, Rotunda.—The memthey resolved to call a special meeting of the mem nesses were lutored and practised on at and previous bers met on Monday night. Mr. O'Connor's plan bers on Saturday, (this evening), at seven o'clock, to the late trial at Lancaster, and try if they can point to a single fact, and say " Here is proof that Feargus O'Connor is acting in connection with the -It is an old saying, and other a true one." Murder present Government." No, no, they will not undertake the task : it suits their purpose much better to Drury-iane, on the 8-h ult., when two new members were added, and favourable reports received from called a narry was held a favourable reports received from Drury-lane, on the 8th ult., when two new members men of the Complete Suffrage party, if they can be know they lie when they say so. Trial by Jury was were added, and favourable reports received from called a party, was held a few days ago in Bell's little short of a mere farce at Lancaster; the witthe City, Southwark, and Marylebone. After other important business, the meeting adjourned.

MARYLEBONE.—At a general meeting of the memmorning before they were examined, which, according to the law of Scotland, converted the "trial inte should meet on an early night, when they should a mere consideration of written evidence." We have thus as briefly as possible placed the unfounded accusations of the Glasgow Post side by side with the laws of Scotland, as regards trial by jury, and according to the above law, as laid down by that ornament to Scottish jurisprudence, Professor Hume, Burnett, Allison, and others. We challenge John Henderson, or any other to show why Mr. O'Connor taken a prominent part in the late strike. About might worm themselves into the people's confidence, and his fellow prisoners should not have been dismissed by the Judge in consequence of the manner

usual to allow witnesses to look to their memo-

randums, made at the time, of dates. distances, ap-

pearances of dead bodies, lists of stolen goods, or the

like, before emitting his testimony-or even to read

think proper. True, they got up a soirce, when lution was unanimously agreed to.

SHEPPIELD .- FIG. TREE-LANE .- We request the attention of our brother democrats throughout the country to the following, as by imitating their Sheffield friends in the adorament of their public rooms, they would, we think, do much to make their places of meeting more attractive, and a so create by such means a lasting impression of the beauty of the principles to which they have vowed allegiance. The above room having been lately cleaned, the following poetic and other inscriptions appear upon its walls, within which none are welcomed but those who are willing to emulate the lives of the patriots whose names are emblazoned thereon, and who, like them, will devote all their energies for the triumph of freedom's holy cause, and the salvation of the human race. Over the rostrum is placed a bust of the martyr Holberry, and under the bust the inscription, "The Charter and No Surrender." At the head of the room, on the left of the rostrum, is. in large characters. "Universal Suffrage;" on the left side of the room, facing from the rostrum, is in separate compartments, the other "points," namely, "Annual Parliaments"—" Yote by Ballot"—" No Property Qualification"-" Equal Electoral Districts"-and "Payment of Members:" and, under these inscriptions, appear the names of the following celebrated men, "Paine"-" Wallace"-" Muir"-" Sidney" and "Emmett." At the upper extreme end is the name of "Tyler," over which is the famous hammer with which the "man of Kent" answered the demands of the roffien tax-gatherer; this is surmounted by the "Cap of Liberty;" at the lower end of the left nide is the name of "Tell," over which are a pair of arrows crossed, surmounted by the "Cap of Liberty." The left side of the reom is inscribed as follows:-In the centre in large characters "Frost, Williams, and Jones;" on the one side of this inscription are the

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flower Of fleeting life, Its lustre and perfume, And we are weeds without it." On the other side:-

" --- Freedom's battle once begun, Bequesthed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

On the same side of the room are the following illustrious names:—" Hampden," "Fitzgerald," "Wash-ington," "Jefferson," "Franklin," "Byron," "Burns." and "Shelley." At the low end of the room is this inscription in large characters:-"Clayton and Holberry, martyrs in the cause of freedom." On the one aide of this inscription are the lines: -

" Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumined by one patriot's name, Than the trophies of all who have risen On liberty's ruins to fame."

Under these lines is the name of "O'Connor." the other side are the lines :-

" O. where's the slave so lowly, Condemned to chains unholy, Who could be burst His bonds at first, Would pine beneath them slowly?"

Several emblematic devices complete the decorations ON SUNDAY EVENING Mr. Harney addressed a meeting; and Monday evening, at the usual public meeting, Mr. Ferrand's speech on introducing his bill for the allotment of waste lands was read; after which a discussion en the land followed, in which Messra. Harney, Gill, Royston, and others took part.

THE LATE NOTTINGHAM BLECTION .- " The Charsists have done it" is the cry, and sore is the dismay of the Tories. Read the following from the Shefield Mercarry of Saturday last:-" The cry of the Whige was, a few months age, that the ministers paid Feargus O'Connor and his men to mislead the people, and them out of the hands of their proper leaders. They had the same infallible authority for this as for most of their statements, that is, their own inventive faculties. What are we to think of matters now? Have the Whigs paid a higher price for Feargus and his followers, or are we to understand that they were wilfully mendacions in their late accusations? Mr. Gisborne, who has been so unfortunate elsewhere, has, by a coalition of the Whigs and Chartists, been elected for the great and immaculate town of Nottingham. The contest took place on Thursday, and lay between Mr. John Walter, son of the ex-Member, and Mr. Gisborne. The polling was nearly equal, and but for the co-operation of the Chartists, would nave issued in the return of the Conservative. We have the authority of Mr. O'Connor for the terms of the compact. He was not silly enough to refuse help; the Whigs came to him, not he to the Whigs-and sooner than not have the help of the Chartists, Mr. Gisborne and Lord Rancliffe succeeded in digesting all the points of the Charter This same Mr. Gisborne is a very accommodating gentleman. He has represented the acres and the influence of the Duke of Devonshire for North Derbyshire—he has accepted a meat at the hands of Mr. O Connell, and now places himself as Mr. O'Connor's nominee, as Member for Nothingham. Mr. Gisborne has become Chartist, and every Whighing in the country will become Chartist, if he can gain his ends by going into democratic extremes, which can never be acted upon, except at a fearful cost to our security as a nation. Well might Mr. Wakley consider them as made of squeezable materials. We perceive THIS is fully acknowledged by the thousands of that Mr. Bright, the notorious Quaker agitator, has not tists is the balance of power; they have but to use that so justly obtained. power wisely and they must speedily accomplish the triumph of their principles. As regards the Nottingham election, we have but an indifferent opinion of the successful candidate; his printed address was meagre and meaningless, and his speech at the nomination a miserable hodge-podge, as Mr. O'Connor called it. about Ecclesiastical Courts and Jerusalem poneys; we beg parden, bishops we should have said. In vain we listened for the enunciation of great principles or the defence of great truths, both of which we had hoped to hear. As far as Mr. Gisborne is concerned, we consider his election as but of little moment; time will tell whether we underrate that gentleman; we hope we do, and that in spite of our fears Mr. Gisborne may be found zealously working side by side with that dauntless champion of the working classes. Thomas Slingsby Dancombe. The importance we attach to the result of the election is, that for the second time it has now been shewn that the Chartists of Nottingham hold in their possession the power to seat or unseat who they will. It has now been pub-

THE PEOPLE BE WORTHY OF THE CHARTER, OB LEICESTER -- Mr. Bairstow addressed the Shakapereans last Sunday afternoon and evening; and on Monday at noon, the Shakspereans and All-Saints' Chartists united in holding a public meeting in the Market-place, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the unjust and unconstitutional conduct of Baron Burney towards the eloquent Jones, of Liverpool, while on his trial here at the recent assizes. Mesara. Cooper, Bairstow, Markham, Bowman, and others, addressed the meeting, which was a very throng one, and would have been prelonged far in the afternoon, had not the snow-storm set in most severely. Mr. W. Biggs, i(the "Worshipful" Mayor for the year, and author of the Midland Counties' Charter, had given out that he would see Sir James Graham before last Monday, and would stop the meeting; but he didn't: and none but the greenest geese in Leicester wonder why! The only wonder is what silly threat this vain man will

lished throughout the country, that but for the

Chartists Mr. Gisborne would not have been

returned, and but for his adhesion to the

Charter that they would not have supported him. This

will have a great effect in other towns. Let the Char-

circumstances arise that they take the right advantage

of the feeling that will be necessarily produced by

the issue of the Nottingham election. Let our friends

ponder on what we are about to assert—That never

until the working classes east from them those remnants of

ignorant adoration of wealth, and slavish respect for

mere caste, still dinging to them, in spite of their un-

doubled advance in intelligence and virtue-never until

they respect themselves fully, which they do not at the

present time-never until, without waiting for the pa-

tronage of a wealthy but reluciant convert to their prin-

ciples they go bold y to the hustings with a man of their

own order, insist on his election, and have the virtue to

support them in their choice—NEVER UNTIL THEN WILL

SHEEPSHEAD.-Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, delivered two discourses here, in the open air, last Sunday. We did not know of his coming until eleven in the forenoon; but messengers were sent off into the surrounding villages, and an imposing company awaited the arrival of our beloved and respected friend. The evening was a singular time; the text was, " And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." It will be long ere the deep excitement of that evening is forgot either by the poor famishing stockingers of Sheepshead, so firmly devoted to the Charter, or by the earnest and enthusiastic speaker.

BOLTON .- Mr. Peter Rigby lectured here on Sunday night, on the nature and tendency of the People's Charter being made law. He will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

MACCLESPIELD .- Mr. J. West delivered a lecture here last Friday evening, in the commedious Chartist room, Stanley-treet, on the late trials and the law of edition.

OLD PARR.—" It is impossible to calculate the many benefits to the human race which must result from the discovery of Old Parr's receipt. The fine herbal medicine which is compounded from its direction has, in thousands of cases, proved that nothing eise is required to secure health and prolong life." Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 7. BANKRUPIS.

John Shaw, Seymour-place, Camden-town, builder, to surrender April 21, at half-past eleven, May 19, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors Messrs. Pain and Haterly, Great Marlborough-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Benjamin Vines, Hoole, grocer, April 19, at ten, May

Mr. Terrell, Basinghall Street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. David Redmund and John Gallop, Charles-street, City-road, hinge-manufacturers, April 21, at ten, May the Sons of Toil. 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors. Messrs. Smithson and Mitten, Southampton-buildings, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-

James Coe Walne, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, winemerchant, April 19, at twelve, May 7, at two, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Trinder, and Tudway, John-street, Bedford-row; official assignee,

Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Charles Wilsmer, Tillingham, Essex, draper, April 18 at two, May 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solivitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee,

Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings. Jehn George, Bread-street, Cheapside, and Jamesstreet, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, silk-manufacturer. April 22, at half-past-eleven, May 19, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Clark, Finsbury-place, Finsbury; official assignee, Mr. Edward's, Frederick'splace, Old Jewry.
Thomas Rolph, New Bridge-street, merchant, April

22, at one, May 19, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Bolicitors, Messra Lawrence and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place.

John Henry Fuller, of Flixton, Lancashire, logwoodgrinder, and Manchester, fustian-manufacturer. April 19, and May 9, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Barrett, jun., Manchester; and Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester. Thomas Milne Whiteley, Liverpeol, hatter, April 26 at twelve, and May 26, at eleven, at the Liverpool

District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Watson, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool. John Whitaker, Whalley, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, April 21, and May 12, at twelve, at the Manchester District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Merris, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Stanway, Manchester. Henry Lewis, Haverfordwest, cabinet-maker, April 21, at twelve, May 19, at eleven, at the Bristol District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Haberfield. Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Bristol. Edward Dickson, Longdon, Shropshire, draper,

April 17, May 15, at half-past eleven, at the Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messre Kongh and Saxton, Shrewsbury; and Messra Tyndal and Son, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, John No:man, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer, April 20, at two, May 17, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Dis-

trict Court, Exeter. Solicitor, Messrs. Lofty and Potter, Cheapside; and Mr. Stogden, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

B and J. Fielding. Oldham, Lancashire, grocers-Bilton, Ostler, and Veith, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.-T. Woods, and Co., Lancaster, ironmongers.-Fawcett and Fleming, Ulverston, Lancashire, grocers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 11.

BANKRUPTS. William Mott, lace-man, Regent-street. John Bowie, grocer, Shoe-las

Frederick Roberts, coal merchant, New Bond-John Cumming, furrier, Tottenham-court-road. John Hawings, upholsterer, Lisson Grove, Naryle-

John Ivory, farmer, Meppershall, Bedfordshire. Michael Robert Jenkins, tavern-keeper, Greenwich. Francis Jenkyns and John Hay Hardyman, merchants Love-lane, East Cheap.

William Bates, Auctioneer, Welbeck-street, Caven dish-square Henry Bentlif, linen draper, Maidatone, Kent. James Stretch and Ralph Wharton, engineers, Not

tingham. James Harrington and William Pattinson, calicoprinters, Cumberland. Benjamin Sayle and Thomas Booth, ironmongers,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Woods and J. Turner, Blackburn, Lancashire, millwrights-Bedford's and Haigh's, Batley and Birstal, Yorkshire, coalmasters; as far as regards Jaseph Haigh. T. P. Pick and Co., Manchester, mercers: as far as regards T. P. Pick.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION! Expenditure decreased without comfort being diminished.

Families who daily use EDWARD'S CELE-

EDWARDS BROTHERS. 99. Blackfriars-road, London.

READ AND JUDGE!

ADMITTED UNDER PIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS!

MOST favourable opportunity to the Indus-A trious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors of Land and Property-to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union—is offered to FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can "Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, "Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842." UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ably to Act of Parliament. The peculiar advantages of this Society above all

others are—that it will possess influence over and indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes inherit Landed Property-it ensures an Asylum in sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conse- tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-Old Age, for its Superannuated Members, with quences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to en- sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of particularly the head and face, with eruptions and Poor Laws-and the combined efforts of its Members gives union and Benefit until Death. tists of those other districts see when the favourable

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 60 Earnings 24s. per Week.

per Week 0 18 0 In Sickness 29 0 0 Member's Funeral ... Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 2 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 15 0 0 Loss by Fire ... Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum,) per Week 10

20s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 15 Member's Funeral 16 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 115 0 Loss by Fire Substitute for Militia 15 0 0 ... 5 0 0

Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 Imprisoned for Debt 0 5 0 THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s, 6d. (including a Copy

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.; Earnings 15s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 Member's Funeral ... 12 0 Member's Funeral 12 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 6 0 0

Wife's Lying-in 1 10 0
Less by Fire 15 0 0
Substitute for Militia 5 0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt... 0 5 0 FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. Earnings 10s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 Member's Funeral ... 10 0 Member's Funeral 10 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0

Loss by Fire 10 0 0
Substitute for Militia 3 0 9
Superannuated (with right of entrance
in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0
Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0 Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) Oxford-street, London. every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members can enroll their Names at the Society House any

day, and at any time. Blank Forms, &c. and every information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House,

59. Tottenham Conri-road. Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Honsekeepers, to the Secretary.

No Fines for Stewards.

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutritions qualities are equalled by none in the Market while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means 23, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, of supporting the" Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a means of orippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of

> A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the Northern Star, has become General Wholesale AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield, from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for Glasgow:—Mr. James Taylor, 34, Kirk-street, Calton; E. Taylor, 24, Great Hamilton-street.

DR. STYAN,

CONTINUES to cure a CERTAIN DISEASE,

bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds. TAKE NOTICE-Those who have an opportunity of applying in person at my establishment may rely on being treated in a manner best suited to their case; and those, the remotenes of whose situation renders all personal intercourse impossible, shall, upon describing by letter, post paid, as minutely and exactly as they can, all the symptoms of their Chew, Manchester; Mr. Hargreaves, Newchurch; and respective cases, receive, without loss of time, such medicines and instructions as will enable them to make a perfect, sound, and speedy cure. A fee of 10s. only will be required.

All diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated.—Advice gratis. Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4. St. Thomas'sstreet, Southwark; C Westerton, 15. Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11. Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are Yorkshire, coalmasters; as far as regards Jaseph Haigh. almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring. and superficial, by the present race of medical prac- under any secret infirmity, whether male or female titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, fared so well at Durham, where he has been started as BRATED BREAKFAST POWDER, the best candidate in the League interest. What a pity that and cheapest substitute for Coffee ever known. Price remain for a moment devoid of that information and generative and nervous system, in the removal remain for a moment devoid of the care of young people, who ought to years exclusively to the various diseases of the candidate in the League interest. What a pity that and cheapest substitute for Coffee ever known. Price Mr. O'Connor could not be at Durham and Nottingham &d. and &d. per pound. This excellent preparation those salutary cautions this work is intended to contoo." Here is the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of sign course of fulfilment; these are the first results of twelve months, and its still increasing consumption rative debility neglected by the family physician, to the successful treatment of the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the proof that Mr. O'Connor's predictions has stood the test of public opinion now upwards of required the public opinion now upwards of the public opinion now upwards of required the public opinion no the much-abused "pro-Tory policy." What says the is the best argument in its favour. Very few towns but they require for their safe management the ex-Mercury! "but for the Chartists the election would are without agents, who realize a good income by its clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the have issued in the return of the Conservative." Here sale, and but little is heard of the many anxious routine of general practice, and (as in other departis an acknowledgment that in the hands of the Charimitators who tried hard to profit by the fame it has ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

> "If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of libentious. indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain pracdisplay at once profound reflection and extensive his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance grateful and obliged servant. practical experience."-The Planet.

Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence—| and have previously gone through a regular course tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement | debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train | a period to their dreadful sufferings. of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or and body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan-Imprisoned for Debt ... 0 5 0 nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of Second Class—Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in compel the electoral class to submit to their decision and the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the followopinion, and will demand that medical works for ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that at 2s. 9d. popular study should be devoid of that mysterious they may cure themselves without even the knowtechnicality in which the science of medicine has ledge of a bed-fellow. hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexaand the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the a deeply important branch of study. The tone of evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent was a superior and a consequent was a superior and a superior fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—The Magnet.

"The security of Happiness in the Marriage STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

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

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

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY. (post-paid) in a scaled envelope for 3s. 6d



CRIMSHAW AND CO., 10, Gorce Plazzas, C. Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and occasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,

(BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK, Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting,

New Ship MONTEZUMA, Lowber, Jan. 7, May 7, Sept. 7 Furber, — 19, — 19, — 19. Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7. CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, - 19, - 19, - 19. Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7 S. AMERICA, Cole, — 19, — 19, — 19. Bartlett, Apr. 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7, Rathbone, — 19, — 19, — 19. COLUMBUS, ENGLAND, OXFORD,

The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers. at 25 Guineas each, the Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. being select and more retired.

The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be expected at a low rate of passage.
C. G. and Co., also despatch AMERICAN SHIPS of the finest and largest class for NEW YORK, can now not only do a full week's work, but over-on or about the 1st, 13th, and 25th of each Month, hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people

Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are rancour. The old people continue to take the pills bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces-or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread sary to their health and prosperity as their daily stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If de- food. tained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each

writing a letter, which will be immediately answered, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen but branch to moral ones; leading the excitation the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage him since his convalesence. The man is a working money told them; and by remitting or paying one mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last pound each of the passage-money by a post-office year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no

Apply to C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,

10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool. Passengers by these Ships. For Leeds and the Neighbourhood.

JOSH. LINSLEY, Apply to General Emigration Office, 35. Basinghall-street.

who is authorized to engage Passages at the same Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks rates as in Liverpool, and will give every informative with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleation which can be considered useful and necessary sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy conto persons desirous of Emigraton.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. dom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a | what use of them you think proper. post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

treet, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and ourse of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton. Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloopless Church-street Livernel; W. Wood ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE any of those previous symptoms that betty pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors structions of certain evacuations, weaknes, the perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on

BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

Agents. MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, the daily and long continued observation requisite country patients requiring his assistance, by making in my whole system, as I am now in better health In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where tices, are described with an accuracy and force which other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in either personally or by letter, and remain your from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent and radical cure. "The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL | A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatits progress—its results in both sexes, are given with of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting the hundreds who annually fall victimate to the ignormal truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the approximation of Benefits immediately. Enrolled agree-evil without affording a remedy. It shows how administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution of Benefits immediately. MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental tution by suffering disease to get into the system and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled which being carried by the circulation of the blood health and moral courage. The work is written in ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often at another period producing the most violent pains FIRST CLASS-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mispoarance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua- taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

What a grief for a young person in the very prime ignorance.

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

and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-

AGENTS. HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.-At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton 7. Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

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

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

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. vedere-street. Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller.
Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.
Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, Review Office.

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

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 48, 10 THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

contiemen,-You will oblige by forwarding, at of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and who want to go out more economical, finding their own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of being select and more retired profit; so much to, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they days, without restraint of diet or hindrance of modations in Second Cabin and Steerage equal to business, at his Medical Hall, 125, East-street, the above Ships. been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable

> "The next and last case which I shall mention atis allowed.
>
> Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen manhood at thirty? little, his disorder would have its periodical return; the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disas but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, self? the consequences of which travel out he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. dition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy Or sent free to the most remote parts of the King of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,

Fleet-street, London."

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's impotency, barrenness, &c. Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your Parr's Life Pills.

Before having recourse to them. I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of vapours, and melancholy; and al i kinds of his hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared complaints are gradually removed by its is there was no other chance of either relief or cure even where the disease of Steri Lity appeared than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus taken the firmest hold of the fe male constitute driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balmets written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that acum will warm and purify the blood into the operation is generally attended with considerable increase the animal spirits, nvigorate and min danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain- whole animal machine, and remove the usual ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to diment to maturity. leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I conof those distressing debilities arising from a secret sequently took them for some time without perceiv- STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurred indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy physical characters de rivable from parentiles.

I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, the together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been most assuredly introduced by the same neglet Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning much troubled with since my return from India in imprudence. till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, -and 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left country patients requiring his assistance, by making in my whole system, as I am now in better health only one personal visit, will receive such advice and and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I four in one Fami, y bottle for 33s., by which we have been for fourteen years. medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent | feel certain you would have accounts of far more | bottle is saved. and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. cures, if people would persevere in the use of the

(Signed)

"W. MOAT.

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

PROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen. I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I ca' a hardly tell where to begin. One man said he want, d a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to b im they had done him so much good, in relieving hir a of

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

"Another said his wife had had a bridleg for complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of line years, but after taking one small box, which was general occupation. Medicines can be form recommended by his Class Leader, her le g was much to any part of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be better that the state of the world; no difficulty can be be the world; no difficulty can be be the world; no difficulty can be better, and when she had taken the se cond box, is they will be securely packed, and carefully prowas quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PAJIR'S LIFE PILLS

he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen throughout Europe and America, to be the me

"I am, Gentlemen, yours , respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON. "7. Briggate, Leeds, F eb. 9th, 1842.

Fleet-street, Londo

Another most extra ordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Mo xon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate d isease which has medical attentions. a most inveterate d isease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer It originated in her restore weak and emaciated constitutions to proper and continue to the property a breast, and contin' ded to spread nearly all over her health and vigour. body, defying ever ry effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a real; and, speaking of the result, she say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, t' nat she is now almost well, and ascribed her convale scence solely to the persevering use of that sover sign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one counting the accuracy of the above statement, m ay, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth. - York. Nov. 17th. 1842.

Mansfield—Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel. of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. personal visit is required from a country Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, as will be the means of effecting a permi T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, effectual cure, after all other means have? London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, ineffectual. by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hud-Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable principle Wholesale Patent Medicine; family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family bringing to the usual allowance to the Trade, by most family bringing to the usual allowance to the usual allowance to the United Kingdom, and by most respectable to the usual allowance to the usual allowance

sent Free to any part of the United Ringda on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for be

THE SILENT FRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITE A of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in by sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed capthat destroys physical energy, and the ability manhood, ere vigour has established her empire, with Observations on the baneful effects of SOUTARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOLLIBRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stripe. the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strict and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a family manner; the Work is Embellished with Englished with Englished the deleterious influence of the cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, facily with approved mode of cure for both secondary. body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sta followed by observations on the Obligation of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with the tions for the removal of Physical and Constitution Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to sufficiently as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence.

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co.

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingha Published by the Authors, and sold by Butte London : Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUL Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impro functions of life, and is exclusively directed it cure of the Generative System, whether constitute cure of the Generative System, whether constitution or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility in from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to decided relief to those who, by early indulgate solitary habits, have weakened the powers of system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, which the constitution is left in a deplorable of the constitution is left. and that nervous mentality kept up which plant individual in a state of anxiety for the remains life. The consequences arising from this days practice, are not confined to its pure physical viating mind into a fertile field of seducive eminto a gradual but total degradation of manhood a pernicious application of these inherent which nature wisely instituted for the present of her species; bringing on premature decription and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one and with him the form and aspect of other men, but out the vigour and energy of that season which ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the fact with disgusting evidence of its ruthless natural impregnating the wholesome stream of life mortal poison; conveying into families the seed disunion and unhappiness; undermining domains

The fearfully abused powers of the human Ca rative System require the most cautious presenta and the debility and disease resulting from an indiscretion demand, for the cure of those draft evils, that such medicine should be employed this est certain to be successful. It is for these Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed to CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM with intended to relieve those persons, who, by an inderate indulgence of their passions, have no their constitutions, or in their way to the man mation of that deplorable state, are affected at approach, as the various affections of the unit system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularit,

harmony; and striking at the very soul office

intercourse.

As nothing can be better adapted to him nourish the constitution, so there is nothing a generally acknowledged to be peculiarly shad in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indignated the constitution, the constitution of spirits, trembling or shaking different constitution. ness, heaviness, and lowness of spririts, dimessight, confused thoughts, wander ing of the

This medicine is partir sularly recommended taken before persons en ter into the Marie

Prepared or ily by Messrs. PERRY & C., I geons, 19, Br rners-street, Oxford-street, Land 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingell Observe, n one are genuine without the significant

R. and L. PERRY and Co. impresse d in a stamp on the outside of extini to imit the which is felony of the deepest 416 Five P ound cases, (the purchasing of which as us' ng of one pound twelve shillings;) mil as us' nal at 19. Berners-street, Oxford-street, in 4. Great Charles-street, Birmingham; Pa' lients in the country who require a country ad mirable medicine, should send Five Pounds le ster, which will entitle them to the full beaut

uch advantage. May be had of all Booksellers. Druggist Patent Medicine Venders in town and throughout the United Kingdom, the Coninci

Europe and America. Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by

the usual fee one pound, without which, 10 th whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute # P in the detail of their cases, as to the duration.

from observation. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PL

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bo (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRI tain and effectual cure ever discovered for stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, including Gonorrhaa, Gleets, Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weaking Ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary without loss of time and the stricture. without loss of time, confinement, or hindren To Messrs. T. Roberts, and Co., 9, Crane Court, ours, not only in recent and severe cases, but ours, representations of the court, or the cour salivation and all other means have failed; of the utmost importance to those affici foulness, counteract every morbid affection It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall

to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulnilliterate men; who by the use of that deadly is mercury, ruin the constitution, causing please blotches on the head, face, and body, sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate nodes on the chin boars, deafness, obstinate three nodes on the chin boars, deafness, obstinate three nodes on the chin boars. nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore thrown eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the base limbs, till at length a general debility of the tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts to their death and a melancholy death puts to their dreadful sufferings. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be to

It is 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 Covernment Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Pak dicine Venders, and every other Shop be supplied with any quantity of Perry's P Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriaci

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEADS

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS.-DEATH FROM OPIUM.-On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the Court House before John Blackburn, on view of the body of Hannah Pawson, an infant two days old, who died under the following circumstances:—The child was born on mother during her confinement, had sent her some a few days previously. opium pills, giving strict directions to the woman to keep them from the children. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, she, finding the opiate agreeable, and the child being cross, dissolved one of the pills in its food, and though it was only a very small one. it soon sent the child to sleep, from which it never woke again. The poor woman, who lies very ill. and who, we understand, is of rather weak intellect. was not able to give any account of the matter, and the Jury returned a verdict leaving the question

ASSAULTS.-On Monday, Benjamin Perkins was fined 20s, and costs for an assault on one of the police on Saturday night. On the same day, matthew Wainwright was fined 40s. and costs for an Saturday night. They were both sent to Wakefield for a month in default of payment.

SUNDAY GAMBLING .- On Monday last, a young migistrates at the Court House, on the information of one of the police, who had caught him playing at pitch and toss, with several others, in Skinner-lane. on Sanday afternoon. He was fined 20s and costs. or sent to Wakefield for a month.

of payment to go fourteen days to Wakefield.

ATTEMPT TO STELL A PIG. On Monday last, two men, named George Mitton and Jeremiah Foster, of Mr. Thomas Servant, shopkeeper, Park-lane. with intent to steal the carcass. The prosecutor had three pigs, which he kept in Marlborough-

THE MYSTERY OF THE HOLY PORER.-Headingley " Vicarage," near Leeds, was the scene of a ceremony, last Sunday morning, rather more curious than impressive. The Churchwarden of the place, it appears, is an ancient lady of somewhat heathenish name, and a notice had been posted near the church long been known to entertain some rather peculiar

"What dire events from trifling causes spring."

will have to do penance in a white sheet—emblem received by each of the Magistrates :of her own purity; but we hope and trust that the reverend incombent, before "he next doth ride abroad," and sends up his card with "Hedingley "Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Secretary of State, Vicarage" engraved upon it, will provide against all Sir James Graham, to acknowledge the receipt of your "untoward" contingencies by supplying the church letter of the 5th instant, and the accompanying docuwith another, a better, and a stonter POWER.

named James Kay and George Brown, were brought it was found to have been entered through the roof should not again occur. of the engine house. The prisoners were apprehended under the following circumstances:-Messrs. loseph Kinsley, of the firm of Kinsley and Kay, brass founders, Meadow-lane, deposed that he was called up on Sanday morning about five o'clock by the prisoner Brown, who asked if he bought old that they were going off, and wanted the money. He then weighed the brass, which came to some 35s. and said he had only 10s. by him, but he would borrow the remainder of a neighbour, and went out for that purpose, and to give information to the He did not then meet with a policeafficer, and on his return Brown had gone. away. In the afternoon he got assistance and carried the brass to the police office, giving information as to how he had become possessed of it; and in the evening the prisoner Kay went to his house, and said a leent you some brass this morning, for which you fetched, and he was given into custody. A female the request of the wirness Kinsley, who described

by were bailed on Tuesday.

STEALING A WASH STAND, - On Monday last, a Mr. Thomas's, in York-street.

Dog Fighting.—On Saturday last, Wm. Halmley, of Hunslet, was fined ten shillings and costs, for that circuit in the summer. Wednesday, and the surgeon who attended the having been found fighting dogs, in that township,

Inquest.—On Monday evening an inquest was

ROBBERY.—During the night of Sunday last, some thieves broke open the shop of Mr. J. Knibb, general dealer, in Market-street. They obtained a booty of that there were four against him for the same hats &c.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday last, William the mountain must go to Mahomet." Being deter-

crowding calves in their carts which they were of Holmfirth refused to sign the National Petition, of the indictment. The prisoner had to be tried on a our M. P. The bill went on to say that the journey bringing to Leeds to sell. Two of them had eight on the ground that the bulk of the people were not calves in each carr, and the other six, and in one intelligent enough to comprehend the meaning of instance a calf had been trodden to death. They their Charter. Undoubtedly, they will admit that were each convicted in the penalty of ten shillings, Sunday School boys and girls from five to ten years with eleven shillings costs in each case; or in default of age, have sufficient intelligence to comprehend the meaning and effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws. The Chartists of Holmfirth, are no advocates for "dear bread;" but we are glad to see that they are vent named Edward O'Shaughnessy, whose petition who were fools already made, and hardly did we tired of Whig nostrams and cold to any measure were charged with having killed a pig, the property that is not connected with the attainment of their The facts detailed in evidence are briefly these;— bers of persons would place confidence in the an- man said he would rather take up the young woman; natural and political rights.

street, and soon after eleven on Saturday night, in SESSIONS.—I may be possessing attractions, and in manners superior to notified time, crowded with open-mouthed, wide- liberties with witness, on which she desired him to consequence of hearing a noise, he went out, and saw remembered that, previous to last sessions, a comtwo men ran from the direction of his pig-stye. A plaint had been made to the Secretary of State for betray them, and cast his victim a broken-hearted culations of the assembled crowd were very said, "What's up—cannot you be quiet?" The the Home Department, by a Mr. Thomas Dixon, wanderer on the world. Under the solemn promise amusing; the probabilities of Mr Roebuck; prisoner then went up to her husband and knocked in a delicate state of health, came down to see me solemnized in due form, according to the ritual many stragglers in the neighbourhood, who had only passed. She reached home as it was coming daylight, afew days ago, not only as a friend, but upon particular business; before, however, he came into York. He lived but three months with her, the possibility of the thing, but doubting its probadoor, in her name, and in reference to the perform- prison he inquired of Mr. Orridge, the Governor, if when he abandoned her in the midst of strangers, bility, hovered about the approaches to the cliff through his bed-room, in order to reach her own. ance of the musical portion of the divine services, he might have a luncheon from the Bush Inn, and returned to Ireland, and after some time attempted which was to be the scene of descent, in a state of partake of it with me, to which the Governor to marry another woman-an attempt which he self-satisfaction and security at once amusing and him lying in bed quite insensible. She immediately assented, reminding Mr. Ohphant that no spirits failed to accomplish through the ministry of a Catho- ludiorous. Indeed, it may be affirmed that the ma- sent for Mr. Smith, a surgeon, who attended her actions touching this matter; and, so inflamed was were allowed. Mr. Johnson happened to be going lie clergyman, but in which he was successful by jority of the good people of Bath were held in a husband until his death, which took place on the he on this occasion by holy zeal, that he seized the out of prison at the time, when a waiter from the obtaining that of a Protestant clergyman, who either state of suspense between their incredulity and their Saturday following. The witness stated that when boly poker to demolish the offensive announcement. Bush was bringing the luncheon in, and he then entertained no scruples upon, or who was not fear of losing a sight of so unusual a spectable as the they left the Angel Inn, at Mottram, her husband But alss! for the vanity of mere human effort, not only sent the turnkey to examine what we had got thoroughly acquainted with the matter. His first descent of this rara avis. This "glorious uncertainty in its end: the holy upon the tray, but remonstrated with the Governor poker was broken in the collision. Pope sang, a for allowing debtors to partake of luncheons with support herself in America, was compelled by the ments of more than one family, the salon a manger did not strike the prisoner at all. their friends, and requested that it might not be pressure of distress to come home and seek an being deserted for the roof the house; or, in other repeated. In his capacity of one of the Visiting asylum in her father's humble abode. She was re- cases, a member of the family acting as sentinel, The rape of a simple lock from the head of the fair accompanied by the Governor, a friend being with ceived that her husband was bound to support her; at their mid-day meal. To keep up the jok of the "Vicarage" performed the ceremony in full trates should refer the matter to the Home Secretary, dently surprised at the incident, as at the hands of canonicals, or in the academic gown; we have not and to request that he would send down an Inspector O'Shaughnessy's solicitor. The force of truth preheard how far the excitement of the dies irae inter- of Prisons, to enquire into the complaint. But in- vailed, and a decree was granted against the double fered with the wonted solemnity of the subsequent stead of allowing this to be done, the Visiting Jus- betrayer. And, "most strange of all in this eventservices; we have not heard even whether the peer tices write to the Secretary of State on the subject, ful history," the debt for which he was detained in or if the still more peccant virginal churchwarden answer, a copy of which was, to their astonishment,

> Whitehall, 19th January, 1842. "Gentlemen.-I am directed by the Secretary of State, ments; and to inform you, that the explanations given as to your conduct, collectively and individually, are

STEALING BEASS.—On Monday last, two men quite satisfactory.

The same of the s up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen cessary to order a special visit of the Inspector of Prislarge quantity of brass bushes, from the mill of sons; but Sir James Graham is of opinion that it will Messrs. Croisdale, woollen manufacturers, Holbeck. be proper to admonish the gaoler who has permitted The brass weighed about 65lbs. The mill was locked many irregularities, in direct violation of the prison up safe on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning rules, and must be forewarned that such irregularities

> " Gentlemen, "Your obedient servant, " S. M. PHILLIPS.

" To the Visiting Justices of the County Gaol, Carlisle."

" I have the honour to be,

inh of the whole of the night on Saturday, until he Magistrates, beg to state, for the information of

Peter Robinson examined.—I keep the Bird-i'thehis own statement.

The prisoner bowed respectfully, and was removed
his own statement.

The prisoner bowed respectfully, and was removed
house about six o'clock in the evening, and had a
marked be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
nample fortune, in taking upon himself to defend the
house about six o'clock in the evening, and had a
marked be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
nample fortune, in taking upon himself to principle.

British flag, in China, when the celestial monarch had be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
nample fortune, in taking upon himself to principle.

British flag, in China, when the celestial monarch had be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
nample fortune, in taking upon himself to principle.

British flag, in China, when the celestial monarch had be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his
nample fortune, in taking upon himself to principle.

British flag, in China, when the celestial monarch had be transported again for the term of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of his natural
having suffered losses to more than the amount of h hour quarrel. Most of the lads said they were by accident, having gone out for a walk, and of the Bill before the House, but for the restitution the property of the forward the property of the forward the property of the gone and had a property of the forward the forwar thing been tempted by curiosity to watch the prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was calculated to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was complimented, but he
dings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was complimented, but he
dings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was complimented to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was calculated to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was calculated to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was calculated to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was calculated to prodings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was complimented, but he
dings of the crowd they saw congregating.

The spearance of this man was complimented, but he
did not control to the Scoretary of State, but he
arrived safely in England—he was complimented,
become the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was complimented,
become the prodid not the safely in England—he was completed the prodid not the safely in England—he was completed to the safely in England—he was completed to the safely in England—he was completed.

On the S:h of the Bill help on the safely in England—he was completed.

The safely in England—he was not the sa Joseph Abraham Douglas, knight !!" they will be encouraging Popery.

Towards the close of the business at the Glouwoman named Mary Graham, was committed for cester Assizes, on the 8th, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household has trial, for having stolen a painted wash-stand, from announced, evidently to the great satisfaction of the appointed William Wordsworth, Esq., to be Poet the shop-door of Mr. Bradley, in St. Peter's square, judge, that a special jury case in the list would not be Laureate to her Majesty, in the room of Robert She was apprehended while offering it for sale at tried this assizes; it would have taken until the end Southey, Esq., deceased, of the term, there were 3,000 issues to be tried. Mr. Justice Erskine said it would be pretty amusement

WITCHCRAFT, At Cornwall Assizes, Bodmin Fred. Peter Hatton, a country looking bumpkin, was indicted under the 9th George II., for pretending to held at the Court House, before Mr. Blackburn, on exercise witchcraft, and thereby obtaining the sum the body of James M'Gowan, an infant six weeks old, of 3s. from one Jenny Francis. The prosecutrix was who was found dead in bed on Sunday morning, an old woman who had consulted the conjuror without any marks of violence. The parents reside respecting a lost heifer. This case was made out, in Middle-row, Camp-field. Verdict.—" Died by the and the Jury, under the direction of the judge, visition of God." to the evident surprise of the Learnee Judge (: resswell), that there was another indictment upon which the prisoner must be tried, and it turned out, indeed, £10 in value, consisting of coats, trousers, waistcoats, off. nce. In the next case also, the "learned Theban" had been consulted by a person who had had cattle HOLMFIRTH.-CORN-LAW REFEAL.-This die in a suspicious manner-an intelligent and Whig bait is taking very badly here. A petition to respectable looking farmer, who ought to have known upprovoked assault on a female in Kirkgate, on do something with the Corn Laws (we can hardly better, named Nottle. The directions which the tell what) was got up a few weeks since by a few prisoner had given to detect the person suspected of of the League truck manufacturers of this town. The having poisoned them, were as follows;-" When petition sheets have been sent on their travels to you get home, kill the calf (which was one of the bundar distance. The last is young pick up as many signatures as the charitably distance cattle ill) and take out his heart. You must stick magistrates at the Court House, on the information posed please to give; but we understand that very this heart full of pins, and, writing the name of the few have yet been obtained, and it lies in a very person you suspect, must pin it to the heart. You ricketty state, scarcely any body inquiring after its must then roast and burn the heart to a cinder, and welfare. This apathy, on the part of the public, has whilst this operation is going on you must read over given great offence to its advocates, who begin to the 35th Psalm three times." On receiving these say that "if Mahomet will not go to the mountain, instructions, prosecutor asked what he had to pay ! wag, relying upon the credulity of that mass of gulli-The prisoner replied, that he usually charged £1 for Wears, John Barret, and John Nicholls, all of Otley, mined to have some signatures from some quarter or this job, but that he would charge him only 10s. farmers, were summoned to appear before the Leeds another, they had the petition sheets taken to the The money was paid. The prisoner was found experimental trip of the æriel machine would be prisoner and several other persons. At this house borough magistrates, on informations laid against Calvinist Sunday School, so that the scholars could guilty upon this indictment, but an arrest of judg- made from London to Bath on Monday, conveying, they remained until about twelve o'clock, and had them by the Leeds police, for cruelty to animals in sign. The say-any-thing and do nothing gentlemen ment was moved on a technical objection to the form as its freight, no less a personage than Mr. Roebuck, third case, which was postponed.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE .- A case presenting features of more than ordinary interest, and strongly minutes, and that the machine would alight on and said he would accompany them. Witness, vindicating the maxim that crime seldem fails to Beechen Cliff about half-past one, Bath time! Then her husband, the prisoner, and a person named result in its own punishment, occupied the Insolvent | followed a London date, and the imprint of " Lyons | Hopkinson then left the house together, and walked Debtors' Court on Monday, before Mr. Commis-sioner Farrel. We allude to the case of an Insol-gery was but adapted to make April fools of those was opposed by Michael Hallinan, of Charleville | credit the opinion of some of our friends, that num-In 1837 or 1838 O'Shaughnessy, who was under- nouncement, not seeing through the hoax. To our but Hopkinson asked to be taken up, and the stood to be in comfortable circumstances, feigned a surprise, Hampton Cliffs, Beachen prisoner assisted him on the horse ! Immediately COCKERMOUTH .-- CUMBERLAND EASTER passion for the daughter of Hallinan, a girl of pre- Hill, Lansdown, and other eminences, were, at the on their going off the prisoner began to take many of her grade. He won her affections but to staring, patient, wonder-loving gullibles. The spe- desist. Her husband hearing it turned round and

-Cork Examiner. there handly Mo at length of length three would taste it to see if it was wine, and thus be captured that he was able three glasses would disappear—(laughter)—but a like the very large there it is the dog had been captured in a limit to the poor debtors' wine is the field of glory. The several defendants the field of glory as having been present at the field. The field of glory as having been present at the field in the Catholic School Room, on Sunday and thus three would taste it to see if it was wine, and thus destinate the difference between serving himself and thus the difference between serving himself and commend nim to the merciun commend nim to the m

A Young Woman named Sarah Daisley, has been Justice Erskine said it would be pretty amusement committed to Bedford gaol, charged with the wilful for the judge who might be fortunate enough to go that circuit in the summer.

two children. SINGULAR GOOD FORTUNE.-A THRIFTY WIFE-An old pensioner, of the name of John Dean, residing in the neighbourhood of Haley Hill, has recently experienced a singular reverse of fortune, under rather extraordinary circumstances. It appears that John had been blessed, as it now turns out, with a re-markably saving and frugal wife, and such was her murder of Samuel Shaw, by giving him divers disposition to save that John was always supprosed by his friends to be in rather indigent orroumstances, and very short of money. A few days ago, however. John's wife was so ill that no hopes were entertained of her recovery. She called her husband to her bedside, and told him that if he looked in a certain place he would find an old stocking, and on his bringing it to her she proceeded to draw from it a consiherable number of sovereigns, counting out ten for each of her children, and the remainder, amounting and Mr. Townsend were for the prisoner. to upwards of £200, she presented to her astonished husband. She has since died, and the now comparatively rich old man has deposited the hard savings of years in a respectable banking house in this town; and has every prospect of spending the remainder of his days above the reach of pinching poverty.—Hali-

HOAX AT BATH.—Some ingenious but mischievous was to be commenced in London at one o'clock, and

THE HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Tuesday last, one Geo. cant placard was destroyed as well as the holy poker, to which communication they receive the following this instance was on a decree for £10., obtained Robinson, alias Saxon, pleaded Guilty to the charge of against him for the support of a child, the fruit of having illegally returned from transportion, and when another amour! The Learned Commissioner inti- brought up for sentence entered into a long and sinmated that this was one of the most extraordinary gular statement, which was listened to by a crowded cases that had come before him in his experience, court with great attention. From this it appeared, No defence was set up against the crushing weight that in 1820, being then but eighteen years of age, he Inn on the night in question, and who deposed to the of facts stated, the petition of the insolvent was had been convicted of a highway robbery at Pendleton. witness Shaw, her husband, and Hopkinson, leaving summarily dismissed, and he was sent back to gaol. He received sentence of death, but was finally trans- the house in a state of intoxication, and that the ported for life. He had, however, an irresistible desire prisoner had left before. BRITISH GRATITUDE.—A STRANGE EVENTFUL HIS- to return to his native land, and sometime after his rony.-We abridge the following statement from arrival at Sidney made an attempt to escape by swim-Mr. Oastler's Fleet Papers of this day. It will re- ming off to a brig lying in the roads, and succeeded in mind our readers of the case of Nelson hunted into concealing himself below until she was at sea. She his ship by bailiffs, and the Duke of Wellington im- was driven back, however, by stress of weather, he was prisoned in his tent by Duns, both for debts really given up to the authorities, received a hundred lashes. due by the country :-" On the 29th of April, 1839, and was sent to a penal settlement, first at Hunter's a first-rate Indiaman, passing the Straits of Malacca River and afterwards at Macquarrie Harbour. He deon her voyage from Bombay to Whampoa, laden scribed his situation as intolerable, without any com with cotton, opium, and general merchandise, was munication with his friends, shut out from the world, signalled by a country ship, 'I have important infor- and with hardly a hope for the future. He determined mation to communicate.' Our captain, the hero of again to make an attempt to escape. He left the our tale. Went on board the stranger. The 'informa- | colony with several others. Three days after they were tion' was as unexpected as 'important.' Her Bri- attacked by the natives; several of them were wounded, tannic Majesty's superintendent at Canton had been | and all their clothes and provisions were carried off. brass, and said he had some to sell. He replied that This, to say the least of it, appeared very suspicious cast into prison by Lin, the high commissioner of the To go forward in this condition was almost hopeless he did, and inquired in return, the reason for coming conduct on the part of Mr. Johnson; for he first re- emperor of China. Every British subject in Canton to go back was to suffer again a punishment of 100 quests the Magistrates to write to the Secretary of had been siezed and imprisoned by the Chinese high lashes, and condemned to work in a gang reserved for State, requesting him to send an Inspector of Pricommissioner—British property was confiscated—the worst criminals, They resolved to go on. They sons to enquire into his (Mr. Johnson's) conduct; opinm was not only prohibited, but serzed in the lost themselves in the Blue Mountains and wandered and then, afraid to trust the matter in their hands, he Chinese waters and destroyed. Hostilities were com- about naked sixty days, living on what they could pick and his brother Visiting Magistrates write to the menced by China against England—the British flag up in the bush or along the shore, to which they were Secretary of State, throwing the odium off their own was insulted by the Chinese! No British force was finally conducted by another party of natives. They were tion and Mr. James defended the prisoner. shoulders on to those of the Governor, against whose there, naval or military. Sixty eight British mer- then near the site of Port Pullip. Here they fell for conduct no complaint whatever had been made to the chantmen, valued, with their cargoes, at more than with another tribe, by whem they were taken and given to the Jury, called the witnesses, in whose evidence Magistrates. In consequence of this, the Magistrates seven millions sterling, were then navigating the up to the authorities. They were conveyed to Coal the circumstances will be found more fully detailed. in Quarter Sessions assembled, last week, at Chinese seas. Six thousand British subjects were River naked as they were. They there were allowed a Cockermenth, insist on the whole correspond- affoat or on shore. Not a corporal's guard on land blanket to cover them, but even this they were obliged of St. Hel'n's, a little off the road. The prisoner severed. The wound was partly a stab and partly ence being published; though this is in -not an armed schooner at sea, to defend those lives to leave behind when they were shipped on board a and his wife lodged with us from March to the 27th direct opposition to the orders of Sir James or protect their property. The union jack of England Government vessel which was taking coals to Sydney; of November, 1842. They had been married seven from the division of the carotid artery. Death only sent me ten shillings; give me the remainder." Graham; however the magistrates properly considered and the wave submissive to the imperial flag of China: Such and, but for some carvass which they were allowed to weeks when they came to me. The deceased, Elimoust have been instantaneous. The wound might have to give me the remainder." Was then present, and he dered it right that the whole should be published. Was the important information which Captain have to cover them, they would have to cover them, they would have to cover them. November: it was Sunday. The prisoner went to dured This gave rise to a long and animated debate, which Frazer, of the Good Success, communicated to Cap- the coals in the hold. They were landed in this plight lasted for nowards of five hours, and which ended tain Douglas, of the Cambridge, in the Straits of at Sydney. There public charity supplied them with Who lit sheighbour to Kinsley deposed that she was in the appointment of two additional Visiting Jus
The prisoner's statement before the coroner was four. They went out after tea. Never knew them then produced, and read as follows:—"I went to and saw the prisoner Kay hand a basket over a wall to Brown, which the latter took to Mr. Kinsley's.

Mr. Lot Croiscale identified the property produced to Engling to himself and brother. The prisoner Kay, in defence, said that he committed the robbery ried by 12 to 10. We grant refer to two additional visiting dustices in two additional visiting dustices. Mr. Briggs having moved that three new likely that a British sailor, who had been trained months, had nothing but a pair of trousers. They were likely that a British sailor, who had been trained by Mr. It was not to have any difference. As she was going out she church last Sunday afternoon. I came back again under the pendant of old England, could hear such the mug at the door; Wilmot and I are going out the mug at the door; Wilmot and I are going out wife wished me to take a walk with her. I told her be added to the visiting committee, which was carbon to put the robbery ried by 12 to 10. We grant refer to a specific day of the specific d be added to the visiting committee, which was carinstruction that prevented it. He remained at Macquarrie-harbour a bounct. About six I went out. I left the key
in the remained at Macquarrie-harbour about that prevented it. He remained at Macquarrie-harbour about that prevented it. He remained at Macquarrie-harbour about the prevented it. The remained at Macquarrie-harbour about the prevented it. The remained at Macquarrie-harbour about the prevented it. to him the premises, and lent him a key to open the the Visiting Magistrates to Sir James Graham, and property, he knew that the Cambridge, though built in a whalebeat and ran along the coast for nine days, seven, and found the key where I left it. The prithe Visiting Magistrates to Sir James Graham, and property, he knew that the Cambridge, though built in a whalebeat and ran along the coast for nine days, seven, and found the key where I left it. The prithe Visiting Magistrates to Sir James Graham, and property, he knew that the Cambridge, though built in a whalebeat and ran along the coast for nine days, seven, and found the key where I left it. The prithe Visiting Magistrates to Sir James Graham, and property, he knew that the Cambridge, though built in a whalebeat and ran along the coast for nine days, seven, and found the key where I left it. The prishe had been very poorly for two or three days, and
in a the whole of the right of property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property are the property are the property and the property are the property and the property are the property and the property are the war. Personal inconvenience and losses were un the party. They were obliged, by want of provisions, witness then proceeded to relate the account which War. rersonal inconvenience and losses were again sent back to the prisoner gave respecting the non-arrival of the fibral to go and sell some brass for him. Both prisoner confined in gaol, that great irregularities to the could not find her, and sup-Prisoner committed for trial; bail being ac- were going on within the walls of the gaol. In con- equip himself with men and guns for actual service. of this place as being more than language could paint overtake her; that he could not find her, and supwere going on within the walls of the gaol. In consequence of this a special meeting of the Visiting
the did so; he had wealth—he spent it. In that Several, he said, had committed murder that they posed she had gone to her sister Mary's house; that Several, he said, had committed murder that they posed she had gone to her sister Mary's house; that Several, he said, had committed murder that they posed she had gone to her sister Mary's house; that Several, he said, had committed murder that they posed she had gone to her sister Mary's house; that Several, he said, had committed murder that they posed she had gone to her sister Mary's house; that Several, he went there, and could not find her. The prisoner home. I have been out of work for a month last PRIZE 1 IGHTEES - On Monday last, the dock at the following is the result of their enquiries :- armed, on the 21st of May, 1839, the Cambridge that after this short respite death would be the and his wife occupied a parlour and bed room. Court House was filled by a party of lads, "That several convicted prisoners were working in sailed from Singapore, bearing the flag of England, punishment of their crimes. He told a singular tale of When he returned on the night of the murder, he sailed from Singapore, bearing the flag of England, punishment of their crimes. He told a singular tale or principally from Woodhouse and Woodhouse Carr, the garden for the Governor. That the matron had and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on the went into the many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make the principally from Woodhouse Carr, the garden for the Governor. That the matron had and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on the went into the many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make from Singapore, bearing the flag of England, punishment of their crimes. He told a singular tale or who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make from Singapore, bearing the flag of England, punishment of their crimes. He told a singular tale or who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make went into the many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make went on the went into the many card, and went on tramp towards Yorkshir. I make went to be a the matron had the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe on the went into the many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with several many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with the release of Captain Elliot, the many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on one Pearce, who had attempted to secupe with the release of Captain Elliot, the many card, and the well appointed vessel arrived at Macao on ot dock side, princip als: John Fletcher, stake holder of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be follows a side; Josep & Warwick, John Thorp, Robt. Jums Brook, Wm. Taylor, Richard Metalie, the first latter had been in the side of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of the same said. Sunday last, after the coach passed, I was telling of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of the same said. Sunday last, after the coach passed, I was telling of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of the same said. Sunday last, after the coach passed, I was telling of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight of the indicator. However, said a sunday last, after the coach passed, I was telling of their enquiry which was instituted, let it not be for eight months, and seem in that night; but he did return, and said. Mrs. Rigby, I could not find her; I have been everywhere at all likely to find her. Elizabeth could not find her. Elizabeth her bound and not seen her for two or three years. This made her jealous, and she began to browned to find her. Elizabeth has not come; with the did return, and said. I could not find her. Elizabeth her about some sweetheart of mine I had Allowed to become evider te. Mr. James introduced friend, there was no occasion for this; any other this case in a regular "flourish of trumpets, gentleman might be in the same position as Mr. and see if she has gone to Ashton?" He got up, had see if she has gone to Ashton? He got up, had see if s the state of grant annoyance of he went on Sunday morning i to the neighbour searched for any dangerous weapons, &c., he might the Mermaid, and loaded her with part of his cargo. consideration of the authorities, and after the lapse of where with part of his cargo. consideration of the authorities, and after the lapse of where with part of his cargo. She had the went on Sanday morning i to the neighbourbood, accompanied with twelve or fourteen officers,
two of whom were mounted, and the rest on foot,
the of them being armed with eutlasses. They
the country in all directions, and about in an apple-pie?—(renewed cheezing.) He could not the motive of the motive of the search—but perhaps

Chinese batteries and iunks. Twice was Captain several months, but the engage of the Mermaid, and loaded her with part of his cargo. consideration of the authorities, and aloue to come back to Hobart. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three was allowed to come back to Hobart. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. It was three months become in the deceased; it was bloody. She had the deceased; it was which the country in all directions, and about in an apple-pie in the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the Cambridge were in action with the Cambridge were in action with the control of the Cambridge were in action with the Cambridge with t thite hundred, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, Orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds. His gallant and intrepid converse, who at length collected in a field, orridge had put to right by telling Mr. Oliphant ceived two wounds.

CROWN SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

MURDER AND RAPE. The trial of James Ford, for the murder of Samuel siting considerable interest.

On the Learned Judge arriving in court, the prisoner, a full-faced robust man, aged twenty-three years, was placed at the bar. He appeared totally indifferent to the position in which he was placed. He was charged by the name of James Ford, late of mortal wounds, bruises, and contusions, and by throwing him on the ground, whereby he lingered from the 1st to the 8th of October last, and then died. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

There was also an indictment charging the prisoner with a rape on Hannah, the wife of the said Samuel Shaw, on the day above-mentioned.

The Attorney-General having stated the case for

Mrs Hannah Shaw, an elderly female, not of a

prosecution.

prepossessing appearance, was then called, and she stated that her husband was a shoemaker, living at Long-lane, on the borders of Derbyshire. On Saturday, the 1st of October, witness accompanied her husband to Mottram, and after making a few purchases, they called at a public-house, where her husbility, the public, caused the city to be well posted on band had a glass of ale and a pipe of tobacco. They Saturday with placards, announcing that the first then went to the Angel Inu, where they met the some drink. On being about to leave the house the witness said she would try to find Mr. Eltringham, who lodged with her, and ask him to was expected to be accomplished in about twenty accompany them home. The prisoner heard this, along the road as good friends. When they had got a short distance a person came up on a horse, when the prisoner asked him if his horse would carry double, and if he would let him ride! The She then went to her husband's room, and found

Several other witnesses were called who corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Shaw, and the dying de-Magistrates, he called upon me on Saturday last, ceived with paternal kindness. But Hallinan con- while the remainder of the household were engaged claration of the deceased was also given in evidence marks of blood on three half-crowns, now produced. to the effect that as he was co Belinds brought forth and set in motion all that me at the time, and I candidly told him I had and O'Shanghnessy residing in the neighbourhood, contriver or contrivers, now and then discharged a from Mottram with his wife and the prisoner, the me at the time, and I candidly told him I had spend which the poet has immortal genery which the written to the Secretary of State. I also added he had him served with a civil bill process for the cannon, on which the waiting mob strained necks as almon, on which the waiting mob strained ne whether the comet shook its "horrid hair," tunate debtors, who had their wives with them of drum, and to return to their homes, sheepfaced of was marked with blood. Several persons at the time." In consequence of this complaint, Mr. through a searching cross-examination, as well at whether the reverend incumbent. Johnson agreed, at the last Session, that the Magisthe hands of the assistant-barrister, who was evihad made the attack on the deceased, and the surlike through the marriage was solemnized perween the parties. disappointed expectants but to decamp without beat disappointed expectants. had made the attack on the deceased, and the sur- return I met Mr. Greenall, the magistrate. I had geons proved that he had died of an effusion of some cases to dispose of before Mr. Greenall, and

> speech of considerable length, contending that the prisoner knocked at the cell, and expressed a wish probabilities of the case were, that the attack had to see Mr. Greenall. I called Mr. Greenall into the been made in consequence of an attack from the cell. When Mr. Greenall came into the cell the priunfortunate deceased for some supposed liberty he had taken with his wife, and he called-Mrs. Wagstaffe, who had the care of the Angel

The Learned Judge having summed up, The Jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. His Lordship said he had no power to mitigate the sentence -that belonged to another power. The trial for rape was not proceeded with

NORTHERN CIRCUIT-LIVERPOOL.

and his Lordship deferred passing sentence.

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, APRIL 8. (Before Mr. Baron Parke.) MURDER IN LANCASHIRE.

day of Nevember last.

Dr. Brown conducted the case for the prosecu-Dr. Brown having stated an outline of the case November; it was Sunday. The prisoner went to duced. church in the afternoon. He returned a little after

would, he trusted, help to dissipate any idea that might sequences of jealousy, I will tell you: it damns many offence out of the category of murder. He proceeded, be lurking in the minds of any who might hear it, that a soul, and commits many a murder." Witness said at great length, to read the evidence, which he

quarter of a mile from the Bird-i'-the-Hand. A walked away with the greatest composure.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 6.—The NORTH WALES CIRCUIT—CHESTER, APRIL 10. man named Makin lived about 150 yards from there. Knows the place where the body was found. The body was found about 200 yards from the place where I lived. At the time I was coming with my wife from St. Helen's the church bells were ringing. It was half-past six o'clock. Went from my house to Makin's for a light; came back, and heard a noise, a great shout, and closed the door. I heard Shaw, being fixed for this morning, the court was the shout two or three times. Never heard a noise crowded to excess, the enormity of the crime ex- like it before. I was startled by it, and told my wife to lock the door, as I was very much alarmed. The voice was more like that of a man than of a Thomas Littles, a collier, was employed in sinking

a coal-pit on the 27th of November, near the turn-

pike-gate. Went between six and seven o'clock in

the morning to George Morton to borrow a spade.

Morton, looking through the pantry window, pointed down the field and said, "Thomas, what's yonder?" Witness went into the field, and found a woman near the hedge, about four or five yards from another field. She was lying on her left side, covered with blood. Examined the body and found the throat cut-it was cut deeply. There was a cloth in the wound-a white pocket-handkerchief torn-one part The Attorney-General for the Palatine, and Mr. in the wound, and another on the ground; the part Trafford, were for the prosecution; and Mr. Temple of the handkerchief on the ground was not bloody. The body was dressed in black. The clothes were covered with blood. Her bonnet was on: the bonnet was tied under the chin. She had gloves on, which were bloody. Turned the body and found a pair of scissors, with a chain and a thimble. I went down the field and told constable Glover what I had seen. Put the things which I found in my pocket. The body was removed; saw it afterwards in the Eccleston Arms. There were two distinct pieces of the handkerchief. The witness underwent a somewhat lengthend cross-examination, but nothing important

was elicited. William Glover, a constable at Eccleston, met the last witness on the morning of November 27. Went in consequence to the body, and found a bloody rag near it. Found a thimble under the body; found no knife or instrument. Removed the body to the Eccleston Arms. Put the thimble in my pocket. (The witness produced the articles.) Removed the body about half-past eight in the morning.

William Storey, superintendent of police for the district of St. Helen's. - Knows where Chadwick lives. (Witness pointed out in the plan Chadwick's and Makin's louse, and also Gin-lane. Chadwick's house is at the corner of Gin-lane.) On the moraing of the 28th went in search of Buckley towards Ashton, about six miles from St. Helen's. He was coming towards St. Helen's with his father and his wife's mother. Met them about two miles from St. Helen's. Pulled up the horse, and came alongside of Buckley. I said "What have you done to your wife !" He said he had lost her. I said it was rather strange he should lose his prisoner Mitton, and the other prisoner was found who was at that time confined in the Carlisle Gaol of marriage he overcame her virtue, as it was stated, accompanying the acial machine being eagerly him down. She got up, and seeing the prisoner wise. He made no reply. I then searched him, and the other prisoner was found who was at that time contined in the Carlisle Gaol of marriage he overcame her virtue, as it was stated, accompanying the acial machine being eagerly him down. She got up, and seeing the prisoner wise. He made no reply. I then searched him, and in his company, beth their shoes bearing testimony in his company, beth their shoes bearing testimony for debt, of certain indignities to which he had been forcibly, and she not being desirons of prosecuting discussed—here by a knot of greasy members they had been where pigs were kept. The pig subjected by a Mr. Johnson, one of the Visiting her destroyer, or exposing herself to the bitter taunts bers of the company of cordwainers there by a The prisoner then again knocked her down, and the knife, and observed blood on the lade. I asked was found to have been killed in the stye. They Magistrates. His complaint was in substance as of her acquaintances, resolved to emigrate to Amewere committed for trial.

Was found to have been killed in the stye. They Magistrates. His complaint was in substance as of her acquaintances, resolved to emigrate to Amegroup of snips, whose observance of Saint Monday whilst on the ground he beat her so that she lost her not blood, but red paint. I then asked him to pull senses. On her recovery she found herself in off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat. Magistrates of this prison, Mr. Johnson, of Walton betained such employment as her industrious habits female sex, of course, brought not a few of the fair an adjoining field, and the prisoner standing in farming fitted her for, but destiny cast O'Shaugh near. She then started home, the prisoner going off. Found his shirt besmeared with blood. I said the throng of wonder-waiting gapers. Besides the has always been a sincere friend of mine, although riage, the offer was accepted, and the ceremony numbers congregated on the cliffs, there were a great of health carms described by the found herself in farming fitted her for, but destiny cast O'Shaugh near. She then started home, the prisoner standing off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat and adjoining field, and the prisoner standing off. Found his shirt besmeared with blood. I said the with her part of the way, and earnestled her marked home, the prisoner going with her part of the way, and earnestled her marked home, the prisoner going off. Found his shirt besmeared with blood. I said the wristbands were stained with blood.) I said the prisoner standing off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat the throng of wonder-waiting gapers. Besides the her husband what has always been a sincere friend of mine, although riage, the offer was accepted, and the ceremony numbers congregated on the cliffs, there were a great the near throat of the way and earnestled with blood.) I said the prisoner standing off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat and adjoining field, and the prisoner standing off. Found his shirt besmeared with blood. I said the prisoner standing off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat and adjoining field, and the prisoner standing off. Found his shirt besmeared with blood. I said the prisoner standing off his coat and prisoner standing off his coat. He did not do so, and I pulled his coat and prisoner standing off his coat and prisoner standing off his coat and prisoner standing off his coat and prisoner st "This is enough for me; I now charge you with the murder of your wife." He told me that he had occasion to go into a field; she walked on, and he lost her. I took him to the lock-up, examined him, and found six half-crowns in his pocket. Examined his trousers, and he said "These are not the trousers I had on yesterday. The black trousers I wore yesterday are at home." I proceeded to his lodgings. Went to his bed-room and took possession of his coat. waistcoat, and trousers; they were in a box. Marks of blood were on the cuff of his coat, on the left arm, and on the left pocket of his trowsers; on the waistcoat no blood. The articles were preseved. I saw a candlestick in the sitting-room; marks of blood were on it: it was the one now produced. Saw Examined the clothes on the Monday; on the Tuesday blood on the brain caused by a wound on the back after disposing of them I told that gentleman about the prisoner wishing to see Mr. Wood. The prisoner Mr. Temple addressed the jury in an eloquent had no opportunity of seeing Mr. Greenall. The soner commenced making a statement. After hearing a portion of his statement, Mr. Greenall said. 'You had better tell me nothing, as it may be used against you." The prisoner turned to me and said, "Twas I who did the deed. I hope you will be a friend to me." I replied, "I can't befriend you."

He said that he and his wife went to the Bird-i'-the-Hand on Sunday night. They remained there a short time, and had each a glass of rum. They left the public-house as the St. Helen's church bells were ringing. After they had walked a short distance they heard the St. Helen's coach coming. The coach generally arrives at twenty five minutes to seven. He proceeded to say that after the coach passed, his wife began to browbeat him about a girl that he ha I seen in Wigan. They walked on a little further, and she continued to browbeat him; she followed him, and continued to browbeat him again. He took his knife out of his pocket, and jumped up and stabbed her in the throat. He said the knife found in his possession was the knife with which he stabbed her,

> Wilmot Buckley was indicted for the wilful murder Mr. Scudamore, assistant-surgeon to Mr. Garton, of Elizabeth Buckley, at St. Helen's, on the 27th of St. Helen's, in November, 1842, examined the body where it was shown to him by the constable, Glover, in a stable at the Eccleston Arms, where the coroner's inquest was held upon it. He found a large wound in the neck; it was a cut about three inches in length, and two in depth. It cut the carotid artery through, and went between the fourth cut. I attribute death to the sudden loss of blood

and, having done so, he took out of her pocket three

half-crowns. He said he did not know how to get out of the field, but he met with two men and two

Women.

putting a small shawl on under her cloak. She told Mrs. Rigby to leave the kry, saying, We shall as far as the Bird-in-hand, and had a glass of rum each. As we got out, we heard the St. Heleu's coach coming. I asked her if she thought you was the St. Helen's coach? She said she did not know. home. I have been out of work for a month last Monday. I belonged to the Odd Fellows, and got

portion would be her feelings of jealousy, for which, The Learned Jungs proceeded to sum up, stating his own belief that nothing had occurred to take the commented on as he proceeded.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of murder,

SUBSCRIPTIONS IRFCEIVED BY - MR. CLEAVE.

POT:TICAL FICTIMS' DEFENCE AND SUPPORT PUND. Previously acknowledged An Old Radical, Hull ... 1 0 0 Purpey Mr. Riches and Friends, Brightlingsea, Mr. G. Wabb, Crawley ... M: Shodes and Friends, Camberwell... First Division of City Cardwainers Cr - wainers, Star, Golden-lane Balance of City Lettery

A: winmates of the Workhouse

Blackburn ... Class House, Leicester Square ... J. U. J., Littleboro'. M: Murless, Birmingham Mr. Carter, ditto Mr Smith, Mr. Newhouse, ditto A few Tailers, Dartford ... M. R. Blight, jun. ... Steam Factory, Longhboro' Friends, ditto M . Stevenson, ditto Mr. Eveleigh, ditto Mr. Chamberlin, ditto A Friend, ditto ... Hat r of Tyranny ... Mr. Daugherty and Friends, Winter-Mr. Bartle and Friends, Kingswood Aberdeen ... Fakitk Redditch Mr. Bax'er and Friends ... Mr. Hodgkinson ... Mr. Rhodes and Friends, Camberwell ... Mr. Brown ... Mr. Wm. Randell, Bethnall Green J. H.... Cap of Liberty, Brighton ... Meller, Derbyshire Somerby, Circulars Soyland Town laham Sele of Crow and Tyrrell's Powder, by Mr. Rhodes ... Bury Circulars ... Bury St. Edmunds... Mossley, near Manchester Wolverhampton ... Coalbrook Dale ... Proceeds of meeting at City Hall Females, Tower Hamlets... Mr. Walker, and Friends, Watford Mr. Skeving on ... Mr. Skeving:on Smiths and Engineers, East District, London, 14th subscription ... Wadsworth-row, near Halifax ... 1 19 0 Busterley ... ---Somer's Town Bath ... Strathaven ... Rounds and Ringstead A few Brassfounders (shopmates) Northampton ... Edinburgh ...

The name of the place was in the list, as we received it; but we omit it, that no opportunity ter or oppression.—Ed. The sum from this place is not stated in the mannacript sent to us.—En. N. S.

0.10

Burnley (400 Chartist Circulars)

Rochdale, third Subscription ...

Whitworth

Macclesfield

Baiston.—I have mislaid the letter which accompanied a Post Office Order for a small sum from this place. The party sending, will, therefore, please re-state name and particulars.

CORBRIDGE.-Enquiry shall be made. IPSWICH.-I have received a set of bag-pipes from

One pound received from Stokesley was omitted in the ublished list of previous week, although included

in ...e" sum total." FOR MRS. ELLIS. ... 10 1 Previously acknowledged

St. Paneras Harmonio Meeting ... Carlisle Mi. J. B. Smith ... Sill weavers, Kettering ... Leeds
R. Hames, Esq., Oundle ...
Old Locality, Kettering ... M. Rhoddin, (sale of breakfast powder) Friends, per Mr. Lonsdale, Manchester Blackburn ... Chariist School, Grimshaw-Park Marylebone... ... Linwood ... Oldham Female Charlists A Friend ... 313 J. S., Oldham A Friend, Butterley By Oldham, Post order, &c. ...

FOR M'DOUALL. 26 Previously acknowledged Marylebone ... Marylebone ... Mr. Bowes and a Friend, Macclesfield... 0 Q 6 FOR PETER FODEN, S: Pancras Harmonic Meeting ...

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A COLLIER BOY.-At Court. The evidence was deemed by the jury quite conclusive against Whiteley, and they accordingly found him guilty. The Chairman, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been found guilty of one most cruel and barbarous manner an orphan relation of his own, who had nobody else but him to look up to for protection. There could be no doubt of the fact, that without any reason whatever he had ill-treated him in a way that no person in court could have heard, and that no one could read of, without horror. He (the Chairman) was sorry that the law did not allow the court to inflict a severer punishment than that which they Cours was that he be imprisoned in the Honse of could not sentence him to hard labour, nor inflict any

AT DEVON ASSIZES, Wm. Kean, 20, was found guilty of a rape, at Burliscombe, on the 4th of January last, on the person of a married woman. The smin who had been living in Gloucestershire, when | subjects ? he deserted her; she received information that her busband was working on the railway at the White Ball Tunnel, and by the kindness of a gentleman Bearch of him; at a public-house, where she enquired Hence. The case was clearly proved. The judge, in passing sentence on the prisoner, observed that he had been convicted most justly of one of the most during cases of this description; he should, therefore, take meaures that he should be sent to the worst descriptions of the penal settlements, there to work in

chains for the rest of his life. LOSS OF A STEAMER. - On Friday morning last, the following remarkable occurrence, in which a steamer was stolen and afterwards wrecked, attended with loss of life, took place at Tynemonth, near North Shields. At daybreak, the pilots on the look-out, at the entrance of the river, discovered a vessel amongst the rocks called the Black Middens, underneath Tynemouth lighthouse and the ruined abbey, which proved to be a steamer. The alarm was instantly raised, and the life-boat was manned and put of to her assistance; but upon arriving alongside the vessel, much surprise was evinced at finding only one man on board, who was safely taken out of the wreck and conveyed ashore. Immediately he put his foot on land, he attempted to go away, without giving account as to the manner in which the steamer was wrecked; but the custom-house officer detained him, and after being kept in custody for some time, he admitted having, with another man. (the Tyne), and added that, in making for sea, she drove on the rocks. The other man, he said, jumped overboard upon the vessel breaking up, to watery grave, for he had seen nothing more of him mince. It has been ascertained that the steamer was called the Charles William, belonging to Messra. Richardson and Co., and that the man who is supSIR.—I doubt not it will be in the remembrance of

held to bail, myself in one hundred pounds and four friends in twenty-five pounds each, for sedition, upon the isolated evidence of a rural Police Serjeant, No. 52, of the Cloncester County, named Jasper Fowler; this said man swearing that I said "it was a great shame the Queen did not maintain her own mother." Now Sir, if it be a shame or no, I shall not say, neither did I say: I have eight respectable witnesses to prove the words sworn to were never uttered by me. It took the wisdom of six Solons, or Dogberries, to commit me for the said monstrous treason, or sedition. In my poor opinion the names of these wisezcres of the county of Gloucester would receive too great honour if handed down in your pages to posterity-best to pass them by as the idle wind, for which we care not. Suffice it to say, I attended the said assizes with the accontrements of war, namely, the armour of virtue, the shield of truth, and sword of justice. The destardly foe, armed with tyranny and might, dare not enter the arena-This very day (Tuesday), at four o'clock, will the men and women of the Forest of Dean assemble in their pocrisy, or cant, the truth and justice of our principles. is worthy of his hire-that his hire should be pear, the parents of Sunday Scholars would "Smoke the Education Bill pass." Knowing the value of your space, I conclude, thanking all friends who have assisted me in this contest; to

Truly yours, RUFFY RIDLEY. April 11th, 1843.

wind and froth, none are required.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY BILL.

THE measure of Government for giving Educahas brought the whole subject of National Education the "war of words" with considerable interest and more clearly the utier recklessnes of public interests -the exclusive selfishness of faction under every form. The zealots of all shades and grades have shown off such antics upon this measure, as we suppose few others could have drawn from them. The fanaticism of "Church" on the one hand, and of "Dissent" on the other, has boxed the lugs of Government on both sides, until, were it not pretty confident of the support of rational and moderate men of all parties. it might be well enough anticipated that the Bill would be thrown aside in disgust, and that Government would swear never to attempt a good thing again. We trust, however, that this will not be the case; that this Bill, which, in its principle, is really good, which, in detail, is easily capable of such improvement as shall make it unobjectionable to any but the merely factious, and which is certainly as much called for by the neces-... 0 5 2 sities of the people as any remedial measure that we can think of, will be allowed to come unimpaired into active operation. And if it do so, we shall hope to see much good resulting from it. We have not of the Education question; and to every man who may be given to the authorities" to make it a pro- yet arrived at the transcendental pitch of Dissenting "liberalism" which would induce us, with the Noncomformist to cry out that rather than have our children taught to read and write in the intervals of labour provided by Government for the purpose, and in schools which may be under clerical control as to the religious portion of their exercises, we would

Mr. M'Phersor. They will be disposed of by they have done, scramble about in the midst of toil the London friends, and proceeds presented to this and privation, and labour, after such ideas as they they have done, scramble about in the midst of toil can pick up in converse one with another-in dame, and Sunday, and British schools, OR AT NO SCHOOL AT ALL. If we must have the one or the other, let's have the savageism of ancient Britain."

> This may be very congenial with the spirit of Dissent as embodied in the Nonconformist and his older brother" Young Neddy," but we opine that it will find little response among the people, whose eyes us, not by the terms of a hard contract, but by those have revently become in some degree open, despite means which find the way to his heart, by convincing the influence of fanaticism, to their real interests. They know, if Mr. Noncon, does not, that the igno-

rance of the people is the tyrant's safeguard; and holding out opportunities of acquiring knowledge of that general intelligence is incompatible with fac- every kind, but by all means of a religious character. I tions domination. The Noncon. affects to sneer at good will and mutual service that we shall best maincalling by the name of Education the amount of tain peace, protect property, and in particular cement learning which the children are likely to acquire in society in a state of tranquillity, which no subtlety of in preventing to a great extent in late. these Schools. He says :-

if it mean more than this, we must inquire what that advancing as far as we can the happiness of our fellow "Competency to read and write is unquestionably to

be desired. A knowledge of letters constitutes the

key to that immense depository of information stored access to all this information is necessarily enjoyed by him who has the key. A man may be able to open the garden gate at Hampton court, and may be at liberty to measure issuing from the Government. recreate himself within the enclosure, to whom, on account of his residing in Northumberland, the privilege is practically of verylnconsiderable value. Factoryhands may be taught by government to read and write-but whilst heavy taxes are imposed upon all the means of know- pant in the Church, notwithstanding its much ledge, and the whole system of legislation tends by inevitable steps to throw upon our manufacturing poor the Quarter Sessions for the West Riding of this the necessity of devoting, yearly, more and more time, County held last week, at Pontefract, a man and energy, and health, honestly to acquire the bare named Joseph Whiteley, a collier, from Elland, pittance required for a scanty subsistence, we cannot near Halifax, was tried before Mr. C. Wood, M.P., rely very confidently upon such instruction to moralise chairman, and other magistrates, for having the masses. The alphabet will not work miracles. ill-need James Whiteley, his apprentice; and the The aptest reader will profit but little of letters, details of his cruelty excited the horror of the whole except as he is able by means of them to get at useful information—and whilst, on the one hand, his energies are exhausted by toil, increased both in amount and in severity by all kinds of monopoly, we hold it to be a mere delusion to imagine that the power to read and of the most atrocious offences ever brought before write will considerably mend the condition of the a Court of justice. He had ill-treated in a millions. To those who have neither books, nor time, nor physical strength, of what great practical advantage will the mere knowledge of letters prove?"

Falsehood is ever foolish; and we have not often seen a piece of more foolish and paltry false reasontainly be of less use to "brother Noncon"? Northum- decline the honour, there is a provision in the bill to all districts great numbers of children and young persons Now we do think that this, so far as language can be brian in the locality which he has chosen for him than had power to do; but certainly to the extent of in London; but let him remove to London and already feels himself 'The Minister of the Religious of order, sobriely, honesty, and forethought, or even to play sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man. Let those have no key-of what use will Hampton Court be Department of the Public Service.' The clergyman's restrain them from vice and crime. Correction for two years. He was sorry that they to him! Is the Noncon. so great an ass as not to know that in that "scrambling about in the midst of toil and privation" which he seems to long for, the instice of the peace! The clergyman is kindly in that clergymen and other witnesses, state that the not forget that Government having the whole comlabourer might at least have no disadvantage in the formed that he may catechise and instruct his young schools actually in existence are insufficient for the possession of that knowledge which he admits to be prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of a black- the key to science and intelligence on all general This is the extent to which our unmitted Burenet has at

How utterly contemptible does this shallow-pated Dissenter look when his views on this important farmer was enabled to travel down to Wellington, in subject are contrased with those of a writer of sense and observation. In the Morning Chronicle, fluous to enter; but, were it necessary, we should not in regular attendance on Sunday-schools for a period of ror ner misoand, the prisoner and another man some years ago, appeared several letters under the be incapable of reading an easy book or of spelling the signature 0. P.Q." in which we find these obsersignature "O. P.Q." in which we find these obser- or various,)—recoil from its whole spirit—recoil from vations, which we " pit" against the argument (?) of its every position. Why, we ask, are we to be bur- ignorant of Christian principles, doctrines, and pre-

> Allen, Henry Brougham, the Duke of Sussex, Lord lishing in this invidious and revolting way factory Holland, and other enlightened benefactors of their schools? Have we not yet enough of separation and expressed by the best-informed witnesses, that any species, took in hand, some years ago, the glorious must be carried farther, and made more painfully paland heavenly task of enlightening the ignorant- pable yet? And must the clergyman be made the state bringing up in virtue the children of poor pa- tool for carrying out this most hateful measure? If would thus have time afforded them to attend school. rents—teaching little orphans and mendicants to this be the Conservative way to educate and bless the read, to write, to cast accounts, and think, I doubt in his goodness, preserve us therefrom !- English means adequate to effect any material and general imvery much whether they felt all the force of their | Churchman.-[Amen.-Nottingham Journal.]" own work, and whether they themselves understood the results which must arise from their labours.

attention to his intellectual destinies—and they of "the tub." Every malicious ingenuity that could be continued to encourage the Poor Laws-to patronize practised for the distortion and misrepresentation of say, " sooner than give us education in schools of in mind that each number contains, of solid matter, workhouses-to rear almshouses-and to establish the Bill has been industriously brought into play by hospitals and dispensaries, quite satisfied in their every ultra-pious scribbler and tub-thumper of them own minds that man could be educated, and yet all. And not a little deliberate and atrocious falseremain as dependant on the charities of the rich for | hood has been lugged in to eke out the argument. stolen the steamer from her moorings in that river the supply of his necessities and his wants, his luxuries and his comforts, as if he remained wholly by a long objurgatory lecture on the duties of his cisely as it stands, so persuaded are we of the pres- bring the proceedings down to the end of the fifth uninstructed. This was a capital error. Before official situation in reference to this motion; but sing necessity for such a measure, and such little day, including the speeches of Mr. Dundas, Q.C. swim to the rocks, but he suspected he met with a they made up their minds to teach little boys to finding the Noble Lord very unbending to his patron- importance do we attach to the complaints of High- Mr. Baines, Q.C.; and Mr. Serjeant Murphy. AR. Sinclair, Newcastle.—The mistake could not be suspected he met with a they made up their minds to teach little boys to finding the Noble Lord very unbending to his patronread and to write, they should have calculated - | age he has turned in a huff to the parents of Sunday | Church on the one hand, and of Dissent on the The next number will contain, verbatim reports of 1. That the little boys and girls would become School children, whom in his last number he conde-other, when weighed against the great, compre- the speeches of the working men, and will more than young men and young women; 2. That in their scends to "talk to" in a manner so affable and kindly, hensive principle of national instruction. The first supply their omission in that meagre state in which posed to be drowned was a discarded son of the turn they would become husbands and wives, and as must-if they be not quite insensate excite their consideration with us is, the instilling into the they must have necessarily appeared in a newspaper. owner. The vessel was used for towing vessels in fathers and mothers—and servants and artizans—gratitude for his attentions and make them exclaim minds of the working classes right notions of When these trials are completed, the work will

hands-and that they would read history, biography, newspapers, political pamphlets, and dissersociety: 5. That these well-informed men and women would find out that there was no absolute virtue in wealth-no necessity for abject povertyno necessary connection between slavery and the honest daily toil of a labouring man-that talent should always be recompensed—that money was adequate for all his wants-that Miss Martineau's his gemmon." mighty talkers, who have proved themselves full of system of keeping a man without a helpmate because he was not rich, was immoral and favourable to licentiousness, fernication, and adulterythat the labourer has a right to marry-has a dustry and patient toil-and that the enormous tion to the most helpless, and, not unfrequently, men, why the mass of human society should be so of all the flower of Dissent and " Liberalism" in the nice, subtle questions of orthodoxy and heterodoxyunder review, and has formed a prominent topic of and S. I think the great and the good men who could be used, the meeting was a failure! discussion among public prints and party gatherings set about teaching in all countries (" British and ever since its introduction. We have been watching | Foreign School Society") little boys and little girls to read, to write, and to cast accounts, should also anxiety; and we have observed few things to exhibit have calculated that when those little boys and girls should become well-informed men and women, and should have learnt from history, from observation, from journals, and newspapers, and tracts, all I have just described—that they would not rest satisfied with this knowledge; that as they had congregated together in Lancasterian and in Bell's schools to be taught to read and to write, so, in after life, they would congregate together to improve their physical condition as animals, as

> zens, and as immortal beings." "It was impossible that an educated workman labouring hard, working early and late-a sober, honest, prudent, and worthy citizen, would long continue to eat bread and drink water in exchange for his sweat, his knowledge, his arms, and his head; an ignorant man might go on at this rate, but an instructed man-never! And if not one, then how much more, millions of instructed workmen."

well as their moral and political condition as citi-

This is something rational in the political view thinks thus rationally, it must, therefore, be a that intellectual improvement which can scarcely fail to be the vestibule or hall of entrance to the fane of freedom; while, in the moral view of the matter, we accord entirely with the excellent remarks of Mr. Sergeant AtcherLey, who, lately "No! Rather let the people of this country, as addressing the Grand Jury of Dorsetshire, is reported to have said :-

"On looking to the calendar, it is impossible not to see that probably a great number of minor offences have arisen in some instances from distress, and in others from want of education. In addressing gentlemen of your station, I need nardly say it is undoubtedly our best policy to administer to the wants and comforts of our poorer neighbours. If we want to make the labourer honest, we must afford him the means of being so: if we wish him to be pesceable, we must attract him to him that those who are above him are anxious for his welfare. If we wish to fortify his moral principles, we must remember that the best way of doing so is by legal enactment will provide, no terror of the law secure; that we shall best administer to our own gratifi-"If education mean nothing more than ability to cation, that purest, most lasting, that best of all gratiread and write, we may pay too dearly for the whistle; fications, the gratification of seeking to do good, by

and which Dissenting bigots would do well to study up in books. It by no means follows, however, that and appropriate, instead of raising the howl of superstition and fanaticism against almost a solitary good

The Dissenters are not alone, however, in their furious : fortunately fanaticism is not quite so ram- kind of superintendence, but their time is entirely at schools in Great Britain. greater numbers; but what it can it does, even there, to thwart any matter from which the people dren and young persons escape any permanent moral might derive benefit. While the Dissenters howl deterioration, and become in after-life as respectable about the "prostration of their interests," the English Churchman and the Nottingham Journal thus gabble at the Minister for his subservience to at an age when few are capable of self-government

regarded by religious men, both in and out of Parlia ness, and happiness. ment, as the first of a probable series of attempts to lower the Church of England to the rank of a State menced thus early, and often pursued to the end of those suggestions the most calm and dispassionate consi-Establishment. Whether either the religious or irre- life, do not always stop with the ruin of the indiviligious of our countrymen are inclined to put up with duals, their example being semetimes contagious; and any such thing, a very short time will prove. schools of the factory districts, offers to the clargyman no ordinary description. of every parish the doubtful compliment of being es "That the means of secular and religious instruction, officio, one of the trustees: rather, he does not offer on the efficiency of which depends the counteraction of all ing than this. The key of Hampton Court may cer- it at all; he orders it so to be. If 'churchwardens' these evil tendencies, are so grievously defective, that, in many material alterations in it."

co-trustees may by the act be anybody, ' Jew, Turk, or Infidel, who may have 'granted a site for a school.' parishioners in these schools, provided the parents of education of one third of the population. the children do not object, in which case he is to desist!

present 'charged his Clergy.' "Now, into all the minute details of a bill which thus, at the very outset, sets at defiance all the feelings of Churchmen, and all the existing provisions of the school seldom go to any place of worship. parochial system of our Church, we hold it to be superthened as a nation with this new and unwieldy cepts, but they knew nothing whatever of any of the machinery? Are there not in all our parishes schools events of Scripture history, nor anything even of the their opposition, we do most earnestly hope and trust "When Joseph Lancaster, Doctor Bell, William both of ancient and modern endowment, without estab. names most commonly occurring in the Scriptures. alienation of class from class in this country, but it people, and elevate 'the depressed Church,' may God, however, that there are at present in existence no

This is sufficiently farcical no doubt; but not a whit more so than the ravings of "the Neddies." "They forgot the animal portion of man in their the Noncon. the Patriot, and their pions" brethren."

" Young Neddy" has edified Lord WHARNCLIFFE

3. That being well-informed men and women, they "to us poor folks as if we was ever such gentle- men or Dissenters. We wish to see them-and this as impossibility of any journal giving anything like a would know something more than merely to eat. "folks!" "NEDDY" very politely informs these poor speedily as possible—put into such a course of moral your readers, that in September last I was arrested and drink, and sleep, dance, and get drunk, as they people that a Bill has been brought into Parliament training, as may qualify them to play the parts of would have done before they were instructed by one of the Queen's Ministers, to provide in a new good fathers good friends good citizens and cause being satisfied with the smile of Lord A, or the way for educating the children of the working them to be loved and respected in the social relacondescending bow of Lady B.; 4. That being so classes; and he then proceeds to describe its pro- tions of life. We wish to see them raised from the well-informed, they would read something more visions, in which he labours most disgracefully to filthy stye of ignorance in which thousands of them than the Prayer Book and the Bible, religious produce the impression that the necessary effect of are now contentedly wallowing; to see fallen tracts, or Sunday magazines, which Bible, and this Bill must be the utter ruin of all Dissenting humanity uplifted in their natures : and their minds Tract, and Sabbath Societies would put into their Sunday Schools and Day Schools. Now we appre- taught to appreciate all that is good and great in hend that these "working people," whom NEDDY character, instead of turning away from the conthus condescends to patronize, will be apt to think it templation of moral excellence as a thing which they tations on the present and past conditions of human a little strange that he should, while good enough to cannot understand. We boast of being the richest tell them what is in the Bill, not lay the Bill itself nation in the world; henceforth let it be our endeabefore them that they might see what it actually does | your to show that we are also the most intelligent. say. NEDDY had a capital reason for not doing Here, indeed, will be a legitimate theme for national this: he knows that the Bill has no one provi- exultation, and God forbid that the doctrinal dission which can, by any possibility operate to the putes of Churchmen and Dissenters should ever injury of any Sunday School now existing; and he interfere to prevent our realising so creditable—so hundreds to hear, without the cloak of priestcraft, by no more capital than industry—that the workman knew, therefore, that if he should let this fact ap noble a vaunt ! We say, therefore, by all means let

The Leeds Dissenters have again mustered their with the great, comprehensive, and beneficent prin-

"Would not come when they did call."

Something like one thousand five hundred, or eighteen hundred, persons mustered at the sound of the Dissenting whistle; most of them parties who had no concern whatever with the town, the very elite of countrified dissent-the clothiers and small millowners of the various adjoining districts-and who gaped at their proceedings without understanding them-merely knowing that "ther wor a meetin' i't Cloath Hol Yird summat abaht t' parsons and t'Skooils; and ther wor HAMM'LETON and BAINES and some more on 'm theere, they did tawk feaful wheel!"

At this meeting similar resolutions were adopted to those of the meeting held some time since in the Commercial Buildings. No attempt was made to uggest any remedy for the alleged faults of the Bill but the ungracious and unmanly position was again assumed of praying simply that the Bill "may not pass"-that it may be withdrawn and society left in the state in which it now is, so far as Educational provision is concerned. We presume that not one of the parties influential in getting up the disgraceful opposition to this Bill is unaware of the condition of the Factory Districts as to Education-if se matter of high moment to seize every opportunity of we will ask them to read the extracts we lately extending to the masses the possession of a key to gave them from the Inspectors' Reports—and if that be insufficient, as having reference only to one or two districts; let them then read the following:-

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING CHILDREN IN MINES AND MANUFACTORIES.

"That in many of these trades and manufactures, and elected by the board itself. especially in pin-making, nail-making, lace-making, the hosiery trades, calico-printing, the earthenware trades. and tobacco-making, the children have not good and such board. sufficient food, nor warm and decent clothing; great numbers of them, when questioned, stating that they have seldom or never enough to eat, and many of them being clothed in rags; and it is a general complaint such schools. that they are prevented, by want of proper clothing, from going to the Sunday-school, or to a place of public worship.

"That there are few classes of these children and young persons 'working together in numbers,' of whom Education. a large portion are not in a lamentably low moral con-

"That this low moral condition is evinced by a general ignorance of moral duties and sanctions, and by an absence of moral and religious restraint, shown among some classes chiefly by coarseness of manners, and the use of profane but indecent language; but in early ages.

"That this absence of restraint is the result of general want of moral and religious training; compa- approve. ratively few of these classes having the advantage of moral and religious parents to instruct and guide them : their low moral condition, on the contrary, often having These are sentiments which do honour to a man; its very origin in the degradation of the parents, who, themselves, brought up without virtuous habits, can beneficial control over their conduct.

"That, in the majority of instances, the young people, while in their places of work, are under the care and control solely of the adult workmen, by whom they are mittee of Privy Council on education ought to be furgenerally i ired and paid, and whose servants they are: nished with the means to enable them to establish and opposition. The fanatics of the Church are quite as and after their work is over, they are subjected to no maintain a sufficient number of training and model their own disposal.

"That although placed under such highly unfavourable and dangerous circumstances, some of these chil. and to afford such aid to schools established by volunand well-conducted as any persons in their station; but this is not the common result, the more natural may be respected." consequences of the possession of unrestrained liberty being witnessed in great numbers of these children and young persons, who acquire, in childhood and youth, "We do not he state to say that this bill must be habits which utterly destroy their future health, useful-

"That the evils resulting from vicious courses, cominstances are recorded in which youths have leagued 44 Sir James Graham, first of all, in forming the new together for the commission of crimes and outrages of

meet that case; but the clergyman is clearly regarded are growing up without any religious moval, or intellecas already the 'state-officer;' and Sir James Graham tual training; nothing being done to form them to habits

"That there is not a single district in which the means of instruction are adequate to the wants of the [sect. 53.] or have been appointed by a neighbouring people; while in some districts the deficency is so great suggest their measures of amendment; but let them

"That, in all districts, many children and young persons, whether employed in the mines of coal and prejudices of a section—and that a small section too. school, and some never have been at any school. "That in general the children who never go to any say-

"That great numbers of those children who had been

"That, in almost all the districts, much anxiety is legislative enactment to shorten the present hours of of Government on this occasion, for they may rely on work for children should be accompanied by full and it, things have come to that pass with us, that if we efficient means of educating the great numbers who have not national education, we must have national "That from the whole body of evidence it appears. provement in the physical and moral condition of the children and young persons employed in labour."

lation before our eyes-and knowing it to be too bility of one person writing out a full number in a true-we envy not the minds of those who can week. This will not be wondered at when it is borne which a clergyman shall be trustee, give no edu- about as much as sixty columns of a newspaper cation at all; if we must have one or the other. Which would be ten columns a day for one man to give us savageism." We say with the Sun- write. we would infinitely prefer having it pass pre-

"What are mere theological dogmas compared

forces-lay and clerical. Great were the efforts ciple involved in the Education Bill! What matmade to " produce an effect" last Tuesday. Every ters it in what sect a child is educated, provided " tub" in the conventicles was beaten to the tune of his education be a moral and a Christian one right to have children-has a right to expect to "No Church," on the previous Sunday; NEDDY Considering the pressing emergency of the casemaintain them out of the gains of his active in. puffed and blew at his penny trumpet; the meeting bearing in mind the alarming disclosures made by was—as all manufacturing dissent meetings are— Lord Ashley as to the state of demoralization fortunes of some and the utter beggary and des. cunningly contrived for Tucsday, at noon-just when and ignorance in which thousands of the labouring titution of others, is not a natural but an artificial, all the "brethren" from Pudsey, Stanningley, Yea- classes are now plunged—we do think that a perilous not a healthy and thriving but a sickly and de. don, Horsforth, Bradford, Dewsbury, Batley, Heck- responsibility will attach to that party through whose plorable state of society; and there is no moral mondwike, Huddersfield, and all the clothing dis- means a scheme for remedying the evil shall be deand intellectual reason, none in the sight of God, tricts, might be calculated on; when, in fact, in feated! What is it a time to cavil on doctrinal points and none in the sight of rational and educated name of a Leeds meeting, they might have a meeting and matters of discipline-to fall to loggerheads on most ignorant portion of our labouring population wretchedly poor, and the exceptions of human West Riding. And yet, with all the puffing, all when vast masses of the community are in such a society so preposterously and iniquitously wealthy; the "tub-thumping," and all the maneuvering that brutal, benighted state, that the national tranquillity cannot be calculated on from one year to another We do most earnestly entreat both Churchmen and Dissenters-on this momentous question at least -to lay aside their distrust of each other to meet each other half way in a temperate and conciliating spirit. and endeavour to come to something like a mutual good understanding. Surely the very grandeur and comprehensiveness of the subject which they are called on to consider, should of itself be sufficient to exert a benignant influence on their minds, elevate their tone of sentiment, and render tion of his Amended Organization for some them superior to all petty, sectarian, one-sided con- time we cordially concur. The question he has siderations."

improvement; and if those improvements can be consideration on the part of the people; and the effected, so much the better. Let us in God's name means by which the ends sought are to be accommend it if we can, but not throw it away, even if we plished, will require much attention, and much cannot. From the tone which has been taken on the forethought. It is absolutely necessary that somematter in the House of Commozs there is every reason thing of the kind should be prominent in any plan to believe that if improvements be proposed in a which the people now adopt. It was our convicproper spirit they will be appropriately met. Lord tion of this that dictated the allusion which in our JOHN RUSSELL has given notice of some resolutions few remarks on Mr. O'Connon's plan of organizain the House, calculated partially to effect what tion, was made to the want of something which the must be the object of all well-disposed and honest plan in the shape it then bore did not provide. It Dissenters. There are other points to which atten- could not be expected that the necessary attention tion might be well directed, and which we shall yet | can be properly bestowed on so important an affair take occasion to notice, when the blaze of Dissenting if there should be any undue and unnecessary hurryfury and Church bigotry shall give us opportunity. ing on of the matter. The respective plans that may Meantime here are Lerd John's resolutions—good as be propounded must be firstly canvassed over by the "I. That in any bill for the promotion of education

in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorised to levy, or cause to be levied, parochial rates for the election and maintenance of schools, provision ought to INTO THE EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITION OF be made for an adequate representation of the ratepayers of the parish in such board. "2. That the chairman of such board should be

"That the holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be taught in all schools established by any

"4. That special provision should be made for cases in which Roman Catholic parents may object to the instruction of their children in the holy Scriptures in

"5. That so other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools, unless with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the any ever yet existing in this kingdom, may be formed concurrence of the Committee of Privy Council on "6. That, in order to prevent the disqualification of

competent schoolmasters on religious grounds, the books of religious instruction, other than the Holy Bible, introduced into the schools, should be taught apart by the clergyman of the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of Protestants Whe belong to the Established Church, and who may be desirous that their children should be so instructed.

"That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any Sunday-school, or any place of religious worship, which their parents may

"8. That any school connected with the National School Society, the British and Foreign School Society, any Protestant Dissenters School, or any Roman Catholic School, which shall be found on inspection to be efficiently conducted, shall be entitled by license set no good example to their children, nor have any from the Privy Council to grant certificates of school attendance for the purpose of employment in factories of children and young persons.

"9. That, in the opinion of this House, the Com "10. That the said Committee ought likewise to be

enabled to grant gratuities to deserving schoolmasters tary contributions as may tend to the more complete instruction of the people in religious and secular knowledge, while at the same time the rights of conscience

Sir Jakes Grahan in roply said that :-"Since the second reading of the Bill he had had the opportunity of hearing the opinions of many deputations and of receiving various suggestions as to its provisions, and it would be the duty, as it was the inclination of himself and his colleagues, to give to deration. He was not prepared at that moment, nor would the House expect him, to enter into any statements as to what might be the modification which he should have to propose in the details of the Bill; but, from what had already taken place, and from the tone in which the subject had been already discussed, he had a confident expectation of being enabled to propose

understood, indicates a spirit and purpose of fair who feel that the measure, in its present form, would press hardly on them, -shew how it would do so-and munity to look to, ought so to shape their measures as to secure the good of all without consulting the iron, or in trades and manufactures, never go to any Again. we borrow the language of the Sun and

"No great public measure was ever yet carried, but some party or other made a sacrifice to it; and shall commonest words; and they were not only altogether tien of the people? If, however, the zealots of High Church and Dissent will not be prevailed on to abandon that all the moderate and intelligent men in the community will make a point of coming to the assistance

THE TRIALS AT LANCASTER.

A half number of the above important trial was Now with this picture of our labouring popu- published last week, in consequence of the impossi-

Sooner than not have the Education Bill pass. This week, however, a full number of sixty-four pages will appear, and which we are informed will and out of the harbour. One has gone completely to and that the reading and the writing would make to each other "Lawk! what a nice man that young religion and morality; and we care not whether contain as much as could be got into six hundred pieces, and but very little of her materials have been and that the reading and the writing would make to each other "Lawk! what a nice man that young religion and morality; and we care not whether contain as much as could be got into six hundred th m well-informed men and well-informed women; Mr. Baines is. Did you ever see! Why he talks these notions are implanted in them by Church- columns of a newspaper, and, therefore, the absolute From B. Jones, Bristol 0 1 0

full report will at once present itself. In answer to applications as to whether subcribers for the last number only will be entitled to the portrait of Baron Rolpe, we should say, certainly

It is requested that agents will give timely orders to HEYWOOD, of Manchester; Hobson, of Leeds; and CLEAVE, of London. The work is all stereotyped. and numbers 1 and 2 are now going through a second edition. Some few errors are observable, but they will be corrected in a list of "errata."

SOMETHING FOR PRACTICE.

HOW TO GET THE LAND.

Mosr earnestly do we call the attention of every individual into whose hands this paper may fall, to the letter of Mr. O'Connon, outlining forth a plan for the concentration of the people's energies to obtain possession of a portion of LAND, wheren to commence a PRACTICAL EXPOSITION of the principles now so universally received amongst all classes. The public mind is fully ripe for the taking of such a step. Indeed, were the working people longer to delay the necessary steps requisite to give to the world a PRACTICAL development of what they mean by saying that "THE LAND is the only possible means of salvation," they would very shortly find that they were far behind public opinion.

The indications manifested throughout the popular ranks, that the time has arrived when some such sten as that outlined by Mr. O'Connon must be taken. are both too numerous and too strong to be mistaken. There is a yearning desire on every hand for the elaboration, promulgation, and adoption of a plan having for its end and aim the uniting of PRAC-At the time we write we have on the table a letter

from another firm friend of the people, pointing out the imperative necessity of the step; and also outlining a plan mainly similar to Mr. O'CONNOR'S. differing only in one or two particulars. Most likely we shall give publication to that letter next week.

With the determination expressed at the end of Mr. O'Connon's letter not to press the quesnow mooted of combining "social economy" Doubtless there are points in which the Bill needs with "political agitation" will call for much people in their several localities; and then, when judgments have been formed, a NATIONAL DELEGATION should be holden for the purpose of maturing and sanctioning a uniform and consistent plan out of the We shall anxiously wait for and watch the deve-

lopment of the respective schemes that may be propounded. This is a question of mighty import, and of deep interest. As such we shall view it and treat it. The best attention we can bestow shall be willingly applied; and we shall endeavour to guide public opinion to what we consider to be the legitimate courses of action in connection with it. A popular organization more powerful and more useful than on this basis, if only the proper means be taken to secure the protection of the law. That security may be had. It shall be a portion of our duty to point out

TO MY SCOTTISH FRIENDS IN LEITH GLASGOW, GREENOCK, &c.

My FRIENDS,-If it may please God, I will endeavour, when I visit Scotland, so to manage matters as to have the gratification of seeing all of you. But I must say, in answer to the parties who request that my visit may be hastened, that it cannot be. I would have been most happy to be in Glasgow on the 21st of May, as my kind friends request; but I dare not travel northward till the warm weather have set in. I must have a little time to come round. I am totally unfit for hard work now. About the middle of June is as soon as I dare reckon on. I shall then come to Edinburgh and stay two or three days, after which I will try to visit other places to which I have been invited in such order of time and circumstance as may be most convenient; not to prolong my stay beyond three weeks. I am in hopes thereby not only to derive much gratification from communion with my cool-headed, warm-hearted, friends, but also to do something for the improvement, if not re-establishment of my lost health.

God save you all and speed the Charter.

To Readers and Correspondents.

CON MURRAY. GLASGOW .- The report he mentions in a private letter had not come to hand when the first edition of the Star was obliged to go to

SUNDEBLAND.—All persons wishing to correspond with the Council of the Whole-hog Charlist Brigade are requested to direct, for the juture, to Mr. George Charlton, sail-maker, 2, Fitter's-Depence Fund.—The sovereign placed in Mr.

O'Connor's hands at Lancaster was given him by Mr. J. T. Lund, and included 10s, from Ulverston, and 10s. from the sale of Nicholson's Breakfast Beverage. In the Star of the 18th ult. £1 is acknowledged from John Pritchard of Ruby Hill, near Chester: it should have been from John Pritchard, of Ruley Hill, near Farndon,

T. B. SIMNITT, NEWARK.—Certainty not: you will be in great danger if you do. CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER. HUDDERS-

FIELD.—We do not know a good printed book on Short Hand: the best that we liave yet seen is by Sams, of Bath. There are also some capital thoughts in Pilman's Phonography. J. M., LEICESTER.—Thanks.

OLDHAM CHARTISTS .- We fear that if the person whom they style " John Norbury, alias Taylor, and respecting whom they speak of information which has been communicated to them from the Chartists of Newvastle-upon-Tyne, Rochdale, Heywood, Wigan, Stockport, and Mossley, could get any pettyfogging attorney to take up his case he might have a good action against us for liber if we should insert their paragraph.

Wm. Peplow.—His letter to the subscribers to the Defence Fund next week. JOHN COLQUHOUN wishes the address of Mrs. Ellis, that he may remit to her £1 from the Glasgow

Chartist Association ; 3s. from Mr. Smith, Clydestreet; and ls. from Mr. Niel Muir. THE following sur as from Wingate Grange were noticed

a few weeks, ago, as being from Wingate Granges for various, funds, according to letter received. We have rec aved another letter, stating that the whole Were intended to go to the Defence Fund. £Ld ... 0 2 43 Thurnley Colliery, per G. B. Provgate Colliery 0 12 0 Do. by ... 0 5 7 Cradle by G. Brown ... 3 1 83 ... 0 5 7

be rectified when his letter came to hand: we had not one paper in the office. FOR THE NATIONAL DEPENCE FUND.

From A. R., and a few friends, Elinburgh 0 9 8 FOR MR. COCKBURN, OF NEWCASTLE.

FONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER."-On Monday afternoon last, several swallows were was as hard as possible; and ice was seen an inch in thickness. We are afraid some damage will be done to the opening blossoms.

York three weeks ago, was not Mr. Preston, of the office for the appearance of Kay.

the watch rate, which was ordered to be brought hands high.

Inquest.—On Thursday evening, an inquest was has been heard of her.

held at the Court House, before Mr. Hopps, deputy coroner, to enquire concerning the death of the 5th inst., Miss Moss, who has been in custody as the state of the state Accordingly,

COMMITTAL -On Thursday, a notorious thief, named Francis Daniel, was committed for trial at person who has been in the castle upwards of twenty the next Sessions, for having stolen a silk gown seven years. skirt, from a house in York-street, where he had gone under pretence of purchasing some acid

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE FACTORY

Having read the requisition, and announced the their duty in the office. purport of the meeting, he proceeded to make some

than that we cannot provide for him.

The could not gain admittance.

truh was to error, as God was to Satan!

by hear three o'clock.

FINDING Moner.—On Thursday last, a young man named Charles Kay, son of Mrs. Kay, confectioned distributioner, Duncan street, appeared before Griffith, last, two young men, brothers, named George and last, two young men, brothers. Baines and Musgrave, with having assaulted and threatened to stab Mr. John having assaulted and threaten osmondthorpe, in the possession of Mr. Coates, and in which some bones had been placed for manure. In which some bones had been placed for manure. Shop, Inspector Hainsworth went there, but both These the prisoners were gathering up to carry away. These the prisoners were gathering up to carry away. When Mr. Ross and his son happening to pass the field, accosted them, upon which the through the field, accosted them, upon which the through and seriously assented them. prisoners set upon, and seriously assaulted them, being acquainted with Hainsworth, went to him and told him that she had, on Tuesday, picked up a purse officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed of June, in order to allow time to hold a meeting of the parties intered to see if the matter cannot be dividual and bring him back. The policeman been taken from her by Mrs. Key's son who told him that she had, on Tuesday, picked up a purse officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage, though passed officer replied in the affimative, upon which he followed it all round the stage. before going home, to see if any owner had been found for the purse, when she was answered in the Un months about in the air, near the river, at most a most answered in the seen wheeling about in the air, near the river, at worth amin an house the manufacture of the river, at worth amin and the manufacture of the river, at worth amin and the river, at worth and the river, at worth amin and the river, at worth and the river, at which we were the river, at which we were the river and the river and the river a for young Kay, and he was found at a public house of the time the subject was laid on the floor, he was prices very firm. Supplied Death—On Saturday evening last, an in a state of intoxication. On being asked he said in a cateleptic state; and demagnetizing passes had inquest was held at the Court House, before John that stout lady had called upon him that morning, to be made before the limbs could move. When Blackburn, Esq., to inquire concerning the death of and to her he had given the purse and money. He was taken to the police office, where bail was taken to the police office, the usual means of the was taken to the police office, where th though apparently of God."

come of them, except that they had passed through him to be above deceit. We are therefore bound to his hands. The Bench, considering his conduct receive the evidence of phrenological manifestations, most unsatisfactory, ordered him to be looked up. most unsatisfactory, ordered him to be locked up produced by excitation while the patient is asleep, THE ILLEGAL CATH.—We are requested to state till next morning, when he would probably be more or in the magnetic stupor, as given in his person, that the Solicitors who administered Alderman sober. Subsequently the hearing of the case was put as REAL. We know him to be incapable of simula-BITESON'S illegal Oath of security to the youth off till Monday, to suit the convenience of all par- tion. THOMPSON, 25 related in our report of a trial at ties. The sum of £20 was deposited at the police

Firm of Messis. Snowdon and Pression. We regret The Watch Committee.—At the usual weekly firm of Messis. Salvados and I should have gone meeting of this body, on Thursday, it was resolved, forth to the prejudice of a highly respectable gentleon what authority we know not, but we think the
man, who really had no personal partnership in the
man, who really had no personal partnership in the
rate-payers have a right to know, to pay the exone of them, who has been often operated on, had
officer for Heaton, at the board of guardians, for man, who restly that the property had no property that the property that t disgraceful transactions of the stain which had incurred by the late trials against them at York. state; and that he had played a game or two of lieved there, but must apply at the pay-room in

houses. The plan of the parties is to procure the in Lady Pit Lane, Hunslet Hall, was broken into appearance, in alseeping condition. The pupils were a second time, and attended the board on his behalf. key, under pretence of looking at the house, or of by thieves, who obtained admittance by forcing a distended; and the eyes themselves turned She stated the case, and an order was made for 2s 9d being in immediate want of the house, and then to tellar grate at the rear of the premises. Whilst upwards, (but each inclined towards the nose) in per week, which was paid on Saturday, and a note for take the opportunity of stealing all locks, bolts, they were engaged in ransacking the house, Mrs. the socket. After some further experiments, the surgeon was also given. Mr. Robinson, in whose brass work bells, &c., that can be conveniently car. Atkinson overheard them, and got up, which caused with the magnet, the youth was demesmerised. It district White Abbey stands, received the note near ried off. Parties will do well to be on their guard a sudden flight, and some property, which had been ought to be stated, that while the "games" were noon and about one o'clock heattended on Greenwood, against this system. A variety of property of this packed up for removal was left behind. The thieves being played several of the audience called out for whom he found in the very last stage of consumpdescription is at present in the hands of the police, obtained several articles of silver plate, principally his eyes to be bandaged up. This, however, was tion, and apparently past all hopes of recovery. He Chartists of Heywood determined to honour him appropriated towards the repairs and decoration of EMBEZZIEVENT.—A journeyman bread baker, of spoons, most of which were marked with the letters not done; it being stated him on the Saturday and Monday, and with a public dinner on the occasion, and although the room. All communications to the Chartists of this

Margaret Walsh, an infant seven weeks old, who a debtor in York Castle, twenty-four years and six that he had come there to witness the experiments for him. was found dead in bed on the day previous. The days, was discharged. To show the injurious tendency fither of the child is a sergeant in the 59th of such lengthened imprisonments, we may remark that residing in a house in the Marquis of Granby Yard. county bread, which at the average of 2s. 6d. per There were no marks of violence, and the probabi-fity was that the child had died in a fit. Verdict stand that the legislature is about to interfere to procure the liberation of those debtors whose confinement has been of long standing. There is another

LEEDS CHURCH WARDENS.

We beg again to remind the people that the meeting of the inhabitants and rate-payers of the parish is fixed by the Churchwardens to be holden in the Vestry of the Parish Church, on Thursday mixt, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely, "for the On Tuesday last, at noon, a public meeting was purpose of choosing and electing churchwardens in held at the Court House in Leeds, called by the and for the parish of Leeds for the year ensuing." Mayor, on the requisition of a number of the inhabi- Let the people be at their post. Of the seven tants, to take into consideration the education clauses churchwardens last appointed, four, Mesers. Crosin the new factory bill. The Court House was land, Sanderson, Pybus, and Saville are said to have not crowded, when the Mayor took the chair. He attended to their duties: it will be but fair, therefore, took it as a matter of course—no opposition being to re-elect these men if they choose to stand. And to re-elect these men if they choose to stand. And while Mr. Catlow, of Manchester, had discovered the mill and commenced playing upon the fire, which that similar effects could be produced by acting contibution the office.

Phreno Mesmerism, and was that to explain the nature of the provisions in the sealer of the special of PHRENO MESMERISM - We intimated in our last, upon them all together. But while he (Mr. H.) boiler-house, which will require, perhaps £40 to thus into the gallery; while another man who has got a broad cloth cost on, is permitted to go on to the banch—(cheers from the body of the Hall.) If this which we detailed on the authority of an eye withings in front of the platform, a banch of the platform, a could observe the eyes be public meeting, I hope the Mayor will remove the police officers from the door—(hear, hear.)

The Mayor—When the person who has just the same time rather to configure of each, so as to form a connection between them, Mr. Sladen commenced to look one tradict his nwn words—thear hear).

Which we detailed on the authority of an eye withinself on the floor just in front of the platform, a positive fact, that the position from which he could observe the eyes the position from which he could observe the eyes and features of the "magnetised" player. His firm conviction was that the youth was not unconscious. He believed that he was able to see they are allowed that he was able to see them, Mr. Sladen commenced to look one that it was that he was doing. He distinctly saw men, has authorized such an outrage upon the feel-ings of Englishmen, it is proper that some of the between them, Mr. Sladen commenced to look one tradict his own words—(hear, hear).

Mr. B. Knowles—Mr. Mayor, don't let me be the youth he was directly operating upon went off into what is called the magnetic sleep; and within observe; for the player leaned down over the board. In a few second the other was asleep also. That all idea for the Home Office on the subject.—Nottingham are the same time rather to contract the magnetic sleep; and within observe; for the player leaned down over the board. Let him, however, not be misunderstood. He did not to the Home Office on the subject.—Nottingham Men's locality.—There will be a discussion on Sunday week's prices fully supported. Bar-levely as been a first act, applicable to them, made a representation of the Home Office on the subject.—Nottingham Men's locality.—There will be a discussion on Sunday week's prices fully supported. Bar-levely as been full as dear. Oats and Beans very little and the public ings of Englishmen, it is proper that some of the the young men of Lambeth, and the public ings of Englishmen, it is proper that some of the valk, to the young men of Lambeth, and the public ings of Englishmen, it is proper that some of the other was allowed as the eye open and close, in accordance with the requiring of the eye open and close, in accordance with the requiring sof Englishmen, it is proper that some of the outer was allowed. The arrivals of grain to this day's market are larger than latter with the eye open and close, in accordance with the requiring sof Englishmen, it is proper that some of the outer was allowed. The arrivals of grain to this day's market are larger than latter was that he was doing.

In a close the public than latter was that he was directly portation of the outer was allowed. The arrivals of grain to this day's market are larger to the public was the public than latter was that he was doing to the public the public than latter was that he was directly portation of the outer was allowed. The arrivals of some of the outer was allowed. me. I contend that I have a right to go into any andience, he requested that parties would step upon gave it as his opinion; as his conviction. All might part of the meeting, as long as I conduct myself the platform, and examine for their own satisfaction. have been right and fair; but such was not his improperly—(hear, hear). I appeal to the Rev. Mr. This request was complied with by several gentlemen pression from witnessing the movements of the Giles, whether I was not refused admission by a present, who expressed themselves perfectly satisparty. fied with the fact. One of them pinched the back of The Rev. J. E. Giles—As I have been appealed the hand of the youth Walls, so as to have hurt him to by the speaker. I must say I think there is some severely, had he been in a state of consciousness, or simulation had been practised, he was no party to it. ground for complaint. I certainly saw the indi- in the usual state of feeling. He also plucked several He was acting in perfect good faith; and if any nichal prevented from coming into this part of the hairs from his head; and this too without any, the deception had been resorted to, he was one of the hairs from his head; and this too without any, the deception had been resorted to, he was one of the slightest manifestation of pain, or even feeling. These deceived.

The Mixoz-Nothing could be further from the tests were used as skyly as it was possible. The patient Mr. Hobson instantly acquitted Mr. Sladen wish of myself, or those who have been instrumental could have, apparently, no means of knowing that of all such attempts. He would not for in getting up this meeting, that any person should they were to be applied; the gentleman approach one moment even impute such thing as simulation be in any manner excluded—(hear, hear). What is ing cautiously from behind, and plucking the hair to him. He believed he was acting in good faith. Existing the police officers, was out quite suddenly, and without any, the slightest, to him. He believed ne was acting in good later. Possesses nothing in common with the stock-catively without our cognizance; and having made warning. While the youths were in the mesmeric limit disclaimer, I think the meeting cannot allow its sleep, the operator excited at the wish of the manifested their accordance with Mr. Hobson's of the needles. When the thread has been looped chiesting the control of the manifested their accordance with Mr. Hobson's of the needles. When the thread has been looped chiesting the chiesting that the meeting cannot allow its sleep, the operator excited at the wish of the chiesting that the meeting cannot allow a possesses nothing in common with the stock-manifest proceedings to be interrupted any further—thear, andience, many of the Phrenological organs. To objections: at this moment it was intimated to Mr. on by the workman over a certain number of needles, The party has a seat;—he is here, and more remove all suspicion as to collusion, a number of Sladen that the boy Walls had several times played according to the breath of the article to be made, slips of paper had been prepared, in which were the game of "Dominoes" in private with his friends, the mechanism is set a going, and driven by water-Knowles—I must have these policemen removed set down in consecutive order, the names of the with his eyes bandaged up so as to preclude all pospower, moves backwards and forwards, adding a how the door—(hear, hear, and order, order.) I deal want to interrupt the meeting, but I wish to have the policemen removed, and I will not be satisfied to 'em.') I will stick to 'em. I pay for the support of the police, and I won't be insulted by them to meeting the meeting of the rose were handed to gentlemen who stood at the police, and I won't be insulted by them to consecutive order, the names of the with his eyes bandaged up so as to precide an possibility of seeing by the usual method; and that he expressed a willingness to try the seath series of the rose, who were requested to number the organs in the order in which they had a willingness to try the seath series of the rose were handed to gentlemen to the rapidly forming web, sibility of seeing by the usual method; and that he expressed a willingness to try the seath series of the rose were handed to gentlemen in different parts of the rose, who were requested to number the organs in the order in which they are removed—(cheers and shouts of the with his eyes bandaged up so as to predid that he self-wards and that he expressed a willingness to try the seath series of the rose, who were requested to number the organs in the order in which they had been dealers and that he expressed a willingness to try the seath series of the rose, who were requested to the the sudience. On this being announced from the set wards and that he expressed a willingness to try the several gentlemen of the rose of the rose, and that he expressed a willingness to try the usual method; and that he expressed a willingness to try the several expressed a willingness to try the several expressed a willingness to try the several man that the head of the rose of the rose, and that he had the rose of th cries of order.)

The Miror I hope and trust this meeting will will be aware of my duties—(loud like of hear). I should wish that person I should wish that person who had trust the aware of the organ who without it having to be named; he interrupted our proceedings to create the patients.

The Miror I hope and trust this meeting will was magnetised. The inquiry for Oatmeal of the workman varies the breadth opening of this Hall for Chartist purposes. Service was very limited, wishout change in value. The varying thickness of the leg and foot; while in the to commence at half-past two o'clock in the after-way was folded up for a bandage. It was applied by Mr.

The mine trust of order.)

The workman varies the breadth of the workman varies the bre his interrupted our proceedings, to state what he first singured by that means. The numbering of the grain are numbers of persons who is impossible for the patients and thus rendering it in the first and thus rendering it in the patients and thus rendering it in the patients and thus rendering i the operated-on, in the way of consecution. The mani- instantly set to work, and turned over all that had formed in that tender part by one of the same movelir. Edward Baines, jun., moved the adjournheat of the meeting to the Cloth Hall Yard, which was worked the "old Hundred Psalm." When "were excited, the "old Hundred Psalm." When "benefing particular took place here; the various were excited, he sung a snatch of both particular took place here; the various were excited, he sung a snatch of pointed his finger towards the "dominor" played to it. This continued through place here; the various comic song about "Old Roundlegs." When "benefing proceeded.

The population of the manifering instantly set to work, and turned over all that had the tower and the tower and that had the tower and t Eschisions were passed, after a good deal of talk by volence" was excited, alms-giving was the order of then instantly played to it. This continued through pleted in the short space of half-an-hour, the day, even to the cost and waistcoat from off the two games. He played rightly. Not a single missing the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the day, even to the cost and waistcoat from off the two games. He played rightly. Not a single missing the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the day, even to the cost and waistcoat from off the two games. Mr. Alderman Goodman, Rev. Mr. Giles, Mr. James back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play take did he make. It was impossible for him to be worn; and it is, moreover, anticipated, that experience will enable a single workman to supering the whole were speedily taken back, and even more the saw them with his fingers or not we cannot say. At all events pointing with his finger was the apparatus of labour so very great, as by the present method a property of labour so very great, as by the present method a which at present exist among churchmen, said he back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow, rent means adopted to ascertain what had been of labour ss very great, as by the present method a described exist among churchmen, said he back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow, rent means adopted to ascertain what had been of labour ss very great, as by the present method a described exist among churchmen, said he back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow, rent means adopted to ascertain what had been of labour ss very great, as by the present method a described exist among churchmen, said he back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow, rent means adopted to ascertain what had been of labour ss very great, as by the present method a described exist among churchmen, said he back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow, rent means adopted to ascertain what had been of labour ss very great, as by the present method as

desploy deployed having to state that there were two One peculiarity attending these manifestations was, played, and what he had in his hand to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and the played, and what he had in his hand to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and the played, and what he had in his hand to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and the played, and what he had in his hand to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and the played, and what he had in his hand to play again, stocking cannot be made in less than an hour and british and the played in the pla Parties in the church, in Leeds, whom he knew to they took place in both youths at the same time, with. The experiment was indeed astounding, but ten minutes, while as before observed, the new manufacture, in Leeds, whom he knew to they took place in both youths at the same time, with. The experiment was indeed astounding, but ten minutes, while as before observed, the new manufacture as for as it procludes all idea of simulabe in intermediate as was light to darkness, as although the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of similarity for the direct excitement was only made upon satisfactory. one. In almost all cases was this phenomenon tion. When the bandage was removed, he was -Dumfries Courier. The resolutions and petitions, which were all manifest while the two were connected together again examined; and the parties examining declared raci that and dried, having been drawn up and with the metallic chain. The operator, however, that they were satisfied he was asleep! pased at a private meeting on the 23d of March, wished to make the human body a medium of com-Were agreed to; many of the parties who attended, munication between them; and for this purpose what had just taken place. Every one would now however the platform to step many of the parties who attended, munication between them; and for this purpose what had just taken place. Every one would now however the platform to step many the platform to step many with quite a different feeling from that however, not voting at all; having evidently gone invited two gentlemen to step upon the platform, go away with quite a different feeling from that to see the fan, and hear "old mother" well abused The wish was complied with, and the strangers which would have possessed them, and the last experiment not been witnessed. He was perfectly proceeding the word placed between the two youths, holding a hand periment not been witnessed. He was perfectly proceeding the word placed between the two youths, holding a hand periment not been witnessed. He was perfectly proceeding the word placed between the two youths, holding a hand periment not been witnessed. He was perfectly proceeding the word placed between the two youths, holding a hand periment not been witnessed. Proceedings the thanks of the meeting were accorded to feach, and joining their own hands in the middle, satisfied that in this case no simulation had been somewhat deceived by the promoters of it, as he had understood they intended to propose somewhat deceived by the propose somewhat deceived by to propose some amendment to the Bill, instead of grievously offended. The operator tried to sooth thought otherwise to take the chair, have a bandage several friends and gentlemen connected with the

Attaliar hubbub in the camp, and Mr. Edward Baines merise them both, they having been in the magnetic simulation had been practised.

The company then departed, wondering at the star some explanations, consented to be pacified, operated upon, was Mr. Longstaff, a tailor in this things they had seen.

To night is the last night the experiments are to

Mr. Hobson was glad that they had witnessed

and to judge of the facts brought before him. He

called "Mesmeric Science." Far be it from him,

however, to deny that effects, and effects, too, of an

whether these effects were produced by a magnetic

essence, or fluid, given off by the operator, or the

Mr. Sladen begged most distinctly to say that if

Mr. Hobson instantly acquitted Mr. Sladen

Ross and his son, of Osmondthorpe. The two priRoss and his son, of Osmondthorpe. The two prison the 28th of March, were in a field at some day; and the police having heard that a purse
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the
some transfer of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the phrenological manifesta. Were obtained by the lessee of the phren Osmondthorpe, in the possession of Mr. Coates, and containing money had been found in Mrs. Kay's gentleman of some attainments; and the difference the Court House, against parties refusing or neg-

been out of the way every since, and only appeared again in Leeds on Monday. They were
peared again in Leeds there until it was removed, and its influence broken purchase fresh stock, seeing no chance of realiz seen wheeling about in the air, near the river, at worth again went to Mrs. Kay's on Wednesday, by the operator making a few personal passes. He ing a profit by his transactions. In prices no taking Mrs. Smith along with him; but she, being was next laid down with his back upon the platform, alteration, but a greater firmness is manifested. the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion.

Sherring the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion.

Sherring the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion.

Sherring the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion.

Sherring the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion.

Sherring the night, with the wind at north-west, there was a her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following no alteration in prices.—Piece.—There has scarcely enclosure to their Lordships, who after some concecasion. turned round and acknowledged that her son had inoperative by applying to it "the keep," the limb has the business done been equal to last week, yet a they would not indict the writer, but resolved on fair quantity of goods has changed hands, and the paying the £5 note into the Bank of England, to the REPORTED DEATH FROM STARVATION .- During

and in endeavouring to regain the very descriptions of the solutions and solutions are solutions. He was come of them, except that they had passed through him to be above deceit. We are therefore bound to the solutions are solutions and solutions and solutions are solutions. He was come of them, except that they had passed through him to be above deceit. We are therefore bound to the solutions are solutions and solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions and solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions and solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. The solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions are solutions. lane, and had been afflicted with a cough and excessive expectoration during the winter, though he had not given up his work, but was employed till about three weeks ago. He had never sought for medical aid, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of his The proceedings of Thursday evening were of a landlady and others that the symptoms of disease he similar nature to those above sketched. Mr Sladen exhibited were such as indicated consumption On operated on the two youths, producing the usual the 24th ult., having been obliged to give up work-manifestations, when the different phrenological ing, not having any money, and not being in any the profession has received from:

The money, it is said, is to come out of the reward of dominoes, when in the magnetic sleep. It was also heaton, on the following Tuesday. He did so, and announced that this experiment would be attempted then Sykes told him that he could not relieve on this (Thursday) evening. The consequence was a big of the consequence was a on this (Thursday) evening. The consequence was a him, as he was resident in Bradford, and therefore pose of passing the accounts of the overseers of the post for the past year. The Mayor presided, and last, a brown mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Reaney at the Court-house, the evening, when the youth Briggs was, apparently, in the mesmeric sleep, a box of "dominoes" was made application to Mr. Reaney, who said he could be cou and Titley. After some discussion on the subject of white star on her forehead, and stands about fifteen produced, and a request made that a gentleman not relieve him then, he must wait until Friday. the waich rate, which was ordered to be brought before the Town Council, the accounts of the Leeds, Headingley, Beeston, Chapel Allerton, and Hunslet some extra trains left the railway station in Hunslet-preservere examined and passed; and the sessions were adjourned for a fortnight, that is, to the 27th instant.

The waich rate, which was ordered to be brought hands high.

Pleasure Trip.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, play with the patient. Several responded to the replay with the patient of guardians. On Thursday, Mrs. Heyworth quest, amougt them Mr. John Ayrey, of the Old went to Mr. Resney, who at first refused to favour the holiday people. A numerous company and the sleeping youth assayed to play. They played, sure enough, two games: and at the bid her tell him to attend at the board-room next and the sessions of the case, he gave her is, to get over the outer of guardians. On Thursday, Mrs. Heyworth quest, amougt them Mr. John Ayrey, of the Old went to Mr. Resney, who at first refused to favour the holiday people. A numerous companies the sessions of guardians. On the sessions of guardians of guardians of guardians of guardians of guardians. On the sessions of guardians of from the audience would step upon the platform to when he would have to appear before the board Carrier to Landlords.—A practice is very preBurglary.—During the night of Tuesday last, end the youth was examined to ascertain whether he day. He was too ill to comply with this direction, and the present, of robbing unoccupied the dwelling-house of Mr. John Atkinson, joiner, was still asleep or not. He was certainly, to all in consequence, Mrs. Heyworth became his deputy Embezziewen.—A journeyman bread baker, of the mane of Carles Stead, was on Monday commited to prison for two months, for the flattened him on the easted that the two days notice was given upsend the hot two days notice wit assembly; and an almost general feeling that other foed of a similar description, and on the an excellent Chartist lecture. The veteran James meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the trickery was practised was apparent. This feeling Monday before his death, he took part of a beef Read also addressed the meeting. Mr. Joshua Hobson gave expression to. He stated steak which Mrs. Heyworth purchased and cooked

> Bradford, put his own existence in imminent jeo- grove. astounding nature could not be produced by pursuing the methods pointed out by mesmerisers. It would be the height of folly to do so: for that very evening drinking, on the melancholy death of his master, he the neight of folly to do not foll the was impossible, drinking, on the metallicity down of his massible, they had witnessed things, which it was impossible, very improdently took up a knife, to shew them how in the present state of knowledge with respect to the unhappy man inflicted his own death wound, them, to account for. He must believe that persons and in so doing he made a deep gash across his own of a peculiar temperament could be placed in a throat about two inches long, and just over the carostate of apparent sleep, and indeed catalepsy pro-duced, by personal contact, such as holding the thumbs, and looking steadfastly into the eye. But vented. The man is gradually recovering. vented. The man is gradually recovering. FIRE AT ECCLESHILL.—Early on Sunday morning

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—About

operated-on, as some alledged, did not very plainly last, a fire was discovered in the boiler-house appear; for analogous, indeed, similiar, effects could attached to Messrs. Johnson and Co's scribbling be produced without personal contact at all. Mr. mill, Apperley-lane, Eccleshill. Information was Baird, of Manchester, had a system, by which per-sons were sent to sleep, and catalepsy produced, by merely looking continually and steadfastly upon any object, and concentrating the mind upon one idea; Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company arrived at nuously on any one of the senses; or indeed by acting fallen in. The damage was confined entirely to the

> deck. Happily no lives were lost, though the damage done was considerable.—Newcastle Journal.

tary of State, in the rules and regulations for these portance.

STOCKINGS MADE IN HALF AN HOUR.—We lately alluded to the manufactory of a new patent kuitting machine, established in the vicinity of Newabbey village; and we are happy to say, that the first machine constructed there is now all but finished, and is already in working order. The merit of inventing the machine belongs to Mr. Thorburn, stocking manufacturer in this town; and although the model was completed fully seven years ago, the delays incident to all such inventions, and especially those caused by our complicated patent laws, have hitherto prevented consummation. The machine is compressed into a very small compass, and

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. COURT OF REQUESTS, CASTLE STREET,

APRIL 11th.

The plaintiff, William Sharman, who, it appears, Peakers had agreed to do. This remark ness and grief was made. Several parties in the satisfied before. He had watched as closely as he that he claimed the sum of £5, which he had put ness among the pigeons; there was a andience hereupon requested the operator to demested. procuring him a situation under Government. A Commissioner.—Are you sure that Lord Mon-

The Commissioner then called on Lord Monteagle

found that it contained an enclosure, which proved to be a Bank of England note for £5. with a request at seven o'clock. Admission threepence each. that he would procure for the writer a situation under Government either as a Custom-house officer, or as about the head with an artificial magnet; and then an agreement the matter was adjourned to the 21st officer replied in the affimative, upon which he from hand to hand, in the most crosswise manner. of the parties intered to see if the matter cannot be dividual and bring him back. The policeman credit of the Exchequer, as conscience money, which

> out the present summons. His Lordship, in confirmation of the statement, produced the Treasury minutes, and various efficial letters and documents, including the bank receipt for the £5 note, and was about to produce Mr. ball will take place in the Town Hall, in honour of Bulley, of the Treasury, and other witnesses, when The Commissioners intimated that they were satisfied that the plaintiff had no claim on his Lord-

was accordingly done on the 21st of December, 1840.

ship, and dismissed the case. His Lordship then called the attention of the Court to a clause in the Act of Parliament under which the court was constituted, wherein it was expressly stated, that "no Government officer shall be amenable to that court for any act performed in his official capacity," and the reason why he did not claim exemption in this case on the ground of the non-jurisdiction of the court was, that he considered it better to go into the merits, as a full explanation was due to the country as well as to

Tharrist Untelligence.

old HAM,—On Tuesday evening last, a discussion took place in the Chartist Room, Greave-street, on Mr. Ferrand's Allotment Bill. The speakers held a tea party, on Easter Eucsday, at Mr. Charles as their opinion that the land was the only took place it as their opinion that the land was repeakers took below the labourer to fell heek upon whose labour was being superseded by the improvement of Hobroyn, and Mr. W. Brown, grocer.
machinery. In the course of the evening it was Macchesticle.—The Chartists of the suggested that, before going further into the subject, a copy of the bill should be procured. The discussion was ultimately adjourned until such bill could be obtained.

of the term of William Bell's incarceration, the ciation Room, Stanley-street. The proceeds to be

MARYLEBONE. -- Mr. Gammage from Northampton. lectured on Sunday evening last to a crowded audience, on the subject of the Corn Laws. All Regiment and is in Leeds on the recruiting service, during that time she had been allowed 11,2321b. of the was not a believer in all he heard about what was half-past eight, last Saturday morning, an ostler, communications for the sub-Secretary to be directed named Sellers, employed at the Roe Buck Hotel, in 10 Mr. Vincent Pakes, 35, Exeter-street, Lisson-

Forthcoming Charlist Merlings.

London.-Messrs. Wheeler and Sewell will attend on Monday and Tuesday to open a new locality at Coggleshall, in Essex. The inhabitants of the surrounding district are invited to attend. TURNAGAIN-LANE. - A ball will be held on Easter Monday, at the Political and Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane. Tickets, ls. each; double ditto,

Meeting will take place on Sunday afternoon to getting them enrolled. discuss the new proposal for an improved Organization, also to consider the propriety of co-operating with our brethren in Surrey, in calling a meeting of the Council resident in London, for the above

THE CAMBERWELL LOCALITY will meet, as usual, four thousand pounds per year, in the shape of pensions. at the Cook Inn, to transact business, and a lecture Does this tride include Lord Glenelg and Jock Com-AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham Court-road, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock. Admission twopence fellows carrying off so much plunder, just as if, they

MR. SKELTON will lecture at Tilman's Coffee-house, descending. The waggons thus at liberty ran a. Tottenham Court-road, on Monday next, at eight

> MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Bolwell will lecture at the evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—the life of Robert Emmett. SILK WEAVERS' LOCALITY.—The members of this

locality will meet on Sunday evening, at brother D. Cordons, at seven o'clock, on business of im-

day evening, at seven o'clock. LIMEHOUSE.-A discussion will take place on Monday evening next, at the School Room, Ropemaker's fields, on the education clauses of the Fac-

tory Bill.—Mr. Mantz will lecture on Tuesday evening next, at the above place, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. FARRER will lecture upon a most important subject on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeater's Arms. Old St. Pancras-road. The members of the Somers Town locality are earnestly requested to attend at

and consider a new Plan of Organization. Notice.—In consequence of the interference of the authorities, the members of the Clock house locality

have removed their place of meeting to Mr. Pierce's. the Golden Lion, 51, Dean-street, Soho, opposite St. Ann's Church, where a lecture will be given on next Sunday evening, at half-past eight o'clock. BRISTOL.-Mr. J. N. Clarke, of Ledburgh, will lecture at Bear-lane Chapel, on Monday, April 17,

at eight o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER.-CARPENTERS' HALL.-The Rev. William Hill. Editor of the Northern Star, will

One penny each will be charged towards the supplication of the cause. On Tuesday, a ball will be Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, April 10.—bolden in the same reom. Tickets twopence each. Chartist Room, Union-street, on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening, on Mr. Firth's plan of preparing for going on the land. All communi-cations for the Charuists here for the future must beyond a moderate extent, prices have made a little be addressed to Mr. John Boardman, Shoemaker, advance. Wheat may be noted 2d. and Oats 1d. per Doleman's-lane. Warrington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. - Mr. Mason, of Birmingham, will lecture in the following localities next week:

Long Buckby, Easter Monday; Northampton,
Tuesday; Kettering, (new locality.) Wednesday and
Thursday; Oundle, Friday; Peterborough, Saturday: Wellinghamanh Mandan and Transfer day; Wellingborough, Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th; Kettering, (old locality.) Wednesday, the 26th; Long Buckby, the 27th. Ashton under-Lyne.—The member's foringhtly meeting will be held on Sunday next, when business

of importance will be brought before them. On Easter Monday a concert and ball will be held, in the Chartist meeting-room Charlestown, at five o'clock in the evening; proceeds to go to the funds of the association.

HALIPAX.—The monthly meeting of this district will be held at Lower Warley on Sanday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

His Lordship stated, that one afternoon in the mont h of May, 1840, when about entering the House Mr. Snowpon will lecture in the Association room of Peers, the plaintiff put a letter into his hands Swan Coppice, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. which he did not then stay to open, but broke the On Monday and Tuesday evenings the al On Monday and Tuesday evenings the above seal and examined after entering the House when he room will be open for rational amusements, namely, singing, dancing and recitations. Doors will open

MR. JEREMIAH LANE, of Manchester, will lecture in the Association Room, Charlestown, at six o'clock on Sunday night next. It is requested that lecturers visiting Ashton will be more punctual in

their attendance. NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Thomas Cooper will preach on Nottingham Forest, on Easter Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and at half-past two in the afternoon, and in the Chapel, Rice-place, at half-past

till the plaintiff applied for an answer. Being then Tea Festival on Easter Monday, in Mr. Bean's a chair, he instantly fell down on his knees, and abundant as for some time past, which is to be desirous to ascertain whether the writer had offended attributed to the indifference of the Staplers to against the law in ignorance, he granted him an return of the twenty-six victims who fell a prey to interview, when, finding that his knowledge of such magisterial oppression, on the 23d of August last, at matters was much superior to that of the lower the "memorable battle of Mapperley Plains." Mr. was darkened by a heavy fall of snow; and during in the background, was not seen until Mrs. Kay and and when the magnet was presented to his arm or harden of the Treasury, and sent his letter and the land other gentlemen of talent will be present on the

SHEFFIELD -FIG. TREE LANE. -Mr. Julian Harnev will deliver an address on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, on the inefficacy of Free Trade to remove the distress of the people.

A FESTIVE BALL will be held in the Fig Tree-lane Room, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, to commence each evening at seven o'clock.

The plaintiff after applying several times to official parties to ascertain the result, was referred to him (Lord Monteagle), who referred him back to the Sippall.-Mr. Hanson, of Elland, will lecture in Lords of the Treasury, and after some time, as the plaintiff found he could not obtain either restitution the Association Room, Cinder-hills, on Sunday (toof his money or the appointment he sought, he took morrow at six o'clock.

> OLDHAM. -On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. M'Farline, of Salford will lecture in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Easter Tuesday, a Chartist tos party and

> the liberation from Kirkdale Gool, of Messrs, Yardley, Hurst, Bell, Jones, and Warwick, when Mr. Leach, of Manchester, and the above individuals are expected to be present. HOLLINGWOOD.—A tea-party will be held in the

> Chartist room, Ralph Green, on Easter Monday. Tickets, Males 8d.; Females, 6d. each; may be had of the following persons:—George Booth, Underlane; Edwin Clough, Tinker lane, Robert Whitehead, Drury-lane; Nathaniel Marlar, Bradley Bent; and John Raynor, Ralph Green. Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, has consented to be present, and will address the meeting after tea. Tea on the table at five o'clock.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Isaac Barrow, from Bolton, will preach two sermons in the Chartist room, Yorkshirestreet, on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) in the afternoon, at half-past two, and in the evening, at six o'clock. A collection will be made after each ser-

channel for the labourer to fall back upon whose pence each, may be had of Mr. Charlton, Mr. John MACCLESFIELD.—The Chartists of this town have

determined on a concert and ball, on Easter Monday, at seven o'clock in the evening, in their new Association Room, Stanley-street. Tickets may be had of the following persons :- John Stutts, Backwallgate: HEYWOOD .- Saturday last being the expiration Henry Hargreaves, Waters Green, and at the Asso-

School Room, on important business. The members and scholars will have a public dinner in the School room, to commemorate the establishing of a Chartist Sunday School. After dinner several select pieces of music, vocal and instrumental, will be performed. Dinner on the table at two o'clock. Tickets for dinner, is. each, may be had of Mr. Richard Elsworth, Mr. Waddington, and at the School room, Park-place.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, a ball will take place in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, to commence at seven o'clock each evening. On Sunday evening, a lecture will be delivered in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, to com-

mence at six o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds will meet in their room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

THE MEMBERS of the Co-operative Store are particularly requested to meet on Tuesday evening, at A Special Meeting of the Metropolitan Delegate lane. The rules are to be examined previous to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-It appears the Whigs on going out of office contrived to bestow on each other, the sum of Thirlymell's pickings. It is really dreadful to contemplate the outrage com-

mitted on the nation at large, by these worthless were in an enemy's country, and had the right of conquest to plead in justification of their shameless conduct, amidst a people actually in many instances dying of want.

How is it possible the people of England can submit to such barefaced injustice? You say, your English, Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, on Sunday are a thinking people, if so, thought is a very patient " beast of burden."

A SUBSCRIBER.

LOCAL MARKETS.

alteration. THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK

ENDING APRIL 11, 1843. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS .- There has not been quite the same amount of business-transacted in the Cloth Halls this week as we last week had to the above place on Monday evening next, to discuss notice. The wool market is rather more active owing to holders being wishful to realise before the

new clip.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 11.—Our market to day was pretty well attended and a very moderate share of business transacted, but still confined to Fancy Goods for trousers. Fancy articles are still very dull. The market upon the whole may be quoted as a shade better than the last. Wools, Oils, &c., still heavy. MANCHESZER CORN MARRET, SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

-There has been a steady sale for prime English and Irish Flour during the week, and, the supplies not being equal to the demand, prices rather preach two sermons in the above Hall, on Sanday, exceeding those previously obtainable have, in some consideration the plan of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., day se'unight were firmly demanded. Choice qualifor the better organization of the Chartist move- ties of Flour vere in request, and an advance of fally 6d per suck were in most instances paid. No Sowerby.-On Monday, Mr. Doyle, of Man- alteration can be noted in the value of Oats. Oatchester, will lecture at seven o'clock in the evening. meal met a fair sale; an advance of 3d. to 5d. per

WARRINGTON .- A discussion will be held in the loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, we have this week had small arrivals of each article of the Corn trade. Holders generally have at the same time shown more bushel dearer than at the close of last week. Oatmeal has been rather more saleable at previous rates. 19s. to 20s. per load. The same is applicable to Flour; the prices being for Irish 35s. to 37s. per sack, for States 26s, to 27s., and for Canadian 26s. to 26s. 6d. per barrel. No change as regards Barley.

Beans, or Peas. LIVEPPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APR. 16 .-The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been rather larger than last week, with a little advance in price. Beef 43d. to 53d., Mutton, 54d. to 64d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 200.

Sheep 2620. WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13 .- Contrary winds having prevailed for some days, we have short arrivals of DEWSBURY .- A District Council Meeting will be all sorts of grain here this morning. Wheat is taken held on Sunday in the large room over the Co-opera- off pretty readily, at an improvement of is. per tive Stores, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when quarter. Oats continue dull, but prices are without delegates are requested to attend from all parts of alteration. The little Barley offering meets vary some explanations, consented to be pacified, operated upon, was Mr. Longstaff, a tailor in this things they had seen.

Indicate the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are to the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are to plaintiff—Yes; I saw the money in the hands of support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes. Clissett and held with more firmness, but the demand is not support for the families of Messes.

In the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the district, to ascertain the most appropriate means ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per gr. Beans are the dis

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED. NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CAMADA AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK. PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN. ILLINOIS. WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. OF ENIGEATION; AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, POR ENGLISH ENIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER-

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield. **JOURNAL**

Left home on the 10th of January, 1943, accompanied by my friend, Mr. William Stocks; we travelled per railway to Manchester, where we took an affectionate farewell; and, after seeing some friends, and attending to a little business, I took the boat from the New Bailey for Eccles, for which I was so late that the boat was moving off, and part of my luggage had to be thrown on board, by which it was partly broken. In one hour I was landed at, or very near Eccles, where I spent the evening with my friends, Dr. and Mrs O'Brien, who prepared for me a small stock of medicines for my voyage. Next morning breakfasted, when, after bidding Mrs. O'Brien adieu, Mr.: O'B., with his two boys, accompanied me to the station, and by twelve o'clock, I was in Liverpool. I immediately proceeded to transact some business, after finishing which I called at all the offices of the shipping agents, in few days for Boston; that she was a very superior vessel, and would take no more than thirty passengers; and that they would take a very low fare. Next morning, I saw and consulted my friends, John

Hobsen and Charles Earnshaw, who had arranged to I met the Captain at Mr. Roche's, who said he calcu-

some little knowledge of me, from the circumstance of kindly lent me one; another fixed it for me, and the my having sent Mrs. Bradley to New York, by the ship first mate adjusted and put it in proper condition. I Cambridge, under his agency, after the return of her slept a few nights pretty comfortably; but with my money from another office, who had grossly used her. lame leg it was very awkward to get in and out again; man? Mr. Roche was very polite, and told us his own car- so I abandoned it, and again took my old quarters.

penter was going out with us, and that everything that SATURDAY. 18th.—This morning being flue I was penter was going out with us, and that everything that sould would be done for our comfort. He also offered reading alond on the deck, the captain was grunting out to furnish me with letters of introduction to his friends

We were to have sailed at one o'clock on Tuesday, instead of which we went out tweive hours earlier. which we had intended to provide. We had a steam tug to take us out; the morning

was fine, the sea was smooth, and all prepitions. I have mentioned that I met the Captain at Mr. were heartly responded to, and we arrived on board came on, and we got to bed. answered in the affirmative; "Then," said he, " let me or tea. them up during the whole voyage.

but were obliged to comply or be sent on shore.

The passage tickets were then collected; that is, the whole day. receipts for the money paid for the passage. This breach of contract. This practice ought to be forth- formed me he had once been twenty-one days beating

the purpose of going free; one man was soon turned out from amongst a lot of salt bags, and was sent on ordered ashore by the boat also; the captain would

The day remained fine, the evening serene, but dur- as much as pessible. ing the night it became rather rough, and many pas-Bengers were sick.

day; towards evening the second mate went below and assisted to lash the boxes and other luggage. We now had fixed an open, exposed, iron fire grate, which was placed on deck, near the bows, where, if at gil rough, the breakers came over; and this grate, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, was all that females and others, unaccustomed to the sea, and very often sick and unfit to stand, were allowed for cooking purposes; while the ship's cook had a house on . deck, with proper covering, and enclosed, with patent apparatus fixed, and seats where he might sit and do his work comfortably; but for poor emigrants, it seemed as on her bows. if anything was good enough for them after their money Was paid.

16th.—The milors this day began to erect a wooden box on the deck; it was made of rough boards, with open joints between them; one side was open for about eighteen inches from the bottom; the other nde some six inches. The half of a small barrel, was put in at the open side, and placed upon four feet; and there it was, without any other fastening than a small cord tied from the two back feet to the beam that lay alongside of the long boat, and which left it to hang backward and forward, as the position of the ship might be. This erection was for the convenience of all the passengers on board, both male and female. It could not be justly styled a pricy, as it stood in the most public situation, and it was with the greatest difficulty any adult could enter from the insufficiency of height and width; they were, besides, also damaged some of our goods. We were therefore, exposed to the view of all! When in, f. supposed this compelled to close the windows. This was a great in-

The erection being completed, the passengers were told that unless they emptied the said half-barrel every could be cocked in consequence of the confusion. morning, their allowance of water would be stopped: and if that was not effective they would heave the Whole overboard, and they might find a place for themselves. This, then, was the alternative. The stanch was intolerable from the open state of the barrel-secepticle, the loose state of the box and the heaving of the ship. Means ought to have been provided to carry off the soil into the sea; but I found that passengers, ignorant of ship rules, are necessitated to submit to all serts of impositions and inconveniences.

an answer could not be got to any question a passenger threaten the passengers with consequences if they did for all the tossing we have had.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The wind blew wary strong last night, and continues so this morning, right day morning-got up at seven. Found ourselves still hovering off the coast of Wales.

When I arranged for my passage, I was promised placed on the same footing. every attention by Mr. Rocha. It turned out, however, ever, rather too "so so;" therefore I preferred sleeping of stowing away some of the sailors. with my bed laid on the floor, as also did Charles Earnshaw and his wife; and this we eventually found to be a privilege; for we were kept free from vermin, berth she had till now occupied. She had been com- railroads. while none besides in the ship were clear. Our cabin was styled a "second cabin;" but there could be no steerage more roughly fitted up.

Slow as we have moved, we have, at three, p.m., now in sight of both the Welsh and Irish hills. The Supanian, bound for New York, was near us. The captain kicked up a noise on seeing the sailors play and it has been so all day. A slight breeze got up to-

I have just measured the ladder by which the passengers ascend and descend into the hold. It has six sengers ascend and descend into the hold. It has six faveurable breeze, which carried us on pretty well. sir, to arraign Mr. O'Connell, nor am I here to be the being two feet. This was to me a proof of the report I veered round to S.W., right against us. The first thing the banner of O'Connell, you have a perfect right to do had so often heard of the extreme Yankee politeness on shipboard to females of every grade. They had this distance to stride every time they went up or down; and also over a beam, which was raised seventeen inches above the deck. This was most improper and indecent. The said ladder was quite open at the back, and nearly perpendicular, and, of course, very dan-

tain spoke with her; after which, a band of music they had on board enlivened us with a few airs. We gave; into! The Captain had a fine siry place, and much doubly active in a losing game; and so soon as he found

them three cheers, which they returned. This evening, there were signs of a storm arising on

others, advised the passengers who felt themselves dren at Boston, and was a native of that place.

regrieved to try to punish him. smooth, all was very still on board, which rather sur- at the rate of six knots. prised me, there being so many children with us. After washing and dressing my leg, d went above; the Irish coast in full view. The sailors were busy—the Captain a dumb dog, being mortified at not being able to learn the point we were off, not even a single place. The Stoonlow was now about a mile a-head. I heard another murmur against the Captain, who showed his large was holden on Sunday evening last, at the Fountain teeth like a mastiff about to seize a cur dog. The wind and Still, Golden-lane, Dublin, at eight o'clock. was favourable, but the breeze too weak to give us Mr. George Kennedy was called to the chair, who, speed. The sailors are a set of most willing active after the usual preliminary business of the meeting had ever cherish. For Chartism I have sacrificed my home,

Irishman who had stowed bimself away in the lewer their cause; one whose writings had raised a spirit of a welcome passport to that happy land, "where ty- until justice is fairly administered unto the whole peoregions of the ship, among the coals, and had been enthusiasm in the breast of every Repealer of Dublin, | rants taint not nature's bliss." (Cheers.) I have been hid during the whole time, but not without the know- one of whose articles had been reprinted in letters of taunted with obtruding myself on this meeting; but enjoy the benefit of a free and properly defined Constiledge of some of the passengers. When the Captain Gold, and which would remain as imperishable in the such is not the fact. I am not in the habit of obtruding tution. was apprised of this, be took a rope's end and the memory of Repealers as the cliffs of Dunleary. He myself at meetings of this kind, but having received a punished him severely with it. We had another Cap (the Chairman) had often wished he had been more card of invitation, and a copy of your rules from your adopted, disregarding alike the ridicule and the sarcasm tain on board, one who had lost his ship, she having frequently amongst them; but having fallen into the Chairman, you would say I was not a good Irishman if been on fire several days, while at sea. She was laden errors of Feargus O'Connor, he trusted he had had I did not attend here. [Mr. Clancy exhibited the card. with cotton. The ship was got into Fayal, one of the sufficient time to repent of them, and that we may and copy of the rules] Western Islands, where she was scuttled, sunk, and once more have the benefit of his exertions in our raised again; then condemned and sold. This wretch, cause. He trusted that he would to-night recant of mistake. to my susprise, found fault with his brother Captain, those errors, and he was sure there was no man in for dealing so leniently with Mr. STOW-AWAY, declar- that room but would be proud to see him an enrolled ing that the had once punished a man under similar associate. He would say not more, but introduce to vantage of it—(several voices,—certainly)—but I hope united exertions. circumstances till he jumped overboard and was them Mr. Clancy, who, if he would pledge himself to we are not the less friends for that. He objected to drowned. Perhaps he desired that the tragedy should have nothing more to do with Chartism, he would order to ascertain what ships were bound for New be repeated. The Captain went and examined the York, with their times of sailing, &c. At the office of hatchway by which the culprit had ascended; and fearbe repested. The Captain went and examined the feel happy in receiving his shilling. Mr. Roche, I was informed that a ship would sait in a ling any more should pass that way, ordered it to be securely fastened down. The man was ordered to go and work with the sailors.

This day we were in all but a dead calm. We saw some accompany me. They approved of my proposition to Clear, &c; many vessels were moving at a snail's pace; was in the plorious rebel army of ninety-eightgo by the said ship; so we paid, and, of course, ar several were steamers which went at a most enviable rate of speed.

Considering that an hammock would be better for me lated upon a thirty-five days passage. Mr. Roche had to sleep in than my floor-bed, one of the sailors very "Steward, Steward," and then, in an under-growl, called out, "Get away with your reading; this is not a place for reading." My auditors, in submission, went off I felt a strong desire "to shew the fellow up." This caused great inconvenience, and prevented us from but considered it best to give him rope enough. Still supplying ourselves with several necessary articles he seemed discatisfied, as if he considered the passengers Chartist Repealers. He was a Chartist himself once.

a nuisance. They apparently stunk in his nostrils, though he was the ugliest fellow in the ship. This day we had a dead calm. From appearances, however, a breeze was expected, and all our boxes were Roche's; and I also passed some civilities with him on ordered to be lashed fast to prevent destruction. We the quay, on the morning of the day we sailed, which soon felt the fresh breeze; it increased as the evening

the vessel the same moment, but at epposite ends of the SUNDAY, 19th.—We had a quieter night than I Yessel. He passed me in haste, and called the Steward anticipated. Got up at seven—there was now much in a hurried and commanding tone; and was promptly sickness and a considerable noise; the breakfast was answered. He next asked, in the same manner, whe therefore not very comfortable. We had some Chartist some length. He objected to parties of different prin- and corruption; his gladdening rays, enlivening, regenether he (the Steward) had any money for him? and was breakfast powder, which we enjoyed more than coffee ciples coming together; each party, he said, should rating, and kindling in the bosoms of Irishmen an invio-

change effected by stepping from the quay to the ship. deck, which I found to be more comfertable than below. Chartist. He would advise Mr. Clancy to attend eight free-floud cheers) Mr. Clancy on retiring was shaken On shore he was all politeness; but he left his polite. The first mate informed me that we were still off Cape or ten meetings before he became a Repealer, that he hands with by every member in the room. ness and civility on shore. On entering upon what he Clear, but now we seemed to have a fair chance of might understand their principles. This was what he Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the seemed to consider his kingdom, he instantly assumed leaving all land. I had calculated on our being a few had done-(laughter.) the airs of a tyrant, and the requel will show he kept; hundred miles off before this. The wind was not Other members addressed the chair, both for and having occupied above four hours. fair, and he expressed a fear that we should have a against Mr. Clancy's admission; after which When day begun to dawn, the passengers were all tedious voyage, but added, it is only "guessing;" for Mr. Clancy, addressing the chair, said, Sir, I wish to compared with Mr. Roche's book, and a dollar, for the last voyage had a bad beginning, but it even know, before you come to any conclusion on this subwhat is called "hospital money," was demanded from tually turned out well. We had two ships in sight; ject, if I might be permitted to make a statement of each passenger of whatever age. This money is applied one was said to be the Sucutos, which had enlivened my views here to night? for the support of an hospital on Station Island, near as with their music off Carnarvon Bay. There was The Chairman-By all means. I think we shall be the quarantine station, where all persons who may be some dispute on that subject, and she did not near us all happy to hear you. sick, on landing, are placed and taken care of till they sufficiently to enable us to prove it. The second mate Mr. Clancy then expressed his thanks, and prorecover. This is a very proper institution, but the cheered me by anticipating a fair wind. I learned that ceeded for nearly three hours, of which the following is ing the conduct of Lord Abinger and others before the benefit resulting is by no means commensurate with we had not yet doubled Cape Clear, and I begun to feel a mero outline:the money raid, and I have been told there is much a strong desire for wind or steam, or some means by jobbing in the affair. Some refused to pay the dollar, which we could be propelled. I learned that we had not gained on our comme twenty miles during the

MONDAY, 20th.—Before I got up, it was announced practice is decidedly wrong. The passenger ought to that Cape Clear was again in sight. I was sickened at: retain his receipt, and that ought to set forth the terms the thought; went on deck, and found it so, as well as upon which his passage was engaged, so that if not a long stretch of Irish mountains. A number of puracted upon, he might, at the port where he lands, poises were rolling like hogs within a few yards of the bring the captain or owners before a magistrate for ship. Two vessels still in sight. The second mate inwith adopted, as a security to the passenger against about in the channel, and that during the time two imposition, and for the credit of those with show the children had died. This man finding that I intended travelling into the Far West, became very polite, and A regular search was made throughout the ship, for after reading him some letters, &c., he seemed anxious! persons who skulk on board and hide themselves for to have conversation. He expressed a determination to Thrice happy shall I be to right my country if I can leave the sea and go and settle in the West countrywished me to stay a day or two in Boston after landing ahore with the clerks who had overhauled the passen and have some conversation with his wife, who was gers. Two female relations of some passengers who opposed to going to the West; but he thought I could had leave to go out and return by the steamer, were persuade har. I agreed. The passengers seemed all very desirous to have a meeting after landing for the purpose of consulting together, and aiding each other

A rattling breeze got up this evening, and after to bed as well as I could.

TURSDAY. 21st - We have had a boisterous night. My hammock has had a motion as constant as the pen- inhabitants of each country are, by nature's laws, made dulum of a clock; still I slept considerably. The wind the sole trustees of the land of their birth. I would blew from the north-west, the ship heaved in fine style, | spurn the brand of the Ostman Citricus, as I would the and a general scene of sickness met the eye. Anything like a decent breakfast was quite out of the fess I would not like to see in Ireland a parliament, question.

6 p.m.—The wind continues to blow from N. West.

WEDNESDAY 22nd-What the sailors called a beseze wind. The ship hove surprisingly, and few of on Leard. Several vessels hove in sight, driving swiftly before the storm, against which it was our fate to

THERSDAY 23rd.—Buring the night, the wind has been favourable for a few hours; but the sea ran so Commons composed of such fellows as these. But they high that we made but little progress. The day is might ask how could it be remedied. He (Mr. C.) would similar to yesterday—the waves rolling majestically. answer by basing it on the principles of the People's We, however, make but little way.

FRIDAY 24th.-The sea still rough. The water rolling in at the stern windows, wetted some of the beds, and to be a specimen of the Yankee Captain's deference to convenience, as it not only prevented a free current of air we could not betake ourselves to the deck. No food

during the night. The sea was however still so un- at the end of the year; and elect others in their stead settled that the ship was more tossed about than for. And let us have the Ballot to protect the voter in the merly. The wind still against pg.

kicking, tessing.and shaking, the north-east, (fair.) and for the first time we were on I aver that if Mr. O'Connell only made common cause our course at seven knots an hour. We have progressed with the Chartists of this country, he could carry The Captain was now become so very insolent that at the same rate all the day; and yet the second mate Repeal in three months. offers to bet two sovereigns to one that at the rate might put to him, and some of his understrappers fol- we are now going we might return into the deck lowed the example of the master; and would even at Liverpool in four days. Rather discouraging this, Why are we taught to hate each other? Good policy

TUESDAY 28th .- Nearly a dead calm the whole day. A sail directly a-head, which, at dusk, we lost sight of the misfortunes of Ireland to the people of England. WEDNESDAY 29th - During the night a good and And for this purpose an eternal war of prejudice was 3-head; and when we arose we found ourselves blown favourable breeze arose, which continued all the day, kept up. Here Mr. Clancy read extracts from the back a considerable distance; in fact nearly driven back and cheered us up. Still the second mate insisted that we speeches of Mr. O Neal Daunt, and Mr. Taylor, the to Liverpool. The Siddons, which left Liverpool the were within a few days sail of Liverpool, and this was former gentleman showing up the ignorance of the poor duct of Lord Abinger and certain provincial Magisfor as we had engaged to have a gallon a day we had a West of Ireland, and he knew there were men of the right to it, as long as it lasted; and if any were to be same stamp, as those oppressive taskmasters there; of equal political rights." put on short allowance, all on heard should have been and if the Irish people were better taught upon reli-

I discovered that a young female passenger had no | Irish Parliament? pelled to sleep for three nights upon the boxes. I ap- Mr. Clancy did not think that men who could wish pealed to the sailors, one of whom very soon went into to injure his country for the purpose of destroying an to cause the law to be equally administered to poor and and in that portion of the press edited by Mr. the forecastle, and returned with a bed. We got her individual, was a fit person to be in an Irish Parliasome bed clother and replaced her in her berth. Her ment, and it was for this that he wished the working responsible to the people,—and this, and every other mented strongly upon the cases of White and Leach, just got round Holyhead and Carnaryon Bay, and are provisions were nearly exhausted; but we contrived to classes to have the vote, to keep such men out of the provide her against want.

wards evening, but it was unfavourable. SETURDAY, 2nd.—During the night, we got a Mr. Clancy.—And so is Mr. O'Connor. I am not here, I saw was a ship under full sall, standing direct for so, but that is no reason why he should stand by and declared it to be Abinger; but, on putting the resolu-Cape Clear; the wind was fair for her, and she pro- hear Mr. O'Connor calumniated. One gentleman had ceeded at a noble speed. How I envied their position. said Mr. O Connor was a Tory spy, because the Evening I was weary of my own. During the day it was very Star became a Tory paper; but did they know the facts? fine; the wind veered and we made tolerable progress. The Evening Star was in being before Mr. O'Connor had I got one of the sailors to measure the forecastle, anything to do with it, and we have the sworn evidence where the sallors sleep. It was 14 feet by 14 feet; of the proprietor, Mr. Pray, at Liverpool, that while there are thirteen berths, and a man for each; the Mr. O'Connor was connected with it he had done the only passage for air is that by which they enter. Editorial work gratuitously. Mr. Pray was an American action which a band of many the state of the s

> more room for his own individual carcass. This afternoon, our kind and excellent black cook he cuts O Connor's connexion, and establishes the Star

take satisfaction; and that if he could do no way else, all on board by his civil demeanour. This man had attend eight or ten meetings of the repealers; while he would run his knife into him on board. He and been forty years at sea; he had a wife and four chil- another said, being a Chartist, he had no business in FRIDAY.—Got up at seven after a restless night, my the night, but so slight as to be scarcely felt. This was a Chartist—and that individually they did not

(To be continued.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A public meeting in furtherance of the above cause

Mr. Clancy-Don't you wish you may get it?-(laughter). Mr. Crawley said he would feel great pleasure in supporting the proposition of their worthy Chairman, could not be enrolled a member without the abandonon the proposed condition, but he was determined to ment of his principles, which he held dearer than life.

beautiful Sah, and the porpoises were rolling around us in have nothing to do with the Chartists; their objects he would not press the subject any more, his object shouls. We were still in sight of the Irish coast, Cape were bad; they wanted to get everything by force. He being fully achieved. He would not envy the party on Mr. Ciancy-Did you carry a pike? Mr. Crawley-No, I carried a gun.

> he carried a gun? haven't guns enough-(laughter).

-(laughter). Chartism; it was evident Feargus O'Connor was in the had assisted in drawing up, and recommended Lovett to and it soon showed its Tory colours.

A Member said he did not think they ought to make Another Member-And so so was I. Mr. Cluer is a Chartist and a Repeal warden. The CHAIRMAN-And so was I a Chartist. Mr.

laughter.) have it." I mention this to show how sudden was the I laid down and alept three hours, then went on could be a good Repealer could be a land brotherly love to make us happy, prosperous and

Mr. Chairman and fellow-countrymen, I can assure you I feel highly gratified at the opportunity afforded me to-night of mingling with you in the glorious strnggle for national redemption. Never in my varied life did I feel a prouder moment than the one which I now enjoy in the company of those who have been taught that Repeal and Chartism ought not to go hand in hand. There is not a throb of my bosom that does not beat high for the the happiness, the prosperity, and the independence of my native land-(cheers). There does not pass a spare hour of my life that my exertions do not tend to that sacred object-(cheers); and thrice happy shall I be to night if you can agree that shall, along side of you, for the future, cast my mite of exertion into the scale of your political redemption. convince you that this course which I have hitherto pursued will be a course worthy of your imitation, worthy of the cause we have at heart; a course of policy alone worthy of making Ireland again what she

"A great independent patriotic nation,

A star to the oppressed in darting desolation." That I am a Chartist, a sincere, devoted uncomprowatching two ships which the sailors said were laden mising Chartist, I am proud to preclaim. But for that 13th-The breeze continued to blow fresh during the with cotton, on their way to Liverpeal, made my way I am not the less devoted to the glorious object which you have in view to night. If Ireland was not my country I would be a repealer, on the ground that the impious mandates of a Saxon council; but I must conunless that parliament were based on the principle that the teiling millions of Ireland should be fairly and the ressel tossing very much and going five knots-but; faithfully represented in it-(hear, bear.) I must connot in our course—with the sea occasionally breaking fees I would not like to see in Ireland such a parliament as the last we had there; for a baser set of political trifficers never disgraced any country. I must confess that I should like to have a guarantee for our the passengers could in any way help themselves. To national bonour perore it should be processed banditti, who, out of the pasengers deploringly lamented they had ever come one hundred and, five members, one hundred and two received bribes. Thirty-two barons took places and bribes from Castlereagh; several to the tune of £3000 a-year, and not one under £600—(hear, hear) One member was actually bribed in the lobby of the House. He was sure they would not like another House of Charter. Let us, if we are to have a parliament, have a good one. The same amount of agitation that can procure a bad one can also procure us a good oue, if we will only have common sense to state our terms. Let as then have a parliament based upon the principle of universal suffrage, that every man may have a voice but enveloped us in total dankness at a time too when in the choice of those who are to be the guardians of his birthright. Let us have Annual Parliaments that if they do not perform properly the work we have SATURDAR, 25th.—The wind abated considerably allotted them, we can send them about their business exercise of his just prerogative—these appendages alone SUNDAY, 26th. All but a dead calm. The passengers would be sufficient to secure us against the base money got on deck and were much refreshed after the week's or machinations of a Sidmouth, a Pitt, or a Castlereach-(hear, hear.) A moral confederacy of the MONDAY, 27th During the night the wind blew from Chartists and Repealers could alone effect this. Yes,

The Chairman-I believe that to be true. Mr. Clancy, continued-But why are we divided ? nor sound wisdom could not dictate such a course; one great fault of the leaders of repeal was to attribute all

House. He had no great hopes from a house that would power was vested in the hands of the whole people. FRIDAY, JULY 1st.—The night has been nearly a calm be mostly composed of lawyers and money-gamblers. Chairman.—That's because Mr. O'Connell is a

lawyer. What a box for so many human beings to be crammed can, but, unlike Mr. O'Connor, he did not like to be that advocating Chartist principles was a losing game, board the ship; the Captain had spoken in a con-temptrous manner to some of the sailors, which they hand was most dreadfully burnt. All the passengers and then, forsooth, O'Connor is a Tory spy. One gentle-field him in going down. He had heard that a petition ing a large portion of the demand in London. resisted as an outrage; one, in particular, swore that were extremely sorry at the occurrence; for he had man in that room, who refused to give his name, for letters, on blue and violet paper.

if he had the Captain in the streets of Boston he would been most kind to the children, and won the esteem of reasons best known to himself, said he (Mr. C.) should that room. But what did he learn since he came into of London Political and Scientific Institute," on Mon-SUNDAY, 3rd.—The wind has been against us during the room? Why, the fact that every man in the room leg being painful; the night had been calm, the water morning, a breeze from the North West, and we went deny it, while collectively they shrunk from its

avowal because one man had told them not to do so. Chairman.-I admit the great principles of Chartism are very good, but I cannot bring myself into diagrace by admitting Mr. Clancy as a member. Besides it is against the rules to introduce Chartism at all. Will you (addressing himself to Mr. Clancy) renounce Chartism and become a good and true repealer?

Mr. Clancy.—I have ever been a repealer—I ever will be a repealer. And whether I am admitted into this The Chairman said they had been sent to him by

Mr. Clancy: If it were a mistake, the mistake was not on my side, and was I not justified in taking adthe line of policy pursued that uight by the Chairman. He did not think it was the duty of the Chairman-(with every respect for him)—to endeavour to prejudice the meeting against him, such a course was only worthy of an Abinger, or a Jeffreys; but as it appeared he whose heads the onus must fall. Wherever he went he would still be the friend of their cause; but while he remembered that Ireland was his country, he could Mr. Clancy-And yet you would denounce a Chartist not forget that the world was his republic, and that mankind of every description were his brothers. (Cheers.) Mr. Crawley-No, I object to them because they He had no envy for the feelings of the party who propagated this base exclusive doctrine, when it should go Mr. Clancy-And yet you call yourself a moral force abroad that Russians and foreigners might join this society, that a Catholic, an Irishman, one who had can-Mr. Crawley-Yes, I do; but the times are different | vassed 350 electors for O'Connell's first return for Dublin, was excluded, because he believed in the faith The Secretary said he would have nothing to do with of the People's Charter, which Mr. O Connell himself pay of the Tories; he was Editor of the Evening Star. to take nothing less. He would now bid them farewell. and thank them for the patient hearing they had given him. He never expected to see Ireland happy or free the present one would be highly valued. Members of objection to Mr. Clancy. He believed there were many until he saw a perfect union of the working classes of both countries. Let him but behold this glorious con- to entertain but little value for such marks of public federacy, then he would not care for the powers of Whig or Tory Governments; then, and not till then. might he expect to see his toiling brother standing erect Clancy made me a Chartist in Dublin, and made me pay with the brow of a freeman! treading the earth as his my pence, but I thought he was only joking till he had inheritance—having a fair day's wages for a fair day's Major Sire, and the whole castle about our ears-(loud work, and retiring at eve to his peaceful dwelling like laughter). I will never be a Chartist again—(continued the glad sun-beams that had been shedding their lustre o'er him. Then, and not till then, might they expect Here a gentleman who said he was a Russian, but to behold the refugent beams of the sun of liberty burstrefused to state his name, addressed the meeting at ing from behind the dark shades of prejudice, timidity

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

A great public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Hall of the Political and Scientific Institution, 1. Turn-again-lane, to present an address to Thomas Duncombe, M. P., for his patriotism in bring-Legislature. The place was crowded to excess, many being compelled to depart without gaining admission. The large platform was inconveniently crowded with respectable persons, the charge being 6d. and the committee were compelled to refuse admission to numbers of eager applicants. About eight o'clock, Messrs. Duncombe, O'Connor,

arrived and were greeted with great applause.

Mr. O'CONNOR having been elected to the chair and received with loud acclamation, commenced by stating that he had frequently been called upon to perform pleasing duties in reference to the public, but upon no occasion had he felt more gratification than in introducing to them the business to be transacted during the evening, and he should fail in performing his duty as Chairman, if he did not pay the homage due to their respected friend Mr. Duncombe. He had eften impressed upon them the different manner in which the Whigs, Tories, and Chartists performed their work; the Whigs and Tories acted in union and concert; by associating and uniting their energies, they became powerful, and were thereby enabled to retain the masses in slavery. He was not surprised at the reason why liberal gentlemen did no more for the Chartist cause, by so doing they would forfeit in some degree their social distinction and caste, and the majority of them were too thin-skinned to advance the happiness of mankind, at the expense of offending their own order, Men professing liberal principles had hitherto flattered the people when they needed their assistance, but when their object was achieved, they treated them with pity, scorn, and contempt; pity because they were so ignorant, scorn for being their tools, and contempt for their weakness and poverty; but now, after years of disappointment, they had met with a good and estimable member of the aristocracy. The work that had been slovenly done by others had ever been efficiently done, and with much talent, by Mr. Duncombe-(great cheering.) He possessed all the qualities essential to a public man, and one more essential than the whole combined, and that was humanity. Talk of talent, energy, zeal,-these were as nothing unless they were the superstructure built on the bases of humanity; that quality Mr. Duncombe possessed above every other public man with whom he had come in contact. It had been his fortune on many occasions to present Mr. D. with a tale of woe, and he had never turned his back upon it; he had never allowed any other business to interfere with his consideration of the poor man's case-(hear, hear). Intelligence was fast spreading among the people, and gaining a power over wealth. He was not aware whether this as owing to the five tons of rubbish distributed by the League—(laughter) -but if it was, they might acpend upon it they would use it for their own purposes. He defled any man to say that he visited Mr. Duncombe and had a cold at oulder turned towards him; he had ever exerted himself for the good of mankind. He was enthusiastic in his hopes from the Reform Bill; but when he saw that it fell short of benefitting the whole people, that moment did he abandon the practical reformers as they were styled, and told them he expected more. Mr. Duncombe had equally opposed the unjust conduct of the Whig Magistracy when that faction was in power, as he had recently done with the Tory. He was animated with the same hatred of tyranny then as now. Mr. O'Connor then alluded to Buller's Emigration Scheme; the factions had made England so hot, that they wished to flud some spot in the they might transport them. He felt as great a pleasure in presiding on that occasion as Sir James Graham did in reading an occasional article from the Times. The present meeting was a proof that all men were finding their level in society, and was a just tribute of respect to one who had benefitted their class. Mr. ARMSTRONG WALTON moved the following re-

"That this meeting has observed with feelings of regret and indignation the refusal of the Commons House of Parliament to grant an inquiry into the conadministered until the whole people are in pos

desperation. The only way to purge the Judicial Bench, ple. He trusted to see them printed in the Northern Star, stationery prices. Not a single head of Foreign to cause the law to be equally administered to poor and in that portion of the press edited by Mr. Cattle has reached either London or any of the outpolitical blessing would never be attained until political and stated that if tried by Abinger or Gurney, he might.

Mr. MAYNARD briefly seconded the resolution. of Jones.

The resolution was manimously carried. A dog barking during the reading of it, Mr. O'Connor tion, declared that he had not one friend in court,which was greeted with great laughter and applause. Mr. CUPFAY, in an energetic address adapted to the occasion, moved the following resolution:-

"That this meeting returns its sincere thanks to those Members of the House of Corumons who voted for the previously-mentioned inquiry; and hereby present to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P., the following address expressive of their admiration of his conduct." Mr. CUPFAY then read the fellowing address, which was beautifully engrossed on parchment.

TO THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNBOMBE, ESQ., M. P. The Address of certain Inhabitants of the Metropolis, in public meeting assembled, at the Hall of the "City

day, April 10th, 1843. SIR.—We, the inhabitants of the Metropolis, in public meeting assembled, highly estimating your character as a politician, and as a member of that body which professes to represent the Commons of England, hereby publicly express our apprehation of your Parliamentary conduct, and thank you for the zeal and energy with which, on every occasion, you have responded to the call of the people, and consistently that that gentleman would not disappoint the working advocated their claims. We also feel an especial demen, but would advocate the attainment of their rights. gree of gratitude towards you for the line of conduct you pursued in reference to that political partizan and fellows; there is nothing left undone that can be done to get us our.

This morning a discovery was made of a young active and solvers are a set of most wining active and follows; there is nothing left undone that can be done ducing to the meeting one whom he had known in his above place, wherein it stated that a letter from him. body or not, the hallowed principles of Chartism, I shall time-serving Judge, Lord Abinger, and his coadjutors This morning a discovery was made of a young native land to be a zealous and devoted advocate of than abandon my principles, the scaffold should be terize you, and that you will never cease your exertions ple, until all are equal in the eye of the law, and all

> Pursue, then, Sir, the noble course you have hitherto of those who, wrapped up in the shallow mantle of selfishness, or enveloped in the mists of prejudice, have neither hearts to feel, nor intellects to appreciate the honour of being a true representative of the people, and of meriting their confidence and approbation. Accept. Sir. a sincere assurance of our energetic cooperation, and let us trust that success may crown our

Signed by order, and on behalf of the meeting.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Chairman. Mr. Skelton seconded the adoption of the resolution and the address in an eloquent and philosophical speech, wherein he showed that absolute rule always engendered oppression, and that the only sure means of the masses regaining their independence was by obtaining possession of the land, to which he earnestly directed their attention.

The Address was then unanimously adopted, amid loud acclamation.

Mr. O'CONNOR, as Chairman, then presented the address to Mr. Duncombe, assuring him that he should affix his signature to it with more pleasure than ever monarch affixed his signature to the death-warrant of a rival. When this address was read to the Geese that hissed Mr. Duncombe's letter at Sadler's Wells, would they hiss that? The gentlemen of the aristocracy took great pride in their picture galleries, and pointing out the beauty of the gems to their guests; but he had no doubt that Mr. Duncombe would set a much higher value upon that testimonial of their approval, than upon any picture. Testimonials of that description were not to be easily procured in these days; and, if he formed a true estimate of Mr. Duncombe's character, that body to which Mr. Duncombe belonged professed approbation, but, in his belief, they were not sincere. The grapes, he thought, were sour; the present was the true manner and method in which they could show their approval of Mr. Duncombe's conduct, and give a triumphant and convincing answer to his revilers-(great cheering).

Mr. DUNCOMBE, on rising, was received with tremendous cheering, and stated that before he alluded to the chief object of the meeting, he would reply to a question put to him by Mr. Benbow, whether he had read the trial of Jones, of Leicester, before Baron Gurney. He had read the trial, the defence, and the observations keep by themselves. It was not likely that a Chartist lable, an indissoluble typic spirit of pat iotism, unity, of the Judge, with that disgust which every honest man must feel at seeing a fellow creature tried before such a partial, tyrannical, and partizen Judge. With every word condemnatory of that Judge, which had been uttered by Mr. Benbow, he fully concurred. He heard meeting broke up at twelve o'clock, the proceedings that a new trial was to be meved for, and if ever an individual deserved a new trial he was the man; knees, by giving the people the franchise, it was utterly tition to the House of Commons, he should have no them for the patience with which epinion of Baron Garney's conduct as he had then expressed, and as he had previously done in reference to the Judges of Assize and those called Justices of the Peace. He had no doubt that many of them, when the address he had the honour to have received, expressing their approbation of his Parliamentary conduct, was being presented, wondered what feelings were passing in his mind. His feelings were those of as great gratification as he ever entertained, but they were not feelings of unmixed gratification. He said to himself that if an humble individual as he was, for the small services which he had rendered to the people, could call forth such a warm, loud, and enthusiastic ex-Roberts, of Bath, Cleave, and other gentlemen pression of gratitude, what must have been the conduct of the great body of that House, when one individual was alone selected for the honour they had that evening paid him. It was impossible not to come to the conclusion that the House of Commons was no ways identified with the liberties, rights, or privileges of the people. He was happy to perceive that the resolution returned their thanks to the members who supported him on those occasions. The seventy-four who voted for inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger, were equally entitled to their gratitude as himself-(no, no)-especially those thirty-three who voted for enquiry into the conduct of the magistracy, because they were in that House surrounded by what the address appropriately in one sense of the word styled the "great unpaid." But although they might be called unpaid because they received no fixed stipend,. yet they took good care to be paid at the expence of the people, and never did they pay themselves better at your expence and the expence of your liberties than during the disturbances last autumn. His motion in reference to Lord Abinger, was made in fulfilment of a pledge he had given at one of the largest meetings ever held in the metropolis during late years. He then stated that if no one else did on the first day of the session he would give netice of a motion on that subject; that large meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern-it was no packed meeting-(cheers)it was no ticket meeting-it was no Drury-lane or Sadler's Wells meeting-(renewed cheers)-it was a meeting for the whole metropolis, and all the admirers of Abinger might have come and out-voted them if they could. He had then stated in strong terms his

him for a political offence had the slightest chance of a fairtrial. There was no question so important as the impartial administration of justice—there was nothing that affected so deeply the life, property, and the liberty so dear to Englishmen; and if this was taken away, neither life, liberty, or property were any longer safe. It had been asserted that the debate would be a warning, and that no other case would occur. This had not been realized. True, that Baron Gurney had only done to one individual what Abinger had done to fifty; but if Gurney had had fifty Jones's to have tried, he would have treated them all equally as cruel. Mr. D. detailed the hardships of Jones. He was deprived of animal food, was only allowed bread and water, and confined along with offenders convicted of the second description of misdemeanor for the sole crime of entertaining opinions, entertained perhaps by every man in that assembly, and neither presperity, happiness or contentment would ever be attained until those opinions were reduced to practice, and the working classes enabled to protect themselves by means of the elective Franchise. The metion he had made in reference to the magistracy was met exactly as he expected it would be; he well Atlantic, Australian, the Devil-may-care-land, to which knew what an hornet's nest he should arouse; he was surrounded by the great unpaid; turn his eyes which This morning there was a large number of both way he would there was a conglomeration of quarter town and country buyers in attendance, and the sessions-(laughter)-but he had made up his mind to demand for all descriptions was very steady, at an beard the lion in his den-(cheers.) He still considered advance in the quotations noticed on Monday last of himself most fortunate in escaping such a trial without from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and a good clearance personal violence. The minister of police, Sir James was readily effected. Foreign Wheat, free of duty, Graham, had accused him of monomania, because he at a rise of is, per quarter. Grinding and distilling had presented petitions from thirteen or fourteen individuals who had experienced a gross breach of justice. was done. Superfine Malt sold briskly; other They had been arrested and imprisoned without any kinds slowly, at late rates. For Oats the value was charge: in some instances without a warrant, and in all the turn higher. Beans, Peas, and Flour at last cases their houses, papers, &c., ransacked without the Monday's quotations. tide after us, neared us about two p.m., and passed us, stated as an excuse for putting the passenger on short factory girls, and those who worked in pits, but he trates, as evinced in pits, The Athens, which left the same time as the Siddons allowance of water, while the sailors and the captain forgot, said Mr. C., to show the cause of that ignorance of the late strike, which refusal still further demonwas astern. In the evening it became calm. Went to took just what they pleased. I threatened to step them; or the authors of it. He had been in the South and strates to this meeting that justice will never be fairly a select committee, who should report to the House, locally as in a sleggish as left and solve the suthors of it. He had been in the South and strates to this meeting that justice will never be fairly a select committee, who should report to the House, locally as in a dealing in the quantities of the suthors of it. and through the House to the country. He would ask state, at a decline, in the quotations obtained on whether a more rational or reasonable proposition could have been made? whether it gave any evidence of his placed on the same footing.

gious matters, it was because they had nothing else to spirit of the resolution, and centended that it would being possessed by any species of a mania? Was it not, attention, and the figures were low. In the early part of the day the mutton trade was dull, but, as in fact, an insult to the people? The insult to himself he part of the day the mutton trade was dull, but, as that I was without berth; the wood having been used after several days absence from deck. His first set said the first act of an Irish Parliament would be to nounce the sentence of his own condemnation, as to cared not for, for a minister of state when asked for a lit advanced, the sales became steady, and the currently as reasonable to expect a criminal to prothat I was without berth; the wood having been used after several days absence from deck. His first set said the first act of an Irish Parliament would be to nounce the sentence of his own condemnation, as to cared not for, for a minister of state when asked for a lit advanced, the sales became steady, and the currently as reasonable to expect a criminal to prothat I was without berth; the wood having been used after several days absence from deck. His first set said the first act of an Irish Parliament would be to nounce the sentence of his own condemnation, as to cared not for, for a minister of state when asked for a lit advanced, the sales became steady, and the currently as the sales are the sales a up for other purposes I was told that I might share was to order the fore hatches to be fastened down, over run the country with railroads—(hear, hear)—in have expected the House of Commons to have granted committee to whom they could refer the evidence, to rencies quoted in our last report were maintained. a berth with a man and his wife. This was, how. He swore they had been kept open for the purpose order to destroy Peter Purcel's coaches. He would ask an inquiry into acts in which, if they were not the lay it was a proof that he was labouring under mono. For Lambs the figures were fully 2d per Sibs bethe Chairman would be approve of that first act of an chief agents, they at least largely participated. It was mania, that was the only answer be ever received. He neath those obtained on the 3rd inst. The best useless to expect any inquiry from such a body, either did not believe they had read the petitions of these descriptions of Calves maintained their previous bed; and her companion had turned her out of the The Chairman.—Certainly not. I'm an enemy to as to the cause men, but he trusted they would be circulated by that por- value; but that of other kinds had a downward which drove the men during the late strike to acts of tion of the press which advocated the cause of the peo- tendency. The Pork trade was heavy at barely

he believed, be convicted of sedition for the language he had then uttered. These men had been betrayed by demand by private contract is excessively heavy, at Mr. BENBOW supported the resolution in a forcible the police and by hired spies, and in some cases retained barely late rates. address, in which he strongly commented upon the in custody day after day without any charge against conduct of Baron Gurney in reference to his treatment | them, the police being busily engaged in endeavouring to get evidence, and failing, they were ultimately liberated. Were not these cases which deserved the consideration of the House of Commons? And yet a Minister of State had the insolence for his doing this to accuse him, and through him the people of England, of Monomania. He was proud to be a Monomaniac in such society. He found an host of Monomaniacs on his late visit to Nottingham. The people of Nottingham had done him the quotations, particularly those of the best East and honour to ask him his opinion of the merits of the rival candidates for their Borough. At first he declined to interfere, but ultimately he gave his opinion in favour has been very limited, either on the spot or for the of Mr. Gisborne. He had sat in the House for some autumn, and it will be seen by our statement, as time with that gentleman, and believed him to be a under, that the delivery has been again less than the sincere friend of the working man. The people of corresponding week last year, and therefore the Nottingham said if he was sincere he must go down and slight decline in price compared with our last quots.

was to be got up to disfranchise the town. He only knew one ground on which it could be supported, and that was, that the electors would not be bribed to vote for Mr. Walter. The Nottingham election was a sign of the times. What was the question that there occupied the attention of the people? He, it was well known, was an advocate of free trade: but if free trade. or the poor laws, or other evils were mentioned, they attracted no attention. The question of questions was the franchise; all else was kept in abeyance. It was the question of the franchise which returned Gisborne, and he felt satisfied He had now a persenal matter of a melancholy nature to acquaint them with. He had been hissed, dreadfully hissed, by the League at Sadler's Wells Theatre-Duncombe explained that the letter was an apology for his non-attendance at the above meeting, to which he had received an invitation. At this meeting a Lancaskire magistrate (Lawrence Heyworth) was in the chair. He did not know what a Lancashire magistrate had to do with the Borough of Finsbury; but he thought that being a Lancashire magistrate would more entitle him to be kicked out than put into the chair. He had inquired of some persons who had been present regarding this hissing and storm of disapprobation. and he found it was confined to the stage, which was entirely occupied by the provincial agitators of the anti-Corn Law League. He was not at all surprised at their conduct. He had refused, and should continue to refuse, (friend as he was to Free Trade), to attend any meeting that was not a free and open meeting-(tremendous applause). He had been applied to by letter from persons sitting at the League office, 448, Strand, three weeks back, regarding his support of the League. His answer had been studiously suppressed: but he now felt that it was due to himself and to the electors of Finsbury to have that answer published. In it he had referred them to the speeches, votes, and motions which he had made relative to Free Trade. and informed them that if the slightest dissatisfaction existed among his constituents, they had only to call a public meeting, and he would explain the principles on which he had acted, and on which he intended to act. This meeting they had never called. He informed a friend of his, who was on the Committee from whom the letter emanated, to assure them that if they declined calling the meeting on the ground of expense that he would erect an hustings on Islington Green and defray the whole expenses himself .- (cheers.) But he had heard nothing from them until that morning's Chronicle reported the hisses and storm of disapprobation. After the demonstration he had that evening received, he should not feel much alarmed at the storm of hisses from Sadler's Well's, when they should call upon him to tumble with them in a public, not in a packed meeting. He should be very willing to join in the sport, but he should decline to attend any hole and corner ticketed affair. He believed that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be beneficial to all classes, but it was perfectly futile to look for that measure from the present House of Commons; before they could ever remove any other monopoly they must remove the monster monopoly of classegislation.—(great cheers.) It was a waste of time and money to seek for repeal until that was done : and he advised them to keep their money in their pockets. and not give it to the League, or rather to give it in support of the agitation for the Charter; the League in the House of Commons were perfectly dumb-foundered. were completely paralized; before the meeting of Parliament they asserted that the whole country was up in arms for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, but what had they done during the Session? Completely nothing. While Sir James Graham and Peel had got such a mass of agricultural knees at their back, all their efforts would be powerless; and until they removed these agricultural but if that should fail and Jones should present a pe-impossible they could attain their object. He thanked he thanked them for the address he had the honour to accept from them; he should prize it as long as life existed; it would be a consolation to him for any difficulties he might fall into; and would enable him to meet, unmoved, the taunts and sneers of a majority of the House of Commons. As he had stated in his place

> siastic cheering) Mr. BOLWELL moved, and Mr. FARRER seconded in very excellent speeches, a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

in parliament, he should have the consolation to

reflect that however small the minority might be in that

House, while he remained honest and true to his

colours, he should continue to receive the support of

the great majority of the people. (Great and enthu.

Mr. O'CONNOR in reply, stated that Mr. Bolwell had made a slight error in saying that himself and Mr. Duncombe, regardless of their own happiness and comfort had exerted themselves on behalf of the people. He assured them he was consulting his own happinessin the course he was pursuing, and that his happiness would never be complete until the whole people were in a state of prosperity. He differed from Mr. Duncombe regarding the propriety of a Lancashire magistrate taking the chair at a Finsbury meeting. Cows afar off had long horns; the unwashed knew the dirty cows at home, and it is better to have one from afar. He had hunted the League from province to province. He had challenged to meet them in any town in England or Scotland; last week he had challenged them at Drury. lane, and offered to pay half the expence, and now knowing that the £50,000 was nearly gone, and that money was an object, he challenged them to discussion at Drury-lane and would pay the whole expence of the meeting. The approbation they had that evening given to Mr. Duncombe, would have more weight than the hissing of the geese. If a meeting was called at Islington God forbid that Mr. D. should be at any expence, or put to any trouble for arrangements; every working man in London would, on that occasion, think himself an inhabitant of Finsbury; he (Mr. O'Connor) would then consider he was an inhabitant of Finsbury, and the working men, for twenty miles round, yea, from Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the whole country would, on that day, be men of Finsbury. Mr. Duncombe was not only an honour to England, but also to Finsbury, and however a party clique might array themselves against opinions of the partial, oppressive, and tyrannic conduct him, he felt convinced that Finsbury, that had so of Abinger, and that it was a disgrace to the Bench, and lately acquired her own freedom, was as proud of Mr. nething that had been said in palliation of his conduct Duncombe as was the rest of the country. It had been -nothing that occurred out of the motion he made, said that Mr. Duncombe had no power in the House; had, in the least, altered his opinion, or that of any but power in the House must first be gathered from honest man in the country. He still said that he was public opinion out of the House; and when another a disgrace to the Bench, and that no man brought before opportunity came of testing the electors, wonderful as the comet now was, being all tail, he had no doubt that Mr. Duncombe would have as long a tail; and that, in nine cases out of ten, the pledge demanded by working men would be-will you support Mr. Dancombe in the House. Mr. Duncombe stood at the present moment in a position as proud as that of any man in the kingdom; they had that evening adopted the true course of supporting those who advocated their cause. In conclusion he would only say, that on every occasion he should be happy to respond to their call. (Great cheering.) Three cheers were then given for the Charter, three for Duncembe, three for O'Connor and the Star, and three groans for the tumblers at Sadier's Wells, and

the meeting dispersed. The Hall is just out of the bounds of Finsbury, but it might with justice have been called a meeting of his (Mr. D.'s) constituents.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 19.-

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The few store Cows. Heirers, &c., brought forward, commanded little ports during the past week, while none were on offer here to-day.

WOOL MARKET.-No public sales of Foreign or Colonial Wool have been yet announced; still the

POTATO MARKETS.—There has been a good arrival of Potatoes in the Pool during the past week. from most quarters. Good sound qualities are taken at full quotations; but all other kinds are difficult of sale.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.-Although there has been a very moderate amount of business transacted in any kind of Hops since our last statement, the Mid-Kents in pockets, are steadily supported.

TALLOW.—The business doing in the past week, assist them. He went, and was welcomed by thirty or tion. The price for hard Y.C. is 43s. for the last

HARMONY HALL

LETTER V. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—In accordance with my last letter, I now preseed to give some account of the manner in which the residents of this establishment spend their time. At present they are divided or classified into three distinct departments, according to age, which classifleation will be carried still further in proportion as younger branches, in order that all may be brought these metaphysical technicalities. up in the society of those who, by their age, and consequent natural desire for somewhat like similar occupations, are best fitted for associates. The present divisions are the infants, and children under seven years, those from seven to about sixteen or seventeen. and the adults.

The first, which is termed the nursery department. now consists of about twenty, including the superin- four days. tendents and assistants, and is an entirely separate establishment from Harmony Hall, occupying the division of 8,000 by four, which gives 2,000 miles building erected by the residents soon after they came s-day, or about eighty miles an hour. here. The children are regularly fed with plain simple diet, consisting chiefly of milk, bread, puddings, &c., tween these points, on the earth; but it may not be but use no animal food; they are clothed in a loose, so between the corresponding points in the atmosphere, and retire to rest, and rise early; they have plenty of west to east, once in twenty-four hours. exercise in the open air, and this exercise is as far as possible turned to useful purposes. They have recreaconstantly together under superintendence, their feelings are so directed that they contribute much to each other's pleasure and happiness; and they are instructed in such objects as surround them to know their properties and uses, and the manner in which they will them, and, from the absence of that mere animal indulgence which mothers, in individual seciety, so much give to their children, those among us have acquired a freedom of habit and manner towards all whom they see which peculiarly distinguishes them; which freedom is duly regulated by the general order estab-

lished among them. The second division, or those between seven and sixteen, which constitute the elementary school at present. including superintendents, about forty in number. are receiving a sound practical education, physical, intellectual, and moral. With regard to their physical eduextion, they have plain, simple diet at regular intervals. animal food for those who prefer taking it, three days a week; vegetables in abundance, fresh, daily, from the garden, of very superior kinds; plenty of milk and eggs, and bread, butter, tea, coffee, &c. Their clothing is simple and plain, and will soon be uniform: they have large and commodious dormitories, and their school-rooms, refectory, &c., are large and spacious. The elementary instruction consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, geometry, physiology, natural history, and other sciences, and as further progress is made, additional advantages will be procured and adopted, to the fullest extent. Singing, music, dancing, drilling, and many other what are now called accomplishments, will form part of their regular daily occupation, and they will also be taught to peform all useful offices for which their services may be required. They will be instructed in agriculture, gardening, chemistry, mechanics of all kinds, more especially those which are carried on practically in the establishment such as joiners, plumbers'-work, painting, smith's work, wheelwrighting, and many others, besides which, those who are found to desire it will be instructed as tailors or shoemakers, both of which businesses we at present carry on; and they must be added to and increased. Others will be employed in domestic oc empations, connected with the offices, stores, &c., and the girls are already very useful in the kitchen, dormitories, and other household departments; and perform their parts with great willingness. In this department the mode of spending the day is as follows:-They are called out at half-past five in the morning, and all above ten years are expected to be washed, dressed, and in the school room by mix. Half an hour is then occupied in preparing the breakfast, putting the school room in order, procuring the stores, the elder girls washing and dressing the younger, some of the boys being occupied in cleaning shoes and boots, and perreturn to their various occupations, including the garden, workshops, &c., where the younger portion remain until half-past eight, and the others until ten. At these respective hours the bell rings and half an hour is allowed for preparing for school, those commencing at nine, remaining until half past ten, and those at half-past ten until twelve. From twelve to half-mat, is employed in preparing for dinner, and after dinner they have recreation until two. The elementary instruction is resumed from two p. m., until half-past three; and dancing and drilling are to be taught two afternoons each week, from four to five. Tes which has hitherto been taken at a quarter to six follows: -- Two in receiving instruction in singing; two in attending lectures, one at a festival, one in the Governors' room, and one in reviewing the manner in which the week has been spent, and in preparing and arranging the general business for the future. With regard to the adults they are called by the trumpet at six, but those who please, rise earlier: they breakfast at half-past six, and commence labour at seven, dine at twelve, resume their occupations at one, and continue in them until half-past five, at which hour the bell rings and again at six for tea, by which latter time they are washed and dressed for the evening; making such changes as their respective occupations may render necessary. For each evening there is some appropriate employment capable of affording recreation and instruction, and the business in which all have been respectively engaged, gives the means of conveying much information on interesting subjects. The labour is varied as much as our present limited number will allow of, but in proportion as we increase, and in proportion as the members acquire the knowledge of the best manner in which to perform varied occupations, it will be much more so. The intention is, and this is carried out as far as possible, that every person shall be-employed some portion of each day on the land. To introduce this arrangement, the trumpet sounds at three in the afternoon, and all who can be spared from from the regularity with which the meals are provided mitnion, there being neither fermented or distilled liquous ever introduced; from the food being plain and Wholesome; from plenty of exercise in the open air; from the children of all the members being equally provided for, well instructed and freed from the immediate charge of their parents; the mode of life which We have to lead here is essentially different from any thing before known, or that can be conceived, by those are much better at home, bad as things are who have not fairly entered into the practical detail of over every matter connected with our proceedings, but | him with a bundle of lies, and induce him to come out from the freedom of expression, the absence of all exercion or restraint, and the manner in which every be subject to investigation, if necessary, this power is

full direction to the executive, which is desirable. Time, however, and experience, which have brought us from very imperiect beginnings to the point at Which we now are, will not fail to progress the business We have undertaken, in a continually increasing ratio; the moral fact is established that men can live together under associated arrangements, even when they are brought from various localities, and with very different habits, feelings, and manners, with an amount of pleasure not to be found in any of the old competitive institutions of society; and as we progress there can be no doubt that this pleasure will be very much increased. When I contemplate that the amount of comfort and enjayment here may be easily given to every individual in the British empire; and not only so, but that they may be advanced to a position, very highly advanced as compared to the one we are in, Thether it be considered physically, mentally or morally; I scarcely know how to restrain myself within due limits in urging upon men of all Tanks, classes, sects and parties, to lay aside all minor riews and proceedings, and to immediately examine in What manner they can assist in so great and good a Work, as providing for the universal happiness of

present state is not sufficiently advanced to give that

The business of the practical reformer, is not, however, to be content with theorising alone, however beautiful the theory may be, nor is it useful to be content with hoping for a better state of things; but we must proceed rapidly and vigorously with the in this I propose in my next letter to lay before your readers the outline of an organisation which shall be capable of speedily exhibiting the power of the people on the land question, to an extent that shall turn the tide of public opinion, which is now setting in, upon the necessity of some kind of colonization being adopted, to the superior advantages of Home Colonies over those which may be established by emigration. If this subject be fairly taken up and argued even with moderate ability, there is something so dear to our feelings in having the power and the option of remaining in the country in which we are born, among those lies which have gradually sprung up, among, and around ns, that will in itself advance the cause of emigration, if it should ultimately be proved to be desirable.

II, however, I do not previously tire your patience and that of your readers, I shall have much pleasure in shewing at some subsequent period, that the first great want we shall have in a well ordered state of things, will be the greatest possible addition to the population of this country.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN.

Harmony Hall, Hants, April 9, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—As Henson and Co.'s steam machine, destined to traverse the atmosphere to India, in four days, strikes the world dumb with astonishment, I beg leave, through the columns of the Siar, to make a few observations on the practicability of such a project, founded upon what is called the knowledge of astronomy, and the real motions of the earth.

As these observations are not addressed to mathematicians, I shall not enter into mere mathematical exthe numbers increase, more especially among the pressions, the public being, as yet, in the dark, about London is said to be in 51° 31' north latitude; and Calcutta, in India, in north latitude 29 23'; and

84º 23' east longitude. Say that the corresponding curved line, in the atmosphere, between these two points, is 8,000 miles. The question for solution is, at what rate must Henson's steam machine move, to pass through this distance, in

It might be presumed, at first, that it is only the This would be practicable, there is no doubt, be-

plain, and inexpensive manner; they are well lodged, if it is a fact that the earth revolves, on its axis, from In that case Henson's steam machine must move through the air, at the rate of about 1,100 an hour, tion and amusement among themselves, and, from being between the corresponding points on the earth's surface, to accomplish the distance, in four days, for, it would be moving in the same direction as the surface of the earth is said to move, from west to east, at the

Hence any machine that is capable of ascending peraffect them. From the number of persons who visit pendicularly into the atmosphere some 2,000 yards, and maintain itself in that position for twenty-four hours, may descend, in any given place, on the earth's surface, in the same parallel of latitude, within that time. Therefore, if Calcutta and London were in the same parallel, such a machine might ascend in London, and descend in Calcutta, in sixteen hours, without moving a hair's-breadth through the corresponding

rate of more than a thousand miles an hour.

anace in the atmosphere. Under these circumstances, let the public say whether it is easier for the said steam machine to traverse the atmosphere, south east, at the rate of 1,100 an hour, making the distance to Calcutta, in four days; or reverse its direction to the south-west, at the rate of about eighty miles an hour, and cast anchor in

Calcutta in about fourteen hours. BC CE YT YR YH HY YS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-

SIR.—The following letter sent to me from Sydney. has been the means of preventing many from emigrat-

ing to Australia, who had intended to do so this spring. The writer is a man of such probity, that the general remark of all who knew him is, that they believe his statements as firmly as if they had seen them with their own eyes. He expresses a confidence at the end

of his letter that you will publish it. I have to add the carnest request of a numerous circle of the readers of the Star in this city. Yours, most respectfully.

DAVID M'LEOD. Cannon Mills, Edinburgh,

April 2, 1843.

blacksmiths, sawers, &c.

Sydney, July, 1842. MY DEAR FRIEND,-I have been longer in writing than I promised, but I was so disgusted at the misrepresention given that I could not trust myself to write impartially about it: but this will be more satisfactory, as I have upwards of six months' more

As you will get a reading of my journal of the voyage from Mr. Allan, I shall say nothing of the paper for tenth, his own readers believe just the con- that when Irishmen come to know the principles of miseries, inconveniences, and privations of the voyage, but endeavour with candour and exactness to give you a brief account of things here

From what you have heard, you would scarcely believe that thousands are walking the streets, and forming any other duties required until breakfast, which have nothing to do. To give you an idea at once. I is ready at half-past six. After breakfast they again am convinced there are as many tradesmen here as would meet the growing demand for twenty years to come, even supposing there was capital enough to develope successfully the acknowledged resources of this country. What think you then of the heartlessness of a corrupt press still bawling for more emigrants; but the policy is to bring down the price of labour. I have both seen and heard of much misery at home, but it is dust in the balance compared with my experience here. The unemployed are daily pouring into workhouses, in many instances begging for God's sake to give them employment, and they will be content with their food and lodgings. I do not refer to fancy trades. such as jewellers, watchmakers, carvers and gilders, is this week altered to six. The evenings are spent as | &c., who are here like so many unhived bees; but to masons, plasterers, joiners, cabinet makers, shipwrights.

> I will give you two or three examples of those who came out in the same ship with myself :- One joiner has got a job for his bed and board, and thankful for it. Another decent man, the same trade, has got only two months' employment since he came here, and is now without. Another, whom I know to be a very superior tradesman, tells me, that such is the advantage his employer takes of the state of things, he seldom reaches 25x per week. New what has he to support a wife and three children, after paying 15s a week for a house, inferior to one at home at 2s. per week? House rents are fearful here. At home a man may take a house for a year; and if he cannot pay it he is only gold off after six months' possession. Not so here: off he goes at a week's warning to the streets, and his things sold off to pay the rent. I have known many respectable, industrious people aleeping in the fields,

unable to pay for a house to live in.

I shall now give you some idea of a country life, as I hear there is some talk of sending the poor Paisley weavers here from their home misery. And firstthose unemployed tradesmen that I have been talking of would gladly go for shepherds if they could get; but of all the professions in this country it is the most heartless. They are entrusted with a flock of sheep, domestic occupations, from the office, or from the various; for which they are responsible. Now the native dog branches of mechanics, proceed to the garden at that may run through his flock, and with his deadly bite time and remain there until half-past five, and this destroy as many sheep as will not only consume his change of occupation is found very agreeable, and tends yearly wages, but throw him considerably into debt much to increase good feeling. From the constant em- The rations too are so very bad that few can subsist ployment which there always is, for every individual; without drawing on the stores, the enormous charges of which are sure to involve its victim in Egyptian and taken; from the temperate arrangements of the in- bondage. Their salary when I came out was £20: it is now £15; and expected soon to be as low as £10. One great source of annoyance to free emigrants is the convicts, or Government men as they are called here; and at Port Phillip tradesmen are working to Government, convict hours, for their meat, and glad to get it. In short, a man of capital may do here; but

If I were a man of a revengeful spirit I could not it The governor, by the laws, possesses full power punish my mortal foe more severely than by presenting

those who have nothing but their labour to depend on

I hope you will write out a fair copy of this, and individual action that is done must become known and send it to the Star: I have no doubt Mr. Hill will insert it; and I shall have the pleasure of seeing it, and not only kept within due limits practically; but if there | feeling that I have done some good by putting some of be any error that is felt, it is that public opinion in its my brother Chartists on their guard. Never more think of coming here.

I remain, dearest David. Yours very truly,

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M.P.

SIR,-My attention has been drawn to a speech delivered at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, in which you have ists as a body, for a few of their number opening made many unfounded charges, and given expression churches to escape the vengeance of their former pasto what I would call the most ungentlemanly, may even tors. You held them up as forming a new religion, and the most brutish calumnies, against a body of men with warned your dupes against any communion with them, whom I have the honour to be connected, that ever it or with us who did not join them either in their preachhas been my lot either to read or hear; and, as an ing or praying; but no sooner had some of these Irishman, to whom country is dear; as a working man | preachers broke faith with Mr. O'Connor, and the who has suffered, and is yet suffering from the inhuman rational portion of the Chartist body, than you took Gov ernment helm? Such a hint is certainly enough to and anti-christian system of class and caste—as a them to your ungrateful bosom, joined their humbug make our hair stand erect, and as it is a fact that Old Catholic and a lover of toleration, the full exercise of suffrage movement, now defunct, and sent your man Nick has got himself wormed within the walls of St. the right of opinion, and Christian forbearance.

the public duty I owe to the body politic, to show my with being Orangemen, next a secret seciety practice of which you have become such an adept by or Protestant, or Infidel, ask yourself the questionhoodwinking and deluding the confiding people, and Can the person who is capable of acting as such a wholechurch in danger," a bug bear that has served the indicted at the bar of your tribunal with being Ribboncause of tyranny in all past ages, of all creeds, and in men in disguise. all the nations of the world, and which has done more Now, Sir, as you say you are a Catholic, how in the

heir to.

which for the last five years you seem to have entirely Ribbonism. lost sight of, and of which our noble Emmett reminded your dictatorial prother, Lord Norbury. I am a man and you are no more. We are equals, then, by the unalall your sayings and doings, taking, what may appear | Lord's prayer. to me as being good and profitable, and rejecting all Arkin's, Billinsgate, and dosting harangue at your accomplishments.

the document called the People's Charter, to justify a will:-

contrary conclusion. Second. That Chartists who are Infidels, Protestants. or Catholics have an undoubted right to hold and enjoy their peculiar opinions in religious matters, without the interference of any man or party; and that it is the very extreme of tyranny to denounce them as you have done, merely because they will not chime in with your unhallowed nostrums. [" Religion is a matter between man and his God. None should interfere with the belief of another."—Mr. Daniel O Connell, on the Calton Hill, of Edinburgh.]

Third. That the inconsistency of your political career. has destroyed the few rights and privileges which Ireland possessed when you appeared on the public stage. That your whole life has been characterised by a greedy. varicious, and gormandising disposition to grasp and hoard up money, by making pelitical merchandise of the confidence, the rage, and wretchedness of your poor deluded victims; and that your motives, as far as we can judge from past experience and present appearances, for opposing a union between the working men of England and Ireland, on the only political creed which sell the blood of the people! We are their only will ever bring salvation to the toiling millions, is neither friends! And why? Because we are ourselves the more nor less than a wish on your part to continue in perpetuity the barbarous system by which we are directly robbed and indirectly murdered, and gain an sold or shed the blood of any human being. We are independence for yourself, your family, and lickspittle banded together in legal, peaceful union, without oaths pioneers, by protracted agitation. That you do not or secrets, to secure that which neither you nor the want a repeal of the infernal Act of Union, but only class to which you belong, and of which you are the seize on it now as a last resource to blindfold the people a hired hackneyed mouth-piece in Ireland, would never little longer; and if repealed without the Charter Suf- grant us a protection for our labour through the laws frage, the poor of Ireland would not receive any real or of our country. We defy you to produce a single ubstantial benefit.

rather the branch of them called Socialists, were to do it. Your talent and influence, had you employed making the most strenuous exertions to spread their them in our cause, would long ere this have bettered our fatal principles through Ireland"—(hear). That the social condition. Why do I say so? Simply because in my beloved father-land, I cheerfully, and with a have carried it into law, without the aid of many bees on your Whigified old hide, until ulti- Alas! for the fallability of human nature, the general mately they will sting you out of political existence. depravity and avariciousness of the hearts of men; few, you might as well wrestle with a ghost, or try to keep ranked amongst those pure spirits who have withstood out the tide with a pitchfork, while there is nothing the stormy buffets of tyannical and despotic monarchs. but hunger and starvation throughout the land, and you are still going on in the same imbecile course that quire what O'Higgins has got for them; and inquiry is all that is necessary to satisfy any man that has a mind have been so often found telling old wives' tales, can prevent it, never will. attempt to injure that poor, but honest Chartist, Mr. it is characteristic of my refused to apologise or retract your vile calumnies, even their God." after he produced a letter from Father Spratt, Patron of that Order, stating that he had known Mr. Brophy for many years, not as a Catholic, but a Protestant of Pather Spratti knew, had be ever been an Orangeman. After this, who would put any faith in your rabid

You have found out that there are Socialists in any Christians to be got amongst the suffering people, and unalterable laws of nature. for the conduct which you and your minions have and dare you to the preof. If you had given yourself of destroying the laws of primogeniture and entail, devils among as many millions of Chartists. they will get nothing either on the land or off it. He But, Sir, it is only when we have ceased to gulp all

the bargain. being Socialists, but all the Socialists are Chartists. names and their shillings. If they can supply you with There is a mixture of truth and falsehood which I will the browns, you care not a farthing for their brains. not endeavour to separate. You could not make your audience believe, with all this guilibility, that Father societies. Indeed, and are you prepared to come out Ryan, of Chontarff, and Mr. O'Higgins, were Socialists; so very a despot as to deny these or any other body of and for the information of my countrymen, I can tell men the free exercise of their opinions? If so, what them (for it is vain to attempt trying to make any im- | did you mean by your expressions on the Calton Hill of pression on your iron conscience) that there are thou- Edinburgh, where you stood up for man's religion resands of these same Socialists, who are not only not Chart- maining between himself and his God? Then why ists, but its strongest opponents—thousands who belong cut out the Socialist? Is he not a man, and entitled to to no party, and a goodly number who are even Con- the same rights and privileges as another? But more servatives. And, mark me, sir, when I say so, I do it of this anon. I shall be at you again, God Willing, on with extreme regret; the Socialists are an intelligent Saturday, the 22d, when I expect to prove that you are body of men, and if they were Chartists would do much a practical Infidel, which will verify the saying, that in assisting to break down the strong barriers which a thief cries, "thief" first; and while I do so, I will you and your brother despets have raised against the take the opportunity of also proving to my countrymen rights of injured labour. That there are Socialists who that they should be the last in the world to persecute are also Chartists is quite true, and they have a right to poor working men on matters of opinion, having passed be so as well as either Catholic or pretestant, as I shall ; through the flery ordeal of the bloody penal laws and

prove in my next letter. Let us now, sir, understand each other plainly, and find out, if possible, what you wish to be at. You charge as with infidelity—we deny it; and your abusive tirades are not sufficient grounds whereon to condemn a large body of men. It is yet fresh in the recollection of every man who has watched your proceedings for the last three or four years, that you denounced the Chartitting.

dition of the human race, than all the ills that flesh is can you reconcile such glaring contradictions? At one Being an illiterate individual, I shall perhaps be unable Infidels and Socialists; then comes the charge of

You know very well she teaches the commandment-

First That Chartism has no connection either with will only observe—let them read the following cheice men stultifled with sectarian prejudices has greatly Mason, White, Harney, Bairstow, and others whom I Christianity or Infidelity, there being not one word in sample of your oration, and then condemn me if they retarded its growth. Every man who could link to- might mention as corresponding with me in their views In speaking of the Ribbonmen (not one of whom

> poor man's pocket, that he might be taken by the police | ing would easily have avoided. with that paper on him; the Chartists and Socialists are still more dexterous knaves than those men, and would, no doubt, sell the blood of their dupes." Now, Sir, as I have slready told you, I am unac quainted with the English language; but, although I knew the proper application of its every word. I would feel lost for terms sufficiently strong to express the disgust I have felt, on perusing this sentence, or my utter detestation of the vicious propensities of the demon in human shape that used it. How can we sell the blood of our dupes? Our own blood is being sold by the degree of strength which national unity of purpose ruffian spies of a corrupt Government, and we have no power to prevent it. Fifty-nine of our best friends have been lately put on trial for advocating the claims of suffering humanity, and no single individual in the community has done more to secure their conviction

than you have by your unhallowed denunciations. We people. We defy you, Sir, with all your learned lore, to produce a single instance where we have either Now. Sir. for the first: You commenced your frothy practical good to our injured, insulted, and brutalised speech on the brotherhood of Chartism and Socialism. order. On the other hand, both you and they do every-The words, which, you said were, "you had received the thing in your power to prevent us ever doing anything most certain information that the secieties which were for ourselves. You are like the dog in the manger, established in England under the name of Chartists, or that would neither eat the hay, ner allow the horse Chartists are making the most strenuous exertions to your popularity in Great Britain and Ireland, at spread, not their fatal, but their glorious principles the time you assisted in framing our Charter, would gladdened heart, admit—and no better proof could be swords or guns. Had you been as disinterested as a Tell, adduced that such is the fact than the low and scur- a Washington, or an Emmet, England would be this rilous means to which you have resorted for the purday in reality what she is only in name; this is indeed Paddy O'Higgins and his twelve hundred stout-hearted theless quite true. It is not to the man I give it but democrats will continue increasing, and stick like as to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Tis quite needless for you to attempt stopping them: very few, can be trusted; and you, Sir, cannot be with their myriads of sycophantic adulators, and who seeing every hope blasted, ultimately threw themselves has marked your every step for the last forty long years into the breach between the oppressors and their victims, subject from time to time. you have gulled them. The men of Ireland will in-prefering death to the dishonour of surviving the subjugation of the country by the ruthless foreigner.

You have again seized on the term Universal Suffrage of his own that his country never will be regenerated to cover your apostacy, by gulling your hearers into the until all her sons have the power of making her laws. belief that we, the Chartists, wish to give the Fran-But you say "you have the most certain information chise to women and children. As I have already said that there is a branch of the Chartists called So- you assisted in drawing up our Charter, and you well cialists new spreading their fatal principles through know the word universal is not to be found from the be-Ireland;" you have not, however, condescended to ginning to the end of that document. It is there laid give us any proof that Socialism is a branch down and defined that none but males of twenty-one years of Chartism; and until you do this, your of age are recognised as voters. But why do I waste mere assertion goes for nothing. There was a time time? You were perfectly well aware you were stating when your bare statement curried considerable weight; falsehoods; you knew you were addressing a body of but that day has long since passed away, for you men who have never yet read the Charter, and if you

and fabricating so many gross calumnies against your However, the lovers of equal rights and equal laws opponents, that scarce anybody believes you now even have one great consolation of which it is not in your when you tell the truth. You certainly are in the pe- power to deprive them: it is this, that the intelligent sition of the shepherd's boy, or that of a certain Editor portion of my countrymen are inquiring what our in Glasgow, dubbed Loyal Peter. What he gives in his Charter really means, and I have no fear whatever countrymen to embrace the Catholic, and a Member of the Order of the Scapular, dence in the rigmarole speech now before me, when ance; and I shall myself be most happy to become a cupation of any kind. afterwards becoming a Protestant and an Orangeman, you called their attention to the fact, and indeed it is and holding up the order to the ridicule of that frater ; the only solitary fact that I have been able to discover word that escapes your foul mouth; and notwithstand- endured so much peraccution, or who went through ing your pretensions to the character of Catholic, you so much grievous oppression, and yet remained true to

I can, Sir, cheerfully subscribe to all this; and when Chartism, the Catholcity of politics, shall have become properly understood, there will not be found a the Church of England; that he had never been a Mem- | single individual from Donegal to Kerry that will not ber of the Order of the Scapular; nor so far as he be both baptised and confirmed in its saving truths; than shall the friends of unhappy Erin have the pleasing consolation of knowing that the reign of your humbugging is drawing to a close, and that the religion of their fathers will be consistently carried out by a Dublin, and in many parts of the provinces. This I happy and contented people, enjoying at the same time do not feel disposed to doubt; indeed, the great the full reward of their industry secured on the firm wonder to me is, and has always been, that there are foundation of the rights of man, based on the simple

If Irishmen will only read the People's Charter hitherto pursued is calculated to disgust any rational that is all I ask of them. If they carefully con over man, or any body, to which you may belong; but that its every line they will at once see there is nothing these Socialists are a section of the Chartists, I do deny, opposed to true religion; but everything pleasing to a mind imbued with the principles of truth and justice. the trouble to inquire, you would have found that Mr. That there are bad men professing its doctrines, none Owen, the founder of Socialism, advises his followers will for a moment dispute. It is a pity there are such; to have no connection with any political body, and in yet it is impossible to prevent it. There is not, nor has much the same dormatic style as you have issued your there ever been, a body of men, or a society in the mandates to the Repealers, but not indeed from the world, which has not contained within it some bad or same motives. He believes that no political change immoral characters; even among the twelve Apostles can better the condition of mankind, as long as society chosen to promulgate the doctrines of Christianity is based on the present political competitive system, there was a devil; and surely common sense might cannot agree with Mr. Owen in the course he is pur- suggest a charitable feeling to our long-faced denouncers suing, for I hold that until the people have the power to make allowance for at least three or four hundred

has, however mistaken, spent a princely fortune your confounded nonsense, that you and your myrmiin attempting to raise man from his present degrada- dons attack our private characters. As long as we contion and slavery; and is, therefore, entitled to the tinued to pay our shilings to be elevated to the distinesteem and respect of every good and philanthropic guished position of the twentieth part of an imbecile mind. The difference between you and him consists in shopocrat in your royal, loyal, piebald Repeal Associathis—that he has spent his all for the general good, tien, you never for a moment questioned our morality. according his own peculiar views, while you have When canvassing for what you term associates, you scraped every penny you could gather into your in- never ask the people when they have been drunk, if satiable haversack, and prostituted your principles into they have ever stole anything, or if they have attended to their religious duties. Not yourself, Dan; you know You say you do not accuse all the Chartists with a trick worth two of that: you just ask them for their You say we have Socialists in connection with our

the savage barbarity of the cruel Orange faction.

Your eld friend, CON MURRAY. An Irishman, a Catholic, and a Democratic Repealer of the Legislative Union. Glasgow, April 1st, 1843.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.

fisty cuffs with Sir R. Peel and Graham. about the nonintrusion question, and publicly telling us that her Majesty's Government is actuated by a hostile spirit to the revealed will of God, does not this plainly tell us that the devil has now taken the management of the Friday, mad Tom Steel, to Birmingham, for the pur- James's, we ought to look to the right about, and set I am stimulated by an honest and conscientious con- pose of disuniting us. When first you attacked the our Chartist house in order. Well, in order to do this, viction of the truth and stability of my position, and Irish Universal Suffrage Association you charged them I would beg to refer to your letter of last week; "To countrymen that in the speech from which I am now their members on oath; driven from all these points, your about the election of a New Executive for England. now about to quote, you have foully libelled the British flendish disposition, maddened by their rapid pregress; Now, Sir, I have always been of epinion that we and Irish Chartists; that you have done so for the pur- suggested a new mode of attack, and you assail with should have no sectional Executive; it ought to be pose of continuing deception and humbug, in the what? oh, reader, hear it, and whether you be Catholic, national. Why leave out Ireland and Scotland? I can see no good reason for doing this; we Scotchmen are as anxious for union as Englishmen, and I have no earthly O'Conner, during the recent election at Nottingham, on dividing them with the hacknied old Tory cry, of the sale libelier be a good member of society? We are, lastly, doubt but Irishmen are equally so. Our opinions can the subject of the projected New Organization, I was never be centralized, nor our business transacted with- satisfied by learning that he still clearly sees the primary out discord and deception, unless we have a National importance of our having an Annual Convention. Since Executive, embracing England, Ireland, and Scotland, he assured me that his conviction both of the necessity to destroy the morals, the happiness, and social con- name of that great Being before whom you must appear, Meetings have been held at triangow and Edinburgh, and practicableness of this annual representative aswith a view to centralize Scotland; delegates were sent, sembly remained unchanged, I shall, at present, offer 1 7azee; 12 frigates of 44 guns each; 2 frigates of 36 time we are establishing a new religion; next we are promises were made, and districts were voted off to be but one observation on the subject. organized, and all this at considerable expense. What Permit me, then, to say, that I really was surprised to couch my remarks in a style sufficiently firm to meet. Orangeism: and, in the short period of four months, all then? Just nothing at all! With respect to that por- at an observation of your own shortly after I published your classic ears; but, Sir, I will communicate a fact these are metamorphised into the fifth and last, that of tion of the allotment given to Aberdeen, and which was (at the request of the Birmingham Delegate meeting) called the "Northern District," any one might have at my sketch of a new organisation. You observed to the Oh! Dan, Dan! Do you ever expect to die? Do once discovered that the Chartists of this city were not best of my remembrance, for I have not the Star at you really believe the doctrines of the Catholic Church? able to perform the extraordinary task of agitating a hand which contains your remarks) that the proposed space of country, containing about 2,600 square miles. Annual Convention would be illegal, because it would terable law of nature; at least as far as regards human Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour Attempts were made to agitate a portion of the North, be elected by sections of the Chartist Association. Now. rights and privileges; but not in our internal organisa- and that if you injure him, either in person, property, and Messrs. Harney, Davies, and M'Donald, pro- it rests rather strongly in my memory that when (at 4,539,266 dols and the expenses 4,759,111 dols. tion and dispositions, for which I am thankful to the or reputation, you are bound to make reparation for ceeded as far as Inverness. These men, especially Leeds) I first opened to you my thoughts on an Great Architect of the universe. On this ground of such injury ere you can yourself receive forgiveness, or Messra Harney and Davies, whose labours were executed improved organization, and when you then raised this equality I claim my right to freely canvass and discuss with the least shade of truth and seriousness, repeat the during the winter, can disclose the difficulty, and calculate the expense Aberdeen would have had to meet by thought, that you were convinced of the legality of an You are now an old man, as the saying is, with one such an undertaking. But there are a number of other Annual Convention, since I described it to you as an usual access to the dead-room at the poorhouse, took that is bad and dangerous. For this purpose, and that foot in the grave and the other ont of it, and it is really places as lucklessly situated as those north of Aberdeen; assembly elected not by any sections of a distinct associa. Out the heart of a pauper lying there dead (unpertangular than the proper lying there dead the proper lying there dead (unpertangular than the proper lying there dead the proper lying there dead (unpertangular than the proper lying the proper lying the proper lying there dead (unpertangular than the proper lying there dead (unpertangular than the prope involved in a labyrinth of difficulties, by following your other world;—that is to say, if you believe there is intricate windings and twistings through your hetero such. But to be plain, my humble opinion is, that you versal, and supported by a national fund, under the genous mass of denunciations levelled indiscriminately do not believe in a future state of rewards and punish- guidance of men of ability and spirit. I shall not, in the people in public meeting assembled,"] I could not rence made so much noise in the town that the guar-

I am fully persuaded, know a single point of our Char- gave the law a handle, and, in consequence, many were. And if it be, it is, in my mind, almost impossible to ter), you said—"One miscreant put a paper into a subjected to penalties which men of better understand- overstate the benefits likely to arise to Chartism from

amining the capability of persons wishing to be ap- asperities from a true understanding of each other; pointed public lecturers. Thus, then, the spy agitators would be silenced, as also the whole host of money. and energy; what a solid growth and building-up of catching idlers completely routed. On the whole I crave your opinion on this matter, as

I firmly believe, without some such scheme to unite the masses in one bond of fellowship, by giving them something to look at and rely upon, we shall still be scram-bling, urging, and tugging blindly, and without that would give.

Sir, believing, as I do, that you have nothing more at heart than the good of the people, and that your labours in their behalf will only terminate with your existence. or the accomplishment of even handed justice to all,

I beg to remain, Yours, in the best of causes, JOHN SMART.

Aberdeen, March 27, 1843.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Raheny, (near Dublin) 31st March, 1843. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW SLAVES .-The newspaper press of England announces to us that instance wherein your Dronic class have ever done any an Emigration scheme is about to be got up, to which the sanction of Lord Stanley is expected. I hasten, my which extends over 235 pages is devoted entirely to friends, to caution you against being entrapped by the statistics. It is to the last portion of the almanack to plausible inducements with which this scheme will be surrounded. It is needless here to describe the suffer-

> I remain. My fellow countrymen and fellow slaves, Your brother in bondage, WILLIAM BRYAN.

IRELAND. you that we stand a good chance of having a Monthly persons had increased 65 646, or at the rate of 201 per Magazine. I know that every lover of the cause will cent.; and the slaves, within the same period, had inlike to hear this, and to me the news is particularly creased 479.170, or at the rate of 232 per cent. The pleasing, because the ardent wishes breathed by me on average rate of increase of the whole population, on this subject in the Northern Star recently and two each ten of the fifty years, has been 34-15-100ths per years ago, are now likely to be realised. I make cent., and at the same rate our author, who likes to extracts from two letters received from good friends to look ahead, calculates that the number of the inhabi-Chartism, one of whom is still alive and active; but the tants in the United States in the year 1870 will amount other, alas, is since deceased.

Leamington, March 20, 1841. you on having been the first to introduce to the attention

subscriber to the Magazine. I would recommend that it should be handsomely got of the United States. The capital invested in iron nity at one of their Lodge meetings. You put the poor in it. "that on a brief period after St. Patrick entered up, and that the price of each monthly number should mines amounted, when the returns were made up, to man's life in danger by exposing him to the excited pre- Ireland there was not a heathen to be found in the not be less than one shilling. At present we have no 20,431 131 dols.; and the quantity of that metal projudices, the wild fury and fanaticism of those unfor- land, or a person who was not baptised; there was no very respectable Churtist publication; at least as duced was 286,993 tons of cast, and 197,233 tons of bar tunste creatures who swallow as Gospel truth every people so strongly attached to their religion, or who regards external appearance. The reproach implied by iron during the year. The capital invested in lead mines

> tion of a first-rate monthly Chartist magazine. greater than is generally perhaps imagined. With the for other metals, and the value of the produce was letters, addresses, and extemporeous orations of our 370 614 dols. The capital invested in the anthracite principal agitators. I have been exceedingly pleased; coal mines was 4,355 602 dols., and in the bituminous and the concentration of such talent in the vehicle coals mines 1,868.862 dols; and the preduce was referred to would, I am confident, effect results of a 863 419 tons of the former, and 27.603.191 bushels of highly interesting and important character.

the actual publication of the first number of the magazine.

I ani, sir. Yours respectfully, Mr. J. Watkins.

Bradford, 19th April, 1841. MY DEAR SIR, - I feel confident that you will excuse me anticipating your friendship, and I have the of rye, 7 291 743 of buckwheat, 377,,531 875 of vanity to reckon upon your pardon for presuming this familiarity, of which I venture to hazard your censure. after informing you that your sentiments, moral and political (religious I have nothing to do with,) are already intimately known to me through the universal medium of that "winged courier" the Northern Star, and 155 100,800lb. of sugar were made. The value of which as you justly observe, has "brightly shone," and may it long continue to "silver o'er the Chartist's orchards, 7,256 904 dols; of the market gardens, path." But whilst it must be admitted that the extraordinary circulation of that valuable luminary is calculated to do, and actually does accomplish immense good, the establishment of a vehicle to take up, condense and publish the really valuable mass of accumulated 119 295,367 dols.; in the retail of dry goods. grocery,

merit is essentially necessary and desirable. I have long wished for a greater diffusion of sound political knowledge; with this desire, I encouraged Dr. M. Dauall to commence his labours, and there being yet ample room and talent for further substantial addition and ornaments to the Chartist library, your suggestion for a Monthly Magazine is truly gratifying, not only to myself, but is also appreciated by the public: and I am very glad to say, meets with the entire approbation of Mr. O'Connor, cordially and unqualifiedly—so he expressed himself to me when I saw him during last assizes.

I have neither time nor ability to contribute to the pages of your projected work, but you may rely upon it that I would not leave a stone unturned to assist your praiseworthy endeavours-and I could answer for Ibbetson, our bookseller and news-agent here, pushing the circulation. I have been over and over again requested to join in a contemplated Chartist newspaper here, and tempted with the offer of professional business connected therewith; but have invariably rejected the scheme, as nothing in my opinion is wanted in addition to the Star in the way of a newspaper save a "daily" which the "atlas" (as you denominate Mr. O'C.) is fully determined to set up on his liberation. Yet we do require a dissemination of sterling Chartist articles. a regular series, food for the mind, interspersed with pleasing facts, poetry, and miscellaneous matter. The price of the Magazine should not exceed sixpence. I do hope and trust the project will succeed, and if it be not trespassing too much upon your kindness do favour me with a line at your convenience informing me how the undertaking is likely to progress. * Mr. O'Connor stated he would write you approving of your enquiry-he was sure you had "said well."

SIR - While our Established Scottish Clergy are at | we not accomplish? I remain, my dear Sir, Your's very respectfully,

J. Watkins, Esq.

The last letter, written by Mr. Clarkson, of Brad-

sustained at present by Mr. Roberts, will be deemed particularly interesting as a voice from the dead. I remain, brother Chartists. Your friend in the good cause. JOHN WATKINS.

Battersea, April 3d, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

MY DEAR HILL.-Conversing with our beloved

gether a half-hour's speech became an orator; but, on this point,—that the grand scheme of an annual from the want of education, committed blunders which representative assembly is really legally practicable. such a periodical bringing-together of the most active A national executive would remedy this evil by ex- spirits of the movement. What a smoothing down of what a mutual infusion and reciprocation of intelligence the stern fabric of democracy must result from the institution of that Annual Convention. I feel this to be so completely the heart and core of all real emendation in our schemes, that I will not take up your valuable space with adverting to any other topic. Suffice it to say, that O'Connor assures me he projects or proposes a National Delegate Meeting, to consider, gravely and deliberately, all plans of organization, with a view to presenting an entire plan for the people's acceptance: such meeting to be held as soon as convenient after the Queen's Bench business is settled.

I remain, dear Hill, Yours very truly, THOMAS COOPER.

Leicester, April 11, 1843. STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA We have received a copy of the United States Almanack for 1843, which contains some curious and much valuable information in regard to the population, products, trades, manufacture, commerce, debt. &c., of the republic. In the first part of the work there is a very comprehensive calender, and a number of useful mathematical and astronimical tables; while the second part

which we shall direct our attention. According to the census of 1840, the population of the ing to which the people of Ireland are at present United States was, in that year, 17,068,666. The reduced; it is enough that you feel them. From per- number of "free white persons" amounted to 14 189 108, sonal experience, I can assure you that in other British of whom 7,249,266 were males, and 6,930,842 females. colonies, deprived of the blessings of self-government, The number of "free coloured persons" amounted to neither life, liberty, or character are safe for one moment. 386 245, of which 186.467 were males, and 192 778 In Ireland we have numbers and a devoted press to females. The number of slaves amounted to 2 487 213; shelter us in some measure; but the colonies, subjected of whom 1,246,408 were males, and 1 240 805 females, to the controll of a governor totally irresponsible (except 476 white males, and 315 white females; 286 free to those who select him to carry out their own views) coloured males and 316 free coloured females; and 753 are mere despotisms. The knowledge I possess of these male slaves and 580 female slaves, were 100 years of pose of arresting their progress. It is no go, however. paying you a high compliment, but I believe it is never- facts, compels me now to come forward and implore age and upwards. There were, amongst the white you not to be induced to emigrate to any country or population, 6 682 individual both deaf and dumb, and colony unless the inhabitants enjoy self-government. 977 amongst the slaves and coloured persons. 5 024 Rather then lend your sanction to a principle which whites were blind, and 1.892 slaves and coloured persons. has desolated your native land, take refuge in the 4 329 whites were insane or idiots at the public charge, workhouse. Continue to struggle against the mass of and 10,179 at the charge of private individuals. evil entailed on you by provincialism; but trust not 833 slaves and coloured persons were insane or idiots yourselves to a country where your destiny lies at the at the public charge, and 2.093 at the charge of mercy of a clique. I will watch the progress of this private individuals. There were 173 universities or man-trapping scheme, and will address you on the colleges, with 16,233 students; 3 242 academies and grammar schools, with 164.150 students; and 47 200 primary and common schools, with 1.845,244 scholars. 468,264 scholars were educated at the public charge; and 549,693 white persons were found, more than twenty years of age, who could neither read nor write. In the same table with the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND and idiots, we find the following entry:—"Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services, 20 797." From 1830 to 1840 the whites had increased CHARTIST FRIENDS-1 rejoice to be able to inform. 3.662 860. or at the rate of 34 per cent.: the coloured to 41.070,363, to a unit. The number of persons employed in mining is stated at 15,203; in agriculture, 3 717 756; in commerce, 117 575; in manafactures and On the subject of the proposed Chartist Magazine, trade, 791,545; in the navigation of the ocean, 56 025; trary, and in nine cases out of ten they are found to be democracy, they will stand by those principles despite in reference to which you ask the opinion of reading in the navigation of lakes, rivers, and canals, 33.067; correct. In proof of this, I need only refer to your base your silly twaddle in persuading them to the contrary; and thinking men, I take the liberty to congratulate and in the learned professions, 65 236. But it is clear that this table must be very imperfect, for it leaves a P. M. Brophy, by representing him as having been a truth when they find it; of this we have ample evi- of the Chartists a project of so much value and import- vast mass of the population to whom it assigns no oc-

We now turn from the population to the products

this circumstance ought to be obviated-A devideratum was 1.346.756 dols., and 31,239,453 b. of lead were proto be supplied, I think, very effectively by the publica- duced. In gold mines 234 325 dols. were invested, and gold to the value of 529 605 dols. was produced. Capital The number of accomplished Chartist writers is to the amount of 238,180 dols. was employed in mining the latter. The production of domestic salt employed 6,998,045 dols., and the number of bushels of that Hoping to be gratified by a speedy announcement of article manufactured was 6.179,174. In granite, marble, and other stone, 2,543,159 dols. were invested, and the value of the quantity of those materials produced amounted to 3.695,884 dols. annually. The number of horses and mules throughout the union was 4 335 669; of neat cattle, 14 971.586; of sheep, 19,311,374; of swine, 26,301,293; while the value of all kinds of poultry was estimated at 9,343,410 dols. There were produced 84 823 272 bushels of Wheat, 4.161.504 of barley, 123.071 341 of oats, 18 644.567 Indian corn, 108,298,060 of potatoes, and 10,248,108 tons of hay, and 95,251 tons of hemp and flax, 35 802,114 pounds of wool, were raised, 219,163,319 pounds of tobacco, 80,841.4221b. of rice, 790 479,2751b. of cotton, 61,552lb. of silk cocoons, the produce of the dairy was 33.787,008 dols.; of the 2,601,196 dols.; and of the nurseries, 593 534 dols. The value of home-made or family goods was 29,023 370 dols. The capital invested by commercial houses in foreign trade and in commission business was matter rejected from necessity and not for absence of and other stores, 250,301,799 dols.; in lumber yards and trade, 9,848,307 dols.; and in internal transportstion, and by butchers, packers, &c., 11 526 950 dols. The amount of capital invested in the fisheries was 16 429,620 dols., and the produce was 773 947 quintals of dried fish, 472,359 barrels of pickled fish, 4,764,708 gallons of spermaceti oil, and 7,537,778 gallons of whale and other fish eils. The value of the whalebone and other productions of the fisheries was 1 153,234 dols. The value of lumber produced in the forests was 12 943,507 dols.; of skins and furs, 1.065 869 dols.; while 619,106 barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin, and 15,935 tons of pot and pearl ashes, were obtained from the same source. The amount of capital invested in manufactures exclusively is stated to have been 267,726 579 dols; and the value of the manufactured goods produced was estimated at 370,451,754 dols. for the year.

The tumber of vessels which entered ports of the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1841, was 12,283 (giving a tonnage of 2 370,353); and of that 7,725 were American, and 4,548 were foreign vessels. During the same year, 7,790 American vessels cleared from the United States, and 4 554 foreign vessels. The value of the merchandise imported during this period was 127,946,227 dollars; and of that ex ported 121,851,803 dols.

The legal rates of interest vary in the different States from six to eight per cent.; and the punishments of usury are very conflicting and uncertain. The debts of the several States amount to 207 564.915 dols.; and the yearly interest thereon to 10.716,780 dols. It is asserted that the present market value of all these debts is only 105,184,595 dols., thus showing a depreciation of 46 1-6 per cent on the par value. A fearful list of 161 "broken banks" is given, with an aggregate With a Daily! Weekly!! and Monthly!!! what shall capital of 132,360,389 dols.

The salary of the President of the United States is 25,000 dols. per annum; and of each of the members of his cabinet 6,000 dols., with the exception of the Attorney General, who is allowed only 4,000 dols. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary are each allowed 9,000 dols. a-year, except the Minister at Constantinople, who has only 6,000 dols. A Chargé ford, who filled the effice of Chartist solicitor, so ably d'Affaires is allowed 4 500 dols.; but of one hundred and fifty-one consuls and commercial agents, only ten have any salary, the whole of the others being paid by fees. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is allowed "compensation" to the amount of 5 000 dols. a-year; and each of the inferior judges to the amount of 4,500 dols. The "compensation" of the judges of the district courts is from 1,000 dols to 3,500 dols a-year. The "compensation" of the President of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is sixteen dols, a day; and each of the members of those bodies is allowed eight dols. per diem. The nay of the members of the several state legislatures amounts to from one dol. fifty cents, to four dols. per diem.

There are no returns relating to the army: but the navy is stated to be composed of 12 ships of the line; gans each; 5 steamers; 11 sloops of 20 guns each; 1 aloop of 18 guns; 5 of 16 guns; 2 brigs of 10 guns each, 12 schooners, and 7 store vessels. There are 68 captains in the navy. 27 commanders, 328 lieutenants, 70 surgeons, 66 assistant-surgeons, 63 pursers, 24

chaplains, 473 midshipmen, and 30 masters. The number of post-offices in the United States is given at 13,468, and the extent of post roads at 155,740 miles. The revenue of the Post-office in 1840 was

A CIRCUMSTANCE occurred at Uppington last week to Mr. Benson, surgeon to the union, having the at Socialists, Chartists, and all others who have the ments, else the preservation of your immertal soul the meantime, venture to premise what number of men help wondering at the renewal of your objections. dians, on Thursday, the 30th ult., made inquiry into honesty to oppose your wholesale system of political would deter you from thus attempting to vility the might be requisite for conducting the agitation on such My memory may be, in some measure, incorrect the case, and sent the particulars to the Commistrafficking. I will lay down three heads, under which characters of men who are as much your superiors in a broad scale; but one thing is quite certain—we have of the exact degree of agreement yourself and I sioners in London, requesting their advice thereupon. I will write as many letters in reply to your Tom point of political honesty as you are mine in literary plenty of men in our ranks with talent and well-tried had on this matter, at Leeds: I have merely stated to The answer is that the Commissioners will take time experience, who have been sufficiently long before the you my impression. It is of no importance, however, to consider it. The guardians, yesterday, passed a THE BEST bread is now selling in Bath at 6d. the political mint, the Corn Exchange; in all cases giving generators loarf; and some of the bakers are selling in a four perces.

Arkin's, Billingate, and dosing narangue at your accomplishments.

Many well-meaning individuals may perhaps say I public to warrant their appointment. Under the by-whether I remember aright or not.

Substitution for bidding the attendance of the young deal rather hardly with you in using this style to convey gone system, the elements of Chartism have sprung but it at four perces.

Arkin's, Billingate, and dosing narangue at your accomplishments.

Many well-meaning individuals may perhaps say I public to warrant their appointment. Under the by-whether I remember aright or not.

I think, my dear Hill, when you think over this substant part of the union, either in the house my sense of your moral worth to society: to such I slowly up from discordant roots, and its advocacy by ject once again, you will see as clearly as O'Connor, or elsewhere.—Stamford Mercury.

SEVEN LIVES LOST. (From the Landon papers)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7 .- One of those fearful catastrophes, unfortunately so common in before eight o'clock, in the Stormont Main Colliery, the property of Mr. John Grace and partners, at Wreckington, about two miles from this place, and was attended by a tremendous sacrifice of human life, there having been twenty-seven men and boys killed, and aix or seven others seriously injured. The catastrophe. though thus melancholy, in its results, does not appear to have been marked by any of these appalling circumstances which have frequently attended accidents of a nimilar nature is this neighbourhood. The men employed at the search of the pit had no conception that such an a mit had occurred until a boy was drawn up much : arbt, and even then they were made aware of but a small extent of the calamity. There were upwards of fifty persons engaged in the pit at the time; and of these more than thir y worked in the western part of the mine where the explosion occurred. The damage done to the pit is remarkably trifling, scarcely exceeding in value a few shillings, not so much as a prop having been driven from its place. Nor did the bodies of the sufferers present any of those barrowing features which are generally witnessed after an explosion; very few were burnt at all, and even they comparatively slightly, while the majority were perfectly uninjured. There is therefore little, if any, doubt that the loss of life is attributed, not to the fire, but to the "after damp.," or, less technically speaking, the noxious gas which succeeded, and was produced by the explosion. How the accident originated will probably -is that while Mr. Matthias Gray, the under-viewer (and one of the aniferers), was passing a working which had been for some days considered to be in a dangerons state, the foul air was ignited by his light; and the men who were employed on both sides of that place were those who perished. It may be supposed that this melancholy event has excited a very general sensation throughout the neighbourhood, and spread much suffering over a large number of families, many of whem are understood to be in a destitute condition.

An inquest was held on Thursday at the Half Moon Inn, Wreckington, before Mr. J. M. Favell, Coroner, and after a protracted investigation, without discovering the immediate cause of the explosion, a verdict of "Accidental Death," was returned. The following are the names of the sufferers.—Matthias Gray, aged 20, son of Mr Gray, of the Pelling, underviewer. Thomas Charlton, aged 26, overman, left a wife and two children. Robert Spence, aged 34, deputy overman, left a wife and four children. Thomas Hedley, zged 32, hower, left a wife and three children. Humphrey Ditchburn, aged 53, hewer, left a wife George Ditchburn, aged 21, hewer, son of the above, left a wife. Michael Cleghorn, aged 30, hower, left a wife and two children. Thomas Cleghern his brother, aged 28, hewer, single. John Robson, aged 27, hewer, left a wife and three children. John Jaques, aged 21, hewer, single. James Waters, aged 20, ditto, left a wife. John Richardson, aged 26. ditto, left a wife. James Young, aged 29, ditto, left a wife and four pit. The following boys were drivers and putters :-David Kidman, aged 14, and John Kidman, 10, brothers. Matthew Doxford, sged 19. Thomas Dixon, aged 16, and John Dixon, aged 12, brothers. George Felton, aged 16. John Young, aged 12. John Tulip, aged 15 John Smith, aged 14. Abraham Field, aged 12. Hugh Hughes, aged 11. Thos Morris, aged 16.

(From the Neuroastle Chronicle.) CORONER'S INQUEST.

WREEINGTON, APRIL 6 .- An inquest was held before Mr. J. Milnes Favell, ceroner, at the Half Moon I answered that I had been there long enough. I did last day I was down I said to Spence it was not right

George Ritchie stated that he went into the pit on morning, between four and five o'clock, and remained there until about seven; when he went be thought fractions. I met Mr. Mutthias Gray, the us. He said no; if we did not go in there, we must to the crane (the place where the explosion occurred: the deputy overman (Robert Spence) told him to put a place that was foul, ca'led the "head board," and considering that his life was not safe, he did not begin work, but left the place. He came out in the dark from the "board" which was dangerons. In going out he met Robert Spence, who asked why he was not working, when witness said that he thought he had been long enough there. Met Matthias Gray, the underviewer, and he also asked witness why he was leaving his work. Witness then came to bank, and he knew nething about the accident until his wife informed him of it after its occurrence. After coming to bank he never said a word to any one about the state of the pit. Witness has been a pitman about nine years, but had never been in a pit which had fired.

Mr. R. Davis, surgeon, stated that he lived close adjoining the colliery, and on the murning of the explozion mw all the bodies brought to the bank, twenty-four of whom were dead, and the other eight were all alive, but three died the next day. The bodies brought up dead had died from suffocation; but the remainder were severely burnt, and he expected would recover.

Robert Rankin, pitman, stated that he worked at the zbove colliery, and was down the pit at the time of the explosion, and at the particular part which fired. He had worked in the pit nearly four years. The blast took place between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and he was working in a place about 200 yards from the crane, but he did not know what caused the explonion. The place where he worked was dangerous, and they generally used their lamps, but when they could they lighted their candles. He was brought to bank nearly insensible, but soon recovered.

John Burn, pitman, stated that he worked at the Stormont Main Colliery. He was last down in the pit on Tuesday, and was working at the second board from the The moving about of the men helps to clear away the knew the "broken," when worked, to have any foulnight previous About seven days ago, while he was at work with George Ditchburn, they took their lamps to plaining of the state of the pit. Spence, the deputy-overman, and complained of the bad Mr. Robert Davis, of Wrekenton, surgeon-I was cleaned them myself, A man is not allowed to take a deration of the Government, and that in consequence state in which they were. The lamps were afterwards called in immediately after the accident—soon after lamp until it has been proved, either by the deputy or important modifications would be introduced into the cleaned, but they would not take them, for they consil seven o'clock in the morning. The messenger said a some other person. I never had a lamp brought back Factories Bill. dered the board where they were working to be very boy was burnt. A second messenger, who came quickly, to me as being unsafe. I think we have more than dangerous on account of the foul air. He did not know after he first, said they were afraid the pit had fired, twenty lamps. We have always sufficient for all pur-What caused the present explosion,

the hanging of a door at his board end, for when any alarming delirium. The cause of death, in nearly every A trap-door would certainly be safer, if it were re- the House might rest assured that the right of slaves to that the Commissioners inquiring into the criminal person went through it did not close properly. Witness case, was the after-damp. Some of the deceased parties quired. We have trap-doors wherever they are requihowever, left that part of the workings soon after, but are much burnt, but they might have recovered never- site. The stoppings between the shaft and the bottom in the hands of the government. did not know whether it had been repaired or not. He theless, had it not been for the after-damp. The quality of the incline are not dangerous. The air passages did not know what caused the explosion. About seven of the gas varies in different collieries. It is of a very were all clear of stones and water. weeks ago witness heard Spence tell the overman about, injurious description in this pit. I took care, when on By the Jury-I never went round after two o'clock hanging two doors for the better ventilation of the pit, the pit-heap, to keep the lamps in proper order for the on Tuesday. Jacques was there after me. but the overman replied that it would be too much men, as they went down the pit to bring up the bodies. expense. The overman was killed on Wednesday One of the lamps having a glass tube, answered better (one of the sufferers) to this pit, from another in which morning. During the time he worked in the pit, he than the others, inasmuch as it extinguished of itself, he was employed. I would not have done so, had I never had a lamp in good order. A few minutes before when the bearer reached the limit of safety. The Davy considered the King pit unsafe. He came here from the accident he left the place where the explosion lamp allows a man to go farther than he can bear. occurred, but succeeded in reaching the bank. The

(From the Galeshead Observer of Saturday.)

of teo frequent occurrence in connection with our staple to avoid the dangerous parts. After the explosion, I a temporary foulness. industry—namely, a coal-mine explosion. The scene of was brought to bank insensible. When I became conthe disaster is within four miles of the borough of Gates | scious, I felt languid, and as if I had lost all my bodily head, being the Stormont-Main colliery, at Wrekenton, powers. I raved about my son, who was in the pit at on Gateshead F-ll, commonly known by the name of the time. the "King Pit." The explosion occurred at about twenty-seven men and beys! We give a list of the unforturate aufferers:-

Mr. Matthias Gray, 20, the under-viewer, son of Mr. that they were out of order.

Gray, of the Felling. Thomas Charlton, 25, overman, (who has left a wife and two children.)

Thomas Moniter, 31, shifter, (wife and two chil-

Thomas Hedley, 32, hewer, (wife and three chil-Humphrey Ditchbarn, hewer, (wife)

(wife.) *John Jacques, 21, hewer.

John Robson, 27, hewer, (wife and three children.) Edward Robson, 23, hewer, brother of John. Michael Cleghorn, 30, hewer, (wife and two children.)

Thomas Cleghorn, 20, hewer, (brother of Michael.) "James Young, 29. hewer, (wife and four children.) John Richardson, 25, hewer, (wife.) James Waters, 20, hewer, (wife.) * Wednesday was Jacques' and Young's first day in

the pit. DRIVERS AND PUTTERS.

Matthew Doxford, ... 19 David Kidman ... 14 Thomas Dixon 16 John Kidman, his bro-John Dixon, his brother 10 ther 12 John Smith 14 John Young 12 †Abraham Field ... 12 George Felten 13 John Tulip 15 Thomas Morris 16 †Hugh Hughes 11

+ Alive when brought out of the pit. hardly say, produced a stunning effect in the immediate did not close. There was a large vacancy between what is one point at which it can be perceived, after it has decision of the Court of Common Pleas, on an appeal but he was met by an observation that there were not locality of the pit, and inspired feelings of sorrow and it was hung upon and the pillar. I could have walked traversed the broken. I can travel round any part of the from the revising barrister's court, binding on a com- forty members present, and this proving to be the case, sympathy throughout the surrounding country. Every through the post and the pillar. I complained of this waste with a candle, at all times.

widowed, and children rendered fatherless. It was a mournful sight to see the bodies of the dead

the cries and tears of the living. Stiff and rigid (the those fearful catastrophes, unfortunately so common in muscles of the neck excepted, the dead presented this district, occurred on Wednesday morning, shortly themselves in succession—each of them, with cataleptic look, in the posture in which death had overtaken They were the lamps in general use. They were genehim—the greater number with outstretched arms, as rally dirty, and we had to sit down to clean them, or though startled by sudden and unexpected danger. Although the loss of life is great, the damge done to the pit is remarkably triffing. Not a prop has been driven from its position. A few shillings, indeed, will repair all the injury to property that has taken place. Nor did the persons of the hapless pitmen suffer greater violence. Few of them were burnt. It was the "afterdamp" that proved so destructive, bereaving so many

men and boys of life. The workings of the pit are of great extent-so extengive, indeed, that one of the pitmen, far removed from the site of the accident, continued quietly at his work, and was not aware of the explosion until an hour after its occurrence?

But the pit, although so extensive, has only one shaft-which is therefore bratticed, for purposes of ventilation. Whether or not a single shaft be sufficient for safety, is a point which we hardly feel competent to decide—or we should be inclined to give a the colliery, is a gentlemen of great experience and was afraid. industry; and, we are sure, would do all that lay within his power, to secure the safety of the mine. An inquest was held on Thursday, at the house of Mr. Joseph Crasswell, the Half Moon, Wrekenton, before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner for Chester ward. Hr. John Grace, jun., the viewer, and one of the pronation—and the one which most readily suggests itself prietors, attended the inquiry. Mr. W. Lockey Harle, solicitor, was in attendance on behalf of the Pitmen's of the deceased, and the men of the colliery. The Jury aworn to investigate the circumstances con-Fewster, George Wind, Jacob Ayre, John Pullister. John Miller. John Brown, Abner Lucas, Henry Drum-

> The " viewing of the bodies" occupied a considerable time—the Jury having to proceed from house to house, in the discharge of this most distressing duty. On their return to the inquest room, the examination of witnesses commenced.

mond, and Joseph Crasswell.

George Ritchie deposed-I live at Eighton Banks. nine months. 1 went down on Wednesday morning, off, unless it be laid off for foulness] between four and five o'clock, and remained until work)-Spence, the deputy overman, cautioned me to or recesses hewn at intervals in the sides of a main passage; so that the pitmen, in proceeding along the passages, necessarily pass the ends or entrances of the fire. I did not think it dangerous. boards."] I went to work near the foul board. The foulness of the board extended to its mouth, and into my candle again at James Young's, who was working at the crane. He asked me if I was not going to work. not done yet. I have heard the stoppings "call." under-viewer. He inquired if I was not going to my go home.

conversation between us. We parted good friends. I seen her fire two yards within the board in question. think he was probably not in earnest about the fine, for About three months since, I was in this board, and saw he speke laughingly. I have never had anything a boy's bait-poke (provision bag) lying. I saw a boy go stopped off me for neglect of work. I got home about for it. Charlton, the overman, brought a candle, and eight o'clock. I had no talk with any one on the sub- tried the board. He found it would have fired a yard ject, before going home. The next thing I heard was further in. There was a door put up shortly afterwork, but witness made no reply, and Gray said that that the pit had fired. I had been asieep, when my wards. Between the shaft and the bettom of the he would keep half-a-crown off his wages for leaving wife same in and told me. I was in bed at the time. I incline-bank the stoppings are not perfect: they "call" have been a pitman about nine years, and worked at very much. I have often talked to the overman about Sherburn Hill, Wingate, and other collieries. The them. He did not attend to his duty so as to put things board in question has been considered dangerous for in order. He seldom went further in than the top of some time-foul to the end. The deputy overman gave the incline bank. I have told him it was his duty to

general instructions for candles to be put out in passing attend to these things. The reply was, that I had noit I cannot say that it was this board which fired. I thing to do with it. get the bodies out. I did not go beyond the crane. By Mr. Harle-I think means might have been used George Lowton, Wrekenton-I have worked nearly

time. I think doors ought to have been set at the main. I am a deputy-overman. I can state no reason for the headways-course, with trappers at them. It is not cus. secident. I never had any complaints made to me of tomary to fine parties for complaining of foulness the state of the pit, either by the preceding witnesses There are fly-doors at the entrance to the boards- or other parties. I left it in perfect safety on Tuesday acors hung so as to open either way; but the slightest night. Charlton was a very steady man, and very thing will prevent them from shutting. They are not attentive. attended by boys. The doors are out of repair, and By Mr Grace.—I went round the face of every board don't shut close. I do not know of any complaint have with a candle, on Tuesday afternoon. They were all ing been made. On the previous day, when at my quite safe. I observed nothing particular-no foulness. work in the pit, I trembled all the time, it was so foul. The board mouth of the mother-gate was in a perfectly I do not think there was any "brattice" in the board— safe state on Tuesday. I tried it with a candle. I [a partition, to guide the current of air to the face of never knew a board to require a door, but one was put the workinga.] The men had Davy lamps at the com- up. I never knew a door knocked down, or out of mencement of their work, and candles afterwards, order, but it was always repaired immediately. I never foulness. I never knew a man discharged for com- ness in it.

kept in the pit for the use of the men. There were two Morton, Springwell, Black Fell, and West-Moor. lamps in use where I was working. I did not observe

from the entrance the lamp filled with flame. We spot, to test the allegation. His yard measure was ation. George Ditchburn, 21, hewer, see of Humphrey, could not stop at our work. I went to the crane with found lying in the board, and, near it, the candlethe faulty lamp, and found Spence, the deputy, there. box of Spence. Charlton was sitting close at hand, board with." He replied, "What's the matter with were at a little distance from the board, on the floor of with oil and small coal. He held it to the candle, and lives. Now, according to Mr. Grace's conclusion, [i.e., like a lighted rope]. This was in consequence of laid his yard-wand on the ground—the ordinary practhe lamp not being kept clean. The gaves was filled up | tice on such occasions. Then, with a lighted candle with oil and small coals. Spence cleaned it. We met in his hand, he had keeted the atmosphere of the board. Charlton, the overman, and told him the reason of Spence had stood behind him, watching the experiment our leaving. He only laughed at us. I went to work which was to decide the justice of the condemnation

Working. William Richardson. - I live at Wrekenton, and have Mr. Grace having given this conjectural explanatwenty-one years a pit-man. I made complaints to called:-Spence about the doors. I don't think the fly-doors | James Turnbull, wasteman-I have worked nearly + Alive when brought out of the pit. | are proper things. The door at my board-end was out eight years in this pit. I believe there is air passing
The iestantaneous loss of so many lives, we need of repair. When any one passed through it if frequently through the broken, but I cannot get in to see. There

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—TWENTY household in and near the village of Wrekenton had to to Spence, who said he would have the space built up. mourn the loss of a friend or relative. Wives were I can't say whether it was repaired yesterday. I never brought to the mouth of the shaft, one by one, amidst good order. I have never seen a lamp in good order effect that the deceased individuals had come to their and decisions of the judges. yet. There was a man sent to bring lamps yesterday, four, not one of which was fit to trust a man's life upon. lie idle.

By Mr. Harle,-About six months ago, I heard Spence tell the overman he could improve the air, by hanging two additional doors, and mending another. The overman said it would cause too much expense, and would require two additional trappers-(boys who open the doors, to allow the carriages and the workpeople to pass, and then close them, so that proper ventilation may be kept.) My brother was present at the conversation. Both Spence and the overman are killed. By the Jury-I never had a lamp that was not choked with dirt and grease, and quite unfit for use. The lamps are liable to take fire when only and dirty.

It is not the duty of the men to clean their own lamps. There is not a lamp-cleaner kept at this colliery. The stoppings are very open, so that the air penetrates them. They are only stone or dry stoppings, plastered over the outside. They ought to be brick, and built with lime. When the air penetrates the stoppings, decision in the negative. Mr. Grace, the viewer of the current is injured. I would have complained but John Alexander - I live at Wrekenton. I have ledgments of the Noble Lord be recorded on the been a pitman about twenty-eight years. I have minutes, which was agreed to.

worked about nine months at the King pit. I was down on Tuesday, but not on Wednesday. The air bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. In framing it he had received built of stone, so far as I have seen, and pointed with the assistance of the Lord Chancellor and of Mr. Bell, lime. They are out of repair—very much so, some of the eminent conveyancer. Its provisions were directed them. We often grumbled among ourselves about to three objects, to prevent the buying and selling of too far, others because it did not go far enough; but all General Union; Mr. Swallow, of Wakefield, Secretary them, and also to the deputies, who generally agreed slaves with plantations, by putting a stop to the trade repudiated this particular measure. It was the deof the Union, was also present, both in his official with us that they were faulty. I complained three in articles which were necessary to the maintenance of struction of ancient institutions—proposing at one fell character, and at the request of the relatives and friends times to the deputies. I considered the pit in danger slavery; to prevent joint stock companies from dealing swoop to extinguish no less than 380 courts, some of from the state of the stoppings. It was sometimes like in slaves by similar indirect means; and to check trap- them coeval with the Conquest. Clerical and lay pecus farnace when we were working, in consequence of the ping on the coast of Africa, by the establishment of a sisted of the following householders:—Messrs. Simpson escape of air through the doors and stoppings. SomeRuthford, Jacob Gowland. William Simpson, John times the swing-doors did not close after a cere or a

Lords Campbell and Ashburton expressed their

Lords Campbell and Ashburton expressed their person passing through. Sometimes they were knocked down, and lay three or four hours before they were put up again. I have known them to lie for days. The blame the gallant officer (Captain Denman) who cominterested as possible; and after reviewing, at some If he also knows something of the Patten The deputy was diligent, and I have seen him come to put them to rights, when called upon.

By Mr. Grace-I have never quarrelled with my a very praiseworthy spirit. masters. I never stated to the magistrates that the pit was in a safe and proper state, and that the owners had resorted to a trick in laying the pit idle on a particular I am a hewer in Stormont Main colliery. That is the day, in order that the men might not get their 30s. I higher tone than that of many of his friends around carry it during the present session of Parliament. He proper name of the colliery, but it generally goes by never did. [A pitman, according to the "bond," can him. He considered that slavery should be treated by concluded by moving that the bill be read a second the name of the King pit. I have worked in the pit claim a certain sum for every day that the pit is laid every nation as a crime against humanity, to be time that day six months.

By the Jury and Mr. Harle-About eight months nearly seven. When I went to the crane-is part of ago, the pit was laid waste to the south of the wag- be repressed by each on its own responsibility, and tion of Parliament, because he was firmly convinced it the pit to which the men generally go, before starting gon-way. The pillars were worked out. This, which without reference to the wishes or laws of another. It was for the public interest. No judicial change had put out my candle before passing the end of a certain of the air. The deputy agreed with me that it did so, respondence of Lord Ashburton, too low ground had judicial, and legislative; and until he heard the argubeard, which was very foul. [The "boards" are cells but nothing was done to remedy this, to my knowledge. been taken. By Mr. Grace-There was a little foulness in the "broken," while I was working it, but it would scarce journed till the 25th of April.

Cuthbert Todd, of Wrekenton-I have been a pitchildren; it was the first time he had been down the pit was standing foul in the barrow-way. [That is, the man 42 years, and have worked about five years at this colliery. I worked in that part of the pit which is the main passage-way.] I put out my candle, as I had supposed to have fired. Spence told me that no one been told, in the "headways course." I considered was allowed to pass the board end in question with a the pit so unsafe, that I did not begin work. I lighted light. The first board from the "mother-gate" was foul. The board-end pillar was not built up, and there near the foul heard. I remained with him about a was no air passing. I pointed this out to Spence, and quarter of an hour. He had only come to work at the he agreed with me about it. I asked him why he did put that morning. I put out my candle, and repassed not get it done. He said it was the duty of the deputy. the foul board. I then got a light from Ditchburn, I said, "No, it is your duty; you are here to see these who was working in an adjoining board. I met Spence things properly done." This was on Friday last. It is not mention the matter to any other person (with a to send men into that board, when it was foul to the view to a remedy.) I was afraid to do so, for fear I should | barrow-way, and men working in the boards on each be fined. It does not do to be complaining: one gets to side with candles. I saked if he had no other place for

work. I said "No." I gave him no reason for leaving. Edward Smith-I live at Eighton Banks. I have his candle out. When he went to work he had to pass He said he would stop 2s. 6d. from me. I said he worked two years in the King pit. I was not at work dursta't. There is a fine of 2s 6d. on a man who leaves when the accident occurred. I mind the rolley-way. without having done his work. There was no further In the middle-west crane, two pillars below, I have

have never made any complaint to the owners as to the By Mr. Harle—There were several falls of stones in state of the mine. I went to the pit immediately I the air-courses. They are about four feet high. In some heard of the accident. I went down, and assisted to places there would be about two feet of that space filled up by falls of stone.

to get the foulness away, as it had continued for a long two years at the King-pit. I was down on Tuesday.

By Mr. Harle—The deputies clean the lamps. I have I found this to have been the case. Tulip, Hughes, and poses. I never knew Charlton threaten the men with William Richardson, another pitman, stated that he Smith, now dead, were brought up alive; also. Young, fines for making complaints. I have heard the stoppings had worked at the pit since Christmas, and about six Rankin, Menham, and Aynaley, who still survive, but "call," and they were then repaired. They are built weeks ago he complained to the deputy overman about are severely burnt, and some of them labouring under of stone and lime. I consider a swing door quite safe.

George Jacques, deputy overman-I brought my son Hunwick, west of Durham. He only commenced work Robert Rankin.- I live at Wrekenton, and had worked on the morning of the accident. Both his mother and stoppings of the pit he observed were out of order, but at the King pit nearly four years. I was in the quarter I had pressed him to come here. The stoppings were he never complained of them for fear of losing his em- where it fired, when the accident took place. This good. One of them "calls:" it is situated between the was about seven o'clock. I was at work in a board shaft and the bottom of the incline. I did not con-John Alexander, also a pitman in the same colliery, about 200 yards from the crane, near to Young, and sider it in a very bad state. No complaints were ever stated that he had worked in the pit for some time, but knew nothing of the cause of the explosion. The only made to me as to the unsafeness of the stoppings or the the last time he was down was the day before the acci- thing I noticed was a door out of repair, about sixty doors. They were always mended, when necessary, as dent. He knew nothing about the explosion, but he pards from the place in which I worked. I saw the soon as possible. I never knew a board requiring a had observed that the stoppings were not close. The deputy get a hinge, and suppose it was to repair this door but it was supplied. The doors are always put and withdrawn. stoppings were all built of stone, and were considered door. The part in which I worked was dangerous up at the boards as soon as required. There are eight out of repair. The men generally among themselves We had to work with lamps at first, and then got working boards to the north of the mother-gate—a door spoke of the state of the pit, but they never complained candles when the foul air had cleared away. We had at each board end, three fast bearing-up doors, and an lamps as long as we considered them necessary. About extra door at the mother-gate board. I think there was The jury, about half-past nine o'clock, and after an six weeks ago, I named to Mr. Gray that I thought the not a candle taken down the board in question on hour and a half's consultation, returned a verdict of western district of the pit was in a dangerous state. Tuesday. We always had a sufficient number of lamps, Mr. Gray said he knew it was. The west district was and in good order. We have instructions to take a then in a deplerable state. On the day after I spoke lamp to every part first thing; and if we see no foulto Mr. Gray, the deputy came to that part of the mine, ness, we take the top off, and try with the naked The public mind in this district was painfully agitated and I saw him attending to his duties, remedying lamp. The cause of the boards being occasionally foul on Wednesday last, by one of those calamities which are what had been complained of. The men were cautioned is the falling of the coal: when this occurs, it makes

"broken." There is a proper air-course left on the

pit, but it is divided by a brattice. was no door or brattice to the board where I was Spence had in all probability waited the gas down upon | Speaker. the light-and the explosion followed.

death by accident, and that no blame could be attached be employed in its management.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-MONDAY APRIL 10. Lord BROUGHAM adverted to the expence and design of the Victoria Tower, connected with the new houses of Parliament. The plan was a gross violation of everything like good taste. Lord DUNCANNON said that the tower was included in the original design, and the expence of building it in the original estimates.

After a little routine business, the House adjourned. TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord ASHBURTON expressed his acknowledgments for the vote of thanks passed by their Lordships, ap. three revising barristers. proving of his conduct in effecting the successful accomplishment of the Ashburton treaty. The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the acknow-

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table of the House a

approbation of the bill. The Earl of ABERDEEN said he absolved from all be enrolled as near the respective localities of the parties manded in the destruction of the slave barracoons on length, what he considered would be the effect of the

which he had done to the gallent officer, and said that thority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., he reon the question of slavery he was disposed to take a commended its withdrawal, as it was impossible to piracy; it was a crime against all nations, and should responsibility of pressing this measure on the considerais called "working in the broken," destroyed the return | was in this spirit that he considered that, in the cor- ever been proposed on higher authority, ecclesiastical,

The bill was read a first time, and the House ad- fact that any member of the House could possibly

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, April 10. Lord JOHN RUSSELL read the resolutions on edufollow :-

"1. That in any bill for the promotion of education in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorised to levy, or cause to be levied, parochial rates, for the erection and maintenance of schools, provision ought to be made for an adequate representation of the rate-payers of the parish in such board. "2. That the chairman of such board ought to be

elected by the board itself. "3. That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised any such board.

"4. That special provision should be made for cases in which Roman Catholic parents may object to the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures in such achools.

"5 That no other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools, unless with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the concurrence of the committee of Privy Council for

"6. That, in order to prevent the disqualification of competent schoolmasters on religious grounds, the books of religious instruction, other than the Holy Bible, introduced into the schools, should be taught by the clergyman of the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of parents who belong to the established church, or who may be desirous that their children should be so instructed.

" 7. That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any Sunday school, or any place of religious worship which their parents may approve. "8. That any school connected with the National

School Society, or the British and Foreign School Society, or any Protestant Dissenters' School, or any Roman Catholic School, which shall be found upon inspection to be efficiently conducted, should be entitled, by licence from the Privy Council, to grant certificates of school attendance, for the purpose of employment in factories of children and young persons. "5. That, in the opinion of this House, the commaintain a sufficient number of training and model

"10. That the said committee ought likewise to be tary contributions, as may tend to the more complete instruction of the people in religious and secular knowledge, while at the same time the rights of conscience may be respected"—(hear).

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that several of the points embraced in the resolutions had been under the consi-

In reply to Lord PALMERSTON. Lord STANLEY said that in the case of the Creole no B.hamas, with a view of providing for any future hypo- all in his power to forward them, and would be able thetical case, but that the confidential opinion of the law after the Easter recess to give a more definite answer. officers of the Crown has been transmitted to him; and Mr. ROEBUCK elicited from Sir JAMES GRAHAM

had not heard of the report that Mr. Ellis was on his murder. But the Government could not undertake return to this country from the Brazics without accom- such a condensation, which he thought would more plishing his mission.

In reply to Mr. STUART WORTLEY, it was stated by Sir ROBERT PEEL that a slave trade was carried on by Arabs in the territories of the East India Company. chiedy on the Bombay coast, and that individuals had 24th of April, for the Easter recess. been prosecuted and punished for participating in it. A new act, however, of which the credit was due to Bill was postponed till the 28th of April. Lord AUCKLAND, was just coming into operation, which would more effectually check the traffic.

The third reading of the Registration of Voters Bill was passed, and then Lord CHARLES FIIZROY moved the aldition of a clause, in order to define more clearly the £10 fran-

secure to a real voter who has been personated the and grievances which he wished to remedy, and the by Hobson, Northern Star office; at the offices of the contract of the state of the contract of the contr exercise of his right, so that it shall be received by the | means which he proposed for that purpose to the

Some conversation grose on the legal effect of this

Sir THOMAS WILDE then called attention to the operation. provision of the Bill giving to the Court of Common Pleas an appellate jurisdiction on the subject of dis. declared their objections to the motion. puted votes. In 1604 the House of Commons had side of the broken-and stoppings put regularly in. franchise, which had not since been questioned. He beneficial working of Hobhouse's Act, which was only Neither Smith nor Alexander ever complained to me pointed out what he considered to be the inconvenience of the state of the workings. I never saw any gas in of giving the appointments of the revising barristers to seven o'clock in the morning, and proved fatal to twenty-seven men and beys! We give a list of the stopped persons from the broken—which I considered a rare occurrence. I the judges: such a patronage had a tendency to destroy. Colonel T. Wood (Middlese the judges: such a patronage had a tendency to destroy Colonel T. WOOD (Middlesex) and Mr. MACKINNON going into the dangerous parts with a light. Lamps are have seen the broken worked at Backworth, Seghill, the independence of the spread of rails, both admitted that Sir John Walsh had gone too far, both admitted that Sir John Walsh had gone too far, between the broken worked at Backworth, Seghill, the independence of the bar, and, therefore, to injure both admitted that Sir John Walsh had gone too far, because of the man and the work of the work the interests of the public, so far as an independent but were of opinion that he should be permitted to intro-By Mr. Harle-There is only one shaft to the King har was concerned; and he objected to bringing the duce his Bill and let it be printed. elective franchise within the jurisdiction of a court of Sir James Graham was led to believe that in many John Barn-I live at Wrekenten, and have worked At this stage of the inquiry, a plan of the workings law at all. The preservation of its jurisdiction was parishes of the metropolis great discontent prevailed at the King pit about a year. I was down on Tuesday. was produced, which Mr. Grace explained to the essential to the existence of the House; let them once with the existing state of the law. But after hearing The part where I worked had been foul for a fortnight. | coroner and jury. He also stated how, in his opinion part with their right, and it was gone for ever. Sir the statement of Sir John Walsh, and the sen-Robert Spence, 34, deputy-overman, (wife and four It was the second board from the crane. A week to-day, (judging from the facts), the accident had occurred:—Robert PEEL'S bill for the trial of controverted electiments expressed on both sides of the House in oppomy companion was at home ill, and Grorge Ditchburn Mr. Gray, the under-viewer, had been unwell for tious had not yet received a fair trial; it was capable sition to his motion, he would recommend him to Was set to work with me. Two lamps were given to some few days, and therefore absent from the pit. On of great improvement. At all events, he thought that withdraw it. us, one of which was unsafe. I made trial with the his return, he had probably disputed the alleged foul- it was too grave a matter to be disposed of in the other lamp, and found the beard feul all the way from ness of the "board" so often named; and, together present manner; it ought to be made the subject of a tesy shown to him, and said he was not prepared for the mouth to the other end. About three yards up with Spence and Charlion, he had proceeded to the separate bill, and so receive a more deliberate consider- the degree of opposition manifested. Therefore, not

I said, "Spence, this is not a proper lamp to go up the holding his account-book—dead. Gray and Spence House. But he denied that the clause to which he had objected was any surrender of those privileges. The pondence of the British Government with the Porte on it?" He took it to pieces. The gauze was covered the pit, as though they had been running for their argument of the Learned Gentleman was based on a the subject of the Bishop of Jerusalem. He aftermiscenception; the clause did not go so far as a provi- wards withdrew it. it fismed for a considerable time, like a "low rope," Gray, on reaching the board, had knelt down, and sion of the Irish Registration Bill, which had been prodreaded from the reference of a point of law to the small allotments to the labouring poor of the district Common Pleas, which could be adjudicated upon in and also into the best mode of effecting the same. the next day (March 29), and found the pit not so that had been passed, in the absence of the underfoul. The lamps were then cleaned. Spence said be viewer. This being the situation of the parties, and trust the judges of a superior court of law, than was a more safe one than the proposal of a bill; and thought the air-courses had been stopped the day before, Gray raising the candle higher to ascertain assessors to be appointed by a majority of the House, though doubtful of the results, he agreed to the appoint but he had been through it, and it was all right. There the condition of the board, some motion of the body of or even by the more impartial judgment of the ment of a committee, in the hope that it would insti-

the House to be parted with without a farther protest. worked at the King pit since Christmas. I have been tion of the cause of the calamity, one other witness was and the reference to the case of Ireland had but little to the labouring population. weight with him. There, the judges had given a legal Whigs another. They were now proposing to render a mittee of the House. Mr. Fox had said that the repre- the House necessarily adjourned.

No other evidence being offered, the Corener delivered /sentation of the people, and trial by jury, were the two his charge to the Jury, summing up the evidence with safeguards of the liberties of the people; and here

made any other complaint that was not attended to. I great care; and when they had been about two hours in they were about to submit the rights of every elector have frequently used lamps. They are never kept in consultation, the Foreman returned a verdict to the in the kingdom to the conflicting and varying opinions The Solicitor-General remarked, that by an to enable us to get the men out of the pit. He brought to Mr. Grace; but they recommended that the fly- act passed previous to the Reform Bill, there was an doors, the stoppings, and the general ventilation of the appeal, in Ireland, from the revising barrister to the pit, should receive the strict consideration and attention Judge of assize. After the passing of the Irish Reform of the owners, and that competent practical men should Bill, it was a conflicting and disputed question as to the right of election committees to open the registry in Ireland, and the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, on the part of the then Government, brought in a bill to

render the decision of the Judge, on appeal, binding on a committee of the House of Commons. By the present bill, the decision of the Common Pleas was merely made binding on an election committee in the particular case, and on the point involved. He regretted that Lord John Russell, considering the weight of his opinion, should have expressed himself as distrusting the judges of the land, in a matter where political feelings could not possibly operate. There was nothing given up by this bill which could be considered as an abandonment of the privileges of the house; it was merely carrying out an original intention of the Reform Act, only substituting as the court of the Reform Act, only substitut trusting the judges of the land, in a matter where appeal the four Judges of the Common Pleas, instead of

Mr. HUME supported the clause, and in so doing would be sorry to think he was parting with the privileges of the House. On a division, the motion of Sir THOMAS WILDE was rejected by 102 to 26.

The bill then passed.

The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was next proposed; and Sir R. H. INGLIS said the opposition to the bill was various in its character, some opposing it because it went liars were to be destroyed; the changes in the proving to every man's door, it was important that they should the coast of Africa, who, he considered, had acted in various alterations contemplated by the bill, such as that it was a deliberate step towards the separation of Lord DENMAN thanked the Noble Earl for the justice the Church from the State, the destruction of the au-

punished by every civilized power in the same way as Sir James Graham would not shrink from the ment of Sir R. H. Inglis, he was not prepared for the defend the existence of those scattered ecclesiastical courts, whose numbers and decisions had led to such extensive litigation. The highest legal functionaries city of New York to the Western parts of American bad given their opinion that the expense of probate of wills would not be greater in London than in the important facilities to Emigrants proceeding to an expense of the Express Line from the country of New York to the Western parts of American and Canada," are now prepared to offer new miles would not be greater in London than in the cation of which he had given notice, and which he country; while the convenience of centralising the part of America or Canada; which are the following proposes to bring forward after Easter. They are as custody of wills where all the great disputes on property were mainly adjudicated upon, were advantages of prime importance, and of the great public utility of which they were convinced, even though they admitted some private interests might be affected by it. In this spirit, the Government would neither withdraw the bill, nor refer it to a select committee, but leave it to the House

> tion of its importance involved. ion of its importance involved.
>
> Mr. JERVIS contended that the Bill perpetuated, with Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., will be met by instead of reforming, the monopoly and abuses of competent persons from the office of Pomeroy Doctor's Commons, in which thirty-four proctors had Co., who will, free of any charge, procure lading the sole privilege of taking apprentices, with each of certificates for luggage, &c., and give such infermwhom a fee of a thousand pounds, or thereabouts, was tion as to lodging houses, modes, and prices of on required. He strongly objected to the centralization of veyances and provisions, public works in proges, wills in London; and as for the registry, if that were &c., as shall effectually guard emigrants from in all that was required, they had already all the machinery at the Stamp office, in the collection of the legacy employment. duty. The most objectionable parts of the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts were retained by the Bill, as the Bishops' Courts, with the trials for schism, heresy, brawling, &c.; while the increase of salaries and patronage to the functionaries in London, and the necessary withdrawal of the more respectable practitioners from the country, with the sacrifice of their established business, rendered the measure as

to decide at once on its principle, and they would view

its rejection with the regret which their sincere convic-

objectionable on private as on public grounds. Colonel SIBTHORPE protested against this addition of salary and patronage to the practitioners of Doctors' Commons, who were already rich enough and idle enough. The Bill was an infringement of vested rights, receive for forwarding every week, through Ponent and of the rights of the people.

The debate, after some noisy contention, was pro- and Canada, at fixed moderate rates, boxes, parel posed to be adjourned, but a division on it was called &c., which will be delivered with punctuality in for, when the numbers were-136 for the adjournment, care, and also to receive and take charge of inthe and 51 against it.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

The other orders were then disposed of.

A number of questions were put and answered during the earlier portion of the sitting. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a potition from Mr. W.

mittee of Privy Council for education ought to be fur- Jones, who had been recently tried at Leicester for Orleans, every three or four days. Every attention nished with means to enable them to establish and sedition, complaining of the conduct of Baron Gurney, is paid to the comfort and accommodation of the the Judge who presided at the trial. The Hon. Member also presented a petition from Leicester to the same effect, and praying for inquiry into the case; and that, enabled to grant gratuities to deserving schoolmasters, if a new trial could not be obtained, that the House and to afford such aid to schools established by volun- would take steps to procure remission of the sentence. In reply to Mr. HINDLEY, SITJAMES GRAHAM could not state the precise extent of the modifications to be introduced into the Factories Bill.

Mr. VILLIERS, in reply to Mr. ESCOTT, said he in. tended to bring forward a motion on the Corn Laws early in May.

In reply to Sir John Easthope, it was stated by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, that the Church-rate returns moved for last session, and now collecting, were so voluminous, that he could not state the precise time fresh instructions had been sent out to the Governor of the | when they would be made up, but that he would do commendations, especially a condensation of the Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Mr. EWART, said he criminal law, more particularly relating to treason and properly be attempted by a commission, if it were undertaken at all.

On the motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL, it was agreed that the House on its rising should adjourn till the The adjourned dehate on the Ecclesiastical Courts

Mr. EWART, who had a netice on the paper for an address to her Majesty on the subject of education, said he was induced, by a statement from Sir JAMES GRAHAM, to postpone it till a later period of the alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages

Sir JOHN WALSH moved for leave to bring in a bill chise, but it was objected to by Sir James Graham, to amend an Act of the let and 2nd William IV., c. 60, for the better regulation of parish vestries in Mr. COLVILE proposed another clause, in order to England and Wales. He stated the inconveniences returning officer as a "tendered vote," but not counted adoption of the House.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT opposed the motion. Sir BENJAMIN HALL also opposed it, defending the clause; but as the Solicitor and Attorney Gene. | management of the Marylebone vestry, and express- | Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Edward RALS expressed approbation of it, the clause was added ing a confidence that the Government would not lend to the Bill by way of rider, as were one or two other their sanction to repeal the provisions of an act highly prized by those who evjoyed the benefits of its Caplain Rous and Mr. HAWES in like manner

Mr. HUME, as a resident in Marylebone secured its right of absolute control over the elective years standing, adduced his personal knowledge of the

Sir JOHN WALSH complained of the want of cour-

Mr. W. COWPER then brought forward his motion posed by the late Government. The power of an electfor a Select Committee to inquire into the propriety of tion committee of the House remained intact by the setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall present Bill; and he could not see what danger could be be enclosed by Act of Parliament, to be let out in

peaker. | tute a careful inquiry.

Lord JOHH RUSSELL could not allow the privileges of | Mr. Hume said that it would be far better to repeal the Corn Laws, which would be a sure means of relief

Colonel T. WOOD (Middlesex) suggested an alteration decision relative to the franchise according to their in the terms of the motion, which Mr. Cowper acceded known political feelings, Tories deciding one way, and to, and the appointment of the committee was ordered. Captain PECHELL then rose to bring on a motion, TO PAVIERS, MASONS, AND IRON FOUNDERS.

THE Surveyors of Highways for the Township THE Surveyors of Highways for the Township of Leeds are ready to receive Tenders for the above description of Work.—Application to be made (between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Formation) at their Office, Free Market, where Specific tions are now laying. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before Salan

day, the 29th instant. J. BRAMLEY.

Clerk to the Board Leeds, 10th April, 1843.

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL. IMPROVEMENT ACT.

NANTED, a SURVEYOR for the BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

in Exeavating and Drifting, and in the Constitution tion of Masonry and Brickwork, and in Designing and Superintending Works connected therewith He will be required to devote the whole of time to the service of the Town, but an Office w

Stationery will be found him.
The Salary will not exceed £156 a-year. Further application may be made to the Cleriq the Council, and Testimonials may be sent in one before the 19th of April instant.

Dated the 5th April, 1813. EDWIN EDDISON,

Clerk of the Council

TO LAST MAKERS.

PERFECTLY sober, steady MAN who

Application to Mr. James Bolingbroke, Last a Boot Tree Manufacturer, 8, Church Side, H all the better: but he must, in any case, he thorough workman with the knife.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITE STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA



FITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., MERCHINA and General Emigration Agents, No. 1 Gorce Piazzas, Liverpool, having completed arrange ments with Messrs. Pomeroy and Co., of the United States, proprietors of the Express Line from the

lst. Fitzhugh, Walker. and Co., are prepared contract to deliver Emigrants at any part as about either by Canal, Railroad, or other conveyance then at fixed prices and low rates, guaranteeing that we delay or detention shall occur in New York, order where, on the way. By this means the exact extent of reaching any part of the United States or Canal can be ascertained before leaving England.

3rd. In all the towns and cities, in the interiord the United States, of any importance, Pomeroy in Co. have offices, where Books of Register are less oven only to those who present a ticket from Fin hugh. Walker, and Co., (no other house in Grat Britain or Ireland having the powers to make ad engagements.) These Registries contain an accom of Public Works in progress. Farms and Landier sale, and such general information as is most used to the party intending to settle there.

Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., are also prepared and Co., to any and every part of the United State United States, for delivery in any part of Guil Britain, the like boxes, parcels &c.

Referring to the above important arrangum Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co. take the opportunith inform parties, intending to Emigrate, that is continue to despatch fine first-class ships for No York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Na passengers, who are provided by the ship with m pound of bread and bread stuff per day, and a plent ful supply of the best water. The vessels sail pur tually on the day appointed, and to prevent delar tion, Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., engage to M. Emigrants taking their passages by their packets of Shilling a-day, if kept after the day appointed N.B. All Letters, post-paid, addressed to the @ No. 12, Goree Piazzas, will be immediately answer

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VIIII I PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate post properties of this Medicine, must by the recommend ations of those who experience its benign effects (in many instances after all other means had hild do more to bring it into notice, than anything has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are the stantly practised upon the public by fictition a manufactured cases, which causes little faith will attached to such statements. But how different in with those persons who are eye witnesses of curative powers of a Medicine in their owniand diate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home we the convictions of every one under whose notice in happen to fall. The entire columns of a newspan would be totally inadequate to contain a filling part of the details of previous suffering, and in joyous expression of gratitude in the numerou letters he has received. But he disdains agitate the public mind with them, knowing in well, that the Medicine having gained a footing the peasant, nothing can stay its course, nor is held a civilized portion of the globe where it will ultimately be known and prized as the great resided

Sold in boxes a 132d, 2s. 9d., and 11s.—In Let Mercury and Times; by Reinhardt and Son, h Briggate, and by most respectable Vendors of Pr prietary Medicines. In London, by Simpson Co., the Proprietor's Agents, 20, Mile End Roy 67. St. Pauls.

TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE MANUFACTER! Mail Coaches in I reland .- For the last (wo or the days, a rumour has been prevalent through the which has created considerable sensation. It generally stated, that Mr. Purcell had lost the tract, which he held for years, for building and significant sums, large quantities of stage and man England and Scotland, which had thrown them! on the hands of their owners, and, being thus pl vided with some hundreds of ready made coach obtained at a most trifling cost, they had moth Mr. Purcell and the Messrs. Bourne. This runor occasioned considerable discussion on Friday Commercial Buildings, and in other public plant and was rather discredited by mercantile men. have since caused inquiries to be made, and have reluctantly to state that this painful report founded in truth. We have ascertained that begarate out, and so receive a more deliberate consideration.

Sir James Graham complimented Sir Thomas Wilde as the intrepld defender of the privileges of the House. But he denied that the clause to which he had objected was any surround. country, and will, of course, import his coaches in Edinburgh and London.—Dublin Mercantile vertiser.

> LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARO O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, Con Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Pri ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bright and Published by the said Joshua Hossi (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his D ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate: internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting whole of the said Printing and Publishing one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-pald Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds

(Saturday, April 15, 1843.)