TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS

My DEAR FRIENDS, -Since I last addressed you. I have attended meetings at Derby, Belper, and the Potteries. I spoke in the theatre at Derby, and my party say that my speech has done them a great deal of good; that more than pays me. We had a very glorious procession at Belper, which paraded the whole town, and had a triumphant meeting in the Market-place at three o'clock, and again at half. past eight, when in that small village near 6,000 persons stood the thunder and the rain, and cheered me on in my course. They are fine fellows in this lovely spot; a spot intended by Nature for man's peaceful residence.

I left Belper in an open carriage after three o'clock in the morning, to go thirty five miles, up and down hills, to the Potteries. Bairstow and a friend from Staffordshire accompanied me. I got wet through, as it rained very heavily. I dried myself at Ashbourn, and started again for our desti- and honour were shewn to exist among the children of including four members of the Town Council, was pre- at the noise. Our agitation is kept up in the most nation. We assembled within a mile of Lane End. them retreat. In this town the people are all born marksmen. I learn that a lad of fourteen or fifteen like marksmen. I learn that a lad of fourteen or fifteen learn could kill a crow flying with a stone. When we arrived at Lane End I thought that

all the world had come there. The town was literally of both. Not for liberty which would degenerate into satisfaction. He showed the injustice of a confined state of the country in his own peculiarly piquant full. Though the rain fell in torrents, every window and house top was crowded. The poor fellows sent and discretion. Not as a license to man to give reins to Government by a class, whose interests were not iden- preached in the Infirmary Square, in the morning, a carriage and four for me, and in front was a splendid military band, and in advance the female Chartists, about 300—God bless them—with their subjugating passions and evil propensities to the con- With a masterly hand and overpouring eloquence he "My soul is wearied because of murderers." (Jeremiah.) band, each woman bearing a wand. They intended troul of reason. Not because it would vitiate public treated the various points of the People's Charter, and Mr. Beedham preached at Great Glenn in the morning, to have marched me thus about eleven miles, but epinion,—but because it would purify it as the fitting showed that the absence of any one would destroy the at Oadby in the afternoon, and Wigstown at night. On and some subscriptions handed in from the country, this place, on Tuesday evening last, "On the present cut it down to seven in consequence of the rain.

We had a glorious gathering of thousands at Hanley, and our Chairman, whose name I am cence, can be expected to emanate. Not because it address of an hour and a half's duration, the following seven, and to meet the Chartist shoemakers at eight; both countries, ground down to the earth as they were ashamed to say I forget, opened the business like 3 Chartist. I spoke at some length, as did Bair- dissipation hide its head for very shame. Not because siders that the present appalling distress among the seven, and to meet the Chartist woolcombers at eight. stow, and Capper, and Richards; but the speech was that of Robinson, a working man-he made one of the most powerful appeals to the people I ever heard. At seven, I addressed them again, in a large yard, and they tell me that they were well pleased. indeed delighted. I was very much knocked up. and started on Sunday morning, at a quarter past four labour as the only sure foundation upon which the reform, as the only means by which the rights of the for London, for three days' rest.

To-morrow, I go to Nottingham, and from my labours there I expect some real fruit, not in Whig or Tory money, but in Chartist principles. Ah, my bution of the increased wealth, instead of presenting as private life. The resolution was unanimously car- Otley was called upon to take the chair, who in a brief friends, what a proud position for the Whig and the sad anamoly which Britain now presents, namely, ried. A meeting afterwards took place at the Three Tory spy, to whack them both in turn, and then to more money than ever was before in the hands of the Tuns: a most convivial evening was spent, and several ask before the people WHO PAID ME? Now IS THE TIME TO DAMN ME, while I am thrashing my people in their wisdom ask upon whose side is the request was made to him to favour us with another that the more they paid to support royalty the more

Had Saturday been a fine day all Staffordshire would have been "a-stir;" but as the people of many towns through which the procession was to have passed were disappointed, I have promised to visit upon it. them again during their holiday in summer, and I will do it. And I will go to Coalbrook Dale upon their first holiday, as I learn that much good may be expected there. In fact I will work the flesh off my bones but I will have the Charter.

Circular, and then you will learn what I am working for. Hurrah for Sturge and Nottingham, or for the Devil, if he supports the Charter!

> Ever your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Wednesday.

TO THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS,-That my real motives have at length been shadowed to your mind's eye, through the mist with which prejudice, hatred, and misrepresentation had so long enveloped them, rejoices, consoles, and comforts me. Your address tells me that I have not laboured altogether in vain; while your approval of my past career will add strength and vigour to my future actions. Yes, my countrymen, a union of the oppressed of both nations is what I have unceasingly endeavoured to bring about, being well assured that disunion is tyranny's strength and the tyrant's only hope.

Nine years' ago, I found that the seeds of bitter hatred and jealousy of Englishmen had been successfully sown in the breasts of Irishmen, and while I confess myself to have been then, not altogether free from the prevailing prejudice, I exercised reason in aid of my judgment, and at length I came to the conclusion, which facts have since confirmed, that if English laws had oppressed Ireland, Irish law-makers had gone far to suppress therty, and annihilate every vestige of Eng.

I pass over all time antecedent to the promised millenium which Reform was to have produced, and start with 1832, when the return of forty-three Liberal members gave hope of our country's regeneration. I cast a backward glance at the sacrifices made and electors who were then called upon to exercise their maiden franchise, Their sufferings were painful and Irish fortitude, because in the fulfilment of sworn and patriotic pledges they recognised their country's restoration from provincial degradation to national independence. But alas! my country sowed in hope, but have reaped in sorrow! Not a single promised benefit has been conferred; while the only aim of those who wear its shackles with quiescence and submission. I her caressed by those who were coerced! while Irish liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the "base, bloedy, and brutal Whigs." I have been insultingly asked to sign a resolution of confidence in one of my country's omnipotence; while we, the leaders of Chartism, have destroyers; but I alone refused to be a party to the unnatural deed. Since then I have narrowly watched the progress of events, and I have discovered that Irish patrietism has degenerated; while the sole object of her leaders has been to prepare the way for a secure retrest, by tempering down the public mind to that settled state of hope through resignation, which ever has been the temporary shield of those who profess to love liberty while they fatten upon abuse, and look upon the dawn of freedom as the warning that their occupation is drawing to its close. I have endeavoured to create a kindly feeling between the English and the Irish people. I have laboured hard and incessantly to draw the distinction between our principles. No, my friends, whatever colours the and was listened to with attention, and concluded a the English people and the English oligarchy, who old ship Corruption may sail under, we know the crew. equally oppress the industrious of both countries; and LIBERTY IS OUR AIM, CHARTIST IS OUR NAME; up between the slaves of England and of Ireland, which promises to end in a union of sentiment which knaves cannot sever or tyrants resist.

Alas! my countrymen, reflect for a moment upon the many powerful interests which have been, and which the law. still are, opposed to naked poverty and unrequited industry. Here they are. The Queen and her royal household. The Lords with their controling power, every age has had her martyrs. We are for peace, his address the lecturer showed in a clear and convinc- to the Association Room, with those who intended to The Commons with their illimitable influence. The law, and order; but, if attacked in our peaceful ing manner, the injustice practised by the higher Bishops with their political power and their religious ret: enchments by the brute force of unconstitutional class upon the working class, through the instrumentainfluence. The Priesthood of all denominations, save authority, then, as freedom's friends, we must prepare lity of class legislation. a few good Irish Catholics. The army, the navy, the for freedom's martyrdom. The field, the transport, and the magistrates, the jury class, the press, the local sleeps in peace, but his spirit still lives, and his name a lecture from Mr James Leach, of Monchester. He their wares to suit the market of public opinion. Well, my countrymen, such are the combined forces are honoured relics; his funeral procession a joyous

against which : aked poverty presents her virtuous and moving festival; his grave the venerated sanctuary of invincible front, and behold the breaches which her martyrdom, and his name a never-dying, everlasting storming elements are making in the citadel of corrup- spirit-a theme on which memory loves to dwell-a tion thus garrisoned with all the forces of vicious and recognised authority. The duties of a politician struggling for right against such an array of might are manifold; and instead of marveiling that I have so many enemies, my only wonder is that my principles and my undeviating adherence to them should have gathered around me, and my brother leaders, a force sufficiently strong to bid defiance to the invaders of our rights, and to lead to a fair presumption that energy, perseverance, courage, and judgment will ultimately triumph over the combined forces of oppression and misrale.

My countrymen, there are three stages through which a great movement must pass:-Firstly, the creation of public opinion; secondly, the organization of public opinion; and thirdly, the direction of public opinion. In order to insure the success of these required undertakings I have established a free press in this country, for in the midst of political confusion I look to the press as the means by which order is to be produced from chaos. By its means I have been embled to lay the prevailing opinion of the people once in every week before the people. I have thus united parties who were formerly unknown to each other, and have given to each locality not only the strength of its own position, but the Chartists in the Music Hall, in an impressive Williams followed by an address on the Ballot, as the have added to it the strength of those at a distance struggling for the same object. Glasgow is now a political portion of Manchester, and Sheffield adds strength tical portion of manchester, and she started and she started of the condition of the mass, that without the principle of Complete Suffrage. A majority of the Ireland adds confidence to the English band of patriots, an address to their youthful fellow townsmen, which we Ballot, the Franchise would soon become a mockery of meeting, however, thought the already established Areiand adds confidence to the English bank of particle, and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tuesday evening, tea Register, who was furned out of a meeting once for and gives joy to my heart to think that in the battle for cannot insert for lack of room. We bid them God justice. He then noticed and satisfactorily replied to the Charter Association Room, on Tuesday evening, tea Register, who was furned out of a meeting once for freedom Ireland will not remain neutral

Louthern.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842. Within four years and a half, I have had to de. OXFORD.—The cause has received an additional LEICESTER.—The Shaksperian Association of

nmph? Because to its influence we look not for the pose. Upwards of a thousand persons attended the ever; and for more than an hour he held us breath-

Not as the triumph of the grosser passions over the traced our amount of taxation and consequent distress Square; in the afternoon, from "Miserable comforters intellectual qualities of our nature—but as a means of to an absence of a salutary influence of popular control. and from whose decisions, and from whose alone, a fair lecture he enlisted and carried with him the feelings and in Humberstone Gate, in the town, at night. Toverdict of approval or disapproval, of guilt or of inno- of his auditory, and at the conclusion of an excellent night (Tuesday) he is to lecture in Infirmary Square, at present disastrous condition of the working classes in would increase immorality—but because it would make resolution was proposed:—"That this meeting con- and to-morrow he is to lecture in Russell Square at by tyranny and oppression of every kind. He plainly it would increase drunkenness,—but because it operative classes, and insecurity of property among the Mr. Beedham lentured at Thurmaston on Monday

prosperity of all, and to all an interest in the prosperity people complain, and under which the country groans." already to £175; no part of the money, however, of each. Not because it would pull down the rights of The resolution was strongly supported by the mover will be paid down till Mr. Cooper receives promises capital,—but because it would establish the rights of and seconder, who urged the necessity of organic for £250, but that will soon be. temple of capital can be safely erected. Chartism would poorer classes can be secured or maintained, and ridiin a tenfold degree increase the productions of both culed the farce of playing any longer at the game of K Philp, of Bath. Although no previous notice was countries by developing their natural and influential Whig or Tory, recommending the people to look after given, except by word of mouth, the large room was

answer is, upon the side of the unrepresented. For

men. When Walstown, Churchtown, and Carrickshaugh | will ere long be renewed. resounded with the moans of the wounded, Englishmen did not then revile. When for seven days and by an Oxford friend, arrived here on Monday, and

seven nights, I faced the bayonet and the sabre, found that fear of truth, which always haunts the opto return Mr. John O'Connell, for Youghall, then my pressor, had induced a paltry attempt to prevent his courage was made subject of national approval; but being heard. The Witney Chartists had hired and of the opposition of our noble Frost, and when meeting for this evening; but the landlord of the perjury had awarded to him an untimely end, then house having received an intimation that if he allowed were all the crimes that malice could invent saddled it to take place, he must abide the consequences, the upon the innocent back of Chartism, and then were money was received back, rather him subject them to the Chartists held up as the impeders of all progressive probable ruin. Not satisfied with this, the crier was Reform! Thus, my countrymen, has vice deformed the sent round the town by our opponents, to state that

England some reparation for the injuries she has it would cost him his situation. Nearly one hundred uflicted upon her; but if Ireland had a Wellington, a assembled, notwithstanding; and, after a little time, Castlereagh, and a Reynolds—thank God she has had it was agreed that an out-door meeting should be called an Emmett, a Fitzgerald, and has an O'Higgins. Yes, on Friday, and a preliminary lecture given on Monday

signed to the cold grave; and she has in the living an B. returned to Oxford on the following morning; and embodiment of the principles for which they suffered. on Friday he again made his appearance in Witney, the supposed triumphs gained by the brave Must it not delight every honest man to see one Irish- accompanied by Mr. Philp, and five Oxford friends. man against whose fair fame all the missiles of malice who was engaged to lecture that evening at Cheltenand of slander have been aimed, yet bold enough and ham, but was unable to proceed further, owing to the many; yet were they endured with Roman, nay, with strong enough in virtue to raise his voice against horses being taken from the coach, by which he was to him, before whese influence a Doyle has have gone. At the appointed hour, a numerous meeting withered, a Lawless has died, an O'Gorman has been assembled on Wood Green, when Mr. Bairstow ably destroyed, and a Shiel has been silenced? Yes, explained the principles of the Charter, and elicited O'Higgins, you have boldly stood in the breach! while continued and general approbation. Mr. Philipfollowed,

the adored and venerated Father Mathew, the real libe- and was equally well received, as were also the different cated and besotted prejudice.

was ripe for action; while others, by denying to it a long deprived. triumph that was within its reach, have paralysed it for the time, and rendered it less confident in its own acted upon that principle in moral warfare which enabled Espartero to achieve the freedom of his country, -we have encamped our forces under the citadel of corruption, and are now actually starving the garrison out. Thus has industry the satisfaction to know that if the drones have consumed the honey that belonged to the bees, the drones themselves must starve when the

hive ceases to send forth its riches! My countrymen, be not alarmed at the efforts now being made by artful and designing men, in their enenter under false colours, or have hope of gaining possession of our matured movement by a profession of

although my life has been aimed at, and my blood has and by our aim and name, and by none other, shall be spent in dancing, singing, and recitations, which been shed upon the English stage while fighting in my 4,000,000 of freemen be known throughout the peliticountry's cause, yet has reason burst the trammels with cal world. Industry is awake; her principles are asm till midnight. which a profligate press and hired demagogues had so indelibly imprinted upon the heart of every working long and so successfully bound the Irish residing in man in the land; and, though millions should suffer, England; and, at length, I see a kindly feeling growing | yet will each leave the world better than he found it, until gorged tyranny will, after a succession of reverses, congregated and were ably addressed by Mr. Duffy, be compelled to open the sanctuary of the constitution, from Sheffield. Also another meeting was held on the

the landlords, the scaffold have borne their victims ere now. Emmett

authorities, placemen, pensioners, and idlers of all bears no reproach; for the mind cannot contemplate entered into his subject in his usual mild, argumenta, weekly meeting of the Association was held at their supporting, upholding, and continuing such wars in that he was big enough to carry the mace, even authorities, practicely processed and mast reciass, the a more gorgeous speciate than pinioned virtue surdenominations. The capitalist and mast reciass, the a more gorgeous speciate than pinioned virtue surtive, and reasoning manner, and produced an effect of
ahopkeepers, and middling class, the aristocracy of rounded by the minions of faction, as hired ministers of
the most beneficial nature. At the conclusion he address was delivered by Mr. Smith Lindon, and arselves, as lovers of peace, to cripple the resources of although such crosses were not orthodox, they were snopkeepers, and minuted by mr. Smith firm foot and cheerlabour, the suthers and publishers of the age, the Poor death, marching to execution with firm foot and cheerlabour, the suthers and publishers of the age, the Poor death, marching to execution with firm foot and cheerreceived a unanimous vote of thanks. Several members of the Stroud Charforthcoming election of the Executive; after which
articles."—"That we, the members of the Stroud Charnot Coohist lift up its head and rejoice now the those who are too proud to work, and too poor to live and detected vice, loses its horrors; while all the sable without labour; and the philosophers who eke out a emblems of death that paralyse the stoutest criminal, livelihood by watching and moulding themselves and are to him as bridal favours, bespeaking his re-union with departed kindred spirits. His mutilsted obsequies

> source from whence it draws its sweetest, fondest, latest Go on, then, brave sons of my country, ever foremost in deeds of love, of philanthropy, and arms. The voice

of knowledge shall yet silence the cannon's roar, and the neighing of the war-horse shall be lulled in the busy buzz of industry. Ever, ever, and ever,

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

My brave countrymen,

Chartist Entelligence.

STALEY BRIDGE.—On Sunday evening an excellent lecture was delivered in the National Charter Association Room of this town, by Mr. G. Rowe, from

Mr. Beesley, late M.C. for North Lancashire addressed trations were exceedingly good and appropriate. Mr. speech, the effect of which was seen in the enrollment of means of securing a faithful expression of the popular fifty-two new members. The Chartist youths of Black- will. Mr. W. clearly proved from the present condition burn have formed themselves into a society for united of society, the relation between labour and capital, the

being that of having established a press, in tions were immediately made for his reception here, of heaven, singing of the Charter and O'Connor in Which vice was made to see its hideousness, and virtue and a requisition, signed by twenty respectable electors, the open streets, till the middle classes stare and quake industry. But I have not suffered in vain! for now I sented to the Mayor, requesting the use of the Town vigorous form; and not only the town but the surroundbehold the despised star of Chartism shining in the Hall Yard, for the purpose of a public meeting. That ing villages are being impregnated with Chartism.

destruction of life and property, but for the preservation meeting, and the lecturer afforded the most entire less with attention, while he described the present licentiousness—but for freedom tempered with reason constituency, and the evils continually arising from and fervid style. Last Sunday, Mr. Cooper his lust-but as a means to curb his licentiousness. tifled with those of the people at large. He clearly from "Be ye all of one mind," (Peter) in Russell ordeal to become arbiter between conflicting opinions, effect of the harmonious whole. Throughout his Monday afternoon Mr. Cooper lectured at Great Glenn, would make intemperance a crime. Not because wealthy classes, are to be diretly traced and are fairly night. He is to lecture at Belgrave to-night (Tuesday)

resources; while it would cause a more equitable distri- the management of their own affairs, in public as well crowded by the working men of the town. Mr. Richard few and more poverty than ever was before known members proposed to the Association. So great was ing the extravagant expences of the Queen compared afficting the many who create all the wealth. The the satisfaction Mr. Bairstow had given, that a general with the President of America, proving to the meeting wealth? and the answer is, upon the side of the repre- lecture on Thursday evening, to which he cheerfully were they oppressed. I shall not attempt to give you

sented; and upon whose side is the poverty? and the consented. Handbills were issued accordingly; and even an outline of the lecture, which gave general satisthe use of a large space, named Paradise-square, having faction, but confine myself to the concluding remarks of these reasons, my countrymen, do I love Chartism, with been obtained, he met a second and an increased Ox Mr. Philp, which I am sure will have the desired effect all the faults and crimes which malice has heaped ford audience, on the joint subjects of the Charter and amongst the really intelligent portion of the people the state of the country. Embracing the various topics of Sheffield. He had not come there to explain We are called destructives, yet have we shed no of interest contained in them, he again enlisted the the six points of the People's Charter, for he believed blood; we are called destroyers, yet have millions of sympathy and the feelings of those whom he addressed that there was not one in that meeting that did starving and industrious men, women and children, and did ample justice to the questions on which he not understand the principles as well as he did. He singing, dancing, and reciting until a late hour. borne two winters and as many summers of heart- treated. At the conclusion of a long and spirited lec- came there to promote union and good feeling amongst the destruction of a penny-worth of property; nor in that unanimously carried, and the meeting broke up, as the that made their enemies look upon them with contempt. Sunday last, wherein he depicted scenes of the even swelled now and then by a pecuniary god. time have the Chartists been charged with a single previous one had done, with the most perfect order, He was sorry to say political offence, even against laws which by legal and highly delighted after votes of thanks to the town (with the exception of Derby) but there were system.

ingenuity may be conjured from the statute book to lecturer, the chairman, and the gentlemen who had divisions. He did not mean by this te dishearten them, mean anything, and thrown before a jury ready to give obliged their fellow citizens with a place of meeting. but on the contrary to endeavour to unite all parties, any construction to them. We have been called torch An adjournment took place to the society's room, where and he hoped he should have the satisfaction of leaving and dagger men, and physical force men, by wretches a most convival evening was spent, during which the good people of Sheffield once more united,—cloud who have by their admonitions caused streams of Irish several excellent speeches were made, in responses to cheering that he might go to the next town and tell blood to flow, and then shrunk from the consequences! the various toasts given, and where the kindliest feeling them that the people of Sheffield have buried all their while I am ready to face the storm and expose the was shown among all classes. We understand that former differences, and agreed to agitate together for murderers. I did not advise the brave fellows at the visit of Mr. Bairstow to this city has been of great the one and sole object—the People's Charter. (Cheers.) Rathcormae to face a military force in order that the service in removing some of the prejudice hitherto In one town that he had visited, party feeling ran so CHESTER.—Mr. P. M. M. Douall, surgeon; Rev. W. V. odium of the infernal tithe system should be strongly existing against Chartism, and in paving the way for a high, even in public meetings, that he could not refrain Jackson. shown. No; but when they did so, I defended cordial union among all classes of reformers on fair and from shedding tears to see the people place themselves them; and instead of their English brethren loading equitable terms. He left Oxford on Saturday morning, in direct opposition against each other, but this he Mr. Mogg delivered a lecture at Watling-street, Wel. ance. A few have been deceived by the momentary them with foul epithets and reproach, they ministered accompanied by Mr. Philp, highly delighted with a hoped would for ever cease. For his part he had re- lington, and afterwards formed an association; between hectic which illuminated the puny creature's cheek,

face of virtue to make a mask for its own delin- the meeting would not take place. After considerable trouble, another room was obtained; but the crier, on But, go on; go on, I beseech you. Ireland owes to being applied to to announce it, refused, as he feared she has had her patriots, who were prematurely con- evening, which gave the highest satisfaction. Mr.

rator of his country, is surrounding you with the genius speakers throughout the evening. A similar resolution promised freedom has been to prepare the mind to of judgment emancipated from the trammels of intoxi- to that pas ed at Oxford was unanimously carried, and the meeting broke up in the most peaceable manner, have seen my country set up to auction in the House of My countrymen, the great fault which I have discountry delighted with the truths which they had Commons, and her freedom bartered for places, pensions, covered in political leaders is this: many, in their own heard, and expressing a hope that the Charter might power, and patronage. I have seen those who coerced | zeal, have attempted to use public opinion before it | soon give them those rights of which they have been so NORTHAMPTON .- Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, lec-

lectured here in the Market-square, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, to large and attentive ON MONDAY night, at the general meeting of the Chartists of this town, Dr. M'Douall was nominated one

of the Council, and also a proper person to be re-elected to serve on the Executive. A resolution of thanks to the Convention, was unanimously passed.

R. Wild, of Lower Barn, was called to the chair. Mr. D. Donivan from Manchester, addressed them at length, man then announced that the rest of the evening would continued to be kept up with great spirit and enthusi-

MYTHOLMROYD.—A public meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at this place, on Friday week, when a large and attentive andience were

This, my beloved countrymen, is a state of things very interesting lecture to a numerous and respectable spot every Monday evening, and of walking in procesworth living for, and worth dying for. Liberty in audience, on Sunday evening last. In the course of

STOCKPORT -On Sunday night the Chartist

CHESTERFIELD .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists held in their house of meeting, in Beetwellstreet, on Monday evening last, Messrs. James Leach, Dr. P. M. M'Douall, George White, Birmingham, and the Imperial Chartists was read, which gave great satisfaction.

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr, Williams lectured on the Town Moor, to a large and mest Your faithful and devoted friend and countryman, He showed that the Christian religion was not a religiou of particular precepts, the importance of which might vary as the circumstances to which they applied varied, but it was a religion of general principles, which were capable of universal application, which were as impor- Thomas Soar. tant now and would be for centuries, as they were the first time they were promulgated.

BRIDGE STREET CHAPEL. - On Monday evening, the usual weekly meeting was held in this place, Mr. Blenkhorn in the Chair. Mr. James Taylor delivered an excellent address upon the importance of a full BLACKBURN.—The cause progresses well here, representation of the people; his arguments and illusthe various leading objections to the Ballot.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

fend myself against five expensive government pro- stimulus here from the recent visit of Mr. Bairstow to Leicester Chartists now numbers 1,350. The factions grand public festival took place at the Monpeller Tayern, bar of the House. Thanks being voted to the Chairsecutions, and to endure sixteen months of solitary this city. It having been ascertained that he had have bereft us of a room to meet in; but, nothing Walworth, to assist in defraying the expences incurred man, the meeting separated. Several new members confinement in a condemned cell, my only crime made arrangements for a lecture at Witney, prepara- daunted, we hold our meetings beneath the blue canopy by the late demonstration. the ascendant, and why should we rejoice at its tri- to Mr. Towle, and kindly offered by him for the pur-

are ye all," (Job) and in the Market-place at night, from

it would create revolution and domestic strife,—but attributable to class legislation; and deems the because it would insure a kindly feeling among all principles embodied in the People's Charter to be the classes of society, and give to each an interest in the the only effectual remedy for the grievances of which taken only by Chartists. The subscription list amounts evening last Mr. Smith lecture.

SHEFFIELD .- POLITICAL INTTITUTE .- On Friday evening, we were favoured by a visit from Mr. R. speech introduced Mr. Philp to the meeting, who was received amid much cheering. He commenced by show-

carry out the suggestions of Mr. Philp with regard to a and sixty members in our association. union being formed, he would propose the following resolution, "That four members of the Political Institute be appointed to wait upon four members of the Fig-tree-lane Association." This resolution wasseconded this resolution; as an individual he should give it his held up against it. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Philp for his able lecture and carried. In returning he hoped the Fig-tree-lane Association would come to

peared to be well pleased with Mr. Pailp's exposition of the principles of Chartism.

BIRMINGHAM .- STATE OF THE MOVEMENT .-

The Chartists of this important town have determined to exert themselves to extend their organisation for the Charter, and have appointed an Executive Committee, composed of one member from each associa-Chartist tea party took place at the New Inn, when on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and it has been de- Commons. 100 and upwards sat down to tea, amongst whom were termined to hold open air meetings in various parts of deavour to take our camp by surprise. They cannot a large number of well dressed females. After tea, Mr. the town, to arouse the people to a sense of their degraded situation.

> MONDAY'S MEETING .- An open air meeting was held at the Railway Station, Duddesten-row, on Monday evening, at half-past seven. Mr. George White addressed them at great length, and explained the manner in which the working classes were oppressed and plundered by the present system. He showed the utter hopelessness of looking to the present Parliament for ham entering heart and soul into the present struggle for life and liberty. He called on every man present to join the National Charter Association, and use their HEYWOOD.—Mr. M. Roberts of Bury, delivered a claring his determination of holding a meeting on that sion with those who thought proper to accompany him enrol their names. A number of men present wished to form a procession then, but it was ultimately agreed

the meeting separated. Executive. After which Mr. O Connor's letter to and a conversation took place as to the best mode of strengthening the Chartist cause in Birmingham; after which the meeting separated.

patriotic body connected with the National Charter by non-subscriptions, render us powerless in the hands that would give him a better salary than they could attentive audience. The Town Mission preachers were Association held their weekly meeting, at the Britannia of the enemy, and cripple us in the maintenance of __thus they would get rid of part of the Cornpreaching a short distance from the spot where Mr. Inn, Peck-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Healey Williams stood, but as soon as he commenced they in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. weak against the mighty." abruptly conclused. Mr. W. severely tasked the pre- P. Mead, and Mr. George White; and, after choosing sent teachers of religion for their base smothering of three members to their Council, Mr. Henley was the vital truths of Christianity and their new applications chosen a member of the Birmingham Executive, and tion of its principles to the present condition of society. Mr. Magee, secretary of the Association. A lecturer will attend every Tuesday evening.

by that talented advocate of the people's cause, Mr.

the open air, at Cross Walk, Lye Waste, on Wednes- to know that he was disappointed, as at the close of day last. Mr. Goodfellow in the chair. This district, last meeting, not more than four persons out of 200 or which has been the seat of the late riots, as they were 300 remained to drink. The Chartists of Sunderland, termed, promises to be, ere long, the strong hold of because they are almost universally tectotallers in prac-Chartism. Mr. White lectured on the same evening tice, cannot get a room at a public house; we are glad in Stourbridge.

STOCKPORT.—At a public meeting held on Monday night, at the Millgate hall, resolutions were submitted for the forming of an association on the Sturge that effect was accordingly carried.

LONDON .- WALWORTH .- On Whit-Monday

LAMBETH.—The members of this locality are determined to assist by all means in their power in obtaining name, we understand, is James Ogden, lost his life a better organization of the metropolis, which they con- in the following manner. The deceased was emsider the plan of the Executive is calculated to effect, if ployed as a browman at the new pit at Dukenfield. delegates to the above body.

WANDSWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality met at the house of Mr. Fox, Frogmore, on Monday evening, when, after the usual business was transacted, the nomination for the General Council was proceeded with. DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held its usual weekly meeting on Sunday, Mr. W-Connor in the chair. Mr. H. Clarke, sub Secretary, read the minutes. Several new members were proposed, chester, lectured in the Chartist Association Room, in most feeling and affecting speech, took a review of the distress." shewed that this was all owing to the selfish legislation of the class-returned Members of that assembly called in mockery the People's House. Several other speakers

BRADFORD .- LITTLE HORTON .- On Sunday Union of Ireland.

Universal Suffrage Association met in their Hall, College | place. Open, on Monday evening last, Mr. Kyle in the chair. The minutes of last meeting being read, Mr. Laing vered two lectures here on Monday and Tuesday evenmoved that the resolution of the public meeting held in ings, to very attentive audiences. St. Ann's Church, on the evening of the 16th instant, recommending the directers to call a general meeting of the Association to consider the propriety of dissolving the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association and resolving themselves into an Association, to be called the Glasgow Charter Association, be approved of. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. A Committee for the new Association.

ASHTON.—The Chartists of Ashton held a very large tea party in their room, on Friday, when above 350 sat down. After tea, the public were admitted at twopence each, and the company amused themselves by

most appalling destitution produced by the present

On Tuesday Evening, Mr. John West delivered a most energetic address to an attentive audience, and MANCHESTER.—The fustian-cutters of this town

have formed themselves into an association in conjunction with the National Charter Association. NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL, MAN-

to their wants, and from their "scanty means alleviated reception very different from what he expected here; solved never to denounce any man that was favourable sixty and seventy names were taken down; about five but common-sense (an excellent judge in these mattheir distress." Then they were not torch and dagger and hoping that a connection so favourably commenced to the People's Charter, even if he did not go quite so hundred persons attended the lecture. On the same ters) pronounced everywhere that the original confar as he did, but that he would hold out the right hand evening, T. Halford, of Coalbrook Dale, delivered a stitution of the babe had been unsound, and that it WITNEY, (OXON.)-Mr. Bairstow, accompanied of fellowship to all. He had felt the lash of denuncia- lecture to about four thousand persons, at Oaken Gates; would be useless to go to further expence to prolong tion for a certain line of conduct he had pursued. This from sixty to one hundred names were taken. An an existence painful to itself and its friends, and he thought was not right. He claimed the same privi- association has been recently formed there, by the contemptible to its enemies. Repeal, we mean Dan lege for himself as he would allow to others, to forward joint exertions of Messra. Mogg and Halford, which, in O'Council's Repeal, is as good as dead. the cause in every possible way. He would now con- less than one month, has enrolled more than one hunwhen the bloody Whigs conspired to rid their Russell paid for a room, and issued hand-bills, announcing a clude, pledging himself to agitate for the Charter, the dred members. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Mogg deli- which the Liberator publicly declared that he knew whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, with vered a lecture to an attentive audience, at Brossley, of no other society in Ireland than the Repeal Astenfold vigour. He again hoped that a union would be where we intend to start an association; forty-five sociation, at the same moment that our petition was come to. He then concluded amidst loud cheering. - A names were taken. At Coalbrook Dale, in less than handed to him, and from which he shrunk like the

> NEWCASTLE .- The Provisional Committee, selected by the delegate meeting in South Shields on peated offers to be not only purse-bearer, but sensethe 16th inst, to carry the plan for the hetter organisation of the Chartists of Northumberland and Durham by a member of the last mentioned association. The into effect, met on Sunday afternoon in Mr. Binns's, Chairman said that he arose with great pleasure to put Nun-street, Newcastle, Mr. Stephen Binns in the chair on the motion of Mr. Hall Mr. Sinclair was elected support. It was then put to the meeting and carried Provisional Secretary, who gave a very satisfactory unanimously, amid loud cheering, not one hand being report of the business conferred upon him at the last meeting. After some discussion upon the subject, the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:thanks for the honour that they had done him, he said "That the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the other districts, directing their attention to the plan as inserted in the fourth page of last Saturday's Star, FIG-TREE-LANE.—MR. PHILP.—This gentleman and requesting to know the opinion of the Chartists in visited Sheffield on Thursday week, and the same each locality respectively upon the subject, and solicitevening addressed the members and friends of the ing their co-operation if it should meet their approba-Charter Association in their room, Fig Tree Lane tion." Several sums were paid in to the Missionary The room was densely crowded. Mr. Philp delivered | Fund, and if the districts continue to come up as some a lengthy and excellent address; and, at the conclusion of of them have already done, we hope to be prepared

> Sunday last, Mr. Philp preached in the afternoon to a and as it will answer no good purpose to engage a election in Cork for exercising the franchise as they very large audience assembled in the Haymarket. Mr. lecturer until we have a sufficiency in hand to defray P. preached a second sermon in the evening, in the his expences hither, and remunerate him for his first Fig Iree Lane room, which was crowded almost to month's labours, we hope all persons desirous of a suffocation by a highly respectable audience, who ap- lecturer being engaged, will send a remittance for that yet done, au fait as he was at caligraphic manufacpurpose, to Mr. J. Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewellgate, Gateshead, who was elected treasurer for that fund. A READING.—The Chartists of this place had a first-rate lecturer will be engaged as soon as the necesseiree on the 17th. Several excellent speeches were sary funds are procured. The meeting adjourned until next Sunday, when it will be resumed in the same place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

business meeting in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, as usual. The minutes of the former meeting Parliament, and made him a commissioner of were read and confirmed, and thanks were voted Greenwich Hospital, since when he had never HOLLINGWORTH.—On Saturday evening a tion. Meetings are held in various parts of the town to Mr. Duncombe, M.P., for his speech in the House of

BRISTOL,-COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION .- A meeting of this union was held on Tuesday night, May 25th, at Mr. Clement's, 2, Lower Castle-street. About twenty-two persons assembled, who were admitted by ticket, and at half-past eight, Mr. Clement's com- a repealer. But why should he tire them menced business by reading over a rule of the union to the following effect:—"That no person be allowed to address a private meeting of this association, except he be a member." He then read a few of the objects of of office? Let him now come to their civic successes. be a member." He then read a few of the objects of the union, and stated that Joseph Sturge went further an amelloration of their condition, and dwelt with than the Charter, that is, that a person convicted of said his being Lord Mayor so late in life savoured peculiar stress on the necessity of the men of Birming- crime should have a vote five months after the conclusion of his punishment.—(Of course the rule read prevented any contradiction.). A question was put to Mr. within which broad cloth and fustian, the peer and the pearant, the peer and the peasant, shall meet upon perfect equality in the eye of months was elected.

Wednesday night, when a Council for the next six influence to induce their fellow workmen and neigh. And the answer was, "there are none." No discussions the peasant, shall meet upon perfect equality in the eye of months was elected. Clement, how many members were present, or if any? sion was allowed; an intimation was given that a public meeting would be held for discussion, which would be open to all. We were likewise told that the

> STROUD.—At a meeting of Chartists on Monday, 10 use one, unless, indeed, it was when he mustered the following resolutions were carried unanimously: | the 500,000 Tipperary boys, to put down those rasto defer it whilst next Monday evening, when all those "That we, the members of the Stroud Charter Asso- cally Chartists, who refused to starve magnaniwho are tired of slavery, and anxious for freedom, are ciation, viewing the wars at China and India as unboly, expected to attend. Down with tyranny!
>
> ASSOCIATION ROOM, ASTON STREET.—The usual Government, emphatically denounce any Government, tained, no matter what was said to the contrary, ter Association, hail with delight the opportunity broken little grocer was entrusted with so congenial afforded the electors and non-electors of Nottingham to an ensign of authority ! There should be a general STEELHOUSE LANE MEETING.—The meeting of this establish the purity of election, and urge upon them to clatter of coffins, and rattling of breastplates, in that body was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on use every exertion to maintain the power of the people death's head and cross bones locality. Look Tuesday evening last, Mr. Taylor, printer, in the chair. in the election of Mr. Jeseph Sturge."—"That the next at Marshal Suze-Reynolds how gently John Campbell, were nominated to serve on the new The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mason and others, Council of the Stroud Charter Association deem it a he has roared—that whilem made the welking duty incumbent upon them to render every assistance ring-since he was made chief soller of

in their power to enhance the cause of the people, and distressed chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. Tom Ray, destroy the power of the adversary. We, therefore, earnestly, though painfully, exhort those members who, would soon come to terms with any Government SHORMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this earnestly, though painfully, exhort those members who, public estimation, once again to come to the help of the Exchange dead weight, and make room for some MONKWEARMOUTH -Since the last report from this

place, the Chartists have been deprived of the use of a reason for refusing the further use of the room, that he was afraid that he would be deprived of his license by the magistrates if he accurately the room, that he was afraid that he would be deprived of his license by the magistrates if he accurately the room, that and joined that association. Ten shillings a-week BLACK HORSE ASSOCIATION.—An address was de- by the magistrates if he permitted the Chartists to meet was a poor allowance for such promising young livered to this spirited body on Tuesday evening last, in his house. This is mere pretence; he ought to have considered this danger, if danger there was, before £10,000 was expended. Let the generous people, Thomas Soar.

LYE WASTE AND STOURBRIDGE.—Mr. George White addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the open air, at Cross Walk, Lye Waste, on Wednesof this, and wish that publicans throughout the country had similar cause to refuse the use of their rooms. The practice of holding our meetings at public-houses, we regard as attended with many injurious consequences to our cause.—Correspondent.

> FAILSWORTH.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured in crewded audience.

Hyde, was held in the Working Mcn's Hall, on Wednesday evening, to adopt the remonstrance to the House of Commons. Mr. Stephenson, a working man, was called to the chair. Mr. Candlet moved the remonstrance, which was seconded. Mr. C. said it required a few observations from him, as it had been recommended by their representatives the Convention; he would therefore read the remonstrance, and let it speak for itself. He then read the remenstrance, and begged leave to move its adoption; and sat down amid loud cheers. Mr. John Leach seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Dixon, from Wigan. On the remonstrance being put from the chair it was carried without a dissentient. A vote of thanks was given to T. Duncombo, Esq., M.P., for his advocacy of the people's cause in the House of Commons, on the motion for the people's agents to be heard at the were enrolled.

DUKENFIELD. -- On Monday last, a man whose widow and seven children to lament his loss.

OLD BASFORD .- Mr. W. Dean Taylor has been nominated here as the candidate for the next Executive

Salvord.-Mr. Campbell, the general secretary of the National Charter Association lectured here on Sunday night to a respectable audience.

RATCLIFFE BRIDGE .- Mr. James Leach, of Man by Mr. O'Higgins; after which, Mr. Freebairn, in a distress of the working classes, and the cause of that CLECKHEATON .- On Monday evening last, there was

an out-door meeting held here, to hear a lecture from

Mr. North. There was a very good attendance. Mr. North spoke upwards of an hour with great effect on the six points of the Charter. Several members were DONCASTER .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. S. Parkes,

of Sheffield, preached an excellent sermon in our Assoevening last Mr. Smith lectured in the Chartist's ciation Room. Chartism is gaining ground in this aris-Association Room, on the Repeal of the Legislative tocratic town; and we believe that a visit from Mr. Feargus O'Connor would be the means of a great in-GLASGOW.—The Directors of the Lanarkshire gathering to the National Charter Association in this

NEWARK .- Mr. P. M. Brophy, from Dublin, deli-

IRELAND.

(Private Correspondence.)

There have been made, during the past week, very energetic efforts (considering his advanced age) on the part of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to wake the genius was then appointed to call a meeting in terms of the of Repeal agitation in Ireland; which, since the above resolution, and to prepare rules and regulations astounding fact that all the money, ten thousand excellent good pounds sterling poured into the coffers of the Corn Exchange, had dwindled unaccountably down to some £200 was published to the world, had betaken itself to the deep sleep of apathy and the dark dream of despair. The meetings had become merely nominal; and though O'Neill, Daunt, the Rev. Mr. Groves, and Tom Ray went through the OLDHAM .- Mr. Storer, of Ashton, delivered an hebdomadal farce regularly, their "associates" were rending distress and unparalleled deprivation, without ture, the resolution of the preceding evening was again them, for it was owing to disunion in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on few, their audience miserable, and their collections, send from the folks t'other side of the Atlantic.

nothing to boast of. In this crisis an effort was indispensible, and despatches were forwarded to the father of the movement. explaining to him the ricketty state of his bantling—that as much a the dry nurses to whom he had committed it could answer for was its existence till he arrived. He came, and though it would have been more paternal to let the sinking in ant die decently in seclusion and quietude, he insisted on dressing up the sickly brat in the most showy manner, and again presenting it to the public gaz; for admiration and accept-

We have had, Sir, all kinds of ward meetings, at member of the Institute then arose. He said, that to ten weeks, we have enrolled more than two hundred devil from holy water. The fact is, he is rabid with jealousy and disappointment; he finds the people are beginning to think, despite all his recarrier to the Irish nation. "Ireland," said he, some time ago, " has nothing

to hope from a Parliament returned by the present constituencies." "In the name of heaven, then," said as sensible ex Repealer to me, "how does he expect to get the Union Repealed without going to work in earnest to change those constitu-encies?" Bah! Dan does not care a button about anything whatever beyond getting in the coppers. By the way this may be called, in contradistinction to the former or "button agitation," the farthing movement," no one being to contribute more than one farthing a week, unless they like to do so. Surely this is the last kick. The Lord Mayor told his dupes that he did not immediately say it himself, but some very smart and trust-worthy persons had, that there were 1,500,000 forged signatures to the Chartist petition, and that though it was his discourse, enrolled twenty-three new members. On to engage a missionary in the course of a week or two; a very allowable thing to break men's heads at an wished, yet to write another man's name even with his own consent, on a petition sheet, was an offence of hemous turpitude, and what Tom Ray had never ture. He appealed to the two or three gathered together, (in some cases their ward meetings numbered at their most thronged period from ten to fifteen) whether he had done well for Ireland. He had got several hundred thousand pounds for himself and his family, but then he had given up the forty shilling freeholders, and settled the tithe rent charge THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle held their weekly firmly on the landlords, who would never ask it from pusiness meeting in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth the people, av course. He had put Lalor Shiel into squeaked for repeal at all at all. Wasn't that doing good to the people? He had shipped off Marcus Costello and benched Brady; wasn't that serving repeal? He had got his son in-law a place in the Hanaper, since when a change came o'er

the spirit of his dream, and he was not now

with a list of their triumphs, of all those Behold in him the Whitzington of real life. Some of a political anti-climax; but he was sure they were members of the late corporation. Look to the right and then to the left. On one side was Fusbos Arkins, a shear fellow-a greater adept than Lord Stanley himself at thimble-rig—how did the tag-rag and bob-tail of Mary's lane shout in that eventful hour when his tailor was made his sword bearer! Some were disposed to call this anomalous, but that was absurd. What matter who was sword-bearer to him who had a vow registered in Heaven never

one else. As to poor Clements, he did not know well what to do with him; he, and Councillor Davis, were two such very clever fellows, and so independent, that despite Lord Ebrington's anthema. men, and even that must be stopped now the in Ireland in its favour, that moment Ropeal is carried—unless the money slips away, as the £16,000 did, as fast as it comes in. The Liberator's appeals were answered by a cheer for buttons, ditto or farthings, and the same for repeal. Next week I will report progress, and, if you allow me space, adventure a sketch of some of our public men here, as the liberal press of Ireland is liberal in a truly Irish way—that is, they most impartially exclude any view of the case, save their own and their masters; who that master is, Mr. Staunton, of the daring to defend himself, can tell.

Chartist Entelligence.

P ALLOA,-Mr. Abram Duncan arrived here on Satur. day the 14th instant, from London, and delivered two powerful sermons on the Sabbath following in this place; also on the evening of Tuesday, he gave his report of the proceedings of the Convention, and a description of the procession in London, accompanying the National Petition to the House of Commons, in his usual brilliant, powerful, and animating style. The numbers standing outside the door for want of room. The lecturer gave great satisfaction to all the different classes that was present, which was testified by a hearty vote of thanks, and clapping of hands which lasted a considerable time. Mr. Duncan, at the close of the lecture, intimated that he had instructed the Secretary of the Allos Association to make arrangements with the most important towns in the district, as he intends visiting them in the beginning of June, for the purpose of bringing before their notice the remonstrance which is intended to be laid before the House of Commons, so as the people's delegates may be heard at the bar of the Chartists meeting at the Stag Tavern, Fulham that House, likewise the memorial to the Queen, either Road. for the people's adoption or rejection; also, Mr. D. stated, that in his visit to those towns, he would lay before them the plan suggested by the Convention of the Executive of England meeting with the Scotch delegates, and that he (Mr. D.) intended to stand as a candidate at each of these places he visits, as delegates are to be chosen by public meetings. The meeting then broke up, testifying their attachment to Mr. Duncan, as he had fulfilled the duties he took upon him to perform at the late Convention, according to that straightforward manner in which he is accustomed to act.

LONG BUCKBY, -On Whiten Tuesday, the Chartists of this place spent a very pleasant evening. Eighty sat down to tea; after which, several Chartist bynins were sung by a good choir; and to make all happy as possible, dancing was introduced, and kept and Mr. G. Cooper were duly elected to sit on the de- tree of corruption. On the trunk of the tree were up till ten o'clock. After which two short addresses were delivered by Mr. Saul and Mr. Isaac Newton.

DEWEBURY.-A District Council meeting was held at Horbury on Saturday last, when delegates were present from the following places:-Dawsbury, Earlsheaton, Batley, Horbury, Wakefield, Birstal, Potovens, East Ardsley, Overton, Dawgreen, and Little-West be again re-engaged for one month, to commence on Monday, the 30th of May." "That the next Council be held at Batley, at Mr. Benjamin Bramley's, on Sunday, June 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

MANCHESTER,-The grand annual festival and procession of the Independent Order of Rechabites and testotallers of Manchester, took place on Saturday last. The day was remarkably wet, which prevented many of the societies in the neighbourhood from joining the procession. Nine o'clock was the time appointed for the various tents of the order and the temperance societies to form themselves, in Stephenson's Square, in the order in which they were to move. At ten o'clock the procession moved on its routs through the principal streets of the town. The officers of the order wore the insignia of their various offices, and the members the badge of the order. We noticed in the procession a great number of standards, flags, and banners, all having suitable inscriptions and mottos. Notwithstanding the wetness of the day, there was a numerous muster, all were very neat and well dressed, with each a rosette in their breast. When the procession passed, we noticed that it was just twenty minutes from the first to the last. At the conclusion, they again came to the Square; the bands played several airs. The various tents and societies then proceeded to their respective tent houses and meeting rooms, highly gratified with OPENSHAW .- On Friday evening, a Chartist tea

party took place in the Association room, when upwards of 100 persons sat down to tea. The arrangements gave general satisfaction, and did honour to the Managing Committee. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, garlands, &c., and the portraits of the patriots that have and are advocating the cause of democracy, in splendid frames of rosewood and gold. Amongst the number, we observed those of the immortal Hunt, Cobbett, the Welsh patriots, General Arthur O'Connor, Plargus O'Connor, and the murdered Einmett, and two splendid and beautiful miniature representations of Hunt's cottage; in glass cases After the tea equipage was removed, Mr. Bairstow was : called upon to preside. He opened the business of the evening in a brief speech, and called their attention to the first toast for the evening; it was one which he believed with all his heart and soul; it is, "the sovereignly of the people." Mr. Dixon briefly res-God prosper the National Charter Association, and may Doyle then sning "Loud roar'd the people's thunder," in excellent style. Mr. Doyle responded to the toast in cutive. a most explicat speech. The Chairman arose, and in an appropriate speech, introduced the next teast, "The King and Queen, Foley Place. Northern Star and the democratic press." Mr. Dixon : responded to the toast in an able and effective address : in which he exposed some of the base methods which were adopted by the Whig and Tory press, to misrepresent and calumniate the Chartist body. Air-" See plauded. the conquering hero comes." The Chairman then gave "The Chartist ladies of Great Britain, and may they soon become members of the association." Mr. Bowman and Mrs. Johnson of Manchester, responded to the toast in powerful and excellent speeches. Air-" Scots who kee wi' Wallace bled." The Chairman then gave, "Frost, Williams, and Jones, may we soon be enabled to restore them to their native land, and to the bosoms of their families." Mr. Doyle responded to the toast in a feeling and effective speech. Air-"Auld lang syne." Moved by Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Dixon, Droyleden and Openshaw, do form themselves into a audience Female National Charter Association." Carried unanitered their names. A vote of confidence in O'Connor audience. and the Star, was carried by acclamation. The busipart of the evening was spent in dancing, singing, and sion of the lecture Mr. Powell also addressed the recitations, until half-past eleven o'clock, and after meeting. giving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainments.

TEA PARTY AND BALL -The Chartists in connection with the Strand-street Room, held a tea party and hill on Friday evening last, when nearly 300 sat down to a substantial tea, and did justice to the current loaf, &2. The room was tastefully decorated with the portraits given with the Star, and the banners of the Association, having suitable inscriptions and mottos. The dancing, singing, and other entertainments were kept up till a late hour, when the guests separated, Well satisfied with the treat.

CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual weekly meeting in a peaceable and orderly manner.

last, Mr. Henry Leigh delivered two sermons to attentive and respectable congregations.

GREENOCK.—The first public meeting of the Young Men's Charter Association, was held on the 16th inst, in the Chartist Hall, Harvey-lane, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Thomason deliver a lecture. Mr. John Anderson was called the the chair. Mr. T. commenced. b, exclaining the principles contained in the People's Caster, taking them one by one, and proving each of them to be just and good; after some good hits at Mr. Macaulay, M.P. for his conduct in the House of Commons, he concluded by calling on them to come forward and join the association. The rules and regula. it was adjourned until next Monday evening. tions being read by a member were hailed with loud .sensiqqa

WINCECOMBE.-On Wednesday week, a teaparty was got up by the friends of democracy here, and was respectably and numerously attended. Speeches others, which were well received, and gave general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed of our eause, and for his last motion in the House of sufferers, for O'Connor and the Northern Star, the party separated, after enjoying a beautiful evening in a beauti-

very largest hall in this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Weavers of the district, which has made some converts Bobert Lowery, delegate from Edinburgh to the Na- to our cause; and on Sunday afternoon he preached one tional Convention, gave a report of the proceedings of on the Forest to some six or seven hundred people, that body, which gave much satisfaction to the meeting, and gave great satisfaction. We sold about eight dozen Mr. Lowery then proceeded to review the speeches of Chartist Circulars, of No. 25. Our locality keeps in-Macanlay, Russell, and others of the opposition, which creasing, but our finances are very low. he did with his usual ability, and was loudly cheered ST. PANCRAS.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured at the throughout his address, which lasted for more than two 'Archery Rosms, Bath Place, New Road, on Sunday hours. Many of the upper and middle classes were evening last, to a very respectable audience, when he present. After the address a vote of thanks was pro- gave great satisfaction. Mr. Doyle, from Cheshire, also posed and unanimously carried to Mr. Lowery, for his addressed the meeting. Several new members were all the individuals who composed the late Convention, A great number of Tickets for the Victoria Theatre for the manner in which they had fulfilled the duties, were sold. The Chairman then announced that Dr. and proved themselves worthy of the confidence M'Douall would lecture on next Sunday evening, to zer sed in them by the country. Also a resolution commence at eight o'clock. declaratory of the high estimation in which we hold T. S. Dancombe, and the Members who supported his motion for a hearing at the bar of the House, the meeting, which was attended by upwards of a thousand persons, broke up about eleven o'clock.

in a public place called the Marsh, was most numer- short stay in London. To commence at seven o'clock onsly and respectably attended.

LONDON. - KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. -- Mr. to an excellent andience, on Wednesday evening. The viewed the proceedings of the Convention, and gave a chair was ably filled by Mr. Pavey. At the conclusion graphic description of the proceedings of the presenof the lecture, Mr. Hyeth offered some very excellent tation of the Great National, and the debate en Dunobservations. Many members were enrolled, A secre- combe's motion, dissecting the speech of Macaulay in a tary, treasurer, and committee were appointed, and masterly manner. The lecture lasted about two hours, other business transacted connected with the formation and was followed by a vote of thanks to the lecturer. of the locality.

hall was crowded to excess, passages quite full, and lecture ever given upon Chartism at this place, on day, and attended a public meeting held in the Town-Thursday evening, at the Black Lion Inn. After the hall for the purpose of adopting the remonstrance to lecture an interesting discussion ensued. This visit has the House of Commons and the memorial to the Queen, dissipated much prejudice, and there is no doubt that recommended by the late Convention. Mr. C. Hunter this place will speedily become an able auxiliary to the having been called to the chair, stated the object of the Kingston locality. Arrangements were entered into meeting. A. Easton then read the remonstrance from for ensuring a succession of meetings at the above house. So great was the prejudice against Chartism in both the motion, and Mr. Lowery supported it in an eloquent these Tory towns, that they could not prevail upon the and convincing speech. It was then put to the meetcrier to annouce their meetings, and four of the police ing by the Chairman, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. were in the room, taking notes of the proceedings. RUFFY RIDLEY lectured on Wednesday evening to

10, Nelson-street, Friar's Mount, has been chosen sub-

secretary of this locality. STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE .- Mr. Ferguson delivered a spirited lecture to a respectable audience, on Sunday evening; after which a discussion was carried on, and ended with excellent feeling. Mr. Kerns has resigned the office of Collecting Secre- at three-pence each, which well filled the room. The tary, and Mr. Walkerdine, jun., is appointed to suc-

of the Globe Fields locality of the National Charter a point of the Charter. At the top end of the room Association, at the Hit or Miss, 19, West-street, on was a large transparency of oil paper, nine feet by ten, Sunday evening, May the 22nd, Mr. E Pickersgill on which was a representation of this country as the legate meeting for this locality, to be held at the Star £29,000,000, the interest of the debt; on the right Coffee House, Golden Lane, on Sunday, June the 5th. NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. W. D. Taylor has been nominated by the Noah's Ark and the George on Horseback localities, as a candidate for the Executive Council. CARLISLE.-Meeting of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association. This body met at their room, town, when Mr. Benjamin Simpson was called to the John-street, Caldewgate, on Saturday evening, the 21st chair. After the financial business of the meeting was instant, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. Mr. Fishtransacted, the following resolutions were passed unani- burn waited on the Council in behalf of Mr. Richard mously:-" That the delegates of the next Council do Oustler, that sterling and unflinching friend of the bring a levy of 1d. per member to to the next Council working classes, who it appears is new suffering im meeting for the support of the Executive." "That Mr. prisonment in the Fleet, through his late master, Mr. Thornhill. Mr. Fishburn said he knew the "Old King" well, and had wrought with him on the subject of the factory question. Mr. Oastler had also been an uncompromising opponent of the inhuman New Poor Law; and as such was well entitled to the sympathy and respect of the working classes. Under those circumstances, he hoped the Council would consider the propriety of raising a subscription to aid the fund, which his (Mr. Oustler's) friends was now raising for his benefit. The Chairman thought that Mr. Oastler, was well entitled to the sympathy and support of the working classes, for he had invariably been their able and zealous advocate. Mr. Bowman then moved, and Mr. T. Dawson seconded the motion. which was carried unanimously-"That one week's subscriptions be given to Mr. R. Oastler; and that the Secretary be instructed to write to the adjacent places in his behalf." Moved by Mr. Thomas Roney, and seconded by Mr. Henry Bowman-"That a public address be issued to the middle classes and various trades, calling upon them to join the Chartist movement." Carried. Subscriptions were paid to the treasurer, Mr. John Noble Hodgson, from various districts of the town. We hope the people will do all in their power to aid the subscription in behalf of Mr. R. Oastler, who is now suffering imprisonment for his vigourous and determined opposition to the New Poor

> well calculated to improve and instruct his readers. Petition it has been in contemplation to commence here. holding out-door meetings in the market-place once every week; and the Council have been very diligent in devising means to carry this into operation. They have recently issued a written address to the members of the association, with a view to arouse them from the apathy which they have lately manifested on account of the many difficulties we have to encounter in endeavouring to forward the progress of our principles. An out-door meeting was held at the head of Framwell-gate, on Sunday night last, when able addresses were delivered by Messra Richmond and Jones

Law. Mr. Oastler is also publishing at the present

time a series of "Fleet Papers," which are well worthy

the attention of the public, from their containing a

faithful record of the opinions of this great and bene-

volent man, whose powerful and graphic writings are

CHELSEA.-Mr. Anderson lectured on Monday ponded to the toast. The Chairman next gave "May evening, at the Prince of Wales, Lesder-street; the dispersed, highly pleased with the development of the chair was occupied by Mr. Dalibar. The lecture gave principles of democracy. the Charter soon be the law of the land." Mr. C. great satisfaction. At its conclusion Mr. Ruffy Ridley was nominated as a member of the ensuing Exe-

to an attentive audience.

MR. JONES, from Liverpool, lectured on Sunday ceedings went off with great eclat. last to the shoemakers' meeting, at the Cannon Coffee

MR. JONES lectured on Monday evening, to a numerons audience, at the Grotto Coffee House, Old Fish listened to with the greatest attention, and gave general Street, St. Paul's. At its conclusion, Mr. Salmon, sen., satisfaction to all who heard him. moved a resolution, calling upon them to form themselves into a locality of the National Charter Association. Mr. Salmon, jun., seconded the motion. Messrs. Goulding, Ferguson, Wheeler, and others addressed the audience, which was ably presided over by Mr. Balls. Several members were enrolled, and a meeting will be held at this place every Monday evening.

MR. FUSSELL lectured on Sunday last, at the Gold and supported by Mr. Doyle, "That the females of Beater's Arms, Old St. Pancras Road, to an excellent MR. ANDERSON lectured on Sunday, at the Clock

monsly. There were twelve took cards, and two en- House, Castle Street, Leicester Square, to an excellent RUFFY RIDLEY lectured to a numerous audience, ness having been brought to a close, the remaining at the Archery Reoms, on Sanday last. At the conclu-

MR. FERGUSON addressed the audience at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday evening, and was at the meeting on Monday last, the following resolureceived, and much good was effected.

DR. M'DOUALL, on Sunday last, addressed a numerous and enthusiastic audience at the Queen's Head, Cambridge-road. Several members were enrolled. MR. MARTIN lectured to the tailors meeting, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, on Sunday last, to the great satisfaction of the audience. At the conclusion of the lecture considerable business was transacted.

LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL.-Mr. Goulding in the chair. Fifteen shillings was received from Westminster for the Convention. Credentials were received from Messrs. Blake and Christopher, of the new shoemakers' took place in this Hall on Sunday last, in the afternoon body, Folly Place, Marylebone. Reports were received and evening. The meeting were addressed by Mr. from various localities. Auditors were appointed to Campbell, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, Mr. Dixon, and pass the accounts of the Liquidation Debt Committee, Mr. Doyle. On the motion of Mr. Murray, Mr. W. V. 1 and of Mr. Ridley's tea and coffee accounts. Mr. Drake Jackson was put on the General Council. After a few was appointed as an additional member of the Obserremarks from Dr. Huley, concerning the murder of the vation Committee. A long discussion took place on a min at Stockport, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle, resolution of Mr. Martin's, "That a Committee should Mr. Jackson, and the chairman, the meeting separated be appointed to secure eligible places in the suburbs for the delivery of lectures during the Sundays in the HERDENBRIDGE.-Mr. Duffy deliverd an ani- summer months." The motion was negatived, on the mated lecture here on Thursday week; and on Sunday ground that there was not a sufficient number- of lecturers to occupy the places already formed into localities.

The meeting then adjourned. DOCKHEAD. - The Chartists of this place met at their New Hall, 16. George Row, Folly Bridge, on Monday evening last, Mr. Collins in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed that a public library should be opened in the above Hall, for the purpose of spreading sound political knowledge. Donations of books, &c. will be thankfully received. A spirited discussion was opened by Mr. Stratton, supported by Messrs. Rawlinson, H. and C. Kemplay, Murphy, Donohoe, Langan, and others, and was kept up until a late hour, when

CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night, at the street. Montpelier Tavern. The nomination of the Executive Committee was the principal business of the evening; held at Greet, one mile distant from Winchcombe. 11 after which, the following resolution was unanimously carried:-" That this meeting hereby agree to a vote of were given by Mr. M'Crom, of Cheltenham, and several thanks to the late Executive Committee for their zeal. talent, and integrity, in advocating the principles of liberty and justice against tyranny and injustice; thereto Mr. Dancombe, for his manly and honest advocacy fore we are of opinion that the gentlemen who were members of the late Executive should be re-elected Commons. After the usual cheering for the exiles and to their wonted duties, as good, true, and faithful servants."

BUCK'S HEAD, BETHNAL GREEN .- The last three Sunday mornings Mr. Mantz has preached a political EDINBURGH.—At a public meeting held in the sermon in Abbey-street, Bethnal Green Road, to the

services in the Convention. Also a vote of thanks to enrolled, among whom were two of the middle class. Treasurer.

CITY OF LONDON.—Last Sunday evening Mr. Wm. Jones, the late North and West Riding of Yorkshire lecturer, delivered a very excellent and instructive pit-lane. discourse to a numerously crowded congregation in the Hall of the Political Institute, 55, Old Bailey. On SOUTHAMPTON .- A public meeting was held Sunday evening next, Mr. Jones will again lecture in here on Whit-Monday, to adopt the Memorial to the the same place, the subject will be Political Justice. Queen, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons, On this occasion the admission for each person to the and also to hear the report from Mr. Bartlett, delegate hall will be twopence; the same will be given to the to the late Convention. The meeting, which was held lecturer to assist him to defray his expences during his

| precisely.

HAWICE-On Thursday evening, Mr. Lowery Wheeler lectured at the Old Crown Inn, Market-place, gave a lecture in the Chartist Hall, in which he re-On Friday, Mr. Lowery went to Jedburgh, and ad-NEW KINGSTON.—Mr. Wheeler delivered the first dressed a meeting there, and returned here on Saturthe Star, and moved its adoption. H. Dove seconded Davies next addressed the meeting, and ended by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Duncombe, and those members who honestly supported him. It was seconded and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Convention was passed by acclamation. After a vote of SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Thomas James Crowther, dyer, thanks to Mr. Lowery for his former services, and on the present occasion, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, and for Frost, Williams, and Jones.

NEWARK.—A tea party and ball was held here on Monday, the 16th, instant, in our large Association Room, when ninety-eight sat down to an excellent tea. The friends of those who partock of tea were admitted room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and about fifty portraits; near the centre of the room was GLOBE FIELDS.—At a meeting of the members a large transparent lamp, of six sides, each containing bough was the army and its expences: the branches contained the evils under which we groan, such as the law of primogeniture and monopolies. There is also a blue bottle by the side of it—it is Russell's own. On the perpendicular branch is the word State: on the top was a drawing of the crown, and its salary: and on A FAVOURITE INTERLUDE. To conclude with the branches were all the royal paupers, and their salaries. On the left branch was the church and its enormous expences; also all the bishops and their salaries. There was also a drawing of a church; underneath was church-rates to support it. On the main root of the tree was class legislation. There is likewise a very neat drawing of O'Connor standing with an axe, on the handle of which is the working millions. On the head of the axe is the "People's Charter," to represent him striking into class legislation, and to chop it asunder. The piece was designed by Thomas Simnitt. On Tuesday night we had a ball; and during the evening several excellent glees were sung by Messrs. Cox, Simuitt, and Houghton: Mr. O'Connor's health was drank with loud applause. The party broke up at four o'clock, highly delighted.

OAKENSHAW.-On Saturday, a public meeting was held at the Fort Arms Inn. About seven o'clock, the people began to assemble in numbers; Mr. John Westwell was called to the chair. Mr. Tattersall, lecture on the necessity of union and organision, showing that the working classes were only an inferior race of people by the unjust system of Government in England. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting. Twenty-three new members enrolled themselves in the Association, after which, Mr. Tattersall got up a social meeting for the purpose of uniting them in the cause of Chartism. The room was well filled; and the evening's amusements consisted of songs, recitations, &c. Mr. Hindle delighted the meeting by performing Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps, and several other airs on the violin in a most eloquent and interesting manner. Before the meeting John Frost. Also, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor and for the Charter, and three cheers for Mr. Tattersall and all Chartists. The evening's amusements were conducted in an efficient manner, and DURHAM .- Since the rejection of the National gave great satisfaction. The work is going on bravely

> ECCLES .- Mr. D. Ross delivered a lecture in the above place, in the open air, on Monday evening last; after the lecture a protest was submitted to the meeting for its approval, denying the right of the present House of Commons to legislate for this country, inasmuch as the people had no participation in the benefits of the same. Mr. Dixon supported the motion in a year of his age. powerful and thrilling speech, in which he spoke of the slavery imposed upon women and children in the coal mines of England. The protest was carried by a forest of hands, after which votes of thanks were tendered to the chairman and lecturer, and three times three cheers were given for the Charter, and the vast multitude

WATERHEAD MILL .- The Chartists of this place held a tea party on Friday evening last, on which occasion Mr. D. Ross of Manchester, delivered a lecture

ting, eloquent, and learned addresses ever yet delivered patch. in this part of the country to any audience. He was

BACUP.-Mr. Beesley, from Accrington, delivered a lecture here on Saturday night last, to a splendid and an intelligent meeting. He was much cheered. Sixteen members were added to the association.

ARNOLD .- On Sunday last, Mr. P. M. Brophy lectured to a numerous and attentive audience in the afternoon, on Bulwell Forest, and gave great satisfaction, and made a deep impression upon his hearers. He also lectured at Arnold in the evening, on total abstinence, to a good andience. He ably advocated the subject to the great satisfaction of his audience. Also tion was unanimously passed: - "That we, the Chartists of Arnold, consider Mr. P. M. Brephy a sterling patriot and Chartist, inasmuch as he has suffered for the principles in his native land; and we take this opportunity of recommending him to any locality as an able lecturer, and worthy of the support of every true Chartist in Great Britain." He has been nominated for

CRAGGVALE.—Mr. Duffy, from Oldham, lectured here on Monday night in the large room of the Robin Heod. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to him and to the Chairman, when after three hearty cheers were given with clapping of hands for Feargus O'Connor, the real friend of the industrious

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

MYTHOLMROYD. Mr. James Watson, woolcomber. Mr. William Varley, cordwainer. Mr. S. Magson, ditto. Mr. Jas. Caster, weaver.

Mr. John Pilling, ditto. Mr. Jonathan Townsend, ditto.

Mr. John Vasby, ditto. Mr. Abraham Crowther, ditto. Mr. George Broadhurst, woolcomber. Mr. William Roberts, ditto, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. James White, weaver, sub-Secretary. LAMBETH. Mr. John Whittaker Parker, tailor, 1, Oxfordplace, Waterloo-road. Mr. Edward Blackmore, baker, 86, Waterloo-

Mr. John Fowler, baker, 103, Broadwall. Mr. Alfred Andrews, baker, 23, Great Guildford-

Mr. Manual Ashwood, carpenter, 46, Broadwall, Mr. Stephen David Mackay, shoemaker, 14, Herbert's Buildings, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Chas. Graham, smith, 24, York-street, Yorkroad, Lambeth, sub-Secretary.

KETTERING Mr. James Law, mason, Back of Silver-street. Mr. Edward Jenkinson, gardener, Gold-street. Mr. John Smith. cordwainer, Goose Pasture-lane. Mr. Samuel Dorr, weaver, Goose Pasture-lane.

Mr. Samuel Neal, weaver, Swann-street. Mr. William Eales, weaver, Silver-alley. Mr. William Smith, weaver, Spring Gardens. Mr. Thomas Tomlin, weaver, Silver-street. Mr. Matthias Wallis, weaver, Back of Silver-st. Mr. J. Roddis, cordwainer, Isham, sub-treasurer. Mr. Jacob Good, weaver, Mount-pleasant. sub-Secretary.

WELLINGBOROUGH. Mr. Henry Howe, cordwainer, East End. Mr. William Robinson, ditto, ditto.
Mr. James Lattaway, ditto, Whychurch-lane.
Mr. Edward Gibbon, ditto, Church-street. Mr. George Bailey, butcher, Buckwell-cottage. Mr. Edward Hornsey, ditto, Hogshead-yard, sub-

Mr. Thomas Coombs, cordwainer, East End. sub-

South-street. Mr. John Tatton, bricklayer, Carev's-vard, Coal-

Mr. Joseph Bucknal, coardwainer, Coalpit-lane. Mr. John Waplington, framework-knitter, Coal-Mr. John Robertson Macduff, Ball-yard, Coalpit

Mr. Joseph Cooke, publican, Noah's Ark, Coal-pit-lane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Hurst, No. 9, Cherry-place, Coalpitlane, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Hurst, fustian cuttor. Mr. Robert Clegg, power-loom weaver. Mr. Francis Fletcher, ditto. Mr. James Clough, spinner. Mr. John Standing, spinner. Mr. Amos Smith, blacksmith, Mr. John Bell, fustian cutter. Mr. James Kay, tailor, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Milne, sub-Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Bell, Gooden-lane, Heywood. THE EXECUTIVE. - The following sums are due to

Tyrell's Chartist Beverage from the 14th to the 23rd | warded. Mr. G. Julian Harney, Sheffield Mr. Gillespie, Bolton-le-Moors Mr. Sweet, Nottingham Mt. Morgan, Deptford ... 2 3 Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield ••• Mr. Saunders, Newark 1 6 ...

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POST. A BENEFIT will take Place, at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1842, in aid of the Funds to liquidate the Debt incurred by the PETITION DEMONSTRATION The Performance of the Evening will consist of Also FOR NEW YORK, A POPULAR DOMESTIC DRAMA, in which The following Splendid first-class American Ships Miss VINCENT, the Heroine of Domestic Tragedy. will appear, assisted by Mr. E. F. Saville, Mr. Dale Mr. Gardner, Mr. Howard, Mr. Paul, Miss Coveney, Mrs. G. Lee, and other popular Actors of the Establishment. A variety of Singing and Dancing. A Gentleman Amateur of great celebrity will perform several admired Airs on the Accordian; after which an admired MELODRAMA, embracing the entire strength of this now Popular Company.

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> The Secretary, Mr. Lucas, will attend at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, on Monday evening, June 6th, from eight until ten o'clock, to receive all monies and accounts of unsold tickets.

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ASTLEY-BRIDGE.—Mr. D. Ross lectured in the above place on Sunday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The lecturer expounded the principles of Charcause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, tism in a lucid, clear, and argumentative manner, to the pursuing its onward march, and, if properly en- disgusting drudgery, which, under the present Sysevident satisfaction of all who were assembled on that couraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the tem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a

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MEDICAL ADVICE. TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL. OR

SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS OR SEXUAL DEBILITY. MR. M. WILKINSON,

SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford,

tive and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two.-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

It frequently happens that in moments of thought-lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion is least likely to be excited; this state of security pence,

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF nature of the complaint. But where immediate woman and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bar. ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bar. who would be supplication is made, the corroding poison is checked and supplication is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root and decrease. in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and destroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system. - Where the disease has ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure "This high-minded woman has created an influence must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star and have previously gone through a regular course

Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pecket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin. particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as sourcy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame become

debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the eniovments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the know. ledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict. ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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

Briggate. Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.

York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street, Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place, Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale, Bookseller. 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. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,)

carefully secured from observation, by remitting 58 Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night

and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE. 57. NILE-STREET.

MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly sub-versive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not peculiar merely to the independant States of ancient Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth,

Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages of Roman history; their statute books being filled with provisions for ennobling the female character; GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have stamping the hardy race of Romans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws to the world. How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the downfall of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with which the rights of their women have been treated. On this subject one of the most powerful writers of the day has the following:-"The social influence of woman will appear more obvious, if we notice a little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control. in the training and education of the individuals of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human being is chiefly derived, and it more generally partakes of her peculiarities of bodily and mental endowment than of the other parent. The healthy structure of the child's frame, it need scarcely be said, depends for the most part on the mother. And of how great importance is health to the human being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental development, and absolutely indispensable to the enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body! Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. Good health is happiness and success, as ill health is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life. The one is the most terrible bequeathment which parent can give to a child; the other is an inheritance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary then is it that mothers should not only study their health but be made acquainted with a safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous disorders incident to the human frame. As a promoter of health and a remover of physical debility Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Tons of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds among the aristocracy have been cured by their use when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere, are occurring daily, to the truth of which the medicine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hobson, will most gladly testify. The following has just

been received from Mr. Heaton :-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 would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him o an obstinate cough and asthma.

gold ! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them. Also, Price Sixpence,

"Another said his wife had had a had leg for the GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the years, but after taking one small box, which was box, it was 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 Parr's Life Pills he

was quite a new man.

"Another said they were worth their weight in

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, thirty-six dozon boxes at 1s. 12d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d. "I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully. JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., "9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

" Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842. "Gentlemen.-Your pills are really doing immens good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be use HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the genera-it to say that one individual who had been long confined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and propped up with pillows, has been completely restored by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly useful to married women afflicted with head ache and general debility, as also to some afflicted with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of remark, that many talented individuals who have been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills and really a good medicine, and worthy of general adop-tion. I am Gentlemen,

Yours, respectfully, W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds." CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the gides of each how. sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground, All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. Reberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet, street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoint Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messre, Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spirely, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweetings Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medicine Venders.

cine Venders. Price, 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 1ls. each. Full directions are given with each box.
GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine Engravings, Aneodotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging office, Leeds; Hoywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

and nave previously gone through a loguist course.

Invent to be 152 years of ago, 52 pages for unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoare hundreds who

Bebiew.

This little work should have claimed our attention long since, but in the multiplicity of business it has been overlooked. To those who have little money to spend, and are yet desirous of obtaining extensive information on a most important subject, it is an invaluable little tract, containing, in a condensed form, a mass of information which could not be ob-

Chap. 1.—The unchristian character of a Church establishment. Chap. 2.—The persecuting spirit of the Church. Chap. 3.—The mercenary character of the Church. Chap. 4.—The indifference of the clergy to their

Chap. 5 .- The wealth of the clergy and the voracity of the bishops. Chap. 6 .- The Church condemned by herself. Chapters 3rd and 5th, are especially deserving of the reader's attention. The facis adduced are quite clusion that the present state of the Church Estabupon the whole in a fair and candid spirit, and we sincerely hope that it will obtain an extensive circulation among all classes of the community.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS Suicide On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the White Horse Inn, Woodarising, it is understood, from reverses in business. and committed the deed with a small penknife whilst in bed. He was soon discovered, and surgical aid immediately procured, but all attempts to restore him failed. The Jury were quite satisfied of his state of mind, and returned a verdict of "temporary

Housebreaking.—On Sunday last, a man named Joseph Brooke, a brickmaker, was charged before the magistrates at Leeds Court House, with having broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Wood, brickmaker, Selby-street, Burmantofts. The prisoner was in Mr. Wood's employ, and on Thursday afternoon last, was sent from the brickyard to the house for something which his master wanted. Finding the door locked, and Mrs. Wood out, he forced an entry, and was seen by the prsecutor's daughter-in-law to come out of a window with a box and a bundle in his possession. She caused his

apprehension; the box contained books, and the bundle wearing apparel; the prisoner, no doubt, expected to find some money in the box. These bircumstances being sworn to, he was committed for THE UNEMPLOYED POOR, -On Friday evening, at seven o'clock, a meeting of Unemployed Operatives, was held in the Vicar's Croft, Leeds. The meeting was convened, by placard, for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed at a meeting meeting broke up a little after two o'clock. held in the same place, on the 6th inst., to wait upon the Mayor to ask his Worship to convene a general amongst the unemployed working classes of this borough, Mr. J. Barnett was called to the chair, Mr. T. Morgan read the report of the deputation who waited upon the Mayor, on Wednesday, with a requisition signed by 120 persons, in order to induce him to call a public meeting on the subject of the distressed poor. His Worship received the deputation in a courteous manner, but said that a subscription of upwards of £6,000 having been obtained, and distributed among the poor already, he was not able to state whether it would be practicable again to raise any public subscription at present adequate to meet the distress; and he recommended the deputation to wait until Monday, on which day he would lay the requisition before the meeting of the Committee and the Subscribers to the Poor Relief Fund; and he advised that the deputation and a few other individuals who were perfectly acquainted with the wants and distresses of the poor, should attend at those meetings on Monday, and make such statements relative to the existing distress as they might think necessary. After the report had been read, the following resolution, on the motion of Mr. Francis Jackson, seconded by Mr. John Kirk, was unanimously adopted :- "That this meeting highly appreciates and thankfully acknowledges the very munificent subscription of £5,000 and upwards, lately raised, and distributed by the Relief Committee amongst the distressed town of Leeds; and deeply regrets that notwithstanding such relief, there still exists an unparalleled and alarming state of distress among those who are usually engaged in the staple trade of this disengaged in relieving the distressed poor, and entreats they will do all they can to obtain relief in such a way as may to them seem most proper and efficient." The following was proposed by Mr. Wm, Walton, seconded by Mr. James Boown, and agreed to :-"This meeting also calls the a ttention of the Overseers and other persons having the distribution of distresses of the poor, and begs to press upon them having a due regard to those who are by law compellable to contribute to the poor rates', Mr. Thos. Morgan proposed, and Mr. Thos. Wilkinson seall persons in a state of actual distress to make their distresses as fully known as possible, and at the same time would impress upon them the absolute necessity of preserving, as they have hitherto done, the strictest regard to the public peace, and to abstain from all acts which may tend to cause any alarm among their fellow-townsmen." Mr. Michael Lee then addressed the meeting against the New Poor Law Bill. He said he was in favour of the resolutions that had been passed, for he was one of the distrescondition in which he and many others in the country were placed, he could not look but with feelings of horror upon the way in which the poor ment Bill now before the House of Commons, its cerated, and be separated from his wife and children. and all that he holds dear, and that this meeting protest against its becoming the law of the land." This was seconded by Mr. Thomas Naylor. Mr. parties wishing to express their opinions upon the New Poor Law, take steps to call public attention to the same, inasmuch as this meeting was not called for that purpose." This, having been seconded, was The amendment was again put to the meeting, and The amendment was again put to the meeting, and the new chairman declared it was carried. It have chairman declared it was carried. It have chairman declared it was carried. It have the meeting themselves in strong terms on Mr. Davies, &c. addressed the meeting, which only separated when the shades of themselves in strong terms on Mr. Captain Mitchell three beginning and several other influential gentlemen had been invited to attend the meeting, it was asked why the neeting being an open air by one of the deputation that the gentlemen had by one of the deputation that the gentlemen had by one of the deputation that the gentlemen had by one of the deputation that the gentlemen had by one of the distract the meeting and several addresses were well calculated to the work of liquid to the work of the party and not attended? It was explained by one of the deputation that the gentlemen and one alternative but to had only been invited to view the meeting and several addresses were well calculated to the principles of true temperance of the party, and not attended? It was explained by one of the deputation that the gentlemen had only been invited to view the meeting and severy unpleasant situation; as this could not be alternative but to had only been invited to view the meeting and severy unpleasant situation; as this could not be alternative but to had only been invited to view the meeting and severy unpleasant situation; as this could not be alternative but to had only been invited to view the meeting and severy unpleasant situation; as this could not be alternative but to dismiss the case.

Aggravated New the steaded the meeting, which only severe beginning the free proportion to repentance to which the world being any open air to get the eather the ball the world beginn any open air to get the party, and nother the principles of true temperance on the meeting and the ball the world beginning to get the party and nother the principles of true temperance on the meeting and the public-house, in Golborne-dale, and tel

to publish the names of the distressed parties with policeman sent a messenger to his house, which was

THE POOR RELIEF FUND.—On Monday, at noon, a general meeting of subscribers to this fund was held at the Court House, to receive the report of the tained anywhere else for twenty times its price. The general committee, and to finally sanction the ap-Book of the Poor Man's Church is divided into six propriation of the balance remaining in the hands chapters, in which the following subjects are treated of the Treasurer. The Committee had met at eleven o'clock, in order to prepare the resolutions. &c.; and, whilst they were thus occupied, the deputation appointed at the meeting on Friday night, of the unemployed operatives, attended, and laid before the Mayor the request of that meeting that he would call a public meeting, in order, if possible, to devise means for their relief. A number of state ments were furnished, to show that the distress and want of employment still existed to an alarming extent, and that starvation and destitution were reigning predominant in some districts. The Mayor inquired if they were prepared with any specific sufficient to warrant any man in coming to the con- recommendation! On being answered in the negative, he said he did not see what useful object could lishment is calculated for anything rather than be accomplished by a public meeting, more than usefulness, and is, without a change, more likely to had been obtained by those by whom he was surturn thinking men into infidels, than to convert rounded, and who had already devoted so much them into sensible Christians. The tract is written time to the object. He in common with them reif they could suggest any means for its remedy, he had no doubt the gentlemen present would lend to supply the necessitous until a permanent estabproved of; while Mr. J. G. Marshall thought that employment by spade husbandry, or other means, house Carr, before John Backburn, Esq., on the might be adopted. He knew there was sufficient body of Mr. Joseph Norfolk, who died on Sunday, capital in the country to find employment for all the from inflammation of the windpipe, caused by a population. This view was concurred in, provided wound inflicted on his throat by his own hand, on it could be shown that such labour could be the 27th of April last. Mr. Norfolk was 46 years of age, and was highly respected; he had for some to be doubted. After much conversation, time laboured under great depression of spirits, means would be adopted by the committee to carry into effect the soup kitchen at the earliest opportu-

> within their power, but that he saw no utility in calling a public meeting, and he should therefore decline it. The deputation thanked his Worship, and withdrew. The general meeting then took place, the Mayor in the chair. The report, which was of a detailed character, was read by Mr. Lister. It showed a balance in hand of £577 7s. 7d. It was received and adopted, and with the resolutions, ordered to be advertised and printed under the direction of the committee appointed for the purpose. The resolution for a permanent soup establishment, and for a temporary one until that could be attained, was affirmed, as were also the resolutions of thanks to the different parties who had been active in carrying out the measures of relief which the subscription had been raised to promote. The various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Vicar, Mr. Alderman Musgrave, Mr. Birchall, Mr. Alderman Smith, Mr. E. Joy, Rev. T. Sturgeon, Rev. W. Sinclair, Rev. T. Harris, Mr. J. Bischoff, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. J. Jowett, jun., Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. Cawood, Mr. Baines, and Alderman Pease. There were no points of importance in their speeches; in fact, scarcely any speeches were made: and the business having been gone through, and thanks voted to the Mayor, the

meeting of the inhabitants in order that some steps in this town, namely, the death of our highly rethey were not to break peop spected, amiable, and accomplished townsman, Mr. and he trusted the fine they should inflict would John Wilkinson, the silversmith, who, when in a have the effect of teaching him to curb his temper state of temporary derangement produced by bodily for the future, for they had no doubt he had suffered illness, terminated his own existence last Sunday his temper to become heated. The opinion of the morning. Mr. Wilkinson has for some years been in debilitated health, from an affection of the stomach and liver; he was excessively susceptible of disorder, and his animal spirits suffered greatly at each access of the complaint. Under an attack of this kind, more aggravated than any he had before experienced, the fatal act was committed. An inquest was held on Monday morning, before J. Blackburn, Esq., coroner, and a highly respectable jury; and the evidence being such as left not the shadow of a doubt on the mind of any present that the deceased was in a state of derangement at the time of committing the deed, a verdict in accordance with that fact was immediately returned. Mr. Wilkinson was 42 years of age, and unmarried. He was a man of fine understanding, highly cultivated by study; and his amiable qualities of heart combined with his literary acquirements to win the esteem and attachment of a very large circle. He was for many years on the Council of the Philosophical Society, and on the Committee of the Literary Institution. His loss, and especially under these melancholy circumstances, is very deeply and extensively lamented.

FRAUDS ON THE POOR. On Tuesday last, the following persons were summoned before the Leeds operatives of various trades and branches in the magistrates, at the Court House, by Mr. Hanson, inspector of weights, &c., to answer to a charge of having weights below the standard in their possession. They were fined as follows:-William Halliday, of Mill Shay, Beeston, fined 10s. and costs, for to press the consideration of this distress upon all Beeston, fined 10s. and costs, for having four short him that it was for a money club, and the from the 1st chapter of the General Epistle of St. and also upon the committee lately and costs, for having four short weights. James members. He made no secret of the ich having four short weights. John Schwanfelder, of Ward Cooper, of Farnley, fined 20s. and costs, for having five short weights. Hannah Todd, of Farnley, fined 10s. and costs, for having five short weights. James Foster, of Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs, for having five short weights. Benjamin Davison, of Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs, for having four short weights. Robert Gillson, of Lilling, near York, the fund applicable to the relief of the Poor to the fined 10s. and costs, for having three short weights in the Vicar's Croft. Robert Stonehouse, of Thornthe necessity of being as liberal as possible in re- ton, near Malton, fined 10s. and costs, for having lieving the wants of the distressed, at the same time two short weights in the Vicar's Croft. Leonard Bogg, of Lenvering, near Malton, fined 10s. and costs. for having three short weights in the Vicar's Croft. John Wellfoot, Meadow Lane, fined 10s. and exconded—This meeting will further recommend all pences, for having four short weights. Of the above, Nicholson, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 Gillson, Stonehouse, and Bogg attend the Vicar's each. The depositions were then ordered to be taken Croft on Tuesdays, with butter, &c.

CHARGE OF STEALING DYE WOODS .- On Saturday last, a man named Abraham Smith, a labourer, residing in School Close, was charged before the Leeds Borough Justices, at the Court House, with of two physicians to the Public Dispensary, in place having at various times stolen quantities of dye of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Hopper resigned, took place woods, the property of the assignees of Mr. N. H. Taylor, ware-grinder, School Close, in whose employ the prisoner was as carter. In this capacity sed unemployed operatives; and seeing the he was frequently sent with loads of ground ware to sequently elected without opposition. different dye-works, and on these occasions, it would appear, that frequent complaints of short weight on delivery were made, but no suspicion at were treated under the operation of the New Poor Law. all fell upon the prisoner. However, the old adage, years of age, who died in the Infirmary on Monday, He would therefore move—"That this meeting views "When thieves fall out," &c., was in this instance with dismay and horror, the New Poor Law Amend- verified; for, in consequence of some proceedings at the last Borough Sessions, a man who was ostensible purpose being to take away the rights of then prosecuted "split," and the police then "re- left in the house until they went to market. She the poor man to relief, unless he submit to be incar- ceived information" that the prisoner was in went to be at eleven o'clock, and it is supposed the the frequent habit of disposing of quantities of candle fell against her, but she was unable to give dyewoods to Mr. Thomas Eshelby, the landlord of any account. A neighbour was alarmed by the the Gelered's Arms, on the Wortley road. Watch- smell of burning and entered the house, but was too ing a suitable opportunity, Smith was taken into late to be of any service in saving the old woman, Thomas Morgan said that the New Poor Law was custody, and a quantity of ware was found at the who was very dreadfully burnt. The Jury returned a subject which the meeting had not met to consider; Gelderd's Arms, which Mr. Eshelby, with the a verdict of "Accidental Death." and he begins to propose as an amendment, "That greatest simplicity imaginable, said he did not HAWICK.—On Wednesday week the members know the value of, and that the prisoner had only of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, and the saked him permission to leave it until he called again. Mr. William Thomas Smith, solicitor, who sion through the town; the brethren of the tent, being decorated with the Ribbon of their Order &c., their attendants having entered the condemned cell, the day made a splendid appearance. A Spire was held at put to the meeting; but the Chairman delined to and elicited from him that he had only the day made a splendid appearance. A Soirce was held at and the prisoner having been handed over into their decide whether it was carried or negatived. In before said that he could not swear that Smith was consequence of which he was desired to vacate the the man who had left the ware at his house, and company were regaled with "the cup that cheers chair, and Mr. Thos. Wilkinson was called thereto. The Revd. Mr. Ramsay, President and the prisoner naving peen nanded over into their and the prisoner naving peen threatened with a prosecution himself. The magis- dent of the Society, Mr. Lowery, Mr. Palmer, Mr. time he appeared to be suffering the greatest mental

the distress that existed amongst the inhabitants of the town, and not for the purpose of taking part in the proceedings; but the Rev. Thomas Scales and Dr. Smiles were in the meeting, and would probably address them. The Rev. Mr. Scales accordingly addressed them. The Rev. Mr. Scales accordingly addressed the meeting at the distress that existed amongst the inhabitants of the railway is full eight or ten yards above the terror and using or and the structure of the railway is full eight or ten yards above the terror and using or and the structure of the railway on either side, and it is well fenced, so held its usual annual meeting at the house of Mr. I never took her life. The Rev. Ordinary again as to prevent parties trespassing. It was near this place the deceased was found, and, in case he got upon the railway on parting from his companions, and which was a point of the railway is full eight or ten yards above the life. Those the filt of the railway is full eight or ten yards above the left of the railway on either side, and it is well fenced, so held its usual annual meeting at the house of Mr. I never took her life. The Rev. Ordinary again as to prevent parties trespassing. It was near this place the deceased was found, and, in case he got upon the railway on parting from his companions, and which was Judge of all. Upon this the prisoner rose, and no less than two luggage-trains, in addition to the address them. The Rev. Mr. Scales accordingly were engaged for upwards of three hours in the mean of t Fund Committee testified that in the district which of Mr. Bond, who appeared for the defence, the he visited during the existence of distribution from witnesses on both sides were ordered out of court. that fund, there were still a great number of persons. The circumstances, as detailed by Sanderson and his out of employment, and many of them were in a state witnesses, appear to be these :- Un Whit-Monday or adject misery. The regressed mast the regressed mast had got employ-been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they was exhausted; and though many had got employ-been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they were directly followed by Capt. Mitchell, was exhausted; and though many had got employ-been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they were directly followed by Capt. Mitchell, and the result of the means taken to repress Inthat confesseth and forsaketh them shall find mercy. fidelity and Socialism. The meeting was rather in a had five pints of ale; they then left, and Sanderson vious to the closing of the Court the members unaniment, he was sure there were vast numbers in a had two others (named Bates and Shores) promously agreed to give a donation of twenty shillings and God will abundantly pardon him."

The thinly attended, and, after a few remarks by the an hour afterwards, the work of devastation had state of destitution, and he hoped that some means and two others (named Bates and Shores) prostate of destitution, and he hoped that some means would speedly be adopted to relieve, at least, the most necessitous; and he thought that congregational collections might properly be resorted to for such a purpose. He requested the meeting to hold and two others (named Bates and Shores) proton minitial think attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the an hold attended, and, after a lew remarks by the antended, and the object of a new remarks by the second to antended, a up their hands—first, those that were employed refused to accompany him, he got hold of Bates, and -second, those that were not employed; which in the struggle they both fell, Bates under-the effects of request was complied with, and not more than some most, who grazed his head against a step, near Paris. fifty were held up as persons in employment, whilst and caused it to bleed. They were still "WANTED, -second, those that were not employed; which in the struggle they both ten, date against a step, for or five hundred held up as persons in employment, which is daily occupation, and the hand against a step, for or five hundred held up as those out of employment, when Storey happened four or five hundred held up as those out of employment, and he seeing the man's head bloody. They were a speculation the rest of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of some capitalists, and not the property of the community, and that the villagers in the neighbourhood were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of community, and that the villagers in the neighbourhood were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of community and the hand against a step, lear Paris.

**Wanted a strong facility of dislibation that the population of dislibation that the population of dislibation that the population of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the first of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-size the crew. He was horr four or five hundred held up as those out of employment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting,
and attributed the distressed condition of the people
to the "sordid oligarchy" and the "class legislation"
of this country, and expressed his regret that the
persons who had called the meeting had not comprise the meeting had that the willagers in the neighbours. The Bishop of Chester do him his possible to their new this him have a little wine and water was brought to him, and he drank clared himself an enemy to Socialism, both as a let him alone. Upon this some vproid ensued between the many and the the would tet meeting had not comprise the want of governesses in their need that he would tet meeting had not comprise the want of governesses in their need that he would let meeting had not comprise the want of governesses in their need the meeting had not comprise the many of the purpose of the promatical that he would let meeting had the had an entertine which the Bishop of Chester do him had the went of the promat the Overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the borne Journal.

T. Morgan, the names of Mr. Scales, Mr. Smiles, coming every minute more violent; his two com- the conduct of the miserable man Good, since his and ascended it without hesitation; he glanced THE BOOK OF THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH. and Mr. Whitehead were added to the deputation panions had left him as soon as the watchman came conviction, having been made public, it may be ne- hastily round on the immense multitude, and there to wait upon the Mayor and the Committee and up. Sanderson swore that he wished to go home, Subscribers of the Poor Relief Fund on Monday. but that the policeman prevented him, insisted upon The result of the labours of this deputation will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his found in our account of the proceedings of Monday's staff struck him over his head with such violence as both before and after conviction has been very ma. pale, and trembled much, but said nothing. Scarcely meeting.] Thanks were voted to both the Chairmen, and the meeting broke up.

| Down seconds of the proceedings of mionary states and the meeting of the proceedings of mionary states and the meeting broke up.

| Down seconds of the proceedings of mionary states and the meeting of the proceedings of mionary states and the meeting broke up. weak, and when he got to Timble-bridge fainted in the charge of different wardsmen until the period away. A large concourse of people, as a matter of of execution. The first occasion on which this cell the Rev. Edward Cookson, who was just leaving successively occupied by Courvoisier, Lees, and the Parish Church, was attracted by the noise, and he, after ascertaining the cause, and seeing the state in which the poor fellow evidently was, called anosisted upon his being taken to the nearest surgeon, also here heard of the case, and went to the sur- soner was subsequently apprehended in Kent; exgery to se the man; and there also saw the policehim over the shin, and been very violent, and said | committed from that county; and, but for the pro he was obliged to strike at him in his own defence. vi-ions above referred to, it would have been difficult gretted the continued existence of the distress, and severe cuts on Sanderson's head. Six or eight witnesses were examined on the part of the complainant, of the Central Criminal Court to say whether a snd their evidence in the material points agreed, though there were several important discrepancies, the alleged offence is committed, or in Midevery assistance in carrying it out. A suggestion though there were several important discrepancies, the alleged offence is committed, or in Mid- Lord Mayor and his kind lady for visiting me, and roused, and if not checked, mix up and circulate that a temporary soup kitchen should be fitted up, a fact which is not to be wondered at when it is dlesex, and as Lord Denman, in passing sen- also return thanks to all the Aldermen who have with the blood, and thus the whole system is conremembered that there was a very great crowd, and lishment could be formed, appeared to be ap- that probably the same scene might be witnessed in convict will be executed at the Old Bailey, and to the Sheriffs for their kindness; and also Mr. Cope, night, for two or three weeks, will rid the body of Sanderson's blood flaw so profusely over Storey that he looked as though he had killed a hundred beasts. Storey, in his defence, contended that he only asked the man very civilly to let his comnity, and to adopt such other means as might be said he would not believe another word the witness It will be remembered that Greenscre told a story evidence in every part. They were aware of the diffi- of the chief justice that the counsel for the prosecuculties a policeman had to contend with amongst a tion forbore to examine the prisoner's son as a wit-MELANCHOLY EVENT.—It is our painful duty to got his staff he had manifested great forbearance, death might be spared. record an event which has created a deep sensation but they must teach him and others like him, that Condemned Sermon Bench was that he be fined forty shillings and the costs, or in default of payment be sent to Wakefield for two months. - The Court was excessively crowded; the case will be further decided upon by the Watch

> committee to look at and select the colour of the paper. The magistrates expressed their doubts that | may the Lord be with you all !" any person could engrave such a plate as those notes had been printed from, under the impression that it was for a money club, the engraving bore too near a resemblance, and was too well adapted to deceive the unwary; they should send both of them for trial, but intimated that they would accept of bail fer on Wednesday morning, when the case would be finally disposed of. The names of two gentlemen for bail were immediately handed in. THE DISPENSARY. - On Monday last, the election

at the Board Room of the Institution. There were only two candidates for the vacant offices, Dr. Thomas Smith and Dr. Drenman, who were con-

DEATH BY BURNING -On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Betty Varey, 72 from burns received from her clothes taking fire on Saturday night. The old woman resided with her two sons at Hunslet, and on Saturday night was

HAWICK.—On Wednesday week the members

be formed throughout the town for the purpose of finding out those persons who were really in distress and deserving relief, and trying to obtain relief for them from the Overseers of the Poor; and in case them from the Overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the overseers of the Overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the overseers of the Overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the overseers of the overseers of the overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the overseers of th

the particulars of their cases. On the motion of Mr. only a short distance off, for his staff—Sanderson be- correct statements in reference to the treatment and culprit walked with a slow firm step to the scaffold, cessary to state, from an authentic source, what are was a tremendous yell raised, so loud and so fierce at £1,190. the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of place in the criminal law, the treatment of criminals the stoutest man. At this moment he turned very had received, he has since been in the Infirmary. for the purpose, and kept in this cell, almost in over his face, the executioner retired from the His punishment, however, did not end with the darkness, and suffering many other privations, until scaffold. The signal was immediately given, the blows which he had received, for after thus disabling the time came for him to ascend the scaffold. At the bolt was withdrawn, and the unhappy man was no him, Storey got the handcuffs on, and fastened him present time, however, prisoners charged with mur- longer an inmate of this world. The only motion bleeding as he was to the tail of a cart, and thus der are taken to a room in the chapel-yard, where we observed on the withdrawal of the bolt, was a has lived in the service of Messrs. Powell and Son, dragged him through the streets towards the police- they remain until their trial; and, if convicted, slight rising of the arms, but it was only for a mooffice. The man, from loss of blood, became very they again return to the same cell, and remain there ment; otherwise there was no struggling, no rigidity course, were assembled, and the watchman was was appropriated in the way above described was in nine o'clock the body was cut down and conveyed man who stands charged with the murder at Highassailed with all kinds of epithets. The attention of the case of Greenacre, and since then it has been Blakesley. But for the provisions of the Central robberies committed at the execution was that of a Criminal Court Act, many difficulties would have young female who had been standing in the crowd been thrown in the way of the prosecution, by in Giltspur-street, who had her pocket cut, and the ther policeman, who happened to be near, and in- reason of the different jurisdictions that were mixed money she had in it stolen. On getting out of the up in the case. The offence, in the first instance, crowd she felt the blood crickling down her side, and where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Holdforth was committed in the county of Surrey. The priamined before a justice of that county; and then man, who complained then that the man had kicked brought into Middlesex for examination; finally It should be stated that there were two or three very to have framed the case to have freed it from technical objections. It rests also with the judges criminal shall be executed in the county where tence, merely mentioned "a place of execution," the kindly visited me; and also wish to return thanks taminated. Parr's Life Pills taken three every different positions. One of the witnesses said that not at Horsemonger-lane. After sentence, the sheriffs now have it in their direction, not, however, exceeding a period of twenty one days, to fix the day when the execution shall take place; and it is understood they have ordered the sentence to be my attention with tears, and also return thanks to ing properties they possess, and thus be induced to panion alone, and go home quietly, when he was carried into effect on Monday next. Since his construck in the face, and his hat knocked off; that demuation Good has never been left unattended, Sanderson refused to go, and was very violent, not either night or day. For the first two or three days has been to see me. I never lived with a kinder only striking him, but kicking and pushing him he persisted in the truth of the extraordinary stateabout; he sent for his staff, and he then struck him ment made by him after the trial; but it is under-master and mistress than they were. My sincere in his own defence. Several witnesses were called stood that he has recently made some further disclothanks to Mr. Dando and his kind lady, and I also who proved that he exercised great forbearance, sures, modifying to a very considerable extent his and that Sanderson was very violent, and struck the former statement, but he still persists in asserting Shiell. My dear little boy came to see me on Thurspoliceman first. A man named Thompson, a miner that the unhappy woman came by her death by her day last, and read a chapter, which made me shed from Beeston Lodge, said he was charged by the own hand, and no by any violence that was offered tears, as I part from him so young, not quite eleven policeman to assist him, and did so; he was between to her by another. On his being asked to state the years old. May the Lord protect him, as he is left the two men, but he was not aware that Sander- address of the man who sold matches, and who, son had been struck till he saw the blood. He did not according to his statement, took such an active part either see or hear the blows. Mr. Holdforth and in the awful business, he says, that all he knows Mr. Musgrave commented upon this, and the latter about him is, that he lives somewhere in Brompton. uttered. Mr. Bond replied warmly to this, and similar in many respects to this statement, of Good's remarked that in the whole course of his experience as to the mode in which his victim came by her to the Rev. Mr. Williams, who performs duty at he had never heard any thing so indecent from any death, that he subsequently gave several different that prison. I also return thanks to W. Nottage, one on the bench before, and he hoped he never versions of the story, and that only a few hours Esq., my former master, and his lady, they were should again. It was passing judgment before the before his execution he gave another account of the very kind to me. I do acknowledge as I am decase had been heard. Some further evidence having alleged mode of death. It is expected, however, parting this world that Susan Butcher was the cause been adduced, the case was closed, and the magis- that Good will yet declare what the truth really is; trates consulted for a quarter of an hour, when Mr. and it is said that he has made an intimation to that making away with herself, and Jane Jones told me Hall, addressing Storey, said they had given the case effect to the chaplain, and also to Mr. Cope, the that she would make away with herself, through their most serious attention, and had weighed the governor of Newgate. It was at the suggestion of hearing about Susan Butcher, and I now say Jane mob of people, who were generally too ready to take ness against him. All that he would have been able told I kept company with Susan Butcher. What I amongst the lace manufacturers engaged in the part against them, and whilst they were always to depose to was the fact, that the blue bonnet ready to protect them in the due discharge of their belonged to the deceased, and that it was taken by death of Jane Jones. I wish to say I never cut her patterns having been produced by a machine owner. office, they had also a duty to discharge to the the prisoner to Susannah Butcher's, and as this was public, who had a right to be satisfied that the clearly proved by other testimony, it was thought without taking the limbs off. I locked him up in the acts upon the threads the whole width of the warp magistrates sat there to administer justice even- that the painful spectacle of a child being produced stables, and I was cleaning my harness. He prohanded. The Bench were of opinion that until he as witness against his father upon a trial for life and mised to come on the 6th of April, and take the turn-out, respecting the drop-offs, is not yet ended.

> CONDEMNED SERMON AT NEWGATE. - On Sunday manner, by those who, from an acquaintance with the Lord Mayor, or other of the City dignitaries, could gain an admission, to hear from the Rev. Mr. Carver, the Ordinary to the prison, a sermon addressed to that wretched man, who, paying the penalty of his cruelties and crimes, perished upon the scaffold. The chapel was quite full, and there were a good many ladies present. The prisoners entered the place allotted to them shortly before half-CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY .- On Tuesday last, past ten, and at that hour Daniel Good was brought John Whitely and James Nicholson, (an engraver,) in by Mr. Cope and two turnkeys, and placed in the were brought before the sitting magistrates, at the centre of the chapel. He appeared very uneasy, Court House, and remanded to Wednesday for the and several times clasped his hands, as if engaged in depositions to be taken, the former charged with inward devotion. His dress consisted of a long olive. forging and uttering a note for £5, and the latter coloured frock coat, with pockets outside, such as with having engraven the plate from which the are worn by coachmen, drab trousers, and a clean said note had been printed. The circumstances of white neckcloth, neatly tied round his neck. His the case are somewhat curious. The prisoner, face was somewhat paler and attenuated than when lot of groceries weighed tendered what appeared to that occasion. He had the appearance of a penitent be a Leeds Union Bank £5 note in payment. The man, and of one fully aware of the enormity of his engraving was in some degree varied, and it was offences. On entering the chapel he was weeping, signed in a very bad hand, "Mr. Williams and several times, in the course of the service, tears Brown" and another name. Mr. Rose at once were observed to come rapidly down his cheeks. detected the fraud, and asked the man where he had | The psalms and lessons were very appropriate; the got the note? to which he replied that he had taken former were the 1st, 9th, 14th, 16th, and 17th verses it of another person a week previously. Mr. Rose of the 51st, and the first four verses of the 6th then went out and fetched a policeman, to whom the Psalm. The lessons were taken from the 12th chap. man was given in charge. On searching a box in of the 2nd of Samuel, and the 1st chapter of James. his house, several blank forms of the note, on differ- At the conclusion of the last psalm, the culprit ent coloured papers, were found, which it was dis- appeared very weak, and nigh fainting; he dropped the Lord be with you all; and may the Lord have covered had been printed by Mr. Nicholson, who on into the chair, and some water was procured, when Monday was apprehended also. He stated that he soon recovered, and preserved his composure Whiteley engaged him to engrave the plate, telling during the rest of the service. The text was taken actes were to be used as security by the James, and the loth verse—"When lust hath conmembers. He made no secret of the job, ceived it bringeth forth sin, and sin when it is but got Mr Bean to engrave the plate for him, and had not the slightest knowledge of any thing wrong. Mr. Bean stated that he had engraved and who, during the reading of the prayers, always the plate for Nicholson, and that no secresy was obtained by the plate for Nicholson, and that no secresy was obtained by the prayers at the proper times, was prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discontinuated by the prayers at the proper times, was prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discontinuated by the prayers at the proper times, was prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discontinuated by the prayers at the proper times, was prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discontinuated by the prayers at the proper times, was prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discontinuated by the prayers. he exclaimed, as he was leaving the chapel, "Oh, of £1,200,000.

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD, THE MURDERER.of Newgate. A great number of anxious visitants, determined, if possible, to obtain a good view, were of execution the mob appeared in excellent humour, jokes were bandied about, loud peals of laughter and hurraing as an unfortunate policeman passed through, were occasionaly heard, and the greatest excitement prevailed. After attending divine service on Sunday morning, the wretched culprit for two or three hours; he was awoke in the morning, and partook of a slight breakfast. At six o'clock Mr. Sheriff Maguay went to him, and remained with him nearly an hour : Mr. Carver, the Ordinary, was also with him directly he rose, and never left his side until the fatal bolt was drawn. At half-past the business being brought forward it was stated in did the Rev. Divine exhort him to repent and con-

THE ROBHAMPTON MUKDER.-A good many in- in a clear and distinct tone the burial service. The of the limbs to be observed. It might be said that he died without a struggle and without a groan. At of its being ascertained that he was brother to the into the prison.

ROBBERY AT GOOD'S EXECUTION .- Amongst other robberies committed at the execution was that of a on examination, it was found that the first attempt had failed, her clothes having been cut through and a wound inflicted in her side. She had several friends with her at the time.

dictation of the prisoner during his stay in gaol :-

"Newgate, May, 21, 1842. "I, Daniel Good, wish to return thanks to the Lord Mayor and his kind lady for visiting me, and roused, and if not checked, mix up and circulate the Governor, returning him thanks, and I found all that is noxious, and produce health and comfort. him very kind. Also return thanks to the Rev. Mr. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections, are Carver, for his kind attention, and also to the Rev. strongly advised to try them at this time of the year; Mr. Taylor, who read prayers this day, which drew in a few days they will perceive the powerful clearthe Rev. Mr. Russell, who has been to see me this continue them." day. My kind master, Nathaniel Dando, Esq., which wish to return thanks to my late master and mistress, without father or mother, while I put my trust in James Spencer and his wife, Mrs. Spencer, that they will have eye after the boy. I was a few days at Clerkenwell, and found great kindness from the governor of that prison, and he has been to see me here. I also return thanks to the doctor, and also of that poor woman, Jane Jones, through jealousy, Jones made away with herself. I don't say but say but I am a great sinner."

Spencer, Leck's-fields, Walworth:-"My dear Friends,- I write these few you and Mrs. Spencer, and I hope you are both well. neglect for eight days made them liable to imprison-My blessing, and the blessing of God, be with you ment; the party was sentenced to a month's imevermore. My brother's son and his wife called on prisonment, but was allowed to settle the affair by Monday evening; you was not at home, they told paying for the silk, though he had many witnesses me. They came to see me on Tuesday last. His present, to prove that the warehouse in question name is John Good, and he lives at No. 4, Arch'd- gave out their silk so damp that it was impossible row, Deptford-creek. He would be glad to see you Whiteley, on Saturday night, went to the shop of he was at the Old Bailey, and he appeared thinner; at any time. My blessing and the blessing of God Mr. Rose, grocer, Vicar-lane, and after getting a otherwise he looked well, and much better than on with tower and also wife. This comes from me be with him and his wife. This comes from me is acted upon, half the master stockingers will be on with tears; and also remember me to my sister's

son. My blessing with him. "From your unfortunate friend,

The following letter was written to Molly Good:-"My dear Molly,—I write these few lines to bid men being equally in a declining condition; in fact, you farewell, and I'm glad you got acquitted. I this state of things has reached the middle classes, hope the things I put in pledge you will be able to who are rapidly sinking in society. redeem, and keep them for yourself. My best respects to you, with tears, and also your friends; and

mercy upon my poor soul.
"From your unfortunate

A BRIGHT YOUTH.—There is a boy in Salem so bright that his mother has to look at him through

served regarding it. Nicholson further stated that then removed in custody of the turnkeys, and clasp- vered to be heir-at-law to estates in Isleworth, appearance, and women and children are francis, Whiteley got him to print several proofs for the ing his hands together, in an impassioned manner, Whitton, Fleet-street, and Devonshire, to the value uttering cries of despair. The working classes will be

> DEATHS BY EATING HEMLOCK.—Two lamentable accidents occurred at the parish of Llanerfyl, Mont-At eight o'clock this morning, Daniel Good, the gomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies murderer, explated with his life upon the scaffold, had occasion to leave her home on Monday, and the awful crime of which a Jury of his country had during her absence her three children discovered DIAMAN-FIVE LIVES LOST .- On Saturday afternoon convicted him. The crowd which had assembled to some roots of water hemlock near the river side, of witness the execution was, perhaps, more numerous which they eat freely, and an old woman in passing than had been seen for many years around the gaol by found two of the children very ill. Upon inquiring what was the matter, the eldest informed her attended, we regret to say, with deplorable sacrifice what they had been eating. Information was immediate. The ship was between eight and nine there at night, and at one o'clock the street was diately given in the village of what had occurred. quite impassable; from that hour until eight o'clock and a messenger was dispatched for a surgeou. who the crowd momentarily increased, and at that hour was quickly in attendance, but on his arrival he passengers; she had a rich cargo on board, consistit surpassed everything we ever beheld; the whole found two dead (one aged ten years, the other three ing of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable street from St. Sepulchre's Church to Ludgate-hill years and a half), and the other in a hopeless state, property, which perished with the vessel, a loss of was one mass of human beings-men, women, and but through prompt and judicious treatment is recoved nearly £20,000. The unfortunate event occurred on children. The houses opposite the gaol also were ing. Inquests were held on the bodies, and the jury recrowded with spectators, and high premiums were turned their verdict-"that their deaths were caused

paid for every spot whence there was the least pro-bability of beholding the spectacle. Up to the time water hemlock."—Cambrian. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY. -On Wednesday morning, the London up-mailtrain from the north, on its arrival within a distance of two hundred yards from the Parkside station, passed over the body of Thomas Griffith, a bargeman. James Blundell, the driver of the engine, on caused two letters to be written, one to Molly Good, finding that he had met with some obstruction on and another to a Mrs. Spencer. At an early hour the way, stopped the engine as speedily as the on Sunday night, he retired to rest, and slept soundly downward inclination of the line at that particular part would admit, but not till the whole train had passed over the body of the deceased. On examination, it was discovered that the deceased had been dead some hours, as the body was cold and stiff, and bore evident marks of more than one train having passed over it. The lower extremities were nearly severed from the trunk, and were only attached by a small ligature. The deceased was a married man, about forty years of age, and a native of Tarvin, in Cheshire. He was in the employ of Mr. James

no less than two lungage-trains, in addition to the the boats (two in number) over the vessel's side. It On Friday a meeting, attended by the Bishops ledge of their being 800 or 900 miles from land, of Chester and Norwich, John Hardy, Esq., M.P., every soul expected to meet with a watery grave. the report that the Court numbered forty free mem- fess, saying, "You know the Bible says, If we con- in the chair, took place at the Hanover-square At about eight o'clock, the chief mate, with nine of bers, being an increase of nine since the last annifess our sins, God is righteous and just to forgive us Rooms, for the purpose of affording Mr. Brindley, the crew, left the burning vessel in the jelly-boat, the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident was the same he were in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred persons. He also known the joyful intelligence to Capt. Mitchell and

STEPNEY RECTORY.—This benefice, which has just become vacant, is in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford, and is one of the wealthiest livings in the diocese of London. The annual income is returned

THE lamentable accident on the Paris and Versailles railway has excited the greatest attention among the railway companies in this country, who are desirous of ascertaining the real cause of it. Some of them have already sent over to France for the purpose of obtaining accurate information.

THE MURDER AT HIGHBURY .- A HARD CASE .-During the last two years a young man named Cooper tors' Commons, as porter, but he was discharged at a moment's notice on Monday week, in consequence bury.—Advertiser.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES.-Mr. Drew, the vestryclerk of the parish of Allhallows, with Brand, the constable, from the Mansion-house, on Thursday entered the premises of Messrs. Joseph Cooper and Co., Lawrence Pountney-lane, and, by virtue of a warrant from the Lord Mayor, seized a quantity of beaver fur, for church-rates due to the united parishes of St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney.

Spring.—" The Spring has been always remarked as a period when disease, if it be lurking in the The following are copies of letters written at the system, is sure to shew itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, but at the Spring these are

> EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Thursday night, as the Queen Victoria, contract mail steamer, was on her passage from Kingstown to Liverpool, a gentleman who had given the name of Johnson, but whose real name was Bennett, of and from Manchester, at ten minutes to eleven o'clock, when nearly off Holyhead, jumped overboard. A life-preserver was at the instant cut away, and though the vessel was brought to as soon as practicable, and a boat lowered with four hauds, in the hope of rescuing the unfortunate man, no trace of him could be seen. The first mate was not far from the deceased at the moment, and he did not evince any previous symptoms of abstraction; he took out his watch and guard-chain, which, with his purse, he left under the seat where he had been sitting. It appears that he left Manchester on Wednesday, crossed the channel that night in the Queen Victoria, and that he had left on the table at home a note for his brother announcing his desperate intention. The water was quite smooth, and the vessel going not less than eleven knots. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, and bore an excellent and amiable character.

NOTTINGHAM .- STATE OF TRADE -There has been what I am the cause of her doing this, through being a considerable sensition during the past week. have stated is nothing but the trath respecting the fancy lace trade, on account of some excellent up; the matchman said he could not make away from a machine in which the Ja:quard apparatus without taking the limbs off. I locked him up in the acts upon the threads the whole width of the warp remaining part away, but he never came. He told nor does it seem likely to end, the hands we are inme he lived in the neighbourhood of Brentford. I formed being well supported. There is little or no knew this man as coming with matches about improvement in the demand for drawers and panta fourteen or fifteen months. I gave him one sovereign loons.—The silk glove trade is a shade better. A to do away with the body. I wish to return thanks most important decision to master stockingers was to all the officers of this prison, as I found them all made on Wednesday last, at the County Hall. A very kind. The Lord be with all my friends, and master glove hand was brought up on a charge for I wish to part this life good friends with all. and neglecting his work, for eight days successively. It the Lord have mercy upon my poor soul, and I don't | was alleged and proved that the taker in knew that the master was not to work up in person the silk, he working at the time to another hosier. The justices The following letter was addressed to Mr. J. held that, by his taking out the silk, by the provisions of the Statute of 17 Geo. III., cap. 56, he was lines to compelled to work upon silk delivered out, and that for the masters to keep in their accounts. The party upon this declined to appeal to the sessions. If this the tread-mill, as many of them take out work from five or six different houses, for twenty-five or thirty

hands. We are sorry to say that the hosiery trade, in the numerous villages engaged in that manufacture, in this and the neighbouring counties, is if pos-ible worse than ever, the masters and journey-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NASSAU.—The German papers arrived yesterday announce a fire of a most alarming nature occurred in one of the faubourgs of Steyer, a city with a population of 10,000 souls in Upper Austria. The Gazette d' Augsburgh has the following extract of a letter, dated Steyer, the 7th of May ;-"A sad calamity has befallen us. On the 3rd. inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon, a most destructive fire broke out in the faubourg of Steverdorf. The flames, cherished by a high wind, made rapid progress; and, by the next day, at six o'clock, 240 houses were reduced to ashes. We are all but in ruins. The streets present the most lamentable the greatest sufferers by this calamity. Many hundreds of these will be reduced to misery, and, for some time, at least, deprived of means to support their families."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GEORGIA EAST INthe melancholy intelligence of the ship Georgia, of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to London, was received by the underwriters at Lleyd's hundred tons burthen, and was valued at £7,000, being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. From the account brought over by the ship Thomas Sparks, from China, which arrived off Dartmouth on Friday morning, it appears that on the morning mentioned the watch on deck, when the vessel was under closereefed topsails, and in latitude 30 south, and longitude 36 east, off Madagascar; noticed something burning about the ship, and supposed that one of the crew had left his candle burning, and that he had fallen asleep. The officer went into the forecastle to ascertain if such was the case, but found the interior apparently safe, and the lights all extinguished. On returning to the deck he observed that the stench increased, which excited his suspicions, and ultimately aroused the commander, Captain Mitchell and the rest of the ship's crew, and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed and the main hatches taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, when orders were given to remove some portion of it, so as to get at the fire; the crew, however had not proceeded far before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat that they were forced to desist, and leave the hold, notwithstanding large quantities of water had been was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely COUNTERACTION OF "INFIDELITY" AND "SOCIALISM." rough, with a heavy gale of wind; and with the knowA FEW WORDS ON PROPAGANDISM AND ORGANIZATION.

sion and diffusion; like the small seeds borne upon the winds of Heaven, our principles bear within them the germ of fructification, and wherever they fall, they cannot fail to take root, and bring forth fruit. This is shown by the reception our agents, cannot supply one half our orders. and lecturers, have met with; in whatever part of penetrated, they have been invariably received, by easerly imbibed by thousands in every part of the gence. But truth to be loved must be known as ever seen. such; Chartism must be preached to gain disciples, and the question is now, when the harvest is so great, and the labourers so few, and when so many large and enquire for the Felting Company. and promising districts lie open before us, the question is, where to begin.

Our mission is with the sons of poverty and suffering; from them we must gain converts and disciples. Wherever oppression and tyranny exist on the part of the landlord, the master, and the manufacturer, extent should take place, not a despotic act should our taking advantage of it to raises corn and contempt as the above letter proves. in the minds of the people against the present accursed system. When man suffers from wrong and oppression his mind is doubly open to conviction of the divine principles of truth and justice. Look to Dadley and the neighbourhood; see what Candy and Cook have done there during the late outbreaks. The nailors, ironworkers, and colliers of that vast district, embracing the whole of South Staffordshire, and extending across Shropshire, nearly to Wales, are coming out in thousands for the Charter. That district, as I have before stated to the Executive, must demand our first care and attention. Then there is the great colliery district ground Wrexham, Mold, and Hawarden, in Flint; the men employed in them are at present suffering great oppression; we must be there; a talented lecturer would bring out the whole district in a few weeks; and then hurrah for the propagande in Denbigh and Merioneth; Snowdon and Pliulimmon would soon echo back to the Wr.kin, the shout for the Charter! The colliers of North Wales are a most hardy, enthusiastic race of men, and would make efficient auxiliaries to the Chartists of Glamergan and Monmouth, in extending the faith of democracy throughout the principality of Wales. Let the Executive look to Bilston, and say whether we have a better, more energetic, or truly Chartist town in our erganization! what Bilston is, such might be Mold and Wrexham. I trust these towns will occupy a prominent situation in the projected agitation of the Executive. They will repay calture a hundred-fold, and open us a passage into the heart of Wales. In my next, I shall pursue this subject further.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE MEM-BERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CIATION.

as members of the National Convention, are terminated, The period is now approaching when it becomes us, in accordance with the principles of the People's Charter, to resign into your hands that trust which you have tuents and the benefit of the common cause. We therefere direct your attention to the proper measures to be adopted for the election of a new Executive Com-

and ending on Tuesday, the 14th day of June. Let it

convenience ali localities.

MODE OF BALLOTING. The fifth rule of our Association states, "That any person shall be admitted a member of this Association on taking a card of membership." Therefore no person sub-secretary shall grant to each person, producing a card of membership of the locality to which he belowes. own convenience, draw a pen through all the names except the five for whom he votes, and the five names left standing on the card shall be considered as the persons whom he thinks eligible to serve on the Executive. absent, sick, or distant members their veting cards, and receive their votes in return, secled up, through the post office, or by other means, which sealed votes are to be opened by the General Council, and deposited in a of the correctness of the various allegations contained

On the day of ballot each sub-Secretary shall act as registrar, and the General Council as acrutinisers of the votes. The sub-Secretaries, attended by the General Council, shall, on the day or evening appointed for the ballot by the majority, stand around the ballot-box, and his name is called, and dropping his balletting card into the ballot-box. On the conclusion of the ballot, the General Council will proceed to the scrutiny. They shall first count the cards to see that the number corresponds with that on the roll. They shall, secondly, east up each card in succession, and the sub-Secretary shall put a mark opposite the name of each of the candidates reported as having been voted for. Finally, they shall declare the result to the General Secretary.

bex provided for the purpose, and to be called the

reserving a copy for themselves. On Tuesday, the 21st of June, or earlier, if possible, the names of the new Executive will be announced; and on Friday, the 1st of July, the new Executive will

supersede the old. Brethren, we trust these directions will be strictly adhered to, and that all of you will vie with each other in exhibiting the proper spirit of Chartism during such an important practical application of our principle.

All those places in arrears for cards are particularly requested to discharge the same, and thereby enable the present Executive to leave office without entailing any debts on the books of their successors. Having full reliance in you, our constituents, sup-

porting us in the course we have advised, regarding the

We remain, your faithful And devoted Representatives, JAMES LEACH, P. M. M'DOUALL. MORGAN WILLIAMS R. K. PHILP. JOHN CAMPBELL

NEW FABRIC IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

I beg respectfully to inform manufacturers, and all Cioth Halis, or in some large room convenient for the dren and young persons." purpose, of which due notice will be given through the medium of the Leeds Papers.

woven febric, will require, in one way or other, as an especial relation to our own neighbourhood. To much labour as clothe of the same quality require by the that article we beg most especially to call the atteninstance being the same; and such will be their utility facts we this day lay before them, and we think for general purposes, and the demand for them at home and abroad so universal, that it will not be possible to overstock the market for twenty years to come. To those who are unacquainted with the nature of my for the effectuating of those social and political process, the above statement may appear to contain changes which in their practical operations would paradoxes beyond their comprehension, but I pledge forbid this fearful system of home slavery any myself to give such explanations as shall cause every man who hears me to be satisfied that those statements

I am anxious that the new manufacture should be carried on upon such a principle as will not grind the working man down to the lowest possible point of existence, and in the calculations upon which my statement is based, I have allowed sufficient remuneration for the operative. Low wages for workmen, and small profits for masters will ruin any country. By the new process, the man may have good wages, and the master good profits; and unless I am much mistaken, such Will be the popularity of its productions, and the consequent demand for them, that, in the space of a few months, few idle hands will be found in the streets.

The invention is secured to me by four patents, all of Which are necessary to make perfect cloths. I can make in coal mines. any quality, but at present I shall cenfine myself to the best that can be produced. During the last two years, I have spent upwards of £2,000 in patents and experiments to bring it to perfection, and the mental anxiety and bodily labour in devising plans, and raising money, &c., has been more than my pen can describe. But for all this, my invention will stand or fail by its own marits; and, therefore, I take this method of challeng-

ing scrutiny and comparison. WILLIAM HIRST. Leads, May 23, 1842.

(COPY.)

"May 21, 1842.

"MR. WILLIAM HIRST,-"DEAR SIR,-I have taken the liberty to write to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present—thank God for it!

pleasure of receiving one of your handbills, recommending it to the manufacturers of England, saying you The spirit of Chartism is essentially one of expan- have three patents for it, and that you have brought it brought it to perfection in France. We are manufacturing from three to four hundred yards per day, and

"I am coming to Leeds some time this month, to the country, as yet, to which our missionaries have buy machinery, with a friend. I hope to find you and my partners in good spirits. One thing I know, if you their especial clients, the poor, with open arms, and had money I should not have left Leeds; but you was kingdom. Even the republican spirit of France, in say it, but it is true. I have found more friends by men its zenith, never made such great strides as Chartism that never saw me before than by them who ought to has done during the last eight and forty months in have supported me to bring the thing out. I shall Britain; the reason is plain. The propagande of start in Leeds a factory on my own account, and defy the French was a propagande of the sword, ours is all manufacturers of woollen cloth to compete with me. a propagande of trath, bearing light and intelli- I can bring you samples of the most splendid articles

"If there is any gentleman in Leeds, or any person, who disbelieves it, let him come to France and see,

"MR. WEIGHT AND COMPANY, "At Quay a la Gore, Paris."

"The writer of the above letter came to me from the West of England better than twelve months ago, there should our missionary be; not a strike of any pennyless; I took pity on him, and relieved his wants, and employed him, at 30s. per week. When he had be perpetrated in any part of the country, without got money and knowledge from me he set off to France,

> "Yours truly, "WM. HIRST.

"Leeds, May 25, 1842."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

SLAVERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN COAL MINES.

as Holy Writ," that the boasted liberty of the companying him in his survey:-British empire was a mere name. We knew that in the mills and factories of this degraded land, an tian could contemplate without horror and dis- only a little more than four." may. We were also aware that a number of young they must of necessity be subjected to hardships and privations of no ordinary character. The says:disclosures, however, recently made, are of a character so horrible, and detail scenes of such! horrible barbarity, as would be beyond all belief, only three years old, into a pit to hurry, and when such unimpeachable authority as can neither be controverted or explained away. The first Report fact." of the Commissioners appointed 'to inquire into the BRETHREN,—The duties which devolved upon us, employment and condition of the children of the reposed in us, and which we have striven to the best of in mills and factories; and to collect information as six; the sooner they go in the sooner their constitution our ability to exercise to the satisfaction of our consti- to the ages at which they are employed, the number of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals; and as to the actual state, con- sal, says:dition, and treatment of such children, and as to the morals and their bodily health,'-has been laid before Which shall take place throughout the nation in the Which shall take place throughout the matter in the performance of physical six years old. Sometimes when I have got my stint, I girdle and chain. I do not like it. It burts are defective in the performance of their moral and be particularly observed, that each locality will choose for which, we believe, the history of no other Christian and hurry.' (Symons, p. 268.) itself one day only for the ballot, out of the seven, so as to land can present a parallel. "This Commission will be eligible to vote for the officers of the Association age, are engaged. This first report comprehends only took regularly to work at the age of five. unless they can produce a card of membership. The the condition of children in mines—and of that, only Mr. Sub-Commissioner Leifchild adds to this evia voting card, on which is written or printed the names such modes of labour upon the classes of persons so umberland. He says: of all the candidates. The elector shall then, at his engaged. This will form a portion of the second report, The sub-secretaries shall also be empowered to grant to under which we live. The report is very copious, about six years and seven months, and that he had been very hard work. If I had a bit of time in the pit, I rank and station. There can, in fact, be no doubt

The report says:-"The information, returned to us has been derived from different classes of witnesses, such as the proprietors, agents, and managers of works, the children and young persons engaged in different. proceed to call over the roll, each voter advancing when kinds of labour, the adult work-people, the parents of the children, medical men, teachers, ministers of re eating, washing, and playing. When his son gets a trates. These witnesses gave evidence as to the state of things in their own district, according to their own father's knees." observation and experience; and the main body of information collected is derived from personal examinations, in the form of depositions, of these different

> The evidence thus adduced affords to us the means of ascertaining the actual and appalling state of slavery to which our population is reduced, in the mining districts of England, Wales, and Scotland. We learn here the very early period at which children are permitted to labour in mines; children and adults of both sexes indiscriminately; their physical and mental deterioration-occasioned, first, by the labour in which they are engaged, and secondly, by the most disgusting associations; the accidents to which they are exposed; and the influence of these and other causes in combination, on their physical and moral state, is laid open by the labours of this Commission, as appointed under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, in the following arrangement and classification :-

" 1. Ages at which children and young persons are employed in coal mines.—2. Sex, employment of girls; weighing from two to five hundred weight, mounted and women in coal-mines.—3. Number of children and young persons so employed.-4. Hiring of children and young persons -5. State of the place of work in coalmines. - 6. Nature of the employment. - 7. Hours of 10. Holidays allowed to children and young persons The are interested in the staple trade of this important employed.—11. Treatment of children and young persons inches. To accemplish their labour the more easily, and generally prefer it. Altogether it is a very demoraclothing district, that I have completed my process of employed in coal-mines.—12. Accidents to which such manufacturing cloths on a woven fabric, and that I persons are exposed.—13. Wages of shildren and shall exhibit specimens of the success of my invention, young persons so employed.—14. Influence of employon Friday, the let of July next, in one of the Leeds ment in coal mines on the physical condition of chil. four feet of chain, terminating in a hook."

We shall at present confine our notice to the condition of persons employed in the coal mines. We last On that occasion I will undertake to prove that the cloths made upon my new principle of felting on a week selected a few cases from the report, bearing human frame to bear fatigue, are next to nothing sell for one-taird more, the quality of wool in each tion of our readers, in connection with the additional they will agree us that the force and power of the whole people should be called into instant activity ionger to exist. The employment of children is

arranged under the following heads :-"1. Coal Mines. 2. Ironstone Mines, and the Manufacture of Iron. 3. Tin, Copper, Lead, and Zinc Mines, and the dressing and smelting of their ores." Of these three-Coal mines are said to be " by far the most ex- aged thirty-seven, drawer in a coalpit, Little Bolton, tensive; to employ the greatest number of children and | Lancashire, says :young persons; to require different modes of working according to the geological character of the country, which exert an important influence on the condition of

the workers, and particularly of those of tender age." We will first invite the attention of our readers to the physical condition of young people employed

Much has been said, and properly said, in reference to the immense mass of physical misery and constitutional decease engendered by our factory system. The evidence adduced before the Factory Commissioners, together with the naratives of Wm. Dodd and others, went to show that the employment many a man beat his drawer." of children of from eight to thirteen years of age. in mills and factories, was in thousands of instances productive of the most terrible results, occasioning presented themselves at collieries near Barnsley. He sub-Commissioner reports, that "in the course of his curvature of the spine, distortion of the limbs, stiff- says:ness of the joints, constitutional weakness, and general debility; rendering them cripples for life.

the present factory act became the law of the land. very unusual circumstance. The Eggleys are, however, Bearing all this testimony in reference to the effects It is a large, well ventilated, and well-regulated one, to perfection, which I doubt not, for your partners and of infant labour in mind, we call upon the country but owing to the size of the corves, which weight 122 mine in England have not spirit to do it; but I have carefully and seriously to consider the following cwt, it is work very far beyond the strength of females statements in reference to the same subjects and which are selected from the present report.

In the neighbourhood of Bradford and Halifax, in this county, children seem to be employed at the earliest age-for we find in the evidence of Mr. Sub-compaid me £20 have lost £2,000 for it. I am sorry to Way House Pit" page 112, sec. 40, that Josh Gledhill, beth Eggley, the younger, who is not above fifteen, aibanksman, says :--

> "I began life a hurrier, when I was between five and have three sons living; one of them went into the pit with me when he was three years old, and commenced five and six. [This was at Flockton.] 1 do not think 22 miles a-day too much for girls to hurry, if they are a pretty good age. I have got three girls who hurried: they began hurrying at about six years of age. Two of them stopped about two months ago. They were stopped by the masters, Messrs. Hirst and Hardy. One girl left about two years ago, she was fourteen then, and master thought she was too old to work among boys. I cannot sign my name.'

recorded in which children have been regularly taken into the pits to work at four, and between four and five, and several at five and between five and six.

"In the mountain mines,' says Mr. Secretary in to labour, where the strata is only thin, varying from eighteen inches to two feet, they will go se early as six, five, or even four years of age. Some are so young that they go in their bed gowns; one little hid his little black face, as he stood before me, answered for him that he was seven years old.' (J. Fietcher, Esq. App. part 2, p. 821.)

Dr. Mitchell, also one of the Sub-Commissioners Appendix, part 1, page 33 and 4,) in speaking of Hill's lane Pit, Shropshire, belonging to the Madeley Wood It has often been our painful duty, as public Company, gives the following dialogue between a ground journalists, to record facts affording proof "strong bailiff, and one of the charter masters who were ac-

in this mine: I think we have none under ten or

In referring to the evidence given, relative to the persons, including females, were employed in our neighbourhood of Leeds, we find in the evidence of various coal and iron mines, in which we knew Mr. Sub-Sommissioner Symons, App. part 1, page 288: Joseph Ellison, Esq., of Birkenshaw, near Birstal,

> "I have been practically acquainted with collieries nearly all my life. I know it as a fact that a collier sexes either push or draw little waggons or corves,

John Ibbetson, also working at the same place, says :-" I have been forty-five years in the pits. I know a poorer classes in mines and collieries, and the various man, called Joseph Cawthey, who sent a child in at branches of trade and manufacture, in which numbers four years old; and there are many who go in to of children work together, exclusive of those employed thrust behind at that time, and many go at five and

James Ibbetson, collier at Mr. Harrison's pit, Gomer-

effects of such employment, both with regard to their girls; they are my sisters; they hurry for me. The oldest is twelve and a half, the youngest is between eight; and nine. She has been working ever since she was misery, mental ignorance, and moral depravity to come out as I have done to-day, and leave them in to fill me. It rubs my skin off. I often feel pain.

had for its object no exclusive inquiry on the subject took his child into the pit at three years old; it was feet. I often knocked my back against the top of the of labour; it has embraced, therefore, all occupations made to follow him to the workings, there to hold the pit, and it hurt it very sore. The legs sched very badly. in which children under thirteen years of age, and candle, and when exhausted with fatigue, was cradled young persons between thirteen and eighteen years of upon the coals until his return at night. This child he me by the way, I was so tired. The work made me passages:-

their physical condition, not the moral effects of dence, touching the pits of North Durham and North- many boys find that they are unable, and give over

which will shortly appear," and to the publication boy whom I saw keeping a door down Flatworth -very hard, Sir." of which we shall look with intense interest, as pit on the 20th of May. It was about seven o'clock throwing additional light upon the dreadful system on the Sunday evening, and the boy, Thomas Roker, to draw with the girdle and chain. I had a girdle and contains the evidence of persons of almost every down the pit about a month or six weeks. The boy laid myself down on my back. We had no time, unless never be up more than two hours from the pit for girdle and chain." ligion, parochia officers connected with the administiatile more hardened to the pit, his father means to of age, to assist to fill the skips. We cannot stop at tration of relief to the poor, public efficers, and magis send him to a night-school, and stop an hour off his what work we like, we are shifted. I drew about sleep. Thomas generally goes down the pit in a corf with a good few boys in, and sometimes he goes on his

But we might go on to almost any conceiveable United Kingdom, exclusive of Ireland. And we ask, is a system so atrocious, so utterly abhorrent to beaten."—(P. 68.) every feeling of humanity and Christianity, to be tolerated or endured, while those who ought to be generation are moving heaven and earth to relieve

tremity of the globe? But we must now turn to another feature of the picture. We want our readers to understand something as to the nature of the employment in which which is thus explained:-

"Hurriers," says Mr. Scriven, in his report, page 65. " are children who draw loaded corves or waggons, srtap, to which is attached in front a ring, and about

In this horrible employment children, from five years old and upwards are engaged; and thus, a the very time of life when the capabilities of the when light, and air, and wholesome food, and plenty of exercise are required to perfect the constitution. and prepare the structure for the endurance of future toil, every means is brought into operation and premature decay accelerated.

the male portion of the juvenile population. This strength and sex: that is altogether unnecessary; and dress, and subjected, not only to the same kind of domestic life. but to the same amount of labour. Betty Harris.

6. I have a belt round my waist, and a chain passing between my legs, and I go on my hands and feet. The road is very steep, and we have to held by a rope, and, when there is no rope, by anything we can catch hold of. There are six women and where I work, and the water comes over our clogtops always, and I have seen it up to my thighs. I the skin off me; the belt and chain is worse when we are in the family-way. My feller (husband) has beaten

"The evidence of Elizabeth Day, and of Ann and Elizabecause I believe both the elder of these witnesses to

"I have to tell you a little about felting, as I have th | witnesses, upon which the legislature interfered and to hurry part of the way up hill with loaded corves, a doing the ordinary work of hurriers in their colliery. at any age, especially females of sixteen and eighteen pletely naked, the girls working with them as desyears' old. After taking the evidence of the two Eggleys cribed; and in both countles the immoralities described I saw them both at their work, and hurried their corves and also performed the work they had to do at the bank faces. I can not only corroborate their statements but have no hesitation in adding that were they galleyslaves their work could not be more oppressive, and I bethe truths which they have preached have been poor, and I was poor, and them that ought to have missioner Scriven, touching "the Low Moor Company's lieve would not in all probability be so much so. Elizawhilst doing what is called topping the corves, lifted a coal which must have weighed at least a hundred and eighteen years of age, 239 per cent. can write pounds. It measured thirty inches in length, and ten their names; that of 206 females of the same age, six years of age. 1 was a hurrier till I was sixteen. I by seven inches in thickness. This she lifted 1.3 per cent. can write their names. When the chilfrom the ground and placed on the top of the corve, above three feet and a half high. She afterwards working regularly as a hurrier when he was between lifted a still larger one. The former one was lifted in the ordinay course of her work. This girl was working for her father, who was standing by at the time." J. C. Symons, Esq., Report, +117: App. Pt. 1., p. 182.)

" Whilst I was in the Hunshelf pit the Rev. Mr Bruce, of Wadsley, and the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Rotherham, who accompanied me, and remained outside, saw another girl of ten years of age, also dressed in boys' clothes, who was employed in 'hurrying,' and "In the district of Oldham, in Lancashire, cases are these gentlemen saw her at work. She was a nicelooking little child, but of course as black as a tinker, and with a little necklace round her throat. ". These children have twenty-four corves a-day to

hurry out of this den, and consequently have fortyeight times to pass along the gate, which is about the Fletcher, the most common age for boys to be taken size of a tolerably large drain. I would beg particularly to call your attention to the evidence of the manager of this colliery, No. 33, whose evidence repecting the says:number of girls employed by him was distinctly disproved by Harriet Morton, No. 38, and intelligent to an Hottentot unenlightened by Christianity. Infellow whom I endeavoured to question, could not even girl, who seemed to feel the degradation of her lot struction they have no idea of, and if they had, the heard of any." articulate, although his father, between whose legs he so keenly that it was quite painful to take her evi- want of decent clothing would keep them from mingdence.

"Harriet Morton-'I am nearly fifteen years old. and began to work in Webster's pit when I was going in ten. I've always worked in Webster and Peace's. there. There are seven regular hurriers, who are girls. read." There are six boys who hurry. Two of us are employed at each corve both full and empty. When the corve is oaded, one of us is harnessed with a belt round the Waist, and a chain comes from the front of the belt, and passes betwixt our legs, and is hooked on to the "I say. Jonas,' said the ground balliff to one of the corve, and we go along on our hands and feet, on allcharter masters, 'there are very few children working fours I do so myself, and a little boy pushes behind. We wear trousers always as when you saw us'-(J. C. amount of crime and misery existed which no Chris- eleven." The collier immediately said, 'Sir, my boy is | Symons, Esq. Evidence, No. 38: App. I., p. 233, 1. 66." After this the following will excite no surprise,

> sympathy and active exertion. "The stunted stature of the collier children arises, in the thin coal districts, from the height of the passages they have to traverse, being frequently net above thirty inches in height; and along these, children of both

now living has taken a child of his own, who was loaded with coals, weighing from two to three cwt. and even imagined perhaps for centuries. A contemporunning usually on rough and uneven rails, but somedid not the evidence of their existence rest upon the child was exhausted, it was carried home, stripped, times drawn as sledges. In the very thin pits they are and put to bed. This is a rare case, but I can prove harnessed to the corves by means of a strap round the it, if required, by undeniable evidence to have been a waist, and a chain passing through the legs; thus they go along on all fours, like animals; and this work is done by girls in trowsers, as well as boys, in the thin coal districts alike of Yorkshire, Lancachire, and the east of Scotland."

> We suppose the reply to all we can say as to the inhumanity of this abominable system, will be, that the work cannot be done without it, and hence thas it is necessary. Let us see.

"There are three hurriers in the pit; two are their own persons. James Pearce, twelve years old drowsiness and fatigue."

have often had blisters on my side, but when I When I came home at night I often sat down to rest look much older than I was. I worked at this drawing with the girdle and chain for three or four months. * * many boys draw so now. * * * A great drawing with girdle and chain. (Not many fall ill, says another witness, speaking of children condemned "I visited the house of the parents of a little to the same kind in the West Riding.) It is very hard

" Isaac Tipton, sixteen years of age. - I next went was in bed saleep. His mother said he was aged round the middle, and a chain under my legs. It was was at school about three years old, and his father something was the matter with the engine. Long be wished to make him a better scholar before he went fore night we were so tired that we could hardly walk down. Always put him to bed early, because he must home sometimes. The girdle often makes blisters. get up every working morning at three o'clock, and he I have had pieces like shillings and halfcrowns, with often rubs his eyes when he is woke, and says he has the skin cocking up, all full of water, and when I only just been to sleep. He gets up at three a. m. and put on the girdle the blisters would break, and the goes down the pit at four o'clock a.m. He gets his girdle would stick; and next day they would fill dinner directly he gets home, at half-past four p.m. again. These blisters give very great pain. There is or a quarter to five p.m., and then he washes himself, no railway in the pits where they use the girdle and and goes to bed between six and seven, so that he will chain. In all the pits about this part they use the

"Robert North.—I went into the pits at seven years twelve months. When I drew with the girdle and chain the skin was broken, and the blood ran down. durst not say anything. If we said anything, they, (the 'butty' a kind of half-contractor, half-oversees and the reeve, who works under him,) would take length in making extracts like these; similar facts stick and beat us. I have seen lads of nine drawing are recorded in reference to all the coal fields of the with the girdle and chain. I have seen them at six but they were not able to draw the full day out. If they are put to do the work, they must do it or be

"Ann Hague.-I am turned of thirteen years old. hurry the same as the last girl, in Webster's pit. the guardians and the careful protectors of the rising draw the corve with a chain and belt. There is a twenty-four corves to go in and out with every day. distress, and abolish slavery at the opposite ex- Sarah Moorhouse gets as well as hurries; she gets and hurries eight corves a day; I don't like working in the pit so very well; I would rather not do it. Having to pull so hard in the pit makes me poorly sometimes."

Such is the testimony of the children themselves. those young people are engaged. A great deal is Let us next see whether the plea of necessity is borne said in the report about "hurriers," the meaning of out by the testimony of adult witnesses. Here is a learning, provided in every part of the country, by passage throwing some light on the subject :-

"Matthew Fountain, under-groundsteward at Darlaston Colliery, Yorkshire, belonging to Thomas Wilson, Esq - My opinion decidedly is, that women and girls ought not to be admitted into pits, though they work diately to the fact, that these parents themselves upon four cast iron wheels, of five inches diameter, as well as the boys. In my belief sexual intercourse without rails, from the headings to the main gates. In does take place, owing to the opportunities, and owing these seams this is done upon their hands and feet, to lads and girls working together, and owing to some work.—8. Night-work in coal-mines.—9. Meal hours.— having frequently no greater height from the floor to of the men working in banks apart, and having girls the ragged roof than sixteen, eighteen, or twenty ther. The girls hurry for other men than their relations, they buckle round their naked persons a broad leather lising practice having girls in pits. It is not proper for females at all. The girls are unfitted, by being at pits from learning to manage families. Many could not make

> And here is another fact which evinces the nonnecessity for this kind of brutal labour. We find that in the other classes of mines very few children, if any, are employed underground, and where they are, attention is paid to their comfort and require- to work in mines, and states his belief that if ing them from doing mischief, beating the fields, ments. To which we may add, that in East females were not taken into the pits at a very and destroying hedges, it is no wonder that the Scotland The sub-commissioner states that the early age, no after inducement could prevail information imparted should be of the mest worthemployment of females in the mines is universally by which weakness and disease can be engendered, conceived to be so degrading that all other classes of operatives refuse intermarriage with the All this would be bad enough and repulsive daughters of colliers who are wrought in the pits; that enough if its hardships were inflicted only upon is is a labour totally disproportioned to the female however is not the case; girls as well as boys are that it is wholly inconsistent with the proper discharge subjected to it: they are dressed in a common of the maternal duties, and with the decent proprieties in them. The female children, brought down in early

> > From all this, and much more which want of

space prevents us from bringing within the compass of this article, we are warranted in coming to the conclusion that thousands of the rising generation are reduced to the condition of brute beasts: made to labour, in fact, where animals could not; subjected to toil which has a about six boys and girls in the pit I work in; it direct tendency to shorten life without the smallest is very hard work for a woman. The pit is very wet necessity. The fact that these atrocities are not practised in Irish collieries is another evidence that am not so strong as I was, and I cannot stand my work they can be dispensed with. And to this we may so well as I used to do. I have drawn till I have had add, that in some places even in England, considerable amelioration has taken place: much however. me many a time for not being ready. I have known remains to be done, and machinery ought here to be the substitute for this destructive, and, as we shall The Sub-Commissioner states that instances of see presently, demoralising toil. Into this, its true oppressively hard work performed by young females legitimate field, machinery has not yet entered. A inquiry he has not been able to find any instance beth Eggley, is deserving of especial notice, the more so boys in drawing coals for the thin beds of the and generally terminating in premature dissolution. be respectable and creditable, and both gave their evidence with much good feeling and propriety. The werk practicable, and others not—(p. 69.)" Nobody can husband and wife continue their employment in coal. mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments, but I never near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments are near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments are near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. Mandments are near of husband and wife continue their employment in coal. mines. Some engineers have thought such a thing the passes his days, until he marries a girl sentidown into the grave at an early age like himself; probably both

We will next inquire into the moral effects pro- by which they are therefore best enabled to obtain duced by this portion of our social economy. Thu, their livelihood. On coming out of the mine, after a speaks the report, in reference to this part of the hard day's work, the poor wife has little time and

are abominable." Mr. Kennedy, one of the Lancashire commissioners.

"In some parts of Yorkshire the men work com-

says :-"The moral condition of the colliers and their children, in this district, is decidedly amongst the lowest of any portion of the working classes. It appeared that out of 1,113 males, between thirteen dren have stated they could read an easy book, I have put them to the test, and, with very few exceptions, I have found that their attention was so completely absorbed in the mechanical process of deciphering the letters and spelling the words, that they did not nnderstand the meaning of a single sentence."

And he adds.—

"I found however, that the case was hopeless there were so few, either of colliers or their children, who had even received the first rudiments of education. that it was impossible to institute a comparison. The evidence, therefore, on this point is not so perfect as I could wish, but I think it will be found to go far to establish the position that want of education is accompanied by a degraded moral sense, gross and brutalised habits, depravity, and crime."

And here is the testimony of Mr. WARING, who reporting on the mining district of Gloucestershire,

"An act of worship is nearly as strange to them, as ling with their better-provided yoke-fellows, at the Sunday school."

"In one colliery there are ninety-six boys, from nine to seventeen years old. of whom thirty-six attended no pit: I have hurried all the time; I am the oldest girl place of worship, and twenty-seven unable even to

And to this we may add the testimony of John THORNLEY, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of York:-

"I consider it to be a most awfully demoralising prictice. The youth of both sexes work often in a halfnaked state, and the passions are excited before they arrive at puberty. S-xual intercourse decidedly frequently occurs in consequence. Cases of bastardy frequently also occur; and I am decidedly of opinion though we hope it will be productive of genuine that women brought up in this way lay aside all modesty, and scarcely know what it is but by name."

Nor is this state of things at all to be wondered at. We are not surprised when we recollect that this horrible state of society in the mining districts has existed unchecked, and uncontrolled, unknown, or writing, writing on this horrible subject, says :-

"The parents, in the generality of instances, were as ignorant as the children. They had heard of God as a name to swear by, but nothing else. They had never heard that thieving, drunkenness, nor the indiscriminate indulgence of their carnal passions, were sins. How should they; buried alive from infancy, and with none to teach them? From the whole of the evidence taken it appears that the general age for bringing children into the pits is from five to seven; that they are whether God made me, nor anything about Jesus; there kept there as many hours as men; and that, in going to First, let us inquire what the children themselves and returning from their work, they frequently fall into say as to the effects of this kind of labour upon the ditches for want of sleep, being wholly overcome with

No wonder that these outcasts of society are as "About a year and a half ago I took to the ignorant as they are vicious. No wonder that they day-school of the Independents." relative duties, when they are utterly destitute of The before-mentioned Joseph Gledhill states that he was more used to it it would not blister, but it every particle of religious knowledge, and not even smarted very badly. * * * I crawled on hands and possessed, in very many instances, of the first rudiments of secular education. On this subject the their shoulders and tell us, that Wales is, as yet, report affords ample information. We select a few but partially enlightened by gospel truth, and that

> Yorkshire, containing 1,640 boys, only 350 could write their names. In seven collieries of 172 girls, 12 only could write their names. Even in the Sunday-schools not forty-four per cent. could read fairly, and not one and contributions in the Principality, and need not quarter write.

> "With regard,' he adds, 'to the fruits of education. and with respect even to the common truths of Christianity and facts of Scripture, I am confident that the majority are in a state of heathen ignorance. The evidence of the children exhibits a picture of moral and mental darkness which must excite horror and grief in every Christian mind; I can most conscientiously say that it is anything but an overdrawn one. Some are indeed better instructed, but of those who work in collieries there is not above one out of three, or, at most, two out of five, who can answer the commonest questions relative either to scriptural or secular knowledge. I unhesitatingly affirm that the mining children, as a body, are growing up in a state of absolute and appalling ignorance; and I am sure that the evidence I herewith transmit, alike from all classes,—clergymen, tell a lie; it may be good or bad, but I don't know magistrates, masters, men, and children, will fully substantiate and justify the strength of the expressions which I have alone felt to be adequate to characterise the mental condition of this benighted community. That their moral condition is not equally bad I attribute to the hard work they are subject to, to their close confinement when at work, and to their weariness when can't tell who that was; if I died a good girl I should

Mr. Scriven found, near Halifax, that in a number of small collieries, out of seventy-four children between six and thirteen, only eleven could read; and out of fifty between thirteen and eighteen, only nine could

The answers given by many of the children exhibit the grossest ignorance, numbers having no to Sunday School; they teach me a b, ab; I do not little girl, my sister, who pushes behind. We have knowledge of a God, a Saviour, or even of the common-

Probably we shall be told that this ignorance is not the necessary consequence of employment in mines, but originates in the criminal neglect of their parents, to avail themselves of the means of instruction in at least the first principles of religion and means of national, parochial, British, or Sunday Schools. Admitting this, to some extent, to be the case, we would ask how came these parents to be so criminally negligent, is it not to be traced immehave been brought up in the mines, and in the same profound ignorance in which they are training able capitalists":-

In a petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Brotherton, from Edward William Binney, of Manchester, the petitioner says:

"The disgusting nature of the employment of these poor creatures was bad enough in itself, but to hear the awful swearing, obscene conversation, and filthy songs, would lead any person to believe that he was in a land of savages, rather than in civilized England."

And he attributes the cause of this degradation, intellectual and moral, to females being allowed upon them to enter a pit at all. We quote his

"That your petitioner is convinced that the employment of females in coal mines is to be attributed to the early age at which children are introduced to such would at least point out to the children the exisplaces by their parents. The parents having spent most of their lives in mines, and being thoroughly accustomed to the scenes they witness, see no impropriety infancy, have no correct ideas of the dangers of a mine, the scenes of vice and wickednessa they witness, or the disgusting and laborious nature of their employment. If female children were never allowed to enter

a mine under thirteen years of age your petitioner considers that no inducements could scarce prevail on them to even go down into a pit, much less persuade them to mix with the company, and follow the laborious and unseemly employment which they are there subjected to. "That your petitioner has visited many of the col-

lieries in Lancashire and Cheshire, and he finds the moral and intellectual condition of the working colliers in a much worse state where females are employed in mines than in those parts where the proprietors will not allow them to work in the pits. Amidst the scenes before described are children, brought at the tender ages of eight and ten years. There they pass their days on whom it is said Sunday School instruction until they become wives and mothers. Can such employments as they are engaged in, and such scenes as they continually witness, fit them to become good wives and mothers, and make the poor man's home comfortable? Colliers are often accused of being an ignorant and One child, nine years of age, says, "I never was told disorderly body of men, without any inquiry being made as to the cause of their ignorance and disorderly conduct. What can any person expect from a poor boy sent down where machinery was substituted in the place of as your petitioner has before described? He goes into a deep mine at six years of age, into the scenes amidst which

strength, even if she had the knowledge, to clean the house and prepare those necessary refreshments which a hard-working man requires. The husband, too frequently makes no allowance for his wife's condition, but abuses her, neglects his home, and runs to the alehouse, and there spends the greater part of their joint

earnings. "That your petitioner is convinced that it is most desirable that many of the children from six to ten years of age, now employed in mines, should he sent to school instead of passing their time amidst the dangers and darkness of a mine, and witnessing the scenes before described; but at the same time he does not consider that there can be any great permanent improvement in the morals and condition of the working colliers so long as women are employed in

Some of the children, however, are sent to Sunday schools, and here follows a tolerable specimen of the advantages they derive from such "admirable" establishments.

Morgan Lewis, nine years old, puller up :

"I have never been at any day-school; am sent to Mr. Jones's Sunday-school to learn the Welsh letters: can't say I know them yet. I do not know what you mean by catechism or religion; never was told about God. The sky is up above, and no one ever told me about Jesus Christ; cannot say what he is."

Sophia Lewis, twelve years old, labourer in the iron yard:

"We have never been to any day-school; sister and I go to the Welsh Sunday-school, to learn the letters, (can scarcely tell one letter from the other in the Welsh primer.) Mr. Jones tells us that Jesus is our Lord. but does not know what he means by our Lord, nor who is God. There may be commandments but I never

Edward Davis, about ten years old, hooker-on: "Have not much time after work, as always wash. Never spoke any English; father and mother speak Welsh, and so does Mr. Jones, the preacher, whose Sunday-school I go to. I can say the Welsh letters, for I have been two years at school. (Net able to manage the letters—said D was G, and C the letter A.) I de not know anything about Ged."

Richard Williams, aged nine years and threequarters, air-boy:

"I come at six in the morning, and leave at six or seven in the evening. I have never been to a dayschool; I attend the Independent Sunday-school Never heard of Jesus Christ. I don't know the Lord's Prayer."

Evan John, aged thirteen years and a half. hauler:

"I have been at the work about four years. Was four years at day-school; it was a Welsh school. God was the first man; knows nothing of the command-

John George, aged fifteen, behinder: "I have been for eight or nine years at work as plate opener. I was for twelve months at a Welsh school:

Jesus Christ made me; thinks Jesus Christ made Mary Paine, aged seventeen, unloader:

"They never have told me anything of Jesus Christ, nor do I know who he is." Henrietta Frankland, aged eleven, drawer: "Sister Maria, (thirteen years old, as well as myself)

have not been to school since at work; I do not know

are no commandments." David Thomas, aged fifteen, in-filler: "Was at day-school, and learned the spelling: there are Ten Commandments; one say you must not steal. and that Christ is God. Thinks Jesus Christ was born in Wales, and went to England: now goes to the Sun-

We wonder what those who are perpetually telling us of the deplorable ignorance of the heathen and the necessity for sending missionaries to convert them, will say to this. Perhaps they will shrug in illuminated England we should find no such "Out of fifty collieries in Mr. Symon's district of deplorable ignorance. If this were true it would only prove that our advocates for conversion might find work enough to engage all their zeal, talent, even cross the Channel to discover fitting objects

for the exercise of their Christian benevolence. But how stands the fact? Why just thus. That in illuminated England matters are as bad or worse than in benighted Wales. In Mr. Scalven's Report on the Collieries in Halifax, we find the following:

Thomas Mitchell, aged 13:

"I never heard of Jesus Christ; I don't know what yon mean by God; I never heard of Adam, or know. what you mean by Scriptures; I have heard of a Bible, but don't know what 'tis all about; I do not know what would become of me hereafter if I am wicked; I have never been told. If I tell a falsehood or lie. I the difference."

Anna Hoile, aged twelve: "I never went to day-school, but I began for the first time to go to Sunday School yesterday; I cannot read; I have heard of God, and of Jesus Christ, but I work is over, and which often renders rest the greatest | go to heaven; if I were bad. I should have to be burned in brimstone and fire; they told me that at school yesterday; I did not know it before. Father nor mother never reads to me at home; they never go to church or

chapel; I never went before." Henry Jowett, aged eleven:

"I never went to day-school long, but I went a little while before I came to the pit, and then I did not want to stop at school, but I wanted to come to pit; I go know who God is-Jesus Christ is heaven. If I die a bad boy I do not know what will become of me; I have heard of the devil—they used to tell me of him at the every-day school; father does not go to church or chapel on Sundays; he does nought but stop at home; I go to chapel now a Sundays; 'tis not so long sin' I began a

Schools, the teachers and conductors of which would deem it a horrid crime to teach writing and other branches of practical education on the Lord's We give the following as a specimen of the value

These are the results of instruction in Sabbath

which is attached to the importance of Sunday school instruction by at least one of our "respect-"Mr. James Wilcox, a proprietor of mines, states;

You have expressed some surprise at Thomas Mitchell not having heard of God. I judge (he continues) that there are very few colliers hereabout that have. There is a Sunday school in the village, at which some of them ge, but it does not advance them in learning much; it keeps them from idleness on the Sunday, and doing mischief from beating the fields, and destroying hedges, but very few colliers care much about it." When masters only think it necessary that in-

struction should be imparted to young persons in their employ for the magnificent purpose of keepless character. For our own parts, we have no hesitation in saying, that the sooner all such Sunday Schools are broken up the better. We had supposed that Sunday School instruction tence of the Creator and Redeemer, and enforce upon them the duties of moral obligation. In this, however, it seems we were mistaken. The whole world may be ransacked for objects of charity. Scores of missionaries, teachers, and schoolmasters must be sent forth to convert the heathen, and to instruct the children of the Hindoo and the Hottentot. Bibles are to be multiplied, and the poor are to be required to purchase the word of life. even though unable to provide for themselves and families the common necessaries of life; and all this, as we are told for the purpose of removing ignorance and vice at home and abroad. And here is the practical illustration of the value of all this ostentatious parade of benevolence and piety. Our own children, the children of our own soil, confers such immeasurable benefits, are trained up in a state of ignorance, compared with which the ignorance of pagan lands sinks into insignificance. about God-no one ever told me about Jesus Christ: cannot say what he is." Another, twelve years of age, says, " Mr. Jones tells us that Jesus is our Lord, but does not know what he means by

those seminaries of "Scriptural" learning, we have oppression. a boy, fifteen years old, who "thinks Jesus Christ! Day as rank infidelity.

Sometimes an appeal is made to the pockets of holy faith. benevolent people, for the purpose of presenting wonder of what use they would be to parties whose shall have no rest: nor will we cease from troubling teachers had left them in the state of lamentable! them. While it may please God that we have power MITCHELL, aged thirteen, at Halifax, in the heart afflicted, and maintain the right of the poor." of Christian England, who never heard of Jesus CHRIST-does not know what you mean by Gop: has heard of a Bible, but does not know what it is all about; and as a proof of the excellent moral training he has received. He says-"I do not know what would become of me hereafter if I am wicked; I have never been told. If I tell a falsehood or lie. know the difference."

We wish we knew the precise school in Halifax in which this boy was taught, or, rather, was not taught; for not a particle of useful knowledge appears to have been imparted. We would certainly give it all the infamous notoriety the case so richly merits. The truth is, this most important document must force conviction upon all who are not determined to remain unconvinced in spite of the most incontrovertible evidence that a system of the most brutalising character and diabolical cruelty is at this moment in actual operation in the coal mines of England, Wales, and Scotland, a system to which the state of slavery in the West Indies was a Paradise, and which will only bear comparison with the most demoniac practices of ancient times. Nay, we are prepared to prove that in juxaposition with the atrocieties now practiced and the wholesale, physical, mental, and moral slaughter daily perpetrated, in the mills, factories, and mines of this country, the darkest deeds infanticide sanctioned by the laws of Sparta. What was that in atrociety in comparison with the binding pauper children by Poor Law Guardians for and we trust they will act accordingly. a period of sixteen years, to labour in those dens of darkness, misery, and vice, more hellish in their character than we can conceive even of hell itself! Bethlehem. Why that was mercy itself compared with the taking children, aye, and female children to the labours and brutal treatment which have been brought to light by this inquiry! We may be referred to the human sacrifices offered up in ancient Greece and Rome, or to the demon worship of the Jews in causing their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Moloch. We admit the horrible nature of these sacrifices and idolatrous rites, but they have at least this extenuation, that they were performed in a time of gross ignorance and were in perfect accordance with the acknowbody only was affected; but here we have a system of Idolatry, as were any of the ancient sacrifices. Mammon is the god of Britain. Mammon is exalted on our altars, and is enshrined within our palaces. alike be sacrificed; and it appears as if no one rights and a world's redemption. dared to raise the standard against its insatiable thirst of gain, or venture to interrupt the further ravages of its uncontrolled anthority. We are glad to find that the press of every shade of politics is beginning to take up this question. This is as it should be. It is no question of politics, it is far removed beyond and above the narrow range of party bickering; it is a great question of social and moral interest; it demands the exertions of all, and no guilt of innocent blood.

follow the example of the press; whether the priesthood, who were first and foremost in denouncing and putting an end to negro slavery. will come forward to the rescue of the white slaves of England! We know they ought, and we know they must, or be prepared to encounter the curse of the Almighty, and the detestation and abhorrence of every honest man. We might ask, why an interference on their part has not been made long since? We might inquire how they could live, as thousands of them do, in the coal districts, and witness the horrible depravity this victim, to which we call attention, and profound ignorance everywhere so apparent, and not institute a searching inquiry in order to provide a remedy? We can readily conceive that a large portion of the ignorance, vice, and wretchedness, which the commission has brought to light, was unknown even in the places where it existed in the greatest abundance; but we cannot permit the plea of ignorance to be carried so far. It is impossible that magistrates, proprietors of mines, and especially ministers of religion living upon the spot, would be altogether uninformed as to what was going on. And yet nothing has been done-and why! We fear the proprietors have closed their eyes to the horrible evils of the system, because it was to them profitable; the magistrates have winked at it, lest an interference on their part should give offence to some wealthy neighbour; and the ministers of religion have connived at it because ample collections are required to carry out their designs, and to enable them to appear "respectable." The fleece must be secured, no matter what becomes of the flock; and the splendid temple must arise, though every stone should be purchased with the price of blood. What ever may have been the case, ignorance now exists no longer. The evidence is ample, and it is undeniable. We now, therefore, have a right to ask for practical proof, that all the denunciations against slavery, that all the mournings over the wrongs of Africa, that all the professed anxiety to convert the heathen, was not, and is not, mere cant and hypocrisy. If there is either truth or consistency in the religious public, now is the time to show it. A system has been brought to light, as now actually existing, which is fraught with the most fearful, and productive of the most tremendous, circumstances, temporal and eternal, to all concerned in it. The same power which broke the chains of slavery can rescue the children of Britain from present thraldom and future ruin. The same zeal and animation as animated the country in 1833-4, is required now, and the same result would inevitably follow a similar exhibition of moral determination.

know any thing about God." Richard Williams, To you, the ministers and members of Christian Every Subscriber to the Star for Four Months, from Thomas Griffiths. - We know nothing of the almost ten years of age-a scholar in a Welch Sun- churches, of every name and denomination, we now day school, belonging to the Independents-informs appeal; and we tell you plainly that on you, in ns that he never heard of Jesus Christ, and does not reference to this question, the eyes of the whole know the Lord's Prayer. We wonder what the country are placed. You may sit down and do Independents of England will say to this. Then nothing, but you cannot do so with impunity. there is another child, who knows nothing of the Your Christian character is at stake. You Commandments; and a girl, aged seventeen, gives cannot defend this cruel and villanous outns this information-" They never have told me rage on humanity. You know it is opposed to anything of Jesus Christ, nor do I know who he is." every precept of Revelation, and to every dictate of A girl, thirteen years old, does not know whether feeling and of sympathy. You would not have your God made her, and says roundly, "There are no own children so deliberately handed over to des-Commandments;" and, to finish this enlightened truction, and you are bound, therefore, to exert specimen of the "religious" tuition imparted in every power on behalf of those helpless victims of

An appeal to Parliament, on this subject, from every made God;" and it had taken him twelve months congregation throughout the land ought instantly at school to arrive at this conjecture; while another to be made. On your Altars petitions were laid of the same age-aye, who now goes to the Sunday for the abolition of slavery, and were numerously school of the Independents-"thinks Jesus Christ | signed, even after divine service, on the Sabbath, in was born in Wales, and went to England!" This | many places; let those Altars be now consecrated is a fearful picture of the manner in which the to a not less holy purpose. Let the cry of oppression at children of the poor are instructed by the saintly your own doors excite an interest, at least, as To Beavers and Correspondents. hypocrites who are compassing sea and land to powerful as that which was called forth by the make proselytes, and who denounce the imparting of wrongs of strangers; and let us, at least, have one G. S. Nussey. - The subject of his letter is one on useful knowledge of a secular character on the Lord's proof that you are not entirely dead to the claims of domestic misery, and the demands of our most

We have not yet done with this horrible subject. boys and girls with Bibles and Testaments. We We shall return to it again and again. The wicked ignorance detailed in this report. There is Thomas to write or speak, we " will uphold the cause of the

THE FORTHCOMING NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

THE eyes of the whole country are now directed to the approaching contest for the deserted seat at Nottingham; and, as no doubt every species of cor-I tell a lie. It may be good, or bad; but I don't ruption will be resorted to, we think it right to give to both electors and non-electors a few words of advice and caution. The base factions know that many of the electors are poor-that a sovereign or two would be to them a present advantage; and sovereigns will be freely, though not openly perhaps, offered on the coming occasion. Let the electors remember that no man will buy them unless he intends to sell them; and let them count carefully the loss and gain of the experiment. They may gain a paltry trifle, but they will certainly lose not only the chance of benefiting their country, but they will also be, as far as in them lies, instrumental in perpetuating their own misery and wretchedness. What has brought Nottingham and every other town in the kingdom to the state of unparalleled distress under which they are now suffering? Class legislation. And class legislation has been mainly produced by the readiness with which electors have received the reward of iniquity from the base betrayers of their country. Let them of antiquity are white as snow. We are told of the benefitted by an honest non-buying Representative, than by a Candidate who wishes to buy them with a sovereign or two, in order to continue the system; F.-We will take his file of the Times at the price he

We hope every friend of freedom will be at his post and manfully perform his duty. Let local We are reminded of the massacre of the infants of committees be instantly appointed, and let the most extensive steps to be taken to hunt out and put to rout, both night and day, all bribery machinery of too, at three and four years old, and subjecting them every kind, that the tricks of the factions may be displayed in open day; and let all to whom a bribe is offered be well assured that the candidate who spends money intends to have it all back with good interest, either by himself, or his relations, or connections. Mr. STURGE stands pledged neither directly, or indirectly, to spend any money beyond the necessary legal expences, and if the other side are watched vigilantly and at all points, the electors will have no where to look, and they will vote right. We would suggest the rigid ledged spirit of the age. Besides in these cases the administration of the bribery oath. The House of Commons will not abolish bribery, and therefore, the opposed to every precept of Christianity, abhorrent steps suggested by the law ought above all things to to every principle of humanity, and destructive be attended to at the present and every future alike to body, mind, and spirit. These helpless vic- election. The freemen in the boroughs are chiefly tims are as truly offerings consumed upon the altar of the working classes, and if they are promptly shown that nobody will be allowed to give them money, they will do their duty.

To run purity against bribery is like doing nothing. Capital has usurped the throne of Omnipotence, and Bribery can be and must be prevented everywhere. even in the temple of God is elevated as supreme. if the friends of honour and consistency will but do To this monster Devil, this modern Juggernaut, all their duty. Nottingham gave the fatal blow to the must bow. Decrepid age, and helpless infancy, the most detestable faction that ever cursed a country; strength of manhood and female beauty, the powers let it now rear the standard of purity and vigilance, of the intellect, and the gushings of affection, must and be first in the glorious battle for a nation's

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

WE again call the attention of the people to this subject. They will find the instructions of the Executive as to the voting, &c. elsewhere, to which we refer them. We would also beg the people generally to read the plan of organisation. Many localites, we perceive, have nominated several difone can henceforth refuse to aid in the rescue of ferent candidates. This is unaccordant with rule those victims of oppression without incurring the and must be at once corrected. Every sub-Secretary is at liberty to nominate one candidate, but no more. Every locality ought to consider carefully We want to know whether the pulpit will the whole range of public men before them, and instruct their sub-Secretaries accordingly for the nomination. For Heaven's sake, let us have an Executive in which the people-the whole peoplecan have entire confidence. No barking, yelping, stealthy, winding, slimy lookers-out for thirty shillings a week, as a means of becoming or of helping to become "respectable."

> BROOK THE VICTIM. ELSEWHERE We give a letter from the brother of

SPLENDID AND COSTLY PRESENT TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN

DETERMINED to commemorate every great national event connected with the present "movement," Mr. O'CONNOR has entered into arrangements for presenting the Subscribers to the Star with

THE GREAT NATIONAL PETITION to the House of Commons.

a large and splendid Engraving of the Presen-

his Plate will be as much superior to the Engra vings already given with the Star, as they were to any ever given with any other newspaper. It will be divided, as it were, into three main compartments. The first will represent the Dele-GATES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, previous to starting with the Petition to the House of Commons. The centre and largest compartment will represent the Procession accompanying the Petition to the House, the Petition itself, the Bearers of it, and the People, when passing Whitehall, and approaching Palace Yard. The third compariment will represent the Perition IN THE HOUSE, when "laid on the table;" being a general view of the Interior of the House of Commons, the Bar and the Speaker's Chair being prominent features.

addition to these main compartments the upper and lower edges of the plate will be divided into sixteen other smaller compartments, each one of which will contain an accurate representation of some great Public Building passed in the route from the Convention Rooms to the Parliament House. Views will thus be given of Temple Bar, St. Clement Dane's Church, Somerset House, Exeter Hall, St. Mary-le-Strand, Trafalgar Square, Northumberland House, Whitehall. Richmond Terrace, The Admiralty, The Horse Guards, Westminster Bridge, The Treasury, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Hall, and the Exterior of the House of Common.

There will thus be given, upon one very large sheet. NINETEEN SPLENDID PICTURES, all harmoniously combined to make the whole an effective and worthy representation of the most important movement ever made by the English people in favour of liberty.

The terms upon which the Plate will be issued are

as follow :-

the date of entering his name with his newsnot promise to have it ready at any particular time, for the work will be one of such a character, and will need such careful to defy any one to fix an exact time. This, however, we do promise. Every subscriber is at liberty to cease his subscription at the end of four months, holding his ticket, and receiving his plate and paper from the Agent he has subscribed with, the day it is presented. just as if he had continued to subscribe.

The Price of the Paper the week the Plate is presented will be One Shilling. We will try to make such arrangements as will make this the only charge the Subscribers will have to

gents, therefore, will please to open subscription lists, and in all cases furnish the subscriber with a ticket, which ticket will entitle him to the Plate whenever it is given for subscribing for the Star for four months. soon as possible, specimens shall be placed in the hands of the Agents.

which, as he must be aware, the readers of the Star have been often warned. Our space does uot at present allow of its insertion; but we shall be glad, with his permission, to reserve it for awhile: it may be useful by and by: we by no means intend the subject to sleep.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM RIGHTLY ADMINISTERED.—A petty hosier, who wishes to pass for a good methodist, being lately " pulled up" before the Mayor of Derby for paying one of his workmen partially in goods, was very properly informed by the Mayor that the goods which the poor fellow hod had from him could only be regarded as a present, and that he must now pay the remainder of the money due for wages.

JOB PLANT, before he broan a system of insolent annoyance, should have "taken stock" of his brain pan, to ascertain whether he had sense enough to carry it on. His letter was not directed for Feargus O'Connor; it was directed to the Editor of the Northern Star, though addressed to Feargus O'Connor, inside. We do not publish Feargus O'Connor's" dwelling house to be No. 5, Briggate, &c.;" we usually publish and write what we know to be true; had this been Mr. Plant's practice he would have saved himself the trouble of writing, and us of reply-

ing to this letter. CHRISTOPHER WOOD, late of Honley, still continues a prisoner at Rothwell, without any other means of sustenance than the casual aid of parties who are indisposed to see a man starved to death in England for being a Chartist. We have reason to believe that that is the "head and front" of Mr. Wood's offending. We trust that the Chartists of the West Riding, and the country generally, will see that the devils who desire his destruction be disappointed.

Y. Z.—His communication is an advertisement. ERRATUM.—In the balance-sheet of the Convention, last week, Robert Wing was printed, instead of Robert King, in the list of Yorkshire contri-ROBERT KING - We are very sorry that parties pro-

fessing Chartism should evince such a spirit as that which he describes in his letter. DARLINGTON CHARTISTS.—Write again to Mr. Hey-

THOMAS M. WHEELER, JOHN FUSSELL.

states if he will send it to us, with a letter stating how we can remit. MESSRS. DEWHIRST AND EDWARDS wish to inform those whom it may concern, that on account of so many applications being made for their services to address Chartist camp meetings on Sundays,

Bradford, Yorkshire. addresses. All letters to be directed (post paid) John Smith, tailor, Hill's Land, No. 9, William

street, Greenock. DENUNCIATIONS.—We have received from our London polis in reference to the conduct of a very prominent character in connection with the ball for the political victims. Our correspondent accompagive the following:-

must request your insertion of it, or upwards of twenty subscribers will leave the Star, they feeling much "crabbed" that the last denouncement was

We have every desire to oblige our friends so far as we can do so consistently with public service; but the one thing against which, more than all others, we have set ourselves during our whole political existence has been the publication of sectional squabbles and individual denunciations. While the slightest and most respectfully expressed intimation from us that we did not perfectly approve and feel delighted with everything done and said by some parties has been termed "dictation" and "denunciation," and has been made the pretext for heaping upon us coarse and offensive ribaldry, we have the satisfaction of knowing, and every reader of the Star knows as well, that we never yet denounced any man: and none know better than the yelpers about "dictation" and "denunciation" that we have always deprecated and struggled against it.
Nottingham, Leicester, Sheffield, Newcastle,
Huddersfield, Birmingham, and London can all
bear ample—and some of them have borne sufficiently angry-testimony to this fact. We have been always of opinion that local and sectional differences should be confined to the quarters in which they unfortunately exist; and that when individuals are—as in the present case—charged absolutely with dishonesty and unworthiness of the Manchester Committee, in reference to Mr. the charges against him to be true, and the man to be a scoundrel, with whom it is disgraceful for we cannot insert it. We hope that the distinction between denunciation and criticism will be W. H. Dyott has gratefully to acknowledge the promptitude with which his appeals for Stars was considerably elevated with the "ardent" spirits

ripening it to fruition; an early and abundant harvest may be expected. W. H. D. begs of his friends not to relax their exertions.

Monies to Mr. Heywood.—We have received the following from Mr. Heywood :-" Manchester, May 25, 1842.

notice has appeared.

subscribers by inserting it. "Yours respectfully. "ABEL HEYWOOD." All we can say in the matter is, that so far as we

know, every list of subscriptions received by us has appeared. Whether in the mass of letters which reach us some one may have been overlooked we cannot say; but we are as careful as we can be to prevent this from happening. There can be no doubt that all monies received by Mr, Heywood will be rightly applied. We suggest that, in future, it may be well for him to keep a copy, with the exact date when sent, of any such articles he may send us. This will enable us to correct any mistake that may hereafter occur. ROCHDALE.-Mr. John Leach writes to say that he

stoting the number of the meeting on Bagslate Common to have been not less than 10,000. SLITHERO MILL.—We cannot insert the account of the sudden death of a female on anonymous au-

A Woolwich Cader,—Too late.

matter. agent, will be entitled to a Plate. We do J. R. Warson, Boston, - We of course know nothing

attention on the part of the Engraver, as BATH CHARTISTS have sent us a correction of the resolution, in which they say :-

The whole demand on us would have been paid were it not for the late division, owing to Messrs. Vincent and Philp having established another

CARLISLE CHARTISTS.—Their address to the Middle Classes came just as we were going to Press. CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge. Manchester-W. Griffin, 34, Lomasstreet, Bank Top. Birmingham-George White, 29, Bromsgrove-street. Newcastle-Mr. J. Sinclair, Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Binns, booksellers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo-lane. Bath -Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 19, Gleucester Road Buildings, Swanswick, Bath.

Money Orders to this Office.—Our Cashier is frequently made to endure an amount of inconvenience, utterly inconceivable by those who havelnot the negligence of parties not attending to the plain untimely end. instructions so often given, to make all money orders sent here payable to Mr. JOHN ARDIIL. Some orders are made payable to Mr. O'Connorsome to Mr. Hobson-some to Mr. Hill-some to Star-office: all these require the signature of the person in whose favour they are drawn before the money can be obtained. This causes an attendance at the post-office of, sometimes, several hours, when a few minutes might suffice if all were rightly given-not to mention the most vexatious delays of payment sometimes caused by it. Several old Agents-who certainly ought to know better-have often thus needlessly incovenienced us; we therefore beg that all parties having money to send to the Star-office for Papers, by order, will make their orders payable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL. If they neglect this, we shall not hold ourselves bound to attend to them: if, therefore, they find their neglect to produce inconvenience to themselves let them not blame us.

To AGENTS .- All those Agents who have orders for the back portaits, had better send them as early as possible, so that they may be forwarded with the specimens of the Petition Plate. W. M. CHESTERFIELD.-Yes. To six week's subsuscribers 7 d. in addition to the charge for the

WM. WOOLEY, DUKENFIELD,-The money has not

THOMAS M'CRISTLE, GREENOCK .- Mr. Innes will receive a plate, with the others for him. A. Hogg.-Cannot say when we shall have a parcel for Newcastle. The Plates have been ready since

April 23rd-say how they are to be sent. R. MERRY .- A Plate and a Medal will be sent during the week, either to Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoelane, or to Mr. Watson, 15, Paternoster-row. FOR THE CONVENTION.

£ s. d. From a few Devonpert Friends, per T. Smith, sent on the 6th of April, but omitted ... 0 5 0 FOR MRS. WILLIAMS AND MRS. JONES.

From the Female Radicals of Bath 0 14 0

Local and General Entelligence.

DUNDEE.—Provost Lawson has received £300 of the Government grant for constructing and improving public walks in the vicinity of large towns. This sum will be expended in improving the Magdathey beg that in future all those who may wish len Green, the only public ground of easy access in for their services will correspond with them previously, at Mr. Alderson's, tailor, Bank-street, number of the unemployed, but at a rate of wages very far below the living point. The miserable THE GREENOCK Young Men's Charter Association condition of our unemployed, is beginning to excite are desirous of having correspondence with their general attention. On Tuesday, the 17th current, a brother Chartists, and would be obliged if considerable body paraded the streets with music some of the Young Men's Charter Associations and flags. A black flag was carried in front, on would send a copy of their rules, and give their one side of which was the following inscription:-

"Oh! why has man the will and power. To make his fellow mourn?" "Tis tyranny and submission."

correspondent very strongly worded resolutions They went to the Magdalen Yard to wait the result from two of the Chartist districts of the metro- of a meeting of those assessed for poor-rates, then holding in the Town-Hall, and which had been convened by the magistrates to take into consideration the condition of the unemployed. This meeting nies the resolutions by a note, from which we broke up without adopting or even considering any means of alleviating the misery of their fellow townsmen. After several of our respectable philanthropists (!) had said their say, they went off in a hurry, without electing a committee, leaving it to be understood that the committee previously in existence, and which has done absolutely nothing for the removal of the distress, should still continue in office. The sufferings of the poor cast-off tools of the fortune makers must increase-must come to be unbearable, and threaten danger to these feeling gentlemen, ere they will be so generous as return a portion of the wealth produced by the unemployed to save them from death. The unemployed were addressed by several persons who enjoined them to preserve the peace, and not give the magistrates an opportunity of pouncing upon any of them. They resolved to hold a public meeting on Friday, which was held in the Bill-street Hall. Several individuals addressed it, and exposed the unfeeling conduct of the magistrates, who had retained several sums of money they had received for the use of the unemployed, and when questioned about it, spoke of the unemployed in the most base and contemptuous terms. A committee of three was then appointed to remonstrate with the magistrates, and ascertain what the committee elected in the Town-hall, in-

THURSDAY, the 19th, was celebrated as her Majesty's birth day by the ringing of bells, the hoisting of flags on the old steeple and the shipping in the harbour, and the laying of the foundation stone of the parish church, which is to be built on the site trust, the charge eight never to come before the of the old one, which with the south and cross and outstanding debts: public as mere denunciation; it ought to be ac- churches was burnt down on the morning of Sunday companied by a full statement of particulars, the 3rd of January, 1841. The magistrates, trades, circumstances, and proofs; so that if the accused and masonic bodies walked in procession to St can reply he may. This course was adopted by Andrew's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Arnott; and from thence to the R. J. Richardson, who has now, it is said, a church where the foundation stone was laid by Sturgite commission to organise South Lanca- Provost Lawson, as proxy for Lord Panmure, Proshire for Complete Suffrage. That person was vincial Grand Master. The numbers in procession charged by the committee with certain acts of were not great, but a considerable number of spectreachery, which could only have been the acts of tators were present at the laying of the stone. A a villain; the circumstances were detailed and collection was made in St. Andrew's Church for the the proofs given, and he was dared to meet and unemployed, which, with the handsome donation of aontradict the statements. He never did meet £50 received from Lord Penmure, amounted to and contradict them; and, therefore, we believe upwards of £100. The fooleries of the seniors during the day brought out the fooleries of the juniors in the evening. A crowd of lads and boys assembled any man, or body of men, to associate. In the in the High-street, not to give vent to their pent up present case, this has not been done. The resolu- feelings of loyalty to her Majesty, but evidence of tion is one simply of denunciation; and therefore the strength of their arms and legs to all her loyal subjects who had the misfortune to wear a "hat." Mr. Mackisson. Superintendent of Police. having carefully noted by the people; so that hereafter his cranium covered with one of these, then unwhen thin-skinned or insidious and dishonest men shall seek to jumble them together, for the purpose of covering villanous practices, and getting away in the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

In the middle them together, for the purpose of covering villanous practices, and getting away in the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

In the middle them together, for the purpose of covering villanous practices, and part. We observed the Junior Editor of the Courier, the lad who writes about the "Chartist sluts" and "unwashed blackguards," in the middle have been answered, and much regrets that time of loyalty, challenging any one present to fight him,

man, and led him away. - Correspondent. the Editor of the Northern Star. Do oblige the such fund to be at the disposal of the Committee, self-protection."

SUNDERLAND. -DISTRESSED CONDITION OF Working Men.-Thousands of workmen are now wandering about unemployed in this once flourishing of the matter. Doubtless the money would be place. Many have been absolutely destitute of all paid to and by Mr. Cleave, and accounted for in employment for nine months, and some longer. his balance-sheet.

They are now less employed than they were in winter. The degree of distress may be judged of Convention accounts, which is itself wrong to the by the fact that the poor rates, which are collected amount of ten shillings: we do not therefore quarterly, are now 4s. in the pound. Thus a house insert it. They accompany the statement by a and shop rated at £25 pays £20 per annum poor rate. A meeting of the unemployed workmen is in-

tended to be held in a few days. BRADFORD .- FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT .-On Monday last, at the Dudley Hill Colliery pit, a frightful accident occurred by which one man lost his life. The name of the deceased is Abraham Simpson, who, with another man, was removing some scaffolding in the pit, on part of which being removed an immense body of foul air escaped, and coming in contact with a lighted candle which the deceased held in his hand, immediately ignited, and an explosion took place. The pit was instantly in a blaze, and such was the force of the explosion, that Simpson was blown to a considerable height in the pit from which he fell down; his hat being blown out of the pit's mouth. His corpse, when taken out, as our informant significantly related it, appeared to have been "smashed to atoms." The other man escaped the violence of the explosion in a great degree by secreting himself under the scaffolding, and though he has sustained considerable injuries, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Simpson multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by has left a widow and four children to mourn his

brethren of Court Moderation, and Court Mutual iron hand of despotism. united as the heart of one man, and to do justice, well known, and I need not say one word in his behalf. love mercy, and unite altogether; and after P.D.C.R. They have on many occasions witnessed his zeal and initiated into the mysteries of this Ancient and those who suffer for us shall be supported by us. Honourable Order, and a number more expressed If you will insert this in your valuable journal, you their wish to be made on the next meeting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 24. The House went into committee on the Customs' Acts (Tariff) and Mr. Miles brought forward a defined proposition with reference to his motion of last night; that in

lieu of a duty of £1 per head on cattle, there should be levied 5s. 6d. per owt. Sir Robert Prel could not consent to the proposition. He had no fear whatever of any injury been received here; if it had, it would have been arising from an importation of fat cattle under the proposed Government duty, and the importation of

lean cattle would be a positive advantage to the agriculturalists themselves. Some talk followed, and on a division, the amendment of Mr. Miles was rejected by 209 to 44. Major Vivian moved that the duty on cattle, meat.

and other provisions mentioned in the tariff, imported from the Canadas, be equal to the import duty from other foreign countries, Sir Robert Peel could not agree to the pro-

Mr. CHARLES BULLER declared that though the tariff was not the greatest free trade measure ever proposed in the House, it would, if carried, be the greatest which this country ever obtained. Though opposed to differential duties, he yet could calm the fears of Major Vivian as to any overwhelming importation of cattle or provisions by way of the

A somewhat desultory debate now arose, shared in by various members. Lord Howick. Sir Rober Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell, and others, in which the inconsistency of the Government was commented on, in applying different principles to the trades in corn and cattle. Amongst the speakers was Lord Sandon, who vindicated the Government, on the ground that foreign corn could be imported in unlimited quantities, while the supply of cattle was limited. This called up Mr. Cobden, who spoke warmly and indignantly on the legislation of the House, and declared that the people of Lancashire were sinking into an apathetic state, produced by the appalling and unparalleled condition in which they were placed.

Mr. Turner wound up this discussion by deprecating delay in passing the tariff; after which, Major Vivian's amendment was withdrawn. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN proposed, that on the article, swine and hogs," instead of the uniform duty of

five shillings, there should be left a blank, to be filled up afterwards in some way so as to afford more adequate protection. The amendment was supported by Mr. Miles: but on a division it was rejected by 121 to 32. The Chairman then proceeded, proposing successively the different items of the tariff. At the

article "fish," some debate arose as to the proposed duty on lobsters, it being alleged that it would operate injuriously to the interests of individuals engaged in a precarious trade, without any corresponding advantage. Sir Robert Peel agreed to reserve the matter for further consideration. The rest of the evening was occupied in discussing

different items, when, at the article of "fruit," a division took place on the proposed duty of 6d. a bushel on apples, Mr. Wakley moving that the present duty of five per cent. should continue. The amendment was negatived by 110 to 51. The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and the House resumed. The other orders of the day were then

The House adjourned at half-past one.

EPSOM RACES.-THE DERBY.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft. for three yrs the Star. old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; the last mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. ont of the stakes. The winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police and the regulations of the Course. (183 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Attila(W. Scott) 1 Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham ...(Cotton) 2

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. - Received by General Treasurer towards payment of balance overdrawn,

0 6 6 Mr. Sims, London, (second) Female Chartists, Carlisle Mr. L. Pitkethly ••• .1 0 0 Maxwelltown Association 0 5 0 Wingate, Grange Colliery Malton and Pocklington 1 9 8 Marriage party, Ripponden Sunderland and South Hetton 0 14 1 0 13 0 Three Crowns, Richmond-street. balance not reported ... Nottingham, Thatcher ... Middle Class Chartist

AWFUL AND HEARTRENDING SCENE. - From a Cor-

respondent.—The peaceful and romantic village of

Ashover became the scene of one of the most deplor-

able and heartrending tragedies that ever occurred

£7 2 5

in this, or perhaps any other country. Mr. Richard Eaton, a gentleman in independent circumstances, about sixty years of age, in loading his gun in the house, to go in pursuit of a mad dog, accidentally shot his son, a youth about 16 or 18 years of age, and immediately after, in the frenzy of the moment, took a pistol and shot himself through the head and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slugs and its contents first struck the young man's arm, does not permit him to reply personally to all the kind friends who remember him weekly. The struggle is setting in in good earnest in Iretand; the good seed has been sown, and is germinating in the minds of the many; events are rapidly in the minds of the many; events are rapidly put his fustian-covered arm round the young gentletirening it to fruition; an early and aluming in the Pound on the dear son! What shall I do? My
also receive back One Shilling in the Pound on the dear, dear son !' he took a loaded pistol, rushed out amount of their Passage money when they pay SHEEPSHEAD, NEAR LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a into the garden, applied the muzzle just below his the balance. meeting of the framework-knitters of Sheepshead, right ear and fired, when the bullet, after penetratheld on Monday last, Mr. Thomas Callis in the ing the head, passed out a little above the left ear, chair, it was unanimously resolved—lst. " That a causing instantaneous death. Inquests were Committee of seven persons be immediately chosen, this day held over the bodies before Mr. Years past. SIR,—I sent you a statement of subscriptions three to watch over and protect the interests of the work- Hutchinson, the Coroner for the Hundred weeks ago, to be inserted in the Star, and yet no men." 2nd. "That the weekly sum of one halfpenny of Scarsdale, and verdicts returned to the be solicited from every framework-knitter having effect that the son was accidentally shot, and that The parties are continually writing to me to know employment." 3rd. "That the respectable trades- the father put an end to his own existence in a fit of the reason, and I have no way to get out of the men of the town be solicited to aid and assist us in matter but by laying the whole of the blame upon our houest and lawful endeavour to resist and over. Mr. Eaton was a gentleman very highly respected throw the attempt recently made to advance the by an extensive circle of acquaintances, to whom his frame-rent." 4th. "That Mr. John Rogers, a urbanity of manners and his known worth had Have a regular succession of fine first class Amerirespectable freeholder resident in the town, be ap- greatly endeared him. His melancholy end will be pointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised as above, a subject of unfeigned grief to all who knew him. He has left a wife and daughter, who resided with whose Secretary shall lay the accounts before the him at Ashover, and a son who is in business in next general meeting for their approval." 5th. Nottingham. The younger son, who has lost his life "That the Committee shall make every inquiry con-cerning parties who are or may be paying the Mr. Hicklin, the bookseller in that town, and had increased frame-rent, and any person having know- returned to spend a few weeks at home, in conseledge of parties so acting are requested to report the quence of indisposition. What adds, if possible, to same to the Committee without delay." 6th. "That the deplorable character of this sad catastrophe, is the Committee shall wait upon every person who the circumstance that the elder son was to have been may be found paying the extra rent, and persuade married this day, and the wedding party were to them to give up their frame or frames to their embaye visited Ashover, in commencing their tour of ployers, and shall, on giving up such frame or frames, pleasure, and preparations were made to receive them, allow them a weekly sum of money as an equiva- but, alas! how changed the scene! Ashover is lent." 7th. "That a report of the proceedings of about six miles to the south-west of Chesterfield: was not the author of a paragraph in our last, this meeting be sent to the Editors of the three Overton Hall, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks, newspapers having the greatest circulation in this is within about half a mile of the residence of poor locality for insertion—namely, the Northern Star, Mr. Eaton. Mr. E. was formerly Governor of the the Nottingham Review, and the Leicestershire Mer- County Prison, Derby, and had retired with a com- fast sailers. cury." 8th. "That this meeting invite their fellow- fortable independency, and purchased a pretty little tradesmen in every village to form a Committee for property in Ashover, and was, as it were, the leading man in the place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I have, during the Whitsun holidays, made a second pilgrimage to Northallerton, for the purpose of seeing a dear brother who is confined in Northallerton House of Correction for a political offence, and who has suffered already two years and nearly three months, under the silent system. I visited him last on the 26th of December, 1841, and found him greatly reduced in body; at that time he had been ill a considerable time, but has since enjoyed

better health. I saw him again on Whit-Tuesday. Alas! What a strange alteration; the bloom that used to adorn his manly cheek had nearly all fled, his countenance was pale and sallow, and marked with scorbutic eruptions. I told him he looked much worse than when I last visited him. I asked how he felt? His answer was, that his constitution was completely broken. He attributed it to his long confinement. But though his constitution is injured, and his health impaired, his love of liberty is still unconquered; his spirit still remains the same, determined to battle with tyranny and oppression to the last moment of his life. He has got nine months and a few days to serve of his time. Something ought to be done for him in order to raise his shattered constitution. He was not sentenced to hard labour, and will in consequence be allowed to find his own provisions, if our Chartist brethren will only enable him to do so. This will cost

about eight or nine shillings weekly. The good men and strue of Northallerton and Brompton have it in contemplation to raise a fund for that purpose, if they can be assisted by other Chartists of the kingdom. They instructed their delegate, Mr. Isaac Wilson, to bring the question before the delegate meeting at Dar-LEEDS.—ANCIENT FORESTERS.—On Monday, a lington, on Sunday, the 21st inst., and to sak them to new court of Ancient Foresters was opened in Leeds, co-operate in the noble and God-like work of rescuing at the house of Brother John Cummins, Hope and a fellow-creature from the horrors of starvation, while Anchor Inn. Pottery-field, when the officers and a prisoner for no other crime than trying to stay the Friendship, attended in their splendid regalias. I feel confident I shall not appeal in vain to my Brother Thomas Stead, P.D.C.C., of the Leeds Chartist friends, to render their mite in so good United District, delivered an address suitable for a cause; the men of Bradford, I feel assured, will not the occasion, and impressed on their minds to be backward in lending a helping hand; to them he is

Thos. Stead had proceeded to open the New Court | devotion to the Six Points of the Charter. Then arouse, "Oak." a number of respectable young men were my brave friends, and convince his and our enemies that will much oblige, Sir, yours, &c.

> Josn. Brook. Bradford, May 25, 1842.

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THE TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS OF DE-MOCRACY IN SHROPSHIRE

Hitherto this county has remained silent on those great principles of demecracy embodied in the People's Charter, and even this can scarcely excite wonder when We reflect that such is the aristocratic character of both the middle and higher classes, that twelve Tories at in Parliament. Tuesday last, however, presented a new feature in the political history of this rich and beautiful county. But before I attempt to describe the truly magnificent scene of the myriads who responded to the hallowed voice of liberty, permit me to Charter was delivered by Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton, only seven weeks ago. Mr. Child, an engineer, and an able man, has also contributed much to advance the cause. That gentleman was secretary to the anti-Corn Law party, in the district of Goalbrook Dale, but he had no sooner heard the principles of the Charter mooted, Association, and since he has devoted himself to Chartism with the ardour of a sincere patriot. Mr. Alfred, another gentleman in the locality, is lecturing on the principles, and has already displayed considerable ability. And now to resume. Thesday last was set apart for a great demonstration of the Northern division of the county, in favour of the Charter. The effect of this announcement on the constituted authorities, was The meeting was to be held on the Wrekin assembled at this place was tremendous. As we proof spectators. When the procession was approaching Watling Street the band struck up " See the Conquering Hero comes." The mass now blocked the roads in the numbers. The Coalbrook Dale wing of the proces- sures for the amelioration of their condition. His speech sion here took the lead, preceded by a splendid band. About one o'clock the dense mass reached the spacious summit of the Wrekin. It cannot be less than a mile attention, and the magistrates, who were on horseand a haif to the top of this majestic edifice of nature. It is covered (except along the top) with a vast forest; and, at this season, the windings which lead to its address. Mr. Mason retired amid great applause. heights are beautifully embowered with the foliage of

The procession having reached the place where the meeting was to be held, we found ourselves honoured rural gens d'armerie.

Mr. Child was called on to preside. On taking the chair, he observed, that it was with no said he, should we not have the right of voting? which animated them, in common with their fellowwould not detain them, as Mr. Linney, of Manchester, and their friend Mr. Mason, were present, who would call upon Mr. Brattan to propose the first resolution. speak in public, they would, therefore, excuse him law of the land. He would propose the resolution, with merely reading the resolution. He then read and which was as follows:-

and suffering, in common with our fellow-workmen realms." throughout these realms, and having long borne our miseries with a hope that the Government would effect such ameliorations in the institutions as to alter this lamentable state of things, without endangering the peace of society or the security of property, do now solemnly declare their opinion that the only means of effectually conferring justice, security, and happiness on every class of society, is by and through a complete and equitable representation in the Commons' House of Parliament; and, further, we consider it an act of gross usurpation to deprive any class of their legitimate rights as members of society, the violation of these socred rights being the real source of all our national and social

Mr. Lionel rose and seconded it. The CHAIRMAN said, they had now heard the resolution proposed and seconded; he would now introduce the rich would be glad to do justice to the poor. (Hear, to their notice Mr. Linney to support it.

Men of Shropshire, to-day you have proved, in the beef, like their forefathers. (Hear, hear.) But what numbers which we now behold, that you have made up was the case? Why that the working men were treated your minds to demand justice—(hear)—to-day we have with more cruelty than the dogs or horses of the rich. unfarled the banner of Chartism, and he hoped they Yes, (said Mr. M.) the rich man's horses are better fed would plant it there where they stood, and never cease and kept than three-fourths of the working classes, and until the Charter of their and their children's liberties let them (the rich) now hear him; he observed some of became the law of the land-(hear, hear.) We have them present, that they would not submit to it one day struggled long, and suffered much for our principles; longer than they could help. Mr. Mogg then went on but who could now say that we had not gained much— to describe the hardships of the working classes in a nay, everything our hopes could anticipate in the time most able manner, and was much applauded. He we had already devoted to free our country?—(hear, would come again and again to visit them, and he hear. He (Mr. L) had witnessed the distress of the hoped Mr. Mason would devote a week to the cause in weavers of Lancashire; there, their children were in Shropshire; and he was certain it that it would be one rags, and perishing for the want of food. Now, could of the best Chartist counties in the kingdom. (Hear.) a father look on such a sight without feeling indignant Mr. Mogg addressed the meeting at considerable length, at the wrongs his family were suffering from unjust and retired amid great applause. income tax came into operation, perhaps their middle between twenty and thirty thousand persons present class friends would be glad to join them fer the Charter -thear, hear, hear.) Go on (said he) in the glorious Work; the day is fast approaching, when we must and will be free. He would not detain them longer, as Mr. Mas n was present, and would next address them. Mr. Linney then retired amidst clapping of hands, having spoken with great energy and ability for about an The CHAIRMAN said he now felt great pleasure in

introducing Mr. Mason to them. man, men and women of Shropshire, I rise to address you in the pure and simple language of political truth; and justly respected sub-inspector of this district:flower which now decorates the face of nature. Ah! Was therefore, necessary to degrade the mind morally now in custody in the county prison. mental capabilities of their nature. This, I say, was even more cruel than all their robberies put together, inasmuch as it tended to perpetuate not only our miseries, but to make us the instruments of our own debasement. (Hear, hear.) Our object, then, is to overthrow the usurpation of political authority. Our sufferings are not the effect of an inscrutable cause; for in that case our condition would be hopeless; it is only so to the ignorant mind. It is not any vicissitude of nature, for then we could behold it, and apply ourselves to avert it-it is not in the barrenness of our soil, nor in the idleness of our habits. It is not in our ignorance of the arts and sciences, ner from the want of commerce—for we are the first nation in arts, science, and commerce. It is not in natural disadvantages. No; but what is most strange, our poverty is in consequence of the immensity of our wealth and resources. How then can we expect to be better off as our productive powers increase? If as our wealth multiplies, we are in the same proportion to sink in the scale of social

preciation of property, and ultimately, to involve us tures in their transit but such is not the fact. I have vessel would sail on the 10th, but she was new adverbefore as at present, and hopes it will seen pass. And nearer home. this man presumes to fill one of the offices in the state. Why does he not proclaim the cause, if he knows it, and propose a remedy? If he does not know, why not present represent its mining and agricultural interests avow his ignorance, and let us legislate for ourselves? (hear, hear.) We have not courted his services, and will allow him to retire without an apology-(laughter.) Well, my friends, there is but one real cure for our misfortunes; that is a power over those institutions which hves produced this state of things. When we asy that the first lecture given in this county on the say a power, let me be understood to mean that every man at the age of twenty-one shall have a vote in the election of law makers and magistrates. Our Charter says that every man of the age I have

stated shall vote, in the election of Members of Parliament; but I believe the laws are as bad in the administration as in their nature; and further, I believe than he resigned, and offered his services to the few that the best laws may be rendered the most odious in who had formed themselves into the National Charter their application. But the Charter once attained, all the subordinate authority of Government will be constituted by the direct power of the people. This then is the not learned the parties names. The men who are supground work of our cause—it is very simple and equitable. The man who would deprive you of a vote, for- crime, have been arrested by the police at the funeral feits all title to one himself. What crime so great as of the deceased, and are now lodged in Waterford that which robs a man of his rights as a member of Gaol. society? This distinction in politics has lead to all those unnatural distinctions in both rank and social condition. most alarming; the Lord Lieutenant was immediately Yes, condition; there are some born noble in virtue of on Monday evening last, the peace of our usually quiet corresponded with to know what was to be done acts of Parliament. It is law which determines the locality was somewhat shaken by the intelligence that nobility-it is law which determines who shall be pro- a duel was about to take place on the banks of the (a noted mountain.) The day was beautiful, tected, and while you of every other class are the most and every thing seemed to inspire the mind valuable to the very existence of society-you who prowith the greatness and solemnity of the cause duce every fraction of wealth or property possessed by learning the tidings armed with their batons, &c., and Two bands were engaged for the occasion. At the middle and higher classes—you, but for your skill headed by Thomas Locke, Erq. Justice of the Peace. ten o'clock, one part of the procession moved from and labour not a rood of land could be cultivated, Oaken Gates, preceded by Mr. Mason, Mr. Mogg, and drained, or fenced; not a ship could be built to guard the members of the Council. According to arrange our shores—not an ounce of mineral be brought to the ment, the other part of the procession was to meet surface of the earth, and this is done at a great sacrithem at Watling Street, about three miles distant, and fice of human life; not a house erected-no manufacon the way to the Wrekin. The mass which had tories no public ways for communication and transit having elapsed ere the preliminaries could be arranged, -no harbours-no products for commercial exchangeceeded the numbers increased; and from the summit of no palaces for the nobility. Yes, (said Mr. M.) he might to adjust the engines of destruction, whose flints, alas, every height the eye could reach were to be seen groups | continue this strain, but permit me to say, in the words | would yield no fire—and whose powder, "a plague on of a profound writer, that " but for the labour of the poor the rich might live in caves and eat acorns for their tinued for some time, when lo and behold! were seen food." (Cheera,) Mr. M. then entered into a long expo- in the distance the harbingers of peace-the worthy all directions—it was impossible to form any idea of sition of the causes of the present distress, and the mea-

the greatest attention during the delivery of the whole The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Halford to propose the second resolution. Mr. HALFORD rose and said, that he would not attempt to trespass upon them at any great length. with the presence of five or six magistrates, one of the lafter the address which had just been delivered. He deputy-lieutenants of the county, and a few score of would therefore briefly review the principles of the People's Charter. This gentleman then, in a most able manner, went through the six points seriatim. Why, small pleasure he congratulated the thousands he saw they who have deprived us of our rights justify the around him on their excellent conduct on that day, and robbery? Ah, no. They reply that we have no proespecially as it was the first occasion they had come perty. After they have taken all they possess from us, forward to proclaim to their country the love of liberty that is very reasonable! Well, and next we are told that we have no education. Why is this? What connrymen, and their adoption of that great measure have they done with all the funds set apart for that of political justice, the People's Charter. He (Mr. C.) purpose? Have not the bloated Bishops been revelling in luxury with the money set apart for our education? He (Mr. H.) was astonished how the rich address them propably at some length. He would now dared to insult the working classes after this barefaced robbery; but he hoped the men of Shropshire would, Mr. BRATTAN then came forward, and said he felt from that day forward, struggle with their fellowmuch pleasure in performing what he considered an workmen in every other part of the country for the honourable duty; but as he was not accustomed to Charter, and never rest satisfied until in became the

occupied nearly two hours and a half. During the

whole time he was listened to with the most marked

Mr. NICOLAS seconded it. that I never felt more highly gratified in my life than I dience to his mandate they at length dispersed. do at this moment. How little did I conceive some few weeks ago, when I first lectured in this county, that in so short a time so many thousands would assemble in this place te adopt the glorious principles of the People's Charter? Well, I hope it will not stop in its progress, but go on until every town in the county has its Charter Association. (Hear, hear.) To-day you have nobly done your duty I hope you will carry out what you have so nobly begun. When he (Mr. M.) considered what were their sufferings and slavery, he was astonished how they so long submitted: but now he was satisfied the time was fast approaching when hear.) What did they (the working classes) desire? Mr. LINNEY then rose and said-Mr. Chairman and Why, that they should have plum pudding and roast

government: that distress was now becoming universal. A resolution of thanks was given to the Convention What was to be done? Were the people to be for their exertions; and the remonstrance and memodoomed to this for ever? He (Mr. L.) would say, With- real were adopted. A vote of thanks was given to the on: hesitation, that if something was not soon done, the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. It may be observed most himentable consequences might be feared; and in conclusion, that this meeting has done much to allay yet, said he (Mr. L.), when the people pray to the law- the alarm of every class. Chartism was so fearful a makers that this state of things should be put an end subject to a great number of the smaller tradesmen to, the Government talk of their (the people's) " exemthrough the representations of the press, that some plary patience." But it cannot be endured, and he went off to a great distance, and others closed their hoped the men of that county would, from that day shops. The peaceable conduct of so large a meeting forward, swear before high Heaven never to rest satis- has, however, dispelled their fears. The prospects of fied until poverty was banished from the land-(hear, the cause in this county are most cheering; already the hear, and clapping of hands.) We (said Mr. L.) Will Star has entered the cottage of many of the miners; and tell Sir R. Peel that if he will not do us justice, the day at the close of the meeting every one was inquiring was not far distant when his Ministry would meet whether there would be a report of the proceedings? the same fate as the Whigs. The country (said he) was About a thousand copies of the Chartist Circular were in a deplorable state, and he thought, When Sir Robert's disposed of. The general opinion is that there were

IRELAND.

(From The World's Correspondents.)

CASTLEBAR .- MURDER WILL OUT .- That "truth is strange, stranger than fiction" has been most strikingly illustrated by recent events which have drawn aside the veil of mystery that shrouded the Swinford Mr. MASON then came forward and said, Mr. Chair-, murder. The following are the circumstances, the disclosure reflects great credit on Mr. Jackson; the efficient yet when I stand here and survey the magnificence of Two revenue policemen named Egan and Caulfield, creation, the poetic grandeur which clothes and va- were in company with a girl in the town of Swinford, riegates this wast and lovely scene, I almost forget our in November 1839, when a man named Naughten came social degradation, did I not behold at one moment up and attempted to take the girl's cloak. Upon this your dejected and care-worn countenances, contrasted the two policemen followed him, and inflicted injuries with the beauty and leveliness of even the meanest on his person of which he died the next day. Several flower which now decorates the face of nature. Ah! persons were apprehended for the crime, but strange to but my friends, our assembling on the lofty heights of say, suspicion never rested on the policemen. But this temple of nature, while it inspires us with vene some time since an inquiry was held at Foxford into a ration for the harmony and sublimity of all nature, charge made against a revenue policeman, that he was also recalls to our minds the solemnity of a great and privately married. On this inquiry Caulfield gave holy cause—a cause just in its principles, exalted in evidence that the man charged was married. On this its designs, and essential to the happiness of every he turns round, and accuses Caulfield and Exan of the order in this mighty empire-inear, hear.) Yes, what murder of Naughten. They were arrested, Egan in the ever may be the indulgences riches confer, there can barracks here, he being then a soldier in the 88th he no real happiness in their enjoyment unless justly regiment. Other evidence has also turned up. A man acquired. Your condition, and that of the working returned from England a few days since, and he states classes throughout these realms, prove you are robbed he could not rest, from remorse of conscience, until he beyond calculation, and the rich who are the governors came forward and declared what he knew of the case. of society are the guilty authors of this awful crime He accused the two policemen and Mary Regan, the have resisted, by the force of arms, any that she had gone to Cork, with the volunteers for Lieutenant Friend said he wished that the ship agent had secured it. class or power that would thus criminally strip the India, as the wife of a corporal Finn, of the 88th. A was present, as he had some observations to make. machine or the labourer of the wealth created by his description of her person, and the name of the man The Bench said that Mr. Murray was frequently sum-

to this inhuman state of things—either by perverting THE BILL which Mr. Phelan and his brother comreligion to deprave the mind, to suit the harrid con- missioners are desirous of foisting upon this unfortunate dition the oppressors of society have doomed you to country is in bad odour here. The Bill is founded on fulfil: and wickedly attributing even to God the the reports prepared by these sapient functionaries calentitous consequences of their own crimes-or by and what is the fact? Meetings of the subscribers to degrading the character in infancy with such brutalising the Ballina, Ballinrobe, and Killalla charities have been toil, so as to prevent the faintest development of the held during the last week, at which it was made evident that the statements in the commissioners report regarding these institutions were a tissue of blunders.

CORK. — Our distinguished townsman, Sheridan Knowles has arrived, and has been delighting many an cumstances he had issued summonses against the agent self on the generosity of the country. 'old familiar" social circle by the charms of his company. "Grave and reverend seniors" here are making asses of themselves by the fuss and palaver they keep up about bringing the British Mudfog Association to our good city next year. The members of this profound body are excellent conneisseurs in turtle soup, and as such it would be worth their while to cross the channel and make a report on the perfection to which that glorious viand has been brought at the Victoria Hotel by M'Cormick. As for any good they may do to science beyond arming themselves with tiny hammers and breaking all the funny little stones they meet in Cove, and was chargeable with putting forward a delusive t is all moonshine.

are in the same proportion to sink in the scale of social and seem the lean cattle and seem the additional improvement in the sciences, implies the unfortunate country almost weekly to seek in a strange a mistake for "15th," and that he wrote to some of very trifling allowance of 2s. 6d. a day to officers' ruin of so many families—the increase of human woe— clime that subsistence which bad government denies the parties to that effect, he (Lieut. F.) would only widows, ruin of so many families—the increase of human woe—the back of the pew; and it was
the debasement of our morals, consequent upon the them at home. It would be expected that humanity claim is a-day from the 15th, or £5 penalty for nonLord Increase of human woe—the back of the pew; and it was
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them at home. It would be expected that humanity claim is a-day from the 15th, or £5 penalty for nonthem at home. It would be expected that humanity claim is a-day from the 15th, or £5 penalty for nonthem at home. It would be expected that humanity claim is a-day from the 15th, or £5 penalty for nonthem at home. It would be expected that all parties were satisfied with

DUNGARYAN.-I regret to have to inform you of a most horrid, and malicious murder, which was committed on Thursday the 12th instant, near Kilmacthomas. The victim of this atrocious deed was a young man about twenty-three years of age, from Faha in this county. He was at the fair of Kilmacthomas, on the day above-mentioned, and on his returning home about eleven o'clock at night, was attacked by two or three fellows, who, it is said harboured towards him some spleen on account of an old gradge; one of the villains took up a stone about eight pounds in weight, and with it dealt upon the unfortunate man's head a deadly blow which had completely broken his skull. His brother who was a witness to this bloody and murderous scene, would have in all probability shared the fate of the deceased had he not fled into Kilmacthomas after rescuing himself from the grasp of the ruffians. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned. I have posed to be the perpetrators of this foul and malignant

NEWCASTLE .- AFFAIR OF HONOR .- At four o'clock placid Deele, and apprehensive that the combat would have a tragical termination, our Peace Preservors on immediately hastened to the scene of attraction. On the ground were J. De B- M-, Esq., with his friend and second L. De M-, Esq., and at a distance the towering and handsome figure of ____ M___ Esq., supported by his friend. A considerable time the principal time having been occupied endeavouring it," would not ignite. This state of suspence had con-Justice with his " men in buckram" having arrived on the "unsaturated turf," in time to put the bloodless antagonists under arrest. The duelists were subsequently bound to keep the peace, -and it is to be hoped they will enter into a solid truce over a dezen of exquisite port at the Courtney Arms.

back, drew close up to the speaker, and listened with LONDONDERRY.—Another serious riot has been caused here by the Marquis of Donegal's tenantry, associating together for the purpose of putting up stake-nets on the Derry side of the Lough. Accordingly on Wednesday, they drove stakes for a net on that side, near to the mouth of the Fahan, a little below a net which was placed there in the beginning of the season, by the assignees of the lessees of the Irish Society. On Thursday, the fishermen in the employment of the assignees went down the Lough in five or six boats, and pulled up nearly all the stakes which had been planted by the other party; by which party they were stoutly, though unsuccessfully, resisted; and, in the course of the melee, one of the Donegal tenantry, a man of the name of Bradley, with deliberate and ruffianly violence, drove the sharp end of a stake into the eye of a young man, named Jehn Lynch. The wound was so serious that fears were entertained of Lynch's life, and the recovery of eye-sight is despaired of; but by skilful treatment the injured organ will not be utterly deprived of the power of vision. On Thursday, a large band of the associates in this new fishery speculation, and persons in their interest, assembled around Culmore Point, accompanied by, or, as some say, headed by the Mr. Brown, by whom the fishery on the Donegal side, under the claim of the Marquis, has been chiefly conducted, when "That the rights referred to in the foregoing reso- some of them tauntingly called upon the fishermen is "That this meeting, having seriously deliberated on lution are clearly and powerfully defined in the docu- the service of the assignees to take down, if they dared, the causes of the distress which now pervades British ment entitled the People's Charter, and this meeting the few of their stakes at the Fahan mouth which society, and must ultimately produce consequences fear- resolves to hold that measure inviolate, and will never remained. The constabulary stationed in Derry and ful to contemplate; also feeling deeply the degradation cease agitating until it becomes the law of these Muff (County Donegal) were soon upon the spot, as was also the Mayor, who forcibly pointed out to the meeting the danger they would incur by committing a breach Mr. Mogg was then introduced to speak in support of the peace, and stated his determination to use every of it. Men of Shropshire, said he, I can assure you means in his power to prevent disturbance. In obe-

NENAGH .- On Thursday, a meeting of the magistrates of Upper Ormond, Lower Ormond, and Owney and Arra, convened by the High Sheriff, was held at the Court House, Nenagh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disturbed state of those baronies. and to suggest to Government such remedies as would be advisable to adopt for the protection of life and property, and the suppression of crime in the country. The meeting was well attended, there being twentyseven magistrates and four stipendiaries present. Resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Government the same night—the publication of which for the present is witheld. Crime in the North Riding, particu- ported to the House that Mr. Mostyn had not been larly in the neighbouring baronies, is still as rife as ever. An enormous meeting was held here on Sunday Flintshire; but that Sir S. R. Glynn was duly elected, last, at which thousands and tens of thousands congre- and ought to have been returned for the said county. gated from the adjoining districts of Borrisokane, Templemore, Roscrea, &c. There could not be less than illegal societies, the fruitful source of all the crimes the return for that place. which disgrace this country, it having been understood that numerous attempts had been lately made to seduce teetotallers from temperance preparatory to enrolling them among the hellish promoters of these gangs. The by the bands of the Nenagh and Templemore Tempe- intention to defend himself from the charges conrance societies. The Rev. John Scanlan, a president chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by read- motion on Thursday. ing to the effect-"That having heard with considerable pain that attempts had been recently made to violate their pledge; they deplored that such should Estate. have taken place feeling the many blessings which have arisen from the almost miraculous spread of temperance." The Rev. gentleman also deplored, as a source of increased anxiety, that these attempts were made 16th of June of a bill to abolish church rates, and make with a view of leading thoughtless persons into illegal associations. "That such societies were repugnant to every principle of religion, ruinous to the deluded victims themselves, and subversive of the best interests of society." The Rev. Mr. Nolan then came forward, and said it was with exceeding great regret he learned that some of his parishioners had violated the pledge, but it afforded him some consolation, that the offendbefore the immense multitude congregated, and express sioners sent out to inquire into the matter. unfeigned sorrow and contrition for their past conduct, and give solemn assurance that they would renew the pledge at the hands of the great apostle of temperance returned to this country, had made, was not yet in a Nenagh. The Rev. Mr. Nolan, in continuation, dwelt to were not yet quite ready. a considerable extent on the frightful consequences that spring from Ribbon Societies. He drew an appalling picture of the enormity of murder; the fears, terrors, and sufferings of the murderer in this life; and the awful and everlasting retribution that awaits him in the world to come. He spoke of Mr. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the most flattering terms. He made honourable menan abatement of thirty per cent to his tenantry at Rathrent. He also enumerated many other instances of this gentleman's kindness and benevolence towards his tenants. Of the Very Rev. Dean Holme and his nephew, the Rev. Arthur Holme, he spoke in language calculated to impress the multitude with emotions of gratitude, to envy those who had the happiness of having dealings with such gentlemen. One of the men concluded by saying "You have all heard what the priest has stated about Mr. Holme, but if his reverence was to talk to morning he could not tell half their goodness." The Rev. Mr. Nolan next adverted to the manner in which the tenantry of Loughane were India Islands a monopoly by our tariff. treated by Mr. R. U. Baly. He hoped the next time he would have the pleasure of addressing a meeting of more extensive mention of the benevolence of good

· POLICE OFFICE .- WEDNESDAY.

burden, while in fact she was only from 3 to 400 tons. invention were at present suspended. Emigrants had taken their passage by this vessel under the representation that she was to sail on the 5th; the advertisement announced that she was to sail on the 10th, and some of the people received letters from the agent. advising them that she was not to sail until the 15th; been made to the proper quarter on more than one Why were we not overwhelmed with cheap continental however, they had now arrived at the 18th, and the occasion, but without success. vessel was not yet in port, the consequence of which was that the emigrants were sustaining serious losses, and eating out their little sea stores. Under these cirfor 1s, a day for the emigrants until the vessel sailed. which case he expected would dispose of the entire. otherwise he would sue for each. His charge against ment. the agent was, that he had put forward false advertisements to lure the public.

Mr. Murray being sent for, here entered the office. and in answer to Lieutenant Friend admitted a receipt for a deposit for passage money, and that he was agent to the ship. Lieutenant Friend contended that as agent Mr.

Murray stood in the place of the captain of the vessel, advertisement, stating that the ship was 1,000 tons

in universal anarchy; let statesmen and legislators frequently heard of the snares which the emigrant had tised for the 20th. He spoke of the false statement of the improper system which prevailed in the dockyards the narrow end of the wedge of free trade, but there answer. What shall they say? The first minister in to encounter in Liverpool before his departure, but tonnage, because Mr. Murray pledged himself with respecting the employment of landsmen, to the exclu- was more in nailing down the safety valve. It was speaking of our distress, says, he has known as much little thought that there was such cause for complaint others to only set out the registered tonnage, but in sion of seamen. that respect he had broken his word. Mr. Murray said that when the vessel arrived, she

would prove to be 1,000 tons. Lieut. Friend pledged himself that such would not be found to be the fact. Mr. Murray advertised the vessel under the directions of the owner, but when it was found that she would not be here on the 10th, he wrote to those who had engaged passages not to come in until the 15th, and she carried. would have arrived before this but for the adverse winds. He would further say that there was no neces- carried.

sity to bring him here as he told all these men that they

should be paid 1s. a day. Bench-Will you see them paid? Mr. Murray-I will, but not as a matter of right. Lieut. Friend claimed it as a matter of right. Mr. Murray said that by the Act of Parliament the

master only was liable. He had no objection to the increase of small livings. men being paid, as it would not be a penny out of his Mr. HAWES objected, on the part of the great body Tuesday to get the price of a meal of victuals, as he was of church property. starving, but was refused; and this day he had only Mr. ROEBUCK said that the Right Hon. Baronet was, eaten two potatoes.

Mr. Murray was advised to get 100 passengers for the ship, and that was all he knew about it. He preferred yet he left the increase untouched in the case of corpora- mit similar competition in corn, sugar, and other pulling down 1,000 tons to 500, as it was more likely to serve the owners! tions sole. This inconsistency, he thought, required explanation, apart from any consideration of the pro-The Bench was sorry the law did not give them the priety of the suggested appropriation. power of decreeing the agent. They advised Lieut.

Lieut. Friend, under these circumstances, would withdraw his arrangement, and summon for compensation from the 15th. The Bench thought that quite fair, as it was an excessively hard case towards the poor people. They hoped

vessel arrived.

Lieut. Friend would act on the suggestion: however, he had the pleasure in informing the Bench that an day. Act would come into operation on the 1st of June, that would considerably restrain the acts of shipbrokers. The parties then left the office.

regretted that they believed they could not make the

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, May 20. Their Lordships met to-day, at five o'clock, for the arst time since the recess.

A message from the Commons brought up several private bills. Lord Sydney presented a petition from Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, commonly called Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, complaining of an individual who called himself the Earl of Leicester, being elected as such to serve in Parliament for the borough of Bodmin, that being the second title of the Marquis of Townshend. The petitioner stated that the individual named was not the issue of the late peer, but that, unless their Lordships took some steps to prevent it, he would assume the title, and take his seat

in their Lordships' House. The question is one of legitimacy, we believe; and, on the suggestion of Lord Brougham, the petition was referred to a committee of precedents. The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he should

move the second reading of the Quarter Sessions Bill on Monday se'nnight. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners for the year 1841 be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned, shortly before six o'clock, ntil Monday.

Monday, May 23.

A short conversation arose between Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor on the subject of locking up passengers in railway carriages. The Lord Chancellor had himself been locked up that very morning, and had not experienced any inconvenience. Some Bills were read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 20. The House re-assembled to-day for the first time since the Whitsun recess. The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock. The attendance of members was very limited.

The minutes of evidence taken before the Newcastleunder-Lyne Election Committee were brought in. and ordered to be printed. Sir E. HAYES, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Flintshire petition against the return of the Hon. E. L. M. Mostyn, re- able with an equivalent rate, and not removable from duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for

The SPEAKER informed the House that the petitioners against the return for the berough of Kinsale 40.000 persons present. The object was to discourage had resolved not to proceed with the petition against Mr. BULLER, there being some doubt as to the right to precedence of his motion for referring Mr. Warburton's petition, complaining of corrupt practices at Bridport, to Mr. Roebuck's Committee, deferred it till scene was very imposing, and was frequently enlivened Thursday next; Mr. Mitchell announcing it to be his

tained in that petition on an earlier night, if it should of the Dunkerrin Temperance Society, occupied the appear that Mr. Buller could not bring forward his on all live stock imported for the purpose of food should The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:-The Imperial Insurance induce some members of the Temperance Society to Company, the Medbourne Inclosure, and Cass's Charity

> The Aberdeen Road's Bill and the South Metropolitan Gas Bill were read a third time and passed. Sir JOHN EASTHOPE gave notice of a motion for the some other provision for the service of the church to

which these rates were now applied. Mr. MILNER GIBSON gave notice that on the 9th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to pre- charges, that the British grazier would be exposed to a comforts and welfare of the community." vent persons losing their votes by removal after regis-

tration Lord PALMERSON asked a question as to the limit of boundary between this country's possessions in America amendment. ing individuals would come ferward upon the platform and the United States, and the report of the commis

Sir R. PEEL said one report had been presented, but another which the commissioners, who had recently himself, when he would make his promised visit to state to be presented, as the annexes to that report

In answer to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Lord ELIOT said it was true that some outrages had been recently committed in part of the county of Tipperary, but he could result from the Government proposition. assure the Hon. Member that the accounts on this subject were greatly exaggerated. The Noble Lord did precisely the same object in view as the proposer of not attempt to deny that that county was in a very un- the amendment, and they were quite satisfied that no satisfactory state; but he paid a high compliment to evil consequences would ensue to the British farmer a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty tion of Mr. George Minchin, of Busbertown, who gave the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy in the advice from that part of the proposed tariff which related to or sixty years ago at - church. The rector, which they had given to their flocks to obey the laws, cattle. Viewing the state of the country, Sir Robert navogue, together with forgiving them 5 years' arrears of and abstain from joining or having anything to do with Peel would have failed in his duty had he proposed illegal societies.

Ordnance Estimates. Mr. WILLIAMS stated that the deputy barrack greatly exaggerated. No doubt, theoretical accuracy masters were a great expence to the country, and the ex- was on the side of the proposition for levying the duty pences of barracks throughout the colonies were also by weight: but great inconvenience would be the result had averaged about £100,000 a-year. The colonies otherwise than by head. There was no such dis-

covered to give them full employment. A long discussion having now ensued between Sir. C. Napier, Major Bevan, Major Vivian, and Sir R. Peel.

After a few words from Captain Boldero, Warner. He said that any government that neglected | bore relatively a high price in this country; yet for

Major VIVIAN contended that no officer of proper considered that the benefit to trade from the Governpounds, shillings, and pence, but should throw him- was no cause of alarm for the interests of agricul-

ner's invention, if it were of such important results. man for such an infernal invention-(laughter). Lord INGESTRIE thought that, if any government ment. were aware that we possessed such a secret, they would be careful not to provoke us.

the depastment of our morals, consequent upon the portion of acceptance and the first and the first

Upon the second reading of the Colonial Passengers' Bill, Mr. WAKLEY made some objections to the clause relating to hill coolies.

The Pentonville Infirmary Bill, and Excise Compound Bill were each read a third time. On the further consideration of the report upon the Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. Hodgson moved some amendments, which were severally put and

The other orders of the day were then put and

Sir James Graham, in moving that the House re- wisdom of Parliament did not consist in legislating solve itself into a committee upon the Ecclesiastical against the welfare of the community, and compelling Corporation Leasing Bill, said that its object was to them to pay a higher price for meat than they otherwise enable ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate or sole, to might. Increase the comforts of the working classes. grant leases of 99 years, and to appropriate the in- and the agricultural interest would derive its advantage creased value thus given to church property to the from the improved condition of the country. But

of dissenters in this country, to the principle of this The complainant said that he called on Mr. Murray on | bill, the tendency of which was to increase the value

by his bill, enabling the state to deal with the contem- well as to agriculture; and if the British grazier was plated increase in the case of corporations aggregate; and to compete with the continental one, why not per-

Friend to summon both master and agent when the Baronet was founded on the principle of doing every thing for the incumbent, and nothing for the congregation; the subject was so momentous a one, that, con-

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he could not see the validity Lieut. Friend would lay this case before the Lords of the objections urged against the bill, but he would sion-a difference which he hoped would not last Admiralty, and get an opinion on the law, for they take the discussion either on the report or on the beyond the evening. The interests of the community second reading. The bill then went through committee.

The Property Tax Bill was then postponed till Mon-The Bribery Prevention Bill was then read a second

Sir JAMES GRAHAM then moved to amend the acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, Treasury, of importing the finest bulls of continental and to continue certain officers, appointed under the stocks to improve our own breeds, was now to be said acts for a time to be limited.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

Colonel RUSHBROOKE moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Ipswich. Mr. WYNN did not mean to oppose the motion, but he called the attention of the House to that part of the Ipswich Election Committee report, which stated that extensive corruption had prevailed at the last election. Such a statement should not rest on their records unnoticed; and he recommended inquiry, and, if necessary, prosecution by the Attorney-General of the guilty parties, the bribers as well as the bribed.

Monday, May 23.

the law would be made as would prove more effective than any partial or limited inquiry. After some conversation, Mr. HUME proposed the suspension of the writ for fourteen days, in order to see what was going to be done by Lord John Russell in the way of a general measure to put down bribery and

Sir GEORGE GREY hoped that such an alteration of

Lord JOHN RUSSELL considered that both parties suffered very much from these practices. He supported the amendment.

corruption.

Sir ROBERT PEEL also considered that these practices were most injurious to the credit and authority of the House. He recommended the suspension of the writ, in order to enable Mr. Wynn to bring formally before the House whether or no the Attorney-General should be instructed to prosecute the guilty parties. Mr. HUME approved of this suggestion; and after some conversation, Mr. WARD suggested that the case of Southampton should be dealt with in the same way. Mr. WYNN thought that it was a dangerous power for the House to assume in suspending writs one moment longer than was necessary. He gave notice for nifested during the observations of some of the preced-Thursday of his intention to bring on the motion for ing speakers, and Mr. Hume, who rose to address the instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute in the case of Ipswich, and Colenel Rushbrooke withdrew his motion for the issue of the writ.

On the motion for going into committee on the Customs Acts (the Tariff) various preliminary matters arose, including a statement from

Mr. CALLAGHAN respecting the present condition and future prospects of the Irish provision trade. He concluded with proposing a resolution, that in removing the prohibition to the importation of any article, there ought not to be charged any duty on the raw material which should not be charged to articles the manufacture thereof; and that so long as living animals be charged with a fixed duty, salted provisions should be chargewarehouse without payment thereof, except for expor-

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out that the privilege sought for by this resolution would lead to fraud and evasion, and that, with the present competitive state of things, no effective protection could possibly be given to the Irish provision trade. Mr. LABOUCHERE concurred with Mr. Gladstone,

but Mr. E. ROCHE supported the resolution. After some observations from Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Ferguson, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into committee; and Mr. WILLIAM MILES rose to move that the duties be taken by weight. The county members who supported Sir Robert Peel had gone along with him as far as they could, and had borne many unmerited taunts which a Danish and an English farmer could respect the state on those who are well able to bear them." tively fatten live stock, taking the price of oil cake and They recognise in him "the poor man's friend." barley in the respective countries, and contrasting, also, the different amounts of taxation to which each ruinous competition under the government proposition. He asked not for undue but for just protection; and

Mr. ROBERT PALMER (Berks,) supported the amend-

hoped that Sir Robert Peel would consent to adopt his

Colonel WYNDHAM was not aware of the panic alluded to by the preceding speakers as existing amongst the agriculturists of his own county; but his colleague in the representation, the Earl of March, differed in opinion with him.

Mr. HEATHCOTE supported the amendment, from a conviction of the injurious consequences which would

Mr. GLADSTONE affirmed that the Government had less than he has done; and, as to the alleged alarm meat, seeing that the freight and duty on the importafor, when our rapidly-increasing population was conit incurred a very heavy responsibility. Reference had | years their importation into this country was permitted.

horses? Viewing the subject in all its bearings, he ture.

terest, and was labouring to adjust their conflicting their gains.—Literary Gazette.

Sir C. NAPIER called the attention of the House to claims. There was some danger in the introduction of not tea. coffee, or sugar, the agricultural interest was afraid of, but of radicalism, and therefore they supported the propositions of the present Government. Lerd ALFORD opposed the amendment, as not anti-

cipating any serious importation of cattle. Mr. OWEN STANLEY was satisfied that we had only to create a market in order to receive from abroad a large supply. He supported the amendment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL contrasted the arguments of those who opposed and those who supported the amendment, and regarded the speech of Mr. Miles as most convincing against his amendment. Surely the nevertheless, looking at the arguments with which the present proposition of the Government was supported. or at other parts of the tariff, he could not reconcile them with other parts of our legislation, especially with the Corn Act of the present year. He would apply similar and equal principles to manufactures as

Sir ROBERT PEEL thought that the author of an eight-shilling duty on the importation of foreign corn Mr. WAKLEY thought the motion of the Right Hon. was hardly entitled to claim the merit of being a friend to the entire freedom of trade. Limiting himself strictly to the proposition before the house, that of the propriety of removing the prohibition on the importasidering the thinness of the House, he would suggest tion of foreign cattle, he expressed himself grateful for that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave the generous support which he had received from the great body of the agricultural members of the house. even though differing from them on the present occaimperatively demanded the change now proposed, and the apprehensions entertained respecting it were perfectly groundless. The quality of the cheap meat sold in Hamburg or other places must be taken into the account in estimating the effect of the competition with British stock; while what had hitherto been made a matter of occasional favour, through application to the afforded to the entire agricultural community. He had not yielded to the selicitations of many esteemed friends who had waited en him to ask for increased protection. for his conscientious belief was that a duty of £1 per head was amply sufficient, and he was of opinion that the population of this country was increasing at a rate more alarming and more rapidly than many were aware of. He hoped the House by a large majority would affirm the government proposition.

Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell asked who caused the panic alleged to exist? The farmers' friends! If it had been known at the last general election that the periculturists were to submit to such a measure as this. the farmers' friends would still have occupied the opposition benches. He regretted that Mr. Gladstone's speech had not been made on the motion for a fixed duty on foreign corn, or even for Mr. Villier's motion. as it would have been conclusive in their favour. [The House became very impatient during Mr. O'Con-

nell's speech.] Lord WORSLEY did not think that the amendment had been fairly met.

Mr. VILLIERS considered that it had been treated with great respect. It was not entitled to any consideration at all, when the state of the country was considered, with a starved and starving population, dying of disease engendered by the want of sufficient food. Yet five hours were consumed in debating whether or not they should have food a little cheaper! Mr. SCOTT (Roxburgh) indignantly repudiated the accusations of Mr. Villiers as a foul calumny. After some observations from Mr. WARD,

Mr. ORMSBY GORE said he had made extensive inquiries, and found that the larger farmers approved of the Government proposition, which he supported on the score of justice to the poorer parts of the country. The impatience of the House was very distinctly ma-Committee, and was greatly interrupted, threatened to move the adjournment of the debate. Mr. MILES replied; and on a division there appeared

For the Government proposition 318 For the amendment 113

The CHAIRMAN reported progress; and after some other business, including leave given to Mr. ROEBUCK to bring in his Indemnity Bill, the House adjourned.

PROOF OF A MAN'S BEING ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.—At the Eton Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, the list of persons nominated to serve the office of Overseer for the year ensuing were laid before the Bench of Magistrates. A Magistrate, taking up one of the lists, enquired of the constable if John So-and-so could read and write? "I should just so-and-so could read and write? "I should just think he could, your Worship," replied the constable. "But why do you think so?" "Why, 'cause he looks larned." "Have you no other reason for thinking so?" "Oh, yes, your Worship." "Well, what is it?" "'Cause he's married to a werry respectable sort of a woman." The reason assigned was conclusive; and the man who married "a werry respectable sort of a woman" was duly ap-

THE INCOME TAX.—Fifty-eight operatives of Worcester have addressed Sir Robert Peel, to express their thankfulness to him "for proposing a direct tax on property; a tax that shall affect the rich; in so doing; but the time was now come, in justice to a tax that will compel absentees to contribute their their constituents, to offer a legitimate opposition. He quota to the exigencies of the country; a tax that entered into a statistical comparison of the cost at will affect the fundholder, and throw the burdens of In a brief but courteous reply, the Minister says, "It is my earnest wish to propose, and to pass into was subjected; and proceeded to show, from the prices law, such measures as may tend in their result to at given continental ports, with the freightage and other promote the demand for labour, and to increase the

FIRING HER MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS NEAR WINDson.—A plantation called the "Clock-case," belonging to her Majesty, at Virginia Water, was recently discovered to have been fired at an early hour in the morning, and before any assistance could be effectually procured, a very considerable portion was consumed, and the remainder destroyed. There being strong reasons to lead to the conclusion that the plantation had been wilfully and maliciously fired, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests have just offered a reward of twenty guineas to any one who will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties guilty of the offence.

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN A CHURCH.—Speak ing of first impressions at church brings to my mind though a man of profound learning and a great theologian, was of such eccentric habits as often to create a doubt among the vulgar whether he was at In Committee of Supply, Capt. Boldero moved the which prevailed amongst the agriculturists, the returns all times compos mentis. Having remarked for of prices at the late country fairs showed that it was several successive Sundays a gentleman who was no parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to that in which a young widow-lady had her sitting, he intently eyed them; and at one time detected the most extraordinary, and should undergo a searching of its adoption, and there was no instance in the tariff young gentleman slyly drawing the lady's glove enquiry; for, during the last fifteen or sixteen years it of any other country of taking the duties on animals from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it (her hand and arm were ought to maintain their own expenditure, but they did crepancy, as had been argued, between the duty of £1 delicately fair,) and placing in it a small neatly-not do so, notwithstanding that we had given the West per head for oxen, and the duty of 8s. per cwt. on dead folded note. By and by the lady's Prayer Book fell-of course accidentally-from the ledge An Hon. Member complained of the idleness which tion of an averaged sized ox would be £3 6s., and of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, prevailed among the men, and their constanty resorting the charges and duty on the importation, on an equiva- found a leaf turned down, and he hastily scanned his countrymen that he would be able to make a to the canteen and public-house. Such a state of things lent amount of dead meat, would be about £3 10s. a passage, which evidently caused a smile of could not be remedied, unless some method was dis- The Government proposition was imperatively called complacency. Our minister saw all their sly proceedings, and continued to watch them with scrutisidered with reference to the high and increasing prices nising eye for two successive Sundays. On the of meat in this country. For himself, he wished that third, as soon as the collects were read, and while Captain PECHELL called the attention of the House he could persuade himself that a much larger importathe beadle yet obsequiously waited to attend him to ag_inst suffering humanity—(hear, hear);—had they woman who was in company with them on the night even limited their outrages to despoiling yeu of the in question. On this search was made for her, and it the instance of Lieutevant Friend, Emigration Agent, to Captain Warner's invention. The former govern-Wealth you produce, and which you have the was found that she had left the neighbourhood, but to show cause why he would not pay Daniel M'Carthy ments had been accused, he said, of neglecting the sumption of London was about 200,000, and that of distinct voice said, "I publish the banns of maronly legitimate title to possess, experience would owing to the exertions of sub-inspector Jackson, her a shilling per day, since the 15th instant, until the advantage to be derived frem securing the invention. have proved the injuries, and society would whereabouts was discovered. That gentleman learned sailing of the Albion. Mr. Murray's clerk appeared. He wished to know whether the present Government looking at the rising prices of cattle in France, Belgium, the names of the parties). if any of you know just and the ports of the German union, was it at all likely cause," &c., &c. The eyes of the whole congrega-Sir R. PEEL said he had been a witness to an expe- that the enormous consumption in this country would tion were turned on the widow and our gay Lothariment of Captain Warner's on a small scale, and so far be seriously affected by any importation that could take | rio; the lady suffused with blushes, and the gentleskill or industry; but they knew that the unjust account was successful. He did not blame the Government place? It had been calculated, he knew not how cor- man crimsoned with anger; she fanning herself quisition of wealth, would endanger the possessor; it tor in Cork, by Mr. Jackson, she was arrested, and is he was summoned, he sent a boy. Lieutenant Friend for their neglect, for he had himself recommended that rectly, that 80,000 head of horned cattle would be an with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the was anxious that the case should be decided before the the experiment should be made on a large scale, and at nually imported. Now, admitting this, and looking at pew door with rage and violence; the minister vessel arrived in port. This ship was the Albion of the public expence. Captain Warner had not agreed to our population, increasing at the rate of 227,000 souls meanwhile proceeding through his accustomed London, which was advertised as a vessel of 1,000 tons this, and the communications with him respecting the annually, if the rate of increase for the next five years duties with the same decorum and ease as if perwas in the same ratio as the last ten, this country would feetly innocent of the agitation he had excited. The require a supply of 85,000 head of cattle, in order, not sermon preached and the service ended, away to the Lord INGESTRIE eulogised the invention of Captain to reduce prices, but to keep them from rising. Horses vestry rush the party at the heels of the paster. "Who authorised you, Sir, to make such a publication of banns?" demanded they both in a breath. 'Authorised me?" said he, with a stare which heightened their confusion. "Yes, Sir, who authorised you?" "Oh!" said the minister, with a sly spirit should make this important invention an affair of ment proposition would be considerable, while there glance alternately at each, "if you don't approve of it. I'll forbid the banns next Sunday." the lady, "you have been too officious already; Lord Ingestrie, in reply, said that Captain War- Dr. Bowning gave various statements in support of nobody requested you to do any such thing; you ner had expended vast sums of money on the experiment proposition, which he regarded as a had better mind your own business!" "Why, my ment.

Colonel Fox recommended that the country should car legislation. come to some determination respecting Captain War- Lord Norreys had heard it said, "Oh, you can ness; and if you do not like to wait for three publivote for Miles's motion; it can't injure the Govern-cations, I advise you, sir,"-turning to the gentle-Mr. BROTHERTON said that the former and present ment, for it won't be carried." But, as he considered man—"to procure the license, the ring, and—the Governments acted wisely in refusing to reward this this te be throwing dust in the eyes of the farmers, he fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as would be no party to it, and should oppose the amend- soon as to morrow." "Well!" replied the gentlement.
Mr. Gally Knight considered that it was their I will get them, and we may be married in a day or would be careful not to provoke us.

A long discussion having now ensued, in which Sir could, without any material disturbance of the agricule pettishly, yet nothing loathingly, replied the lady. TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.—You are aware that burden, and that she would sail from Cork on the 10th G. Cockburn, Captain Pechell, Mr. Williams, Sir C. tural interest. Any one who had seen the lean cattle. It was but a day or two after, the license was promutton, could be under no alarm for the prosperity of his bride, and the widow, for the last time, threw our superior breeds. Sir Robert Peel was as much the her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS. LECTURE II. CONCLUDED. But the truth is, there are none of us that do as we would be done by, for, if so, should we see such sights, would there be such scenes as appear-as are acted without intermission on this great stape of knaves and fools—in this threatre of the world? We need not ascend or descend into garrets, or cellars, or dog-holes. those charnel houses of the dying and the dead, where plague, pestilence, and famine huddle their victims together; we need not explore prisons, bustiles, or penitentaries; nor need we seek in factories or coal mines, we have only to walk the open streets, at midday, and at every step we take we shall meet objects to convince us that we do not do unto others as we would be done by. I will pass along one of the principal thoroughfares of this mighty metropolis-the capital of England—the emporium of the world—great in wealth, little in worth, magnificent in outward appearance, mean in real character-in a word-London! I see two extremes of wealth and poverty that absointely meet: they not only co-exist, but they commingle; and the wealth is more shameful, more disgusting, more abominable than the poverty; for there is something very unjust, very revolting, very insulting in luxury when it exists—when it parades itself—when it triumphs in the very presence of the necessity which it contrasts with. If such wealth allow of such poverty, the poverty should not allow of the wealth. There is St. Paul's Cathedral-surrounded and almost smothered with shops and warehouses—an emblem of religion, befouled and burthened with the traffic of Mammon; you that toil in torture, that are driven to death by hard are shown the Monument; and look at the shipring in the Thames—the carriages in the streets—yes, and I point you to the miserable beings you meet there. See a human creature, a few dirty rags scarcely hide his shrivelled nakedness, his emaciated arms are folded across his skeleton form to give it warmth, he is bent with cramps, he shivers with agues—the keen pangs of hunger giare fiercely in his eyes-his appetite is reduced to that of a very dog—he seeks in the gutters for acraps of refuse—he is full of sores, and shames—why is this? Answer it ye who have the making of the laws, who govern the country, who leave us not a will of our own—answer it, ye lords and bishops, who profess to reverence the very name of God—who tell us that man was created in the likeness of God! Is this the condition in which you would behold the image of God? You say that God gave dominion to man over all things—that all things were made for him, and given to him. True, my lords and bishops, but such as you have robbed him of all; and we now frequently behold God's image pass along—a pale spectre of reproach to man-perishing with cold and hunger, and with no place of rest, not even a pillow for his drooping, his dying head, except the stony step of the door of some vannted charitable institution barred against him. That man is our brother, and is this doing to our brother as we would be should be done to? Is it doing as we would be done by ?-for we ought to put ourselves in his place—to identify ourselves with him, to sympathise with him, to succour him-for, as we would not wish to suffer this, we should resolve that neither should one of like nature with ourselves be made to suffer so. How many do we meet doing penance for the crime of poverty, walking barefoot, and howling as dreds pass them every minute, hundreds full-fed, fulldressed, and with their pockets full, but they heed not their suffering, perishing brethren. Unsophisticated strangers from the country will stop, will enquire, will wonder, will be softened by pity, will be fired with indignation; but the town passengers are bent on business; on pleasure, on wastefulness, on wantonmoment to those who have no business, no pleasure, nothing to waste, who are in want of all. What a prize anything. There is the Lascar who has been bronzed by the heat of a torrid sun-he finds our climate cold. but our hearts are colder; a few tatters of his native costume yet flap in the wind, and tells too plainly. he left his far, his foreign soil, and came a stranger to a strange land. Do we do unto him as we would be done by, supposing that we were thus destitute in his country? I might go on adducing other instances of individual wretchedness in every variety of formnumbers of deformed, crippled, mutilated objects whom your unseemly letter, I desire to know the names of the during the two years of his confinement most severely we see in public, but who ought to be nowhere seen electors who passed the resolution. but in almshouses, hospitals, or asylums. But I will not weary your patience or render your compassion callons by a vain recital of the wants and woes which are caused by tyrants, who punish us if we pity and seek to relieve them. I will merely cite a few domestic cases, which nature itself prompts us to relieve—such as of mothers carrying their infants through the streets,

after parting with every comfort, every con- and cowardice, or to retract your assertion. For reply venience, every accommodation for the necessaries you say you must know the names of the "electors" of life, after stripping themselves and their homes of all who passed the resolution, before you can pay the the graces of life, of its very decencies, have been com- slightest attention to my unseemly letter. This they pelled to strip their little ones, and sell their tiny consider to be an evasion of a plain question, which. articles of wearing apparel for food-then as a last whether put by electors or non-electors, you ought in resource, have gone forth not with the pride of a justice to have answered. However, I overlook the mother's joy, the pleasure of a mother's love, when she i unseemly attack you have made on my veracity, and takes her children forth to walk or play: but with the here give the names you require. But permit me to degrading, the distressing, the despairing feelings of a state one or two things. At a late meeting you admendicant who must exhibit her offspring as spectacles vised us, if dipleased with anything you may have of painful pity to excite the compassion of those whose done, to ask you to explain. We do ask you to explain hearts have been hardened by avarice, who rejoice at why you attacked the supposed author of the National the wretchedness which is the foil and food of their Petition? You also, on the occasion in question, adsplendour. Alas! such children are trained up not in vised us 'to bear and forbear'; but is your conduct an the way they should go; but in a way which they example of such? would fain not go-in a way which they are forced to go. Ah, necessity is a vile thing, and makes villains of uncalled for. We are pained that it should have been us all. Many mothers wish their daughters may die made to undo that good which your speech would and not grow up to become the victims of the suffering life of sin that awaits them. Many fathers wish their sons had not been born to be a burthen on them which they cannot support. How many little sinless ones instead of doing this-instead of pointing out the innocently wonder why they are made to suffer so much 'foolishness' of the petition, you conjured up a supcold and hunger, and with the voice of first nature imposed author for the purpose, it would appear, of This is no time to relax our exertions for liberty, when altered by the request of Mr. Duncombe, and the corplore their parents to get them food from the abundance which they see every where around them? How many parents commit suicide, or destroy their children, or evidently made in the same spirit as that which you the man styling himself a Christian, that has perused sit in sullen impotency, unaffected by the cries of want | condemned. which they cannot relieve? How many groan in spirit under the grinding despotism of the present cursed system-a system made by and for the benefit of the rich, who do not feel any of these things, and therefore. care for none of them? It is very well for them, sitting at ease in their possessions, and saying to themselves, had the drawing of it up, in the first place, we might a burst of execration from every patriot tongue. Where THE INCOME TAX.—It is stated, on the authority of man cares for either their souls or bodies! and, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years, eat, drink, and be merry,"-it is very well for them, not pressed by poverty, not tempted by sin-for them to exclaim against the vices of the poor; but let the mons, it would be sure to displease some. rich do as they would be done by, and the vices, the ignorance, they so eloquently denounce, would cease, would be known no more. Many honest men are balancing the horrors of starvation on the one hand with the degradation of dishonesty on the other, and in hopeless helplessness wish for some swift disease to is written at the request of the National Charter Asso- the summit of our social system, or rather unsocial come and carry them off. Many put themselves into ciation. the way of death; many plunge into it from a life that has robbed death of all its terrors, a life of pain and frantic woe. The verdict on such victims is self murder! A lie-a cruel lie; for it is the system that murders them, and none but the supporters of such a system—the supported by it—would dare to pronounce such a sentence on the clay-cold corpse that sleeps sound, that smiles for the first time; a sentence that

shame on it for showing such sights; old men and old did write the National Petition were Mr. Philp and head of venerable old age is bowed down to the grave of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- obstruct him by causing a crowd to assemble around Regent-street, London. women, worn to premature age by ill-requited toil, Mr. M'Douall. I have told them that as neither of with poverty and neglect. But does the evil son was ordered to discharge him on pain of death; him. He (the sergeant) was not a police-officer, but Robert Biass, wine merchant, Liverpool, June 3, and whose blood is chilled by time, who ought to have them was in the slightest degree alluded to by me, I rest here? No, no; poverty, like a desolating plague, another day a pistol was presented to her breast, as he considered that it was his bounden duty, as a July 5, at 12, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Dime with their tottering steps. sing or rather attempt to with their tottering steps, sing, or rather attempt to say, never wished to say, one word that could be conThose would-be wise Corn Law Repealers wish to give who told him that the second order was not the up. Mr. Morgan, the prisoner's attorney, crosssing,—for in London it is 'no song, no supper!' They strued into an insult of the petitioners; but to them, as must sing for always, though alms ought to be given to must sing for always, though alms ought to be given to you, I did say that I had the same opinion of the ner, and drove him out of the pain of singing; but they had being out to the pain to the p present them being put to the pain of singing; but they must sing or the ever-open hand will remain outstretched in vain. How can they sing? how unfeeling it is to expect them to mock their own miseries by of this I am sure, my constituents, my country men we want Universal Suffrage first. And also recollect merriment. Is this the fate we wish for our grandsires and grandmothers? But, alas! the very commonness that makes them only of these things, a commonness that makes them only of these things, a commonness that makes them only of this I am sure, my constituents, my country men we want Universal Suffrage first. And also recollect them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, trate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against Castle street, Holborn, London.

William Donald, furrier, Bright because it came from us 450 millions: therefore it is escaped. The Government have found it necessary him, until they could learn from the Crown what 5, at 12, at the Town Hall the prisoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding because it came from persons not only a struggle between them both which never will be accounted min in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magistry them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, trate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against Castle street, Holborn, London.

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The contraction of the contraction in the contraction of the contraction in the contraction of them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, trate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, the contraction in the cont of these things, a commonness that makes them only notice a remonstrance because it came from persons not more mournful, more shocking, makes them be unconsidered with the common take them because it came from the council to the common take them because it came from the council to the common take them because the common take them because the common take them because the common take the com nidered, unheeded.

should waken the sleeper, that should make the blood

of the murdered flow afresh, that should recoil on

those who would torment the soul after killing the

body. Ah, the grave! that is the true place of rest for

those whom the wicked has made weary; the grave is

Now the knowledge of these things, the know-

ledge that so many instances of this kind have

taken place, that so many are now taking

place, that so many will take place in future,

the knowledge of all this ought to make our blood

a flame to redress these things, to stop them, to alter

the cursed system that causes them. If we would not

igs happen to us, we should resolve that

the only refuge for the destitute!

every-night scenes? When misery comes out of its thought I had done good service to their cause, on the what proportion. hiding-place, and seeks relief by sin-when the fairest occasion of which you complain. daughters of our isle, who have been scared by the gaunt aspect of famine into the smiling embrace of Toluptuousness—when ruined loveliness seeks a respite from thought in beastly intoxication or brutal lustwho feel every remaining spark of lost virtue a pain to them, and strive to extinguish it by unwomanising week, the Ontario, one of the regular New York check on the tyranny of the master manufacturers, by the poor people in the neighbourhood, for the purpose prisoner could be admitted to bail to appear to Cheapside.

lation. Surely, this is the last way of life that women would walk in; but what other way is left to thousands, except the path that leads to the grave? what escape is for them ?-what means of return? The penitentiaries open not to the voice of penitence, but to the voice of interest, and when open there are painful penances to be performed within; no home and no house will take them back to virtue; it is too late, and the poor victims are constrained to sell themselves, body and soul, to disease and despair. These are our sisters, and is this the way we would have our sisters done by?

prison—of paupers in workhouses—of children in Graham to comply with the prayer thereof. factories and mines, and all this is well worth inquiring into; but no committee sits to inquire into the condition as soon as I can obtain an official reply to my applicaof the outcasts in the streets. Oh, what a tale each one tion. could tell; but a tale that our Government would not listen to, because in it they would hear their own condemnation. But let us get the Charter, and all these evils will be inquired into and remedied-we must not expect it till then. Therefore I call on all who have fathers, who have mothers, who have brothers, who have sisters-I call upon all who are themselves fathers, mothers, brothers, er sisters -upon all who are men, who have the common feelings of humanity—I call upon you for the sake of others, for the sake of yourselves-for the sake of our fellow-creatures, not only those who wear the human form, but also for the sake of the poor dumb animals taskmasters for whom they work till they die, running till they drop with burrten hearts; I call on you for the sake of every living thing, for everything that has life, may rue life under the present system : for life, the blessing of God, is turned into a curse by man-I call on all, for the sake of all, to strive for the Charter, that these things may pass away, and a newer, a better order of things may come in their stead.

And now I conclude-conclude as I began with the sistenly with his public duty, in advising her Matext-it is the first and the last, and if there had been jesty to comply with the prayer thereof. no other rule given in the Bible than this golden one, it were enough; it is a Bible in itself; a precept most worthy to be given by God to man, for if we followed it—if we strictly exemplified it, we should have all happiness that our nature is capable of, we should be what God intended us to be, we should all be happy here and happy hereafter, if only we did unto each other as we would be done by.

Battersea.

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE BATH CHARTISTS. The following correspondence will be read, no doubt, with interest by the Chartists throughout the coun-

"TO JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, ESQ., MP. "19, Gloucester-road Buildings, Swanswick, Bath.

"SIR,-I am requested by the Council of the Bath Chartist Society to forward the fellowing resolution to you, with a request that you would answer the same. they hobble along, "God help me, I am starving." Hun- The resolution was passed unanimously. They take this step previous to their calling a public meeting to take the sense of the inhabitants respecting the matter to which this letter refers. It is as follows:-

"'That we, the Councillors of the Bath Chartist Society, being a portion of those who elected Mr. Roe- Home Secretary of State, the said prisoner was removed buck, feel called upon to state, that while we approve from the Northallerton House of Correction to York of and are pleased with Mr. Roebuck's general remarks on Dustiess; on presents, or and are preased with it. Receded a general remarks, Cashe, where it was noped—may, gracefully being ness, and suffer not their attention to be diverted for a made in defence of our principles, we denounce his by your memorialists and other friends of the said attack on the supposed author of the National Petition as malignant and cowardly, and as an insult to all who there recover from the effects of his former severe treats penny would be to them; but no man gives them signed that document; we, therefore, call upon Mr. R. ment. to apologise for his conduct, to prove the charge of malignancy and cowardice, or to retract this assertion.' "I am, Sir,

> Yours most respectfully, "G. M. BARTLETT." IN REPLY, MR. ROEBUCK SAYS :-

"Londay, May 13, 1842.

" I am. Sir, "Your obedient servant,

"Mr. G. M. Bartlett."

TO MR. ROEBUCK, M.P. SIR,—On receiving your letter, I thought proper to and followed by their little ones with naked feet, driven lay it before the Council. Feeling, as they do, a for his release from confinement, and by timely restoring from an empty home, and imploring with hopeless kindred regard for you as an avowed democrat. They him to freedom and to the bosom of society, confer a eyes, a little foed to keep them alive. Is this the fate regret you should have raised any quibble, or benefit on him for which not only he, but thousands of we would wish for our fathers and mothers? Fathers, doubted the veracity of the person who forwarded you who in spite of the Duke's declaration, that all may eat; their resolution respecting your attack on the supposed who work, find that those who do no Work eat all- author of the National Petition-an attack which they for, unable to procure work, they have been obliged to considered to be an insult to themselves, and all others to pawn their very tools for bread, and who signed that document. They asked you to apoloyet lack food-mothers who with aching hearts, gise for your conduct, to prove the charge of malignancy

We consider your attack to be unwarrantable and otherwise have effected. Had you attacked, by fair argument, 'the very foolish petition,' we should have applanded your candour and straightforwardness; but, maligning his motives, and misrepresenting the chathousands of our fellow creatures are dying for want of rected edition will appear in the next Star. racter of the Chartists generally. Your attack was the common comforts and necessaries of life. Where is

What proof had you that the author of the petition was 'a malignant and cowardly demagogue?' The petition affords no such proof. It was drawn up by the Executive of the National Charter Association. It expressed our sentiments; though if we had have differently worded it, thinking it best to give no is the Englishman that has recognized the insults an Irish Ministerial paper, that Mr. Quintin Dick, if they die, they are buried like rotten cattle at Bow

Wishing an answer as soon as convenient, I am respectfully yours,

G. M. BARTLETT. Bath, May 17, 1842. P.S. I enclose the names and resolution. The above

MR. ROEBUCK'S REPLY.

London, May 20, 1842, "SIR,-The resolution you sent me purported to be of the electors. I desired to know who those electors were. In asking that question I did not question the right of the non-electors in any way; but when a man assumes a character it is but right that he should be entitled to it. I desired to know the electors who had passed the resolution, and as you have sent me the names of five persons (six) who were so, I answer them | conspicuously, fluttering about in all the extravagance of as such. Had you not claimed the character of electors riches. Proceeding further we will observe a multiand demanded on that ground an answer, I should have said nothing on the subject of electors. "Firstly,-I beg to say that I deem it of absolute

necessity that every member of the House of Commons labour all these diadems and stars, all the princely have perfect liberty of speech—and I will not, by any establishments, and all this fashionable luxury, extraact of mine, by way of explanation, diminish that vagance, waste, and money gathering depends. right (!!) When, however, I can remove mistake, boil; ought to fire us with virtuous indignation; ought without prejudice to the perfect liberty of speech which for the millions who produce all, and consequently give to fill us with fury; we should burn; we should be ail I deem essential, I will do so. And therefore,

petition itself.

"I am, your obedient servant.

themselves, so to speak; and yet these poor, demoralised, brutalized, demonised creatures might have been
the belp of mothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of
domestic usefulness, but they fell into arms that ought
to have been stretched to save and not to sink, and now
their portion is guilty wee—the abomination of desothemselves, so to speak; and yet these poor, demoralised, brutalized, demonised creatures might have been
the help of mothers, the confort of fathers, the pride of
who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and
to have been stretched to save and not to sink, and now
their portion is guilty wee—the abomination of deso-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIH.—By giving insertion to the following corres pondence in answer to a memorial from the Brighton Chartists, praying for the release of Samuel Holberry from York Castle, you will oblige the friends of that persecuted victim of Whig despotism in Brighton.

Your's, truly, N. MORLING, Sub-Secretary. Brighton, May 22nd, 1842.

"London, May 9, 1842. SIR,—I did not receive your letter of the 7th inst. Parliament instituted to inquire into and to correct until my arrival in town this evening, and I beg you national evils, never inquired into these things, will will assure the Association, that I will not lose a moment appointed to inquire into the condition of felons in on behalf of Samuel Holberry, and to urge Sir James I shall have the honour of advising you of the result

> Your very obedient servant. GEO. R. PECHELL.

Mr. Robt. Colling, Brighton.

"SIR,-Herewith I have the honour to forward a copy of the reply from the Secretary of State to the memorial which I placed in his hands on behalf of Samuel Holberry, now a prisoner in York Castle, and I much regret to send you a communication of so unsatisfactory a nature.

"I remain, Sir, "Your very faithful servant, "GEO. R. PECHELL."

"London, May 13th, 1842.

"Mr. R. Colling, Brighton." REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL.

"Whitehall, 12th May, 1842. "SIR,-Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of Samuel Holberry, I am directed to express to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, con-

> "I am, Sir, "Your most obedient humble servant,

"Capt. Pechell, R.N., M.P."

At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, on Wednesday evening week, the foregoing having been read, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Gallant Captain for his exertions aid of the Members of Parliament and others in behalf in behalf of poor Helberry.

"To the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department. "The memorial of the members of the National Charter Association residing in Brighton, agreed to at a

General Meeting of the Association, April 27th, "HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That at the York Spring Assizes, in 1849, Samuel Holberry was convicted of conspiracy and sedition, and sentenced to four years'

imprisonment in the House of Correction at Northal-"That the effect of this imprisonment,—the rigours of the silent system having been strictly enforced,—became alarmingly injurious to the health and future

safety of the said prisoner's life. "That subsequently, under your administration as Castle, where it was hoped—nay, gratefully believed Samuel Holberry—was less injurious, and that he would

"That it is now become too manifest that the prison discipline at York Castle is fast destroying the said prisoner's health, and that unless timely mercy be shown him, his life must be endangered; for, to use his own words, 'his debility has so rapidly increased that he can hardly crawl, and death itself must be the consequence of continued imprisonment.

"That whatever opinions may be entertained as to the enormity of the offence for which the said S. Hol-"SIR,—Before I can pay the slightest attention to berry was convicted, it cannot be disputed that he has, paid the penalty of his conviction, that if to PUNISH was the object of the sentence passed on him he has endured punishment in one of its WORST AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE FORMS.

> of the precarious state of his health, you will intercede the prayer thereof. his fellow men will be deeply grateful. "And your memorialists, as in duty

bound, &c. &c., "Signed on behalf of the meeting, "JOHN PAGE, Chairman. "Brighton, April 27th, 1842."

ASSEMBLED AT DARLINGTON, ON SUN-DAY, MAY 22, 1842.

BROTHER CHARTISTS AND WORKING MEN,-We are now arrived at a crisis in the history of our country which will in after ages characterize us as a nation of tame, submitting slaves, or a society of men determined to exhaust every means within our power to shake off which depends on our own exertions to maintain. We have proved to the world the possibility of instituting a national organization of the working classes. We have done much; we have rallied in thousands, pay millions; we have already concentrated a power in itself irresistable. But much as we have accomplished

we have more to achieve. Think not, working men, that the gigantic pyramid prolonged, through difficulties immense, through perils innumerable, you must work out your emancipation. the debate on the National Petition in the House of Commons on the 3rd of May; where we find statements made by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, of human beings eating a cow that had died by disease to satisfy the cravings of nature? Good God! that statement alone ought to raise every patriot hand, and bring world that we will not bear insults without shewing at least a spirit of resentment by redoubling

our exertions to gain Universal Suffrage, which that gentleman so much dreads? Fellow-men and fellow-slaves, do we not behold on system, a gorgeous court and a grinding and grasping aristocracy fixing their deadly and merciless fangs on the gold for their own selfish pleasures and their unscrupulous debancheries: and beneath them will we not see the great mercantile capitalists, whose enormous fortunes enable them to command the commerce of the world, amongst them many of the learned professions shine tude of petty speculators, all pressing forward on the track of avarice; and at the bottom of this we will behold the great industrious community on whose

a county lecturer, in conjunction with other parts of England: when poor North Lancashire, where there is the neighbourhood of Nottingham fourteen auxilisome of the bravest but unfortunately the poores aries of the Labourers' and Artizans' Friend Society, operatives in England, can afford to pay a lecturer, their wages not averaging four shillings a week, surely Durham County, and the Borders of Yorkshire united, at least, can have one also.

Brother Chartists, the delegates assembled at Darlington, on Sanday, the 22d May, have laid a plan down whereby the money can be raised, and have empowered Mr. Charles Connor, who acted as Secretary to correspond with the different places; and the delegates hope that the Chartists in all the localities will immediately commence, if they approve of the plan, not suffer them to be inquired into. Committees are in forwarding their Memorial to the Secretary of State, to set about collecting the money, as we came to the conclusion unanimously not to employ a lecturer, until we had a month's pay in hand.

The following is the plan the delegates proposed:-Sunderland to raise 5s. a-week, Darlington 4s., Stockton 4s. Richmond 3s., Barnard Castle 3s., Bishop Auckland 3s.. Northallerton and Brompton 3s., West Auckland 1s. 6d., Stokesly 2s. 6d., Dwitan 2s. 6d., South Shields 2s., Wingate Grange Colliery 2s. 6d., Hartlepool 1s. 6d., which will amount to the sum required in a month. The delegates conclude this address by making an

earnest appeal to the working men of the above-mentioned places to have, if possible, the monies forthcoming by the next delegate meeting, which will be held at Darlington, on Sunday, the 20th June, at Mr. Bragg's large room, Priestgate, to commence at ten o'clock. Mr. Robert Davidson, chemist and grocer, Bishop Auckland, was appointed treasurer; and Mr. Charles Connor, Back Bongate, Bishop Auckland, secretary. Also the delegate from Stockton was empowered to write to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., requesting that gentleman to fulfil his promise he made to him at York to visit the County of Durham. The letter from Newcastle was deferred till the next delegate meeting; also Brook's case, the Chartist

confined in Northallerton prison. Signed, on behalf of the meeting. W. BRAGG, Chairman. CHARLES CONNOR, Sec.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL

CHARTER ASSOCIATION. MY DEAR FRIENDS,-Mr. Ridley and myself were

appointed to attend to that business of the Convention which the members left us to do on their leaving the metropolis. One part of our duty was to procure the of our incarcerated brethren, and to procure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones. With the view of effecting these desirable results, we

waited on Mr. Duncombe, who, with his usual earnestness and honesty, at once expressed his readiness to serve us in any way; at the same time stating his fears that his and our labours would end in disappointment. Mr. Duncombe, to prove to us that his doubts were not unfounded, handed to us an answer he had received from the Home Secretary, in reply to the prayer of a memorial he had forwarded. I looked at the document, and instantly remarked, "Why this is a printed answer, or rather a lithographed edition of the usual Government answer to our memorial." "To be sure it is," said Mr. Duncombe, "and I have no doubt they have memorials which the Government imagine will be very flinty-hearted Ministers, if not to the practice of justice, at least to a sense of burning shame. his brazen faced insult?

your wrongs explained to them and to the world. The answer which is prepared for you, and which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is to be unalterable, runs thus. Ten millions of memoria's would

"SIR,-Secretary Sir James Graham, having carefully considered your application in behalf of -"That, therefore, your petitioners earnestly solicit I am directed to express to you his regret that there is your interference on his behalf, and that, under the no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with consideration of the punishment he has endured, and his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with

> "I am, Sir, "Your obedient humble servant, "S. M. PHILLIPS."

This precious morsel of outrageous and unblushing tyranny is directed to any one who may be fool enough after this uncalled for insult, to approach the Lithograph-office, at Whitehall. What they will do next I cannot pretend to say, but I should imagine the next improvement in the science of despotism, will be to cast an iron man for the purpose of answering the people's consideration. prayers, and I really believe the mockery would not be AN ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATES much less than it is, whilst the trifling expence of the machine would be something to recommend it to the people's notice.

I would advise some of the Chartists to forward their memorials for the mere purpose of having one of these lithograph evidences brought up in evidence these lithograph evidences brought up in evidence bouring classes in the little town of Sutton-in-Bedford-row. Official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederagainst a callous and desperate faction, which may rest Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, through a species of low ick's-place, Old Jewry. assured that our complaints, our wrongs, and our rights will have in every Chartist mouth, a machine which and perseverance throughout the length and breadth of the nation.

I am, my dear friends. Your uncompromising Pellow labourer In the cause of Chartism,

P. M. M'DOUALL. P.S. I shall be in Birmingham on Monday; Manchesof wrongs which it has taken a thousand years to erect ter on Tuesday; and Bury on Wednesday. My other can be overwhelmed instantly. Through endeavours promises shall be fulfilled as soon as possible, of which I shall give due notice. The memorial and remonstrance have been slightly

> AN OLD LADY named Dosson, is now living in Bridgewater, who is in her hundredth year; she has all her faculties about her, and can see to read and sew without the aid of spectacles.— Western Luminary.

be in truth for such a story; but it wants not verisimilitude to make it current. Tories are in general disposed to back their friends and stand by their principles, in the way in which this Hon. morning, at the Police-office, the magistrates were Gentleman is described to do so; that is, with the least possible detriment to themselves. Having sinews of industry, and coining the blood of labour into agreed in Parliament, as member for an English there must be a compromise of the seat.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers teem with accounts "I am, your obedient servant,
"J. A. ROEBUCK."

THE COTTAGE GARDEN PLAN.—There are now in ments, and seed has been found on loan for many of them. The Town Council of Nottingham passed a resolution in January last in favour of the cottage garden plan, but the lands intended to be granted cannot be appropriated until an Act of Parliament has been obtained. Mr. Orange, who is the active and persevering agent of the society, proposes to form auxiliary societies through the Northern and Midland counties; and contemplates that the funds aised should be appropriated to loans with bonus or interest, and part be applied to the erection of cottages, almshouses for the aged, and agricultural

BILLINGSHURST.-STRANGE DELUSION AND CON-SUMMATE CRUELTY.—A womun named Barns, the wife of a labouring man residing at New Pound Common, in the parish of Wisborough-green, having been ill for a long time, and being unable to account for her lengthened indisposition, supposed, as did her neighbours also, that she was bewitched, and looking about them for the cause of the evil, their suspicions fell on a woman of about forty years of age, said to be a very decent. inoffensive creature; this idea had been entertained for a long time and many schemes were put into operation to destroy her influence, but all had failed up to the latter end of last April, when by some means they became possessed with the notion that if they got some pigeons and burned them alive, keeping every part of the room stopped up close, and not speaking while the operation was going on, they would effectually destroy the witch's power. In order to reduce this scheme to practice they procured pigeons and tied them in pairs back to back by their wings, and lighted a large fire, and stopped up the room as close as possible; some of the poor pigeons they opened at the breast in order that the fire might burn their hearts while alive. How many were burned the writer cannot say, but he heard a neigh-bour state that he himself burned four, and he Express. EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—The following singular

case, which, we believe, is the first of the kind that has ever been tried in a Court of Justice, either in this country or America, has been heard before Judges Baldwin and Randall, in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia. The prisoner, A. W. Holmes, one of the crew of the William Brown, stood charged with manslaughter on the high seas. The vessel sailed from this port for Philadelphia on the 12th of March, 1841. On the night of the 19th of April. when about 250 miles from Newfoundland, she rope, and before it could be brought up he fell and struck, as is supposed, on an island of ice, and sank fainted. He did not fall into the soil. Witness and in about an hour. Thirty-one persons, who had re- a person named Farmer pulled out Mr. Dunstall. mained on board, perished. Of the remainder of Mr. Dunstall was the master. Every precaution the passengers and sailors, forty-two had got into was taken: a candle was kept burning down in the the long-boat, and the captain, with eight of his hold; they therefore considered there was no danger. prepared them as answers expressly for the Chartist crew and a passenger, were in the jolly-boat. On the following morning the boats separated to make numerous, and would take up the time of the clerks in the best of their way to land, and so crowded was answering them. You see blanks are left to be the long-boat, that the mate, at parting, said to the filled up with the name of the person in whose captain that he saw no alternative for them but to favour you may memorialise, and Mr. Phillips has no cast lots who should go over. Although the sea was more trouble than to put in Frost, Holberry, or any calm, baling was constantly necessary; but at night Monday evening, a quarter before ten o'clock. Saw other name mentioned by you." "That beats Whig- the wind freshed and the rain was violent; the the deceased, Taylor, immersed in the sewer with gery altogether," said both Ridley and myself. I car- boat leaked, and the waves were dashed into it, so ried the document with me, and will exhibit it as a that, according to the witnesses for the defence, the curiosity at every public meeting, until the universal danger was great and inevitable, alhough those for Turner, when brought up, was also dead. Their burst of honest indignation shall arouse the present the prosecution did not believe it to be imminent. deaths were produced by suffocation, by inhaling It seems to have been admitted on all hands (at a quantity of gas. The Jury, after some little least it was not denied by the witnesses for the pro- consideration, returned a verdict-" Accidentally Fellow-countrymen, are you disposed to submit to secution) that the boat was sinking, and that the suffocated." Know all of you that the gunwale was within two incl Government have not time to answer your memorial, In this extremity, the expedient of lightening the ken, R. N., sailed on Saturday afternoon, from far less to listen to your complaints. It follows in boat by throwing over of passengers was resorted to, Liverpool for New York. She carried sixty-five proper order, after the refusal of the House to hear and on the following morning two others were thrown over, but by whom does not appear to have She had a fair quantity of fine goods on freight. been satisfactorily proved, some swearing that it was one individual, some another. The case was warmly argued on both sides, the prosecution contending that no case of inevitable necessity had been made out, and that the law applied only to cases much more extreme than this. The defence allged, that they had fully established a case of inevitable necessity, and there was every presumption to believe, that if they had not resorted to the melancholy alternative of throwing some overboard, they would all have inevitably perished. Here the case rested. when the Judge charged the Jury that the obligation of the captain and crew to carry the passengers safe the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Surman, extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and New square, Lincoln's-inn. Official assignee, Mr. they were bound to sacrifice their own lives, if necessary, for the preservation of the rest. The Jury,

THE POOR AND THE GRAVE. -- If any additional proof could be required to establish the fact that the poor in this country are less cared for than brute animals, we might find it in the following disgusting realities:-It seems that for a considerable time past a serious mortality has raged among the lafever, produced by want of necessary food. This, one would think, is sad enough for the survivors, among families the inhuman treatment to which the and Messrs. Turner and Corser, Wolverhampton. bodies of the poor victims are subjected. For want of space in the churchyard of this place, graves have been opened—remains exhumed—the human bones. been thrown at random about the desecrated precinct. Goole. that a few shovels full of earth might, for form sake, be thrown over the last inmate of a parish grave. This, then, being the way in which we treat the remains of our poor brethren, can we wonder at the and Sudlow, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Scholes, Dewsfollowing companion picture, as it regards our hu- bury. manity and decency towards foreigners, if poor! It appears that the unfortunate Lascars, who are, from time to time, brought to this blessed land of cant and cruelty by the agents of the East India Company, are not only abandoned to partial starvation upon their arrival, but, if they should sink under the united hardships of our climate and their sufferings. they are left to do as they may. No consolation is afforded them-no pious, forty-horse power tongued TRICK OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO ELUDE spouter of Oriental literature addresses them-no pretext for the enemy to cavil about the principles. and libels that were put forth by Mr. Thomas the Member for Maldon, has transferred a sum of Common? Is not this horrible? Can our Exeter But whatever petition may be presented in the Com-Babington Macaulay, on the above mentioned de-£95,000 from the British to the Irish funds, as a Hall saints—our missionaries—our guides to heaven bate, that is not determined to shew to the preparatory step to that of transferring himself from look in each other's faces without blushing? If We know not, of course what foundation there may the condition of those who look to them for an example of Christianity.—London paper. DISTRIBUTING BILLS AGAINST THE ARMY IN BIR-MINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY EVENING.—This

engaged investigating a charge against a man named Samuel Hines, which caused considerable interest. The room was quite full, and amongst those present borough, to lay a heavy impost upon his constituents were Mr. Joseph Sturge, some of the officers of he is here exhibited as avoiding to lessen their bur the staff, and many of the Society of Friends. Serthen or to share it by so much as his little finger. jeant Walter Cronen, of the 1st Royal Foot Guards, This-whether the representation be correct or appeared to prefer the complaint; and stated that he vie in splendour and magnificence with those whose wholly imaginative—is the very beau ideal of the was on duty in Smithfield the day before, beating bosoms glitter with the stars of nobility? Descending a public virtue at present in vogue. The patriot first up for recruits, when he was interrupted by a great vers, Southampton-place, New-road, Paneras, Middlesex, step further we will perceive the middle class man, and of all helps his party at a dead lift, by establishing crowd, who collected around him and his party. He June 3, at 1, and July 10 Banka tax for them, and his next care is to secure himself saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of bills by running away from its operation, We wish Mr. among the people, who were using violent language. Roebuck would interrogate the Hon. Member for He heard the mob say, "To hell with the Queen," Mary Quick, baker, Compton-street, Burton-Crescent, Maldon, as to the truth of this rumoured movement to elude the Income Tax. If it be true, we presume soldiers." He applied to one of the head officers of ruptcy. Turquand, official assignee; Drake, Bouveriepolice to know what he should do, and was told that street, Fleet-street. he must apprehend the prisoner, or any man who John Radford, upholsterer, Tiverton, June 21, of "outrages," mostly of an agrarian kind. We obstructed him in the exercise of his duty. He and July 5, at 12, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. ragance, waste, and money gathering depends.

enumerate some of the number of instances. Tipthen proceeded through the fair, and the prisoner Fox, Finsbury-circus, London. Tanner, Crediton,
But here reader pause; the scene is sadly changed, perary has been so disordered, that the High Sheriff came close to him delivering his bills, and he (witconvened the magistrates of the disturbed districts, ness) took one of them out of his hands, and found deem essential, I will do so. And therefore, value to all by their labour, wear the threadbare robe of to make representations to Government. The proit was an advice to the people not to enlist. It was July 5, at 2, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Freeman,
"Secondly,—I beg to say, that I took great care to poverty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was Bothamley, and Bentall, Coleman-street, London. express every proper regard for the petitioners who aspects; their homes are embittered by domestic cares King's County likewise assembled; but the prompagainst enlisting. When he saw the nature of the Chalk, Brighton.

Signed the National Petition. I cast no insult upon and embarassments; the fond glow of love is chilled by titude of their combination had much effect in pacithey shall not happen to others; we should resolve them, intended to cast none, but of the petition itself I the frezen breath of adversity, and the parent love is fying the neighbourhood, and several rioters returned he took hold of the prisoner and brought him into and July 5, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Lackthat they shall not happen to others; we should resolve them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the prisoner and brought him into and July 5, at 12, at the forzen breath of adversity, and the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the periton itself I them, intended to cast none, but of the prisoner and brought him into the fruit is poke in the way I thought fitting, and shall do so appalled by the contemplation of the future. The to their work. The meeting the neighbourhood, and several rioters returned in the way I thought fitting, and shall do so appalled by the contemplation of the future. The to their work. The meeting therefore broke up the ranks of his party, and then called a ington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings. Everitt, Haydon square, Minories.

I think so still, and my opinion thereof is not altered by other counts in the work. The Nenagh police officer, and gave him into custody. He could not swear the prisoner was with the mount of the future. The tother work. The Nenagh police officer, and gave him into custody. He could not swear the prisoner was with the mount of the future. The without resorting to their work. The Nenagh police officer, and gave him into custody. He could not swear the prisoner was with the mount of the future. The future form chesp it may be. Working men, always bear in mind cottage, threatening death if he returned. They bills which he was delivering. He caused a great Chorley.

"I will not now remark on the language of your the cheapness of any article at all times consists in the said that they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble about him, and the people of William resolution. You may deem it proper to abuse me, but means we have at our command to purchase; therefore, policemen were attacked near Michelstown; one of structed him in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magisidered, unheeded.

And if these be the every-day sights, what are the every-night acenes? When the sidered of certain Chartists of Bath who signed the petition. I classes) who signed the petition. I classes) who signed the petition. I classes) who signed the petition. I do not certain Chartists of Bath who signed the petition. I classes) who signed the petition. I classes) who signed the petition. I day the prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes of correction of which you complain.

I beg further to say that I have received the thanks of the wroting tematic ruffians from crossing the Shannon from the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. The New Examples of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. The New Examples of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. I had done good service to their cause, on the prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. The New Examples of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. I had done good service to annihilate the gang, and prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. I had done good service to annihilate the gang, and prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. I had done good service to their cause, on the prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes of the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a diploining border of Tipperary. I had done good service to annihilate the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a little subject. Police constable 173 then produced a littl

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On Wednesday evening one of the most frightful occurrences we ever remember to have seen, occurred in Bridlesmith-gate, in and applications are being made to the society in this town. The procession conducting Mr. Sturge, was turning the corner of Middle-pavement, and Nottingham from many places to form others. Up was turning the corner of Middle-pavement, and wards of one hundred and thirty acres in this neigh many hundreds lined Bridlesmith-gate, when a cry bourhood have been broken up into about 800 allot. | was raised of "clear ont," and in the distance a horse and light cart in which sat a farmer came tearing along the street at a furious pace. The farmer kept his seat well-he pulled with all his might at the reins, but to no purpose—the animal still tore on at full gallop, in spite of the waving of hands and hats to stop him. At the end of Bridlesmith-gate, the driver tried to turn him to the left, but without avail, as he darted with his head and the shafts with immense force against the front of Mr. Johnsons', the Postern gate. The crash seemed as if it would dash the cart to pieces, but in the most wonderful manner the driver kept his seat -the horse turned himself round and walked very gently, and the cart was uninjured. In turning round, the horse knocked a woman down into the gutter, and drew the cart over her, before he could be stopped. Accidently, however, she had a thick cloak on, which saved her from a broken limb. The horse seemed quite stunned with striking his head with such force, and to that may be attributed his quietness afterwards. Never did we see or hear of an accident evidently so appalling, anding so well. The course of the cart lay amougst hundreas of people, thickly collected, and yet only one was hurt. Had he turned into Middle-pavement no doubt many lives would have been lost. The cart had on it James Martin, farmer, Burton.-Nottingham Review.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Two LIVES LOST.—

CHATHAM, MAY 19.—This day a Jury assembled at

the Duncan's Head public house, New Road, Chatham, to investigate the circumstances attendant upon the death of two men, named Thomas Turner and William Taylor, whose lives were lost on Monday night last, whilst emptying a cesspool in Beststreet. The first witness examined was Robert Taylor, brother of the deceased, William Taylor. He stated that his brother was a bricklayer, and had been employed in making a cesspool adjoining to another cesspool, on the premises of Mr. Farmer, thought they should have destroyed the witch if Best-street. The new cesspool was nineteen feet the house had been closer. It is supposed by the deep, and the old one nine feet. A stage was erected neighbours that from a dozen to sixteen pigeons in the new one, about nine feet below the surface were destroyed in this cruel manner.—Sussex of the earth. On Monday night the deceased, Wm. Express. and made an aperture, and the slough run through. Witness remained above. After which witness's brother, with a crowbar, enlarged the hole, and the stuff run out faster; very soon afterwards witness heard his brother cry out, " Dear me, I can hardly breathe," when almost in an instant he fell into the soil. Witness called to Turner, and said, "For God's sake, put the rope down and fetch him up." Turner did so; he, however, fell in also. Mr. Dunstall, who was then on the stage, sang out for the Assistance was procured. Witness's brother and Turner were got out, but they were quite dead. Witness can speak positively that both the men understood their work. Deceased's brother is thirtyfive years of age, and Turner thirty-four. Mr. Benjamin Tribe, surgeon, said he was sent for on his head out of the fluid. The bedy having been THE GREAT Western steam-ship, Lieutenant Hos

passengers, amongst whom was Mr. H. Palmer.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 20. Thomas Brettell, Rupert-street, Haymarket, printer. to surrender May 27, at 1 o'clock, July 1, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Arden, Red Lion Square. Official assignee, Mr. Belcher. William Smith, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. timbermerchant, May 27, at 11 o'clock, July 1, at 1, at Belcher.

Alexander Duncan, Cowper's court, Corn-hill, merafter a consultation of twenty hours, found Holmes chant, May 31, at half-past 1 o'clock, July 1, at guilty, but unanimously recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Judge Baldwin said, that their King William-street. Official assignee, Mr. Pennell. John Stewart, Hampton-street, Walworth, linenrecommendation should have the most respectful draper, May 31, at 1 o'clock, July 1, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Reynolds, Adamstreet, Adelphi, Official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

William Hooper, Reading, tobacco manufacturer. May 27, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Faulkner, and Follett,

John Rowley, senior, Wolverhampton, curry-cemb maker, May 31, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Swan the yoke of slavery. We have now gained a position will lithograph our grievances with ten-fold energy and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis- Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks graceful also, to us that we must add to this calamity and Marriss, and Mr. Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square; William Thorpe, Goole, stone-mason and builder, May 31, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Guildhall. Doncaster. Solicitors, Messrs. Galsworthy, and and even portions of soulls, with hair yet on, have Nicholls, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Wilson,

John Smith. Huddersfield, wine and spirit merchant, June 10, July 1, at 2 o'clock, at the Pack Horse Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher,

James Irvine, Liverpool, salt-broker, June 6, July 1, at I o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple; and Messrs. Littledale and Bardswell, Bank-buildings, Liverpool. Moses New, Great Malvern, Worcestershire,

innkeeper, May 27, July 1, at 12 e'clock, at the Crown Inn, Worcester, Solicitors, Messrs. White and Eyre, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Finch and Jones, Worcester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Walker and Son, Leeds, timber-merchants -- Manley,

Parry, and Co. Manchester, linen thread-manufacturers, -Williamson and Thistleton, Kingston-upon-Hull, ginger-beer manufacturers.—Black, Sleigh, and Co., this land of his adoption to that land of his birth. they can, they are bronzed indeed—and pitiable is Liverpool, brokers.—Cochrane and Gittins, Manchester, manufacturers.-J. Briggs, sen. and C. Horseman, Blackburn, Lancashire, cheese-dealers. --- Buckley, Barnsley, and Co., Manchester, engravers to calico printers; as far as regards J. Buckley.-Graham and Son, Liverpool, tailors.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 24. Adam Telfer, smith, Praed-street, Paddington, to surrender June 3, and July 5, at half-past 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsagar, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Virge, Essex-street, Strand. William Finden and Edward Francis Finden, engraruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Johnson, Cannon-st.

Robert Attree, hosier, Brighton, June 3, and

Lancashire, June 15, and July 5, at eleven at William Gover Gray, dentist, Bath, June 6, and July 5, at 12, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sheppard,

William Donald, furrier, Brighton, May 28, and July 5, at 12. at the Town Hall, Brighton. Bennett,

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

DEWSBURY.-Mr. O'Connor will lecture at Dews.

bury on Friday, June 3rd. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening. BIRSTAL .- Mr. North will deliver a lecture on Saturday (this evening), in the Co-operative Store Room. Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening, the weather permit.

MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK,-On MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—On Monday, May 30th, at Cleckheaton; Tucsday, May 31st, at Wakefield; Wednesday, June 1st, at Dewsbury; Thursday, June 2nd, at East Ardsley; Friday, June 3rd, at Ossett; and Saturday, June 4th, at West Ardsley.

TROWBRIDGE.—A county delegate meeting will be held on the first Sunday in June, at the house of Mr. Stephen Tudgey, Monkton Deverel, Wilts, when and where delegates from Trowbridge, Bradford day next, in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, Westbury, Frome, Warminster, and other adjacent at eight o'clock precisely. places are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before them.

NORTHAMPTONSHIBE.—MR. BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE.— Wellingborough, (to-morrow), Saturday, May 28th; Raunds, on Monday, the 30th; Oundle, on Tuesday, the 31st; Peterborough, on Wednesday, June 1st; Oundle, on Thursday, the 2nd; Kettering, on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th; Isham, on Monday, at eight o'clock.

Sunderland.—Bir. williams will lecture on Monday evening, Mr. Chapple will lecture in Bridge-steet Chapel, at eight o'clock. the 6th; Northampton, on Tuesday, the 7th; and

Daventry, on Wednesday, the 8th. MANCHESTER.-On Sunday next, Mr. William Beesley will deliver two lectures in the Carpenters' Hall, one in the afternoon at half-past two, and one in the evening at half-past six o'clock.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will preach three sermons here on Sunsix o'clock.

LONDON.—BETHNAL GREEN.—Mr. Mantz will preach a sermon here next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Notice.—A general meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), to hear the report of the trades and other delegates, and discuss thereon. The chair to be taken at seven o'clock in the evening.

LONDON.—The friends from the various localities

RICHMOND STREET.—Mr. Farrer will lecture at the Three Crowns, on Sunday next. REGENT STREET.—Mr. Fussell will lecture to the

Teetotallers, at the Crown Coffee House, Beak-street. LIMEHOUSE-Mr. T. Wheeler will lecture at the Victoria, Three Colt-street, on Wednesday evening. CAMBRIDGE-ROAD.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Queen's Head, on Sunday next.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Ruffey Ridley will lecture at the Workingman's Hall, Circus-street, on Sunday Mr. John Watkins will lecture at the Working

BATH PLACE.—Mr. Rouse will lecture at the Archery Rooms, Bath-place, New Road, on Sunday

Cannon Coffee House, Old-street, on Sunday next. King and Queen, on Sunday next.

SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Stallwood will address the here on Sunday next. On the 6th of June a handkerchief will be raffled for the benefit of Mr. Sheen, late delegate to the County Council, 55, Old Bailey, from the Shoreditch locality, who is in great distress

from sickness. Tickets threepence each. GOLDEN-LANE.-Mr. Jones, from Liverpool, will lecture at the Star Coffee House, on Sunday next. LEICESTER-SQUARE -Mr. Martin will lecture at

the Clock House, Castle-street, on Sunday next. TOWER HAMLETS .- A public meeting of the members of the National Charter Association in this locality, will take place at the Crown and Anchor. Cheshire-street, Waterloo-town, on Tuesday night next, at eight o'clock precisely, to take into con-

a treasurer in place of Mr. Hogg. A raffle will take place at the Chartist Hall, Folly-bridge, on Tuesday, the 30th, for a Dutch clock, the proceeds to go to the furnishing of the above hall. A vocal concert after. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

SURREY.—The members of the Surrey Council are requested to attend at No 1, China Walk, on Sunday next, at three o'clock precisely.

Bernondsey.—A special general meeting of the friends in this locality, will be held at the Horn's, Crucifix-lane, on Monday next, at eight o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to attend. CAMBERWELL GREEN.—A public meeting will be held at this place, on Monday evening next, to for-

ward the cause of the People's Charter. CHELSEA.—The Chartists of this locality will meet in future, every Monday evening, at the Stag Tavern. Fulham Road, where lectures will be regularly

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES .- Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at the Old Crown. Market-place, on Wednes-

Walthaustow.-On Sunday afternoon, at three, the Rev. E. Mantz, of Buck's Head College, London, will preach a sermon on the Forest, at Whipp's

BRISTOL-Mr. John Copp will deliver a lecture. on the present state of society and its duties, in Bearlane Chapel, Temple-street, on Sunday evening, to commence at seven o'clock.

SHEPPIELD.—The friends of the Charter will assemble, weather permitting, on Attercliffe Common, on Sunday afternoon next, at half-past two

A LECTURE will be delivered on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-lane.

A Public Meeting will be held in the above room on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock subject for discussion—"The means to be used to 10. Wm. Beesley, obtain the Charter." A MEETING of the members of the Association 11. Ed. Stallwood,

will be held on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, in 12. John Skevington, the above room, on important business. None but BURY.-Mr. James Leach of Manchester, will lecture here on Monday, the 30th, in the Garden. 15. Ruffy Ridley, street lecture room, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Brophy will lecture at Sutton-in-Ashfield on Wednesday, June 1st; and at Mansfield on Thursday, June 2nd.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—A delegate meeting for the Northern Division of the County of Leicester will be held in the Association-room, Longhborough, at cerely hope that every member will vote. Forty thouhalf-past two o'clock on Sunday next.

WINCHCOMBE.—An out-door meeting will take place at Winencombe, on Monday, the 30th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening; and at Toddington, on Sunday, the 5th of June, at three o'clock in the

DERBY.—A delegate meeting will take place in the Chartist Room, Willow Row, on Sunday morn- the Executive that the list can be taken from the a lower price than the other manufacturers are ing, June 5th, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of Northern Star, and thus save the Association about £3. giving in Yorkshire. considering the propriety of engaging a lecturer for Every vote must be taken by ballot according to the the County of Derby, and the transaction of other instructions; and it is particularly requested that each important business. Delegates from all the towns member will vote for five candidates. in the county are requested to attend.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. John Campbell will lecture here to-morrow evening (Sunday) at six o'clock. On Monday evening there will be a public meeting in the Prosperity Senate of this Order, held its the Market Place to adopt the memorial and petition. Anniversary at the Saracen's Head Inn. Boar-lane. tion, will be held in the Market Place, on Monday regaled with an excellent dinner, which reflected evening next at half-past seven o'clock, for the purthe greatest credit on the worthy host, Mr. James, pose of passing the memorial to the Queen, and the and proved him, in the estimation of the company, remonstrance to the House of Commons as recom- a caterer of the first order. On the removal of the mended by the Convention. Mr. J. Campbell, and cloth, the Seal was formally opened, when the Mr. Dixon of Manchester, Mr. Bell of Heywood, accounts, &c., of the Senate (for the past year) were and others, will address the meeting.

RATCLIFFE.-Mr. William Bell of Heywood, will lecture in the Association Room, on Sunday evening

(to-morrow), at six o'clock. MACCLESTIELD.—A County Delegate Meeting will of Odd Fellows, No. 303, of the Manches-assemble on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at the Chartist ter Unity, held their twenty-fourth anniversary at Association Rooms, Watercotes, when it is expected the house of Mr. Thomas Hargrave, Malt Shovel that every locality will be present either by member or letter, as a county lecturer must be engaged, and real substantial dinner, furnished up in the first-rate the remainder of the Convention and Lecturers' Fund must be forthcoming and settled at once; the attention of those districts in arrears, is called to the balance sheet of the Finance Committee of last week, which must be paid. A meeting of the mem-bers of the Macclesfield Chartist Association, is 168 free members, and that they had lost two during requested on Monday evening the 30th, as business the last year, one by death and the other for non-pay connected with the well being of the society requires ment, and their funds had increased more the lastheir attention.

BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Mason will lecture in Astonstreet Association room, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock; and on Tuesday evening at the Black Horse, Prospect row. Mr. Mason will visit Wolverhampton on Wednesday and Thursday, and Walsall on Friday.

Saturday (this day.)

afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. day evening at half-past six o'clock.

STOURBRIDGE.-A Chartist tea party will take place on Monday, June 6th. Tickets may be had from Mr. Goodfellow, Stourbridge, Mr. Freeman, Hay-green, Mr. Chance, Old Swinford, and Mr. Welch, Lye-waste.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday next (to-morrow), Mr. Jno. Leach of Rochdale, will lecture in the Chartist Room, and on Sunday (to-morrow), he will preach a and at Water-head Mill, at two in the afternoon. sermen at two o'clock in the afternoon, out of doors if On Wednesday June 1st, Mr. Philp of Bath, mem-

COALBROOK DALE.—On Monday, Mr. Mogg will lecture at the Oaken Gates, on Tuesday at Dawley Green, and on Wednesday at Ketley. He will be disengaged the remainder of the week, and offers his services for any part of Shropshire.

ROCHDALE.-Mr. Philp will lecture here on Tues-

Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, lectures twice on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at the Association Room, Yorkshirestreet, at half-past two in the afternoon, and six in

the evening.

SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Williams will lecture on the Town Moor, at two e'clock. On Monday evening,

Ashton.-Mr. Bayley, of Manchester, will lecture in the National Charter Association, on Sunday, (tomorrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

STROUD.—A special meeting will be held on Monday, when the members and friends of democracy are earnestly entreated to attend.

WARRINGTON.-Mr. J. Barrow will preach two day (to-morrow), in the forenoon at half-past ten, in sermons in the Chartist Association room, on Sunday the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at (to-morrow), in the afternoon, at half-past two, and in the evening at six o'clock. Buny.-Mr. D. Ross will deliver a lecture in

favour of the People's Charter on Monday next, in the Working Man's Hall, Garden-street, at halfpast seven o'clock in the evening. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. - Mr. Bailey will lecture in

this place on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Chartist Association room. are requested to meet at Mr. Drakes, Carpenters'
Arms, Brick-lane, to settle the accounts of the Petition Committee, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Mr. Brophy will lecture at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Wednesday, the 1st of June; Mansfield, 2nd; Chesterfield, 3rd; Sheffield, 5th; Barnsley, 6th; Wake-o'clock.

the 19th of June.

o'clock in the morning. CARPENTERS' HALL.-Mr. Wm. Beesley will lec-

ture in the above hall, on Sunday (to-merrow) in the

sermons here on Sunday, June 5th, in the morning, at ten o'clock, on the duties of Christians in refer receiving thirty shillings a week for spinning. What took copious notes of Mr. O'Connor's speech, in-CITY ROAD.-Mr. Anderson will lecture at the ence to the social and political arrangements of will be the end, God only knows. society; in the afternoon, at two o'clock, on the evils FOLEY PLACE.-Mr. Ferguson will lecture at the resulting from an indulgence in vicious habits; and in the evening at six, on the valley of dry bones.

BIRSTAL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on

lecture on Saturday evening (this day); and will than they otherwise would have to pay. There are six o'clock. CHURWELL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on

Wednesday evening, June 1st, on the value of personal character and advantages of social reform. evening next, by Jonathan Hall, to commence pre-

ROUTE OF Mr. EDWARD MEAD:-Coventry on sideration the best means of reorganising the Chartists of the Tower Hamlets.

Dockhead.—The Chartists of this locality are requested to meet early next Monday evening, to electing man the expences of my tour must be paid, by a treasurer in place of Mr. Hogg. A reflection to the charge of the paid, by the charge of one penny on each lecture. Next week I intend to visit Derby, Belper, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Gresley Green, Potteries, Newark-on-Trent, Mansfield, and their several localities. Due notice of the day on which I shall visit each of those places, will

cisely at six o'clock.

be given next week .- E. MEAD.

THE LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Where Nominated for. Names of Candidates. 1. P. M. Brophy, Arnold. Honley. Newton Heath. 2. James Leach. Manchester. Huddersfield. Norwich. Salford. Salford Youths Brighton. Manchester, Crs. and Jrs. North Shields. 3. John Campbell, Heywood. Rancliffe Arms, Notting-Browley-street, ham. Halifax. Barnsley. Mary-le-Bone. 4. P. M. M'Donall. Yew Green. Union Coffee H., Notighm 5. Christopher Doyle, Stockport. 6. Thomas Cooper, Leicester. 7. J R. H. Bairstow, Sowerby. Macclesfield. 8. John West, Stockport Youths. 9. R. K. Philp, Yeovil. Lancaster. Clitheroe. Accrington. Hammersmith. Loughboro'. Butchers' Arms, Nottingh. 13. W. Dean Taylor, Noah's Ark, ditto. 14. Morgan Williams, Merthyr Tydvil. St. Pancras.

16. Wm. Jones, Delph. It will be seen by the above list of places that not even half a tithe of the places in our Association have nominated persons to serve on the Executive. I have just inserted the names as they have been sent to me. Mr. Brophy's was first, Mr. Jones's last. I sinsand members ought to poll at the forthcoming election.

I am, Your faithful servant, J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Somers Town.

P.S. As, perhaps, some sub-Secretaries may request printed lists of the candidates' names for the Executive from me, I must inform them that it is the opinion of as the weavers there are determined not to weave at

HEYWOOD.—A public meeting called by requisi- when the members and Visiting Brethren were carefully examined, and gave to the members the utmost satisfaction.

ODD FELLOWS.—On Monday last, the members of the Loyal Nelson Lodge of the Independent Order Inn, Armley, when upwards of 150 sat down to a style by Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves, which reflected the utmost credit on them. After the Lodge was opened, Mr. Joseph Haywood being called to the chair, the business being brought forward, it was very friendly manner.

ANCIENT ORDEROF GARDENERS .- On Tuesday, the Lily of the Valley Lodge of this flourishing the Odd Fellows was nicely filled, and the evening's long as the Connor, and the Editor of the Northern Star, so O'Connor, and the Editor of the Northern Star, so Indianated Connor, and Indiana Friday.

HENDER BRIDGE.—Mr. West will lecture here on Sunday (this day.)

Sowers.—Mr. West will preach here on Sunday and Thursday, and Walsall on The members and visiting Gardeners sat down to a sumptious dinner provided for the occasion, and served up in that etyle of elegance and plenty so their wives and familion. The manner. Mr. Tattersall responded to the toast of Frost, truth and justice.

Sowers.—Mr. West will preach here on Sunday and Thursday, and Walsall on The neutron of the four truth and justice.

Sowers.—Mr. West will preach here on Sunday and Thursday, and Walsall on Interest of Mr. O'Connor and the Williams, and Jones, and may they soon return to in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and enjoy the smiling counting, at six o'clock, to take the present of the occasion, and in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and enjoy the smiling counting, at six o'clock, to take the present of Mr. O'Connor and the Williams, and Jones, and may they soon return to in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and enjoy the smiling counting, at six o'clock, to take the present of Mr. O'Connor and the MERTING.—A large open air meeting was holden in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and enjoy the smiling counting and the decimal people will be hailed by thousands with joy; while in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and enjoy the smiling counting and the down to a state of Mr. O'Connor and the MERTING.—A large open air meeting was holden the above joint request of Mr. O'Connor and the Merting the above joint request of Mr. O'Connor and the truth and justice.

MERTING.—A large open air meeting was holden in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the land of their birth, and even the large open air meeting was holden in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even the large open air meeting was holden the above joint request evening was spent in the most convivial manner, and and may it soon be made a law," in his usual eloquent lutions were passed, of thanks to Duncombe, Leader, greatest anxiety.

o'clock.

CBICKET MATCH.—OTLEY AGAINST LEEDS.—On Market March.—OTLEY AGAINST LEEDS.—On Monday last a match at cricket was played at Otley, in the presence of a large concourse of people, between the Otley and Leeds (Cobourg) clubs, which be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at eight o'clock, was won by the former, with ten wickets to fall.

SHEFTIBLD.—Mr. Hill addressed the Chartists RATHER DECIDED.—An advertisement appears in the Town Hall, the Church Intelligencer from a clergyman want. The burden of his speech was the necessity of union. He cautioned the people strongly against advertiser cannot follow the example which unhaps will be sure to destroy not average mill be then.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The employers of the starving stocking makers seem determined to drive them to desperation, for one of them, notwithstanding the low price at which they labour, has been —some say, to pay the income tax. This led to their assembling at Sheepshead on Monday, and appointing a deputation to wait on one of the masters. They then came in a body to this place, to the number of 300 or 400. The deputation got it deferred for a month, but it is understood that the pressers are to go in. So that those who had taken out at the advance rent will have nothing to do. The coming of these poor fellows was sufficient to alarm the conservators of the peace, for, notwithstanding we have ferty soldiers in the town, fourteen of the rural blue-bottles, with their commander at their head, arrived by the train and marched into the Red Lion yard. But the birds had flown, with the exception of a few stragglers; so they had no use for their truncheons, nor had they an opportunity to show their valour.

STOCKPORT.—The unfortunate poor of this once prosperous town are now suffering the extreme Man's Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, New Road, on Sunday next, at half-past seven.

Bath Place.—Mr. Rouse will lecture at the Working afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and at half-past tasting himself, for, said he, with a sigh, "My days which characterised their deliberations in their advolute of the people." Mr. O'Connor are to be few, and the fewer the better, for I would be returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" though he returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" the returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" the returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" the returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" the returned thanks having been voted to hail death this moment as a God-send;" the returned thanks having been voted to hail death t

HEYWOOD,-TYRANNY OF THE COTTON Lords.-During the last few weeks, the millowners of this place have shown their symputhy for the working class by reducing their wages in some in-STANNINGLEY.-Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver a to them (the millocrats,) and to pay higher rents locked up empty, and the rent stopt out of the man's wages on the Friday night. They have now discovered another mode of screwing the money out of the pockets of the labourer: they (the mill-HOLBECK.—A political sermon will be delivered in owners) take a number of houses off persons who the Association Room, Holbeck-bridge, on Sunday have no mills; and, consequently, cannot get their MR. Powell led evening next, by Jonathan Hall, to commence pre- houses tenanted, and force their hands into them, Miss, Globe-fields. paying the owner of the houses 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week, and stopping their hands 2s. and 2s. 9d. for living in them. Having found out that what they stop in the shape of abatements may be recovered by law, they have in some mills in this village drawn up a document, which states that the hands are not to prosecute the master for any abatement or deductions he may make from their wages! The poor hands have been compelled to sign their Association. names to this infamous document, or leave their employment; and, knowing that there were hundreds out of employment, willing to get work upon any audience. conditions, they have, with few exceptions, com-

> HUDDERSFIELD .- A RUNAWAY BOY .- On the 6th of May last, James Graham, a boy about twelve years of age, ran away from his uncle's home, John Jessop, Paddock. He had on his working clothes as he left the mill. He stands about four feet two inches; rather stout made; a pleasant

TO THE PUBLIC.—MESSES. WOOD AND Co.'s WEAVERS - Friends, - We present you with this Dougli. short address for the purpose of informing you that Notice.—The Provisional Committee, appointed to which I stand pledged for less the strike against Messrs. Jacob Wood, William to carry out the late demonstration, request that all the battle shall be fought here. short address for the purpose of informing you that the strike against Messrs. Jacob Wood, William Norton, and Co. still continues. How long such a state of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of things is to remain depends upon the distance of the continues. How long such a localities will require their delegates to attend on arrived here yesterday, and was met by upwards of lane. At eight o'clock, to give their support to the late demonstration, request that all the battle shall be fought here.

You must know our exact position. Mr. Sturge transactions in bonded Wheat have been numerous, arrived here yesterday, and was met by upwards of and at enhanced rates. They comprise sales of work and at enhanced rates. They comprise sales of work are ignered here; fine Polish Odessa at 7s. 6d., per 70 the midst of a dead and nortentous silence, one of our localities will require their delegates to attend on you must know our exact position. Mr. Sturge transactions in bonded Wheat have been numerous, arrived here yesterday, and was met by upwards of work and at enhanced rates. They comprise sales of work are included the policy of the pol inclination to settle so unpleasant a dispute. We the Victoria Theatre, on Wednesday June 8th. J. Nottingham leaders, the brave Sweet, by order of the have written to them to ascertain the price they Lucas, Secretary. really intend to give, but they refuse to furnish us with a statement, although we furnished them with the price we required them to give, therefore the only course left for us to pursue is to request a continuance of support from our numerous friends, while that economy, vigour, and determination which has already characterised its proceedings. Not one of the turnouts has returned to the employment of the turnouts has returned to the employment of the convention of the first adoption. they may rely upon the strike being conducted with Messrs. J. Wood and Co., which speaks volumes for the justice of the cause in which they are engaged, while a large number of the turn-outs have found employment at those manufacturers who are disposed to give us a helping hand, a course we strongly recommend to those who are inclined to benefit the trade upon which we depend for support. As the strike is likely to continue for an indefinite period, we hope our friends will make renewed posed to give us a helping hand, a course we period, we hope our friends will make renewed exertions on behalf of the turn-outs, as we are determined to strain every nerve rather than surrender one iota of the just cause in which we are engaged, for the manufacturers have repeatedly informed us that whatever wages the strike is settled at, the same wages will be the standard throughout the West Riding." If Messrs. J. Wood and Co. are disposed to give the same wages as the other manufacturers, the present dispute may be amicably settled, but if they are determined to encroach upon their workmen's labour, and depreciate the value of the manufacturers' capital, they Nottingham, on Sunday, May the 8th, to engage a may expect determined opposition from your faithful servants, The Central Committee, GEORGE FRANKLAND.

DAVID ARMITAGE. JOHN SMITH. Committee Room, Woodsome Mill, May 17, 1842. P.S. The news from Bolton is highly gratifying

Chartist Entelligence.

district, voted thanks to Messrs. Duncombe and hour with patriotic songs and recitations. Leader for the noble manner in which they supof Commons.

great satisfaction.

address was delivered in an eloquent and argumenhumanity, to come forward and help in the glorious struggle. Mr. Duffy gave the Whigs a humerous struggle. Mr. Duffy gave the Whigs a humerous On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of Chartists castigation; he also gave Mother Church a lash of assembled here in their room, to hear an address his satire. At the conclusion, a vote of condolence with Frost, Williams, and Jones, was carried unanimously. A vote of confidence in Feargus O'Connor and the Chartist leaders was also carried unanimously. dress to the people, who gave him and the Chairman A vote of thanks were given to the lecturers and a vote of thanks, and the meeting broke up. the Chairman, and three hearty cheers were given for the Charter, name and whole entire, and the Chartist beveridge. ment, and their funds had increased more the las-year than in any former year for some time; aftet which, the remainder of the evening was spent in a benefit of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Whig-made benefit of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Whig-made widows, commenced. There was a limited number of tickets, so that the large and spacious room of the Odd Fellows was picely filed. RIPPONDEN.-Mr. West will preach here on Sun- the company peacefully separated at half-past ten style. The evening's amusements were conducted O'Connor, &co.; the "remonstrance" was adopted, in an efficient manner, and gave great satisfaction. and Roebuck was consured.

was won by the former, with ten wickets to fall. Otley, 141; Leeds, 140. A dance on the green and other entertainments concluded the day's sports.

WIGAN.—The Manchester Unity of the champion of their rights. Mr. O'Connor Industry Unity Of the Champion of their rights. Mr. O'Connor Industry Unity Of the Champion of the champion of their rights. Mr. O'Connor In the advice given by frequent and enthusiastic the place of bellman or town crier, he considers it the place of bellman or t and at Water-head Mill, at two in the atternoon. On Wednesday June 1st, Mr. Philp of Bath, member of the Executive Council, will deliver a lecture in the Independent Methodist upper school room, in the Independent Methodist upper school room, George-street; admission by ticket, at one penny each.

George-street; admission by ticket, at one penny each.

Coalbrook Dale.—On Monday, Mr. Mogg will coalbrook Dale.—On Monday at Dawley and after leaving thence paraded coalbrook Dale. On the beautiful part of the penny to finish occupied the coar, was hailed with a tremendous cheer; Ludiam, who occupied the coar, rake, will, and present organization for the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be the looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be country, the Looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be be be been the looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be country, the Looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be be been to be adopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be country, the Looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be be been to be adopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be be been to be be country, the Looked in excellent health and spirits, and as dopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be been to be be been to be be adopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be been to be adopted:—"That this meeting pledges itself to be been to be Market-place, and after leaving thence paraded through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c. The procession was the largest ever seen in Wigan.

Stonk interruption of the door, we should say that a cowardly attack made on the made of the mad O'Connor's countrymen, who in this town are meeting also expresses admiration of the manly preminently characterised by their firm adherence spirit and straightforward consistency of the Rev. to the good cause. On the motion of Mr. Mirfield, Wm. Hill, the talented Editor of the Northern Star. Mr. Vallance was called to the chair, who, after a trusting he will continue to watch over the beaconfew remarks, gave way for Mr. Mirfield to move light, and guide the people in their onward course, attempting to advance their frame rent from 9d. to

1s.; ls. to ls. 6d.; and from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week,

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the shall become the law of the land." great distress at present pervading this once happy CRAGGVALE.—A Chartist festival was held here on Villermé, and Royer-Country is the result of class legislation, and that Whit Monday, and the friends spent a delightful and Surgical Journal. there is no hope of redress for the industrious evening. Upwards of ninety sat down to tea. millions but in the People's Charter becoming the Patriotic songs, glees, recitations, speeches, and law of the land." The resolution having been se-resolutions filled up the measure of the night. conded, the chairman then introduced Mr. O'Connor, who, on coming forward, was received with the most enthusiastic and tremendous cheers. Mr. O'Connor, after expressing the great pleasure he felt at again meeting his Barnsley friends, proceeded, in his usual forcible and eloquent manner, to comment upon the distress so widely existing at the present time—the causes of that distress-the quack remedies proposed by the present Government-and lastly, the measures that must be adopted to save the nation from irretrievable tured here on Sunday night last, to a respectable ruin, and restore permanent happiness and pros- audience. perity to the industrious classes. Towards the con-clusion of his address, Mr. O'Connor alluded and village on Thursday evening week, when two animaof human misery; the streets are thronged with un- replied to certain calumnies propagated against him ting speeches were delivered upon the principles willing; idlers, whose wee-worn countenances speak in his absence by Mr. William Ashton, who has contained in the People's Charter by Messrs. Gillespie volumes against the accursed system. The tales of lately left Barnsley for America. Mr. O'Conzor's and Sullivan, of Bolton.

distress that these men tell would draw a tear from statements gave general satisfaction, and after speakthe eye, or moisten the heart of any save an English ing an hour and a half, he sat down amidst the griping capitalist. It has become quite common now oft-repeated cheering of his delighted auditors. The for men to have two meals of oatmeal and water in first resolution was then put and carried unani-Wednesday, the 1st of June; Mansfield, 2nd; Chesterfield, 3rd; Sheffield, 5th; Barnsley, 6th; Wakefield, 7th; Leeds, 8th; Bradford, 9th; Bingley, 12th; Halifax, 13th; Todmorden, 14th; Rochdale, 15th; answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is, advocate, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his strenuous and Manchester the 16th. All communications for "Not sin yesterday morn, nor I munna have while exertions in the cause of freedom and the rights of Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11, hight, and then it will be nought but a mess of Hartshead, Sheffield.

Mr. Brophy will be in Macclesfield, on Sunday, the 19th of June.

Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11, might, and then it will be nought but a mess of industry; and this meeting declares that Mr. O'Contact the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the 19th of June.

Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11, might, and then it will be nought but a mess of industry; and this meeting declares that Mr. O'Contact the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of your correspondent, the loss of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the Charter, in the open air at the man came into the house of the charter, in the open air at the man came such good spirits, as he had for two days previous seconded the resolution. Mr. George Julian Harney, a Chartist ball and tea party, at the large room, quote the article more than 1s. per qr. dearer, Oats Bingley.—The next delegate meeting of the noticed him being particularly dejected. He said it from Sheffield, spoke in its support; and after a Bingley district, will be held in the Foresters' Court, was owing to his having met a friend who gave him few words from Mr. Ward, it was put and carried by York-street, on Sunday, the 5th of June, at nine sixpence: this he hurried home with to a wife and acclamation. Mr. James Noble moved the third three starving children; he expended the money in bread and buttermilk, and although neither he nor and carried unanimously—"That the best thanks her had eaten anything for two days previous, save of this meeting are hereby given to the members of Royrow—On Manday evening last Mr. Wm. Rall "boiled potatce pillings;" he could not think of the late Convention, for the unanimity of purpose

tending to furnish a lengthy and minute report of the proceedings, but was prevented from doing so by severe illness.] BINGLEY.—On Tuesday last, the Chartists of this to price and quality. There has been about the LONDON.—LISTRICT COUNCIL.—After the usual place held a tea party in their large and commodious same number of Sheep, and price the same with an preparatory business had been gone through, three room, York-street. The room was beautifully deco. addition of Lambs. Beef, 63d. to 7d. Lamb, 84d. shillings additional was received from Camberwell. rated with evergreens, and surrounded by Chartist to 91. per lb. Number of Cattle at market :- Beasts, Shorkditch.—Mr. Stallwood will address the audience meeting at the Albion, on Sunday next.

Albion Coffee House.—Mr. Rouse will lecture

Albion Coffee House liquidation committee was authorised to write to all defaulters of the fund. Mr. Wheeler was appointed preach three sermons to-morrow, in the morning at instances in this village where young men, not to attend and lecture to the newly formed bodies of ten, in the afternoon at two, and in the evening at married, have to pay rent for houses that they did Chartists, at Kingston-upon-Thames, on Wednesday; not live in, having no furniture; the house has been and likewise, if practicable, at New Kingston on Thursday. Messrs. Martin, Wheeler, Ridley, Fussell, and Humphreys, were appointed on the

> then adjourned. MR. Powert lectured on Sunday at the Hit-or-MR. RUFFY RIDLEY lectured to a crowded audi-

> observation committee. An address to the men of

London was read by Mr. Wheeler. The meeting

ence on Sunday last, at the Queen's Head, Dog-row, Mile End-road, when a new locality was formed.

MR. MARTIN lectured on Sunday last at the

Archery Rooms, Bath Place, New-road, to a good

AT THE USUAL WEEKLY MEETING of the Chartists of the City of London, held at 55, Old Bailey, the following persons were nominated for the Execution of the Execu the following persons were nominated for the Executive Council of the National Charter Association, viz.—Mr. John Campbell, Mr. James Leach, Dr. P. M. M'Douall, Mr. Morgan Williams, and Mr. R. K. Philp, after which a vote of confidence in the

late Convention was unanimously adopted. looking boy; darkish hair. Any person having seen Notice.—The Agitating Committee expect all for North Lancashire, for four days or a week, if the boy, will confer a great favour on his friends by persons holding dinner tickets to return the same possible. writing to Mr. John Jessop, Paddock, near Hudders- or the money, on Tuesday evening, May 24th, at the

CHINA-WALK, LAMBETH.—Thanks and confidence have been voted in the Convention.

Executive should devise some plan for the holding of A vast number of Tories who doubted Mr. Sturge's simultaneous meetings throughout the whole country. real object in having adopted those principles, and

were many of the middle class, who did not go away the first blow at Toryism. Every working man in without being told of their faults; and with an Nottingham, elector and non-elector, has pledged heavy qualities, and bonded was for is. to 2s. per qr. exhortation to persevere in the path of duty for the his adherence to the Six points of the Charter, and more money, which was complied with in some few future. At the conclusion, subscriptions to a pleast to the support of Mr. Sturge. ing amount were realised. The friends here have And now, my friends, just for a moment beadopted the Salford resolution of thanks to Messrs. Duncombe and Leader. They have also formed themselves into an aggregate committee for forward- the existence of three parties in the state was ing the election of Mr. Joseph Sturge.

lecturer for the county of Nottingham, have succeeded in procuring the services of Mr. Jones, of Liverpool. The different localities are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and Charles are requested to here we find the battle between Toryism and the battle between Toryism comply with the resolution passed at the above delegate meeting, and send in their quotas to the treasurer, Mr. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

BULWELL FOREST.-Mr. Brophy lectured here audience.

ARNOLD.—Mr. P. M. Brophy lectured here on Sunday evening last, and the meeting was numerous and attentive.—A lecture on total abstinence was delivered on Monday evening, by Mr. Brophy. A BONLEY.—DISTRICT DELEGATE MERTING.—The held on Tuesday. Mr. Brophy delivered an address, delegates, in addition to the local business of the after which the meeting enjoyed themselves to a late

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Chartists met at their por ed the National Petition in the people's (?) House room, when the usual business having been trans- for leave to contribute my aid in the destruction of acted, a paragraph, sent by some scribbler to the Toryism. Should they concur, they will forthwith Nottingham Review, was read, in which the writer, write to me, addressed to Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoean out-door meeting on Monday night, and gave who is supposed to wish to become a leader of the lane, Fleet-street, London, as I must make arrangeon out-door meeting on Monday night, and gave people on the Sturge principle, had endeavoured to ments accordingly. If I am allowed to remain at bring the Association into disrepute. It met with Nottingham, I will fearlessly pledge myself for the disapprobation of the people, Mr. Bucknall and the result; and also to save our party some hundreds On Tuesday Afternoon, Mr. Tattersal of Burnley, and Mr. Duffy addressed the people of Todmorden in the Odd-Fellows' Hall. Mr. Tattersall's
of the would be great man: the latter stating that
the result; and also to save our party some hundreds of pounds, to organise them, to keep the peace of
the disapprobation of the people, Mr. Bucknall and
the result; and also to save our party some hundreds of pounds, to organise them, to keep the peace of
feeling appeared to prevail, that both goods and
the town, and to return Mr. Sturge; and should we yarns had seen their lowest point for some time to address was delivered in an eloquent and argumen- he should answer the scribe in the organ in which succeed at Nottingham, we at once establish the tative style, and went to the hearts of every one in his effusions had appeared. A resolution was then principles upon which the next general election is the room; he appealed to them on behalf or Frost, moved and adopted, pledging the meeting to abide to be directed, namely, that the contest is to be Williams, and Jones, and on behalf of suffering by the Charter, name as well as principles.

> from Mr. Philp, member of the late Convention. Mr. Skevington was called to the chair, who introduced Mr. Philp. He delivered an highly instructive ad-Mr. CROWE has paid £5 to the Executive, from

BRADFORD.-MASONS ARMS CLUBHOUSES.-The O'Connor, and the Editor of the Northern Star, so my own part, and upon the part of your brother long as they continue to advocate the principles of Chartists of Nottingham, than that compliance with

HALSHAW MOOR.—An animated lecture was delivered at the above place on Friday evening last, by Mr. David Ross, of Manchester. ROCHDALE.—On Sunday last, Mr. D. Ross, of

son were assembled. Salford.-Mr. George Lane, of Manchester, lec-

CLITHEROE -On Saturday evening, Mr. Tattersall

addressed a large public meeting here, and proved, to the satisfaction of his audience, that the People's Charter was the true and only panacea for the numerous evils under which we now labour. Broomsgrove.—On Monday last, Mr. Candy lec-

tured in the open air to a numerous audience. REDDITCH.—On Monday there was an excellent

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Tuesday evening there was Freemasons' Arms. It was most tastefully decolare in demand, and 1d per stone higher; Beans rated, and much credit is due to Messrs. Holloway, fully as dear. Barley nominal. Flour has been Crouch, and Kitchin, for the excellent arrangements | advanced 3s. per sack.

ROYTON.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Bell of Heywood, gave a lecture in the village school, to freely; upon the whole there have not been so many large assembly. NORTHALLERTON.-Mr. Brook, of Bradford, lec-

Bradford, lectured here.

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

TO THE PEOPLE OF YORKSHIRE. My DEAR FRIENDS, -I have just addressed the men of Nottingham in the Market Square; and when in the duty on foreign Wheat of 1s. per qr. does not appear to have had any effect otherwise than to the people of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickthe people of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, (twice) and Staffordshire, in seven days; that is, I shall have travelled, at least, one-fourth of England within that time; and as I was to have been at Huddersfield on 4d. per 70 lbs. generally demanded. On Flour we haustion consequent upon speaking, and remaining in be noted. rooms hot as ovens for five or six hours a day, is more than a steel man could endure at this season of

the year; and I have the vanity to believe that my nesday, 1st June; Keighley, Thursday, 2nd; Dews-bury, Friday; and Todmorden or Hebden Bridge, to 12s. per qr. and 7s. 2td. per brl. respectively;

cr the money, on Tuesday evening, May 24th, at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, by nine o'clock, or their the Chartists of Nottingham to say that they connames will go forth, as defaulters, in the balance sider my presence, from next week till the close of sheet. Feargus O'Connor, Ruffy Ridley, P. M. the election, as indispensible; and have requested of on which holders have demanded high prices: 27s. Douall.

The Provisional Committee, appointed to which I stand pledged for leave of absence, until Irish manufacture. Barley, Beans and Peas, remain

electors and non-electors put the question to Mr. Sturge, 'Will you vote for the Charter whole and entire?" and to which Mr. Sturge answered, "I unequivo-BOLTON .- The friends here are anxious that the PRINCIPLE CONTAINED IN THE PROPLE'S CHARTER. NOTTINGHAM, -On Sunday, the 15th inst., we air. The question was put to the Chartists of Leiheld a camp meeting on the Forest, when two very cester last night, in the Amphitheatre, whether or not impressive sermons were preached by Mr. Cooper, Feargus O'Connor should go to Nottingham to aid from Leicester; and three very eloquent addresses | the Chartists in returning Mr. Sturge, when every

hold how my prophecy has been fulfilled.

I have told you a thousand times over that incompatible with the existence of peace, law, and order, and that sooner or later the fight between Chartism and Toryism would be sure to come, but not till intriguing was annihilated. Here, then, is the fulfilment of my prophecy in the present position of Nottingham. Here, then, is the odium of tism; and now the question is, whether any available aid should be withheld from the men of Nottingham.

The mechanism of elections the Chartists have on Sunday afternoon last, to a very numerous not been much accustomed to, while I have conducted more fiercely contested elections than any living man. They consider the question as one of paraensure success; and will those to whom I am pledged for a single speech, and whom I shall visit immedous to state, that, upon the whole, the result of yester-diately after the victory is won—I ask, will they mar the prospect of success for the mere difference of time? No, I cannot believe it; and therefore it is that I and their friends of Nottingham make this appeal to those to whom I am pledged between Chartism and Toryism. Pray allow the honest non-electors of Nottingham to have one UNPAID agent on their behalf. I wish for early answers, as in the event of my remaining at Nottingham, I must make my own arrangements after my own fashion, while I feel convinced that the whole people of the town and neighbouring districts will hail with joy a compliance with their request, which I now make in the joint names of Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

And your anxious and devoted brethren THE PEOPLE OF NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I need say no more upon

I am, your friend and fellow labourer. JAMES SWEET.

rior required the academy to furnish answers to the following questions :- 1. Is the presence of burialgrounds in cities capable of acting injuriously on the health of the public? 2. Should burying grounds be removed to a distance from towns and all inhabited places? and is there any danger in permitting the deposit of dead bodies in churches? Supposing the second question to be answered in the affirmative, to what distance from the town should the cemetery be removed? The questions were submitted to a commission composd of MM, Orfila, Keraudren, Lecanu. Villerné, and Royer-Collard .- Provincial Medical

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARRET, TUESDAY, MAY 24th. The Rochdale.—On Sunday last, Mr. D. Ross, of supply of Wheat to this day's Market is larger than Manchester, delivered two lectures, one in the last week, other kinds of Grain much the same. Chartist room, and the other in the open air, on Good fresh Wheat has been 1s. per qr. higher, but Blackslade Common, when not less than 10,000 per- no improvement in the secondary and chamber'd sorts. Barley little alteration. Oats, Shelling, and Beans have been full as well sold.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has been a rather improved demand for goods at both the Cloth Halls during the week, in consequence of which a fair share of business has been transacted, more particularly in fine goods; prices, with this demand, have not improved, though a general feeling prevails that an improved tone pervades the market. In the warehouses, also, more business has been transacted. The Wool markets are without alteration.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 24.-In the opinion of some there was a little improvement manifest in our Hall this day; but we are afraid it was so trifling as to be scarcely felt. No general improvement is seen either in the town or neighbour-

the Flour trade, are disposed to give, and we cannot

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET. MAY 23.—We have not had so many merchants in the market to day, but some of the manufacturers have purchased rather goods sold as on the preceding Monday. There is no change in prices. There is not much doing in the

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, MAY 23 .-BROMPTON.—On Monday last, Mr. Brook, from The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been much about the same as last week, both with respect

-Notwithstanding that business is at all times very much interrupted by the holydays customary at Whitsuntide, a steady demand has been experienced for English Flour, and, as the stocks in warehouse are nearly exhausted, a clearance of fresh parcels was effected to consumers, on arrival, at improving prices. For Oatmeal, likewise, there was a very fair inquiry, and the sales made were at rates which could not have been realised last week. A decline

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 23 .-The arrivals of British Grain. Flour and Oatmeal. into this port since this day se'nnight, are of very small amount; from abroad there are reported 20,310 quarters of Wheat, and 651 barrels of Flour. The duty on Wheat and Flour has fallen one step, within two and a half miles of each other, both is too much) on Saturday. On the following Monday, I place myself under the management of Banday. Flour, too, upon a moderate sale, must be noted 6d. a barrel dearer. Fine mealing Oats have again become scarce, and all qualities are held for 1d. per bushel above our previous rates. There have been several orders for Oatmeal for reshipment; to Ireland common Odessa at 6s. 9d.; Scettin 8s. to 8s. 4d. in store; Ancona at 50s. per qr., cost and freight included. 1000 barrels of superior Western Canal Flour have changed bands in bond at 30s. per brl.

> MARK-LANE, MONDAY, MAY 23.—There was only a moderate supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, and a limited quantity of Barley, Beans, and Peas from all these counties, with a short fresh arrival of English and Scotch Oats, but seven or eight vessels were in this morning from Ireland, with Oats, the wind having been very favourable for their arrival. Slight rains have fallen since this day week in and near the metrpolis, but in many distant counties there have been copious and free foreign, an improvement of 1s. per qr. on all instances for choice heavy lots. Ship Flour was Is. per sack dearer, and prime marks were in fair request. Barley was without alteration in value, grinding samples being saleable at full prices. Malt was fully as dear, prime season-made meeting a tolerably good demand. Beans and Peas realized last week's currency, with a moderate inquiry for both arricles. There was a fair steady business transacted in Oats, prime heavy Corn being the turn dearer, and other sorts were held more firmly for quite as much money. Linseed and Rapeseed bring high prices for small quantities of choice quality.

STATE OF TRADE. - MANCHESTER. - The result of the market yeterday was looked for with considerable anxiety by nearly all parties connected with the trade of this district—with the view of ascertaining whether the favourable appearances which presented themselves the preceding week, would be in some degree realised, or the market would relapse into that state of gloom, depression, and gradual declension of prices, which had marked its condition during the whole of the present year, We are glad attempts to beat down prices: and spinners and manufacturers, who were willing to accept the rates previously current, were generally enabled to transact business with facility. For some articles, however, and more particularly for forty inch shirtings, and for power-loom printing cloth, the manufacturers were not disposed to accept previous rates; and some business was done at an advance of about 11d. per piece on the quotations of a fortnight ago. Un the whole, the tone of the market was more en come; and that, unless the market should be too suddenly glutted by an increase of production, there would speedily be such an improvement in prices would enable the spinners and manufacturers to carry on their business without sustaining the serious losses which they have previously been compelled to incur. - Manchester Guardian of Wednesday

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