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 marksmen. I learn that a lad of fourteen or fifteen clouded the political hemisphere. Yes, Chartism is in lecture on Tuesday evening, in a large yard belonging lecture in the Amphitheatre; but he did not arrive 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 licentionsness—but for freedom tempered with reason constituency, and the evils continually arising from and fervid style. Last Sunday, Mr. Cooper and house top was crowded. The poor fellows sent and discretion. Not as a license to man to give reius 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 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 Oudby in the afternoon, and Wigstown at night. On cut it down to seven in consequence of the rain.

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; ashamed to say I forget, opened the business like 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 a Chartist. I spoke at some length, as did Bairstow, and Capper, and Richards; but the speech
would increase drunkenness,—but because it
operative classes, and insecurity of property among the
would increase drunkenness,—but because it
operative classes, and insecurity of property among the
would increase drunkenness,—but because it
operative classes, and insecurity of property among the
would make intemperance a crime. Not because
wealthy classes, are to be directly traced and are fairly
night. He is to lecture at Belgrave to-night (Tuesday) for London, for three days' rest.

benefactors!

towns through which the procession was to have 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 passed were disappointed, I have promised to visit upon it. my bones but I will have the Charter.

Circular, and then you will learn what I am workthe Devil, if he supports the Charter!

Ever your faithful friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Wednesday.

ASSOCIATION.

and the tyrant's only hope.

which facts have since confirmed, that if English laws quencies.

I pass over all time antecedent to the promised millenium which Reform was to have produced, and start wear its shackles with quiescence and submission. I cated and besotted prejudice. have seen my country set up to auction in the House of My countrymen, the great fault which I have dishas been the temporary shield of those who profess to hive ceases to send forth its riches! the English people and the English oligarchy, who

many powerful interests which have been, and which the law. their wares to suit the market of public opinion.

storming elements are making in the citadel of corrup-spirit—a theme on which memory loves to dwell—a satisfaction. tion thus garrisoned with all the forces of vicious and source from whence it draws its sweetest, fondest, latest recognised authority. The duties of a politician strug- recollections, gling for right against such an array of might are manifold; and instead of marvelling that I have so many in deeds of love, of philanthropy, and arms. The voice enemies, my only wonder is that my principles and my of knowledge shall yet silence the cannon's roar, and undeviating adherence to them should have gathered the neighing of the war-horse shall be lulled in the busy around me, and my brother leaders, a force sufficiently buzz of industry. 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 misrule. 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 excellent lecture was delivered in the National Charter excellent lecture was delivered in the National Charter usual weekly meeting was held in this place, Mr.

Association Room of this town, by Mr. G. Rowe, frem Blenkhorn in the Chair. Mr. James Taylor delivered chaos. By its means I have been enabled to lay the Oldham. 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 Mr. Beesley, late M.C. for North Lancashire addressed trations were exceedingly good and appropriate. Mr. 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 speech, the effect of which was seen in the enrollment of means of securing a faithful expression of the popular struggling for the same of ject. Glasgow is now a poli- fifty-two new members. The Chartist youths of Black- will. Mr. W. clearly proved from the present condition tical pertion of Manchester, and Sheffield adds strength burn have formed themselves into a society for united of society, the relation between labour and capital, the to Newcastle, while the young growth of Chartism in exertion on behalf of the Charter. They have sent us dependent 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 already established and gives juy 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 satisfactory and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a meeting once the charter and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a meeting once the charter and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a meeting once the charter and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a meeting once the charter and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a meeting once the charter association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register who was turned out of a meeting once the charter association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register who was turned out of a meeting once the charter association Room, on Tresday evening, to a Register who was turned out of a meeting once the charter association Room, on Tresday evening to a Register who was turned out of a meeting of the charter association Room, on Tresday evening to a Register who was turned out of a meeting of the charter association Room as a constant of the Charter association Room as a constant of the Charter association Room as a constant of the Charter as a constant of the Cha freedom Ireland will not remain neutral

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Within four years and a half, I have had to dedestruction of life and property, but for the preservation meeting, and the lecturer afforded the most entire less with attention, while he described the present

ordeal to become arbiter between conflicting opinions, effect of the harmonious whele. Throughout his Monday afternoon Mr. Cooper lectured at Great Glenn, 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. To-We had a glorious gathering of thousands at verdict 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

was that of Robinson, a working man-he made one it would create revolution and domestic strife, -but attributable to class legislation; and deems the and at Austey to-morrow-night. It is already deterof the most powerful appeals to the people I ever because it would insure a kindly feeling among all principles embodied in the People's Charter to be the mined to erect a building by five shilling shares, to be heard. At seven, I addressed them again, in a large 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 yard, and they tell me that they were well pleased, 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 indeed delighted. I was very much knocked up, and capital,—but because it would establish the rights of and seconder, who urged the necessity of organic for £250, but that will soon be. 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 temple of capital can be safely erected. Chartism would poorer classes can be secured or maintained, and ridi-To-morrow, I go to Nottingham, and from my in 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 labours there I expect some real fruit, not in Whig resources; while it would cause a more equitable distrithe management of their own affairs, in public as well 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 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 afflicting 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 IS THE TIME TO DAMN ME, tchile 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 wealth? and the answer is, upon the side of the repre-Had Saturday been a fine day all Staffordshire sented; and upon whose side is the poverty? and the would have been "a-stir;" but as the people of many answer is, upon the side of the unrepresented. For these reasons, my countrymen, de 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

them again during their holiday in summer, and I 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 will do it. And I will go to Coalbrook Dale upon 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 their first holiday, as I learn that much good may 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 be expected there. In fact I will work the flesh off rending distress and unparalleled deprivation, without ture, the resolution of the preceding evening was again them, for it was owing to disunion in the Cha tist ranks 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. Read all my letters on the land, in the Chartist time have the Chartists been charged with a single previous one had done, with the most perfect order, He was sorry to say that he had not been in any large most appalling destitution produced by the present 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. ing for. Hurrah for Sturge and Nottingham, or for 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, (loud 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.) TO THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE Rathcormac 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 odium of the infernal tithe system should be strongly 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 BELOVED COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS,-That my 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 real motives have at length been shadowed to your them with foul epithets and reproach, they ministered mind's eye, through the mist with which prejudice, to their wants, and from their "scanty means alleviated hatred, and misrepresentation had so long enveloped their distress." Then they were not torch and dagger and hoping that a connection so favourably commenced them, rejoices, consoles, and comforts me. Your ad- men. When Walstown, Churchtown, and Carrickshaugh | will ere long be renewed. dress tells me that I have not laboured altogether in resounded with the moans of the wounded, Englishmen vain; while your approval of my past career will add did not then revile. When for seven days and

strength and vigour to my future actions. Yes, my seven nights, I faced the bayonet and the sabre, countrymen, a union of the oppressed of both nations to return Mr. John O'Connell, for Youghall, then my is what I have unceasingly endeavoured to bring about, courage was made subject of national approval; but being well assured that disunion is tyranny's strength when the bloody Whigs conspired to rid their Russell of the opposition of our noble Frost, and when Nine years' ago, I found that the seeds of bitter perjury had awarded to him an untimely end, then house having received an intimation that if he allowed tenfold 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 hatred and jealousy of Englishmen had been success. Were all the crimes that malice could invent saddled it to take place, he must abide the consequences, the fully sown in the breasts of Irishmen, and while I con- upon the innocent back of Chartism, and then were money was received back, rather him subject them to fees myself to have been then, not altogether free from the Chartists held up as the impeders of all progressive the prevailing prejudice, I exercised reason in aid of Reform! Thus, my countrymen, has vice deformed the sent round the town by our opponents, to state that union being formed, he would propose the following my judgment, and at length 1 came to the cenclusien, face of virtue to make a mask for its own delin- the meeting would not take place. After considerable

had oppressed Ireland, Iriah law-makers had gone far But, go on; go on, I beseech you. Ireland owes to being applied to to announce it, refused, as he feared to suppress liberty, and annihilate every vestige of Eng. England some reparation for the injuries she has it would cost him his situation. Nearly one hundred inflicted upon her; but if Ireland had a Wellington, a assembled, notwithstanding; and, after a little time, Castlereagh, and a Reynolds-thank God she 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. with 1832, when the return of forty-three Liberal mem. she has had her patriots, who were prematurely con- evening, which gave the highest satisfaction. Mr. bers gave hope of our country's regeneration. I signed to the cold grave; and she has in the living an B. returned to Oxford on the following morning; and held up against it. A vote of thanks was proposed to cast a backward glance at the sacrifices made 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, electors who were then called upon to exercise their man against whose fair fame all the missiles of malice who was engaged to lecture that evening at Cheltenmaiden franchise, Their sufferings were painful and and 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, may, with strong enough in virtue to raise his voice against horses being taken from the coach, by which he was to Irish fortitude, because in the fulfilment of aworn and him, before whose influence a Doyle has have gone. At the appointed hour, a numerous meeting

power, and patronage. I have seen those who coerced | zeal, have attempted to use public opinion before it her caressed by those who were coerced! while Irish | was ripe for action; while others, by denying to it a liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the "base, bloody, triumph that was within its reach, have paralysed it and brutal Whiga." I have been insultingly asked to for the time, and rendered it less confident in its own 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 acted upon that principle in moral warfare which unnatural deed. Since then I have narrowly watched enabled Espartero to achieve the freedom of his country, the progress of events, and I have discovered that -we have encamped our forces under the citadel of Irish patrietism has degenerated; while the sole object corruption, and are now actually starving the garrison of her leaders has been to prepare the way for a secure out. Thus has industry the satisfaction to know that retreat, by tempering down the public mind to that if the drones have consumed the honey that belonged to settled state of hope through resignation, which ever the bees, the drones themselves must starve when the

love liberty while they fatten upon abuse, and look | My countrymen, be not alarmed at the efforts now upon the dawn of freedom as the warning that being made by artful and designing men, in their entheir occupation is drawing to its close. I have deavour to take our camp by surprise. They cannot endeavoured to create a kindly feeling between enter under false colours, or have hope of gaining posthe English and the Irish people. I have laboured session of our matured movement by a profession of hard and incessantly to draw the distinction between our principles. No, my friends, whatever colours the equally oppress the industrious of both countries; and LIBERTY IS OUR AIM, CHARTIST IS OUR NAME; 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, up between the slaves of England and of Ireland, which, until gorged tyranny will, after a succession of reverses, promises to end in a union of sentiment which knaves be compelled to open the sanctuary of the constitution, Alas! my countrymen, reflect for a moment upon the pensant, shall meet upon perfect equality in the eye of months was elected.

influence. The Priesthood of all denominations, save authority, then, as freedom's friends, we must prepare lity of class legislation. a faw good Irish Catholics. The army, the navy, the for freedom's martyrdom. The field, the transport, and STOCKPORT.—On Sunday

Law staff, steam power, and though last, not least, ful countenance. The scaffold, so appalling to conscious were enrolled. 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 mutilated obsequies Well, my countrymen, such are the combined forces are honoured relics; his funeral procession a joyous against which naked 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, everlusting

Go on, then, brave sons of my country, ever foremost

Ever, ever, and ever, My brave countrymen, Your faithful and devoted friend and countryman,

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Entelligence.

STALEY BRIDGE.-On Sunday evening an

BLACKBURN.—The cause progresses well here, representation of the people; his arguments and illus-

the ascendant, and why should we rejoice at its tri- to Mr. Towle, and kindly offered by him for the pur- till near ten. His reception was more enthusiastic than umph? 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-

lecture on Thursday evening, to which he cheerfully were they oppressed. I shall not attempt to give you consented. Handbills were issued accordingly; and even an outline of the lecture, which gave general satisthe use of a large space, named Paradise-square, baving | faction, but confine myself to the concluding remarks of the state of the country. Embracing the various topics of Sheffield. He had not come there to explain

existing against Chartism, and in paving the way for a high, even in public meetings, that he could not refrain accompanied by Mr. Philp, highly delighted with a hoped would for ever cease. For his part he had re-

found that fear of truth, which always haunts the oppressor, had induced a paltry attempt to prevent his lege for himself as he would allow to others, to forward
joint exertions of Messrs. Mogr and Halford which in O'Connell's Repeal is as good as dead probable ruin. Not satisfied with this, the crier was carry out the suggestions of Mr. Philp with regard to a and sixty members in our association. trouble, another room was obtained; but the crier, on patrictic pledges they recognised their country's resto- withered, a Lawless has died, an O'Gorman has been assembled on Wood Green, when Mr. Bairstow ably ration from provincial degradation to national independent destroyed, and a Shiel has been silenced? Yes, explained the principles of the Charter, and elicited

dence. But alas! my country sowed in hope, but have O'Higgins, you have boldly stood in the breach! while continued and general approbation. Mr. Philofollowed. reaped in sorrow! Not a single promised benefit has the adored and venerated Father Mathew, the real libe- and was equally well received, as were also the different been conferred; while the only aim of those who 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 passed at Oxford was unanimously carried, and

the meeting broke up in the most peaceable manner, evidently delighted with the truths which they had long deprived. NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, lec- of the principles of Chartism. lectured here in the Market-square, on Tuesday

and Wednesday evenings, to large and attentive seiree on the 17th. Several excellent speeches were sary funds are procured. The meeting adjourned until 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 unanimonaly passed.

HOLLINGWORTH.-On Saturday evening a Chartist tea party took place at the New Inn, when on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and it has been de-100 and upwards sat down to tea, amongst whom were termined to hold open air meetings in various parts of a large number of well dressed females. After tea, Mr | the town, to arouse the people to a sense of their R. Wild, of Lower Barn, was called to the chair. Mr. D. Donivan from Manchester, addressed them at length, and was listened to with attention, and concluded a old ship Corruption may sail under, we know the crew. Very good discourse amidst great applause. The chairman then announced that the rest of the evening would 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 continued to be kept up with great spirit and enthusi-

> in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at this place, on peculiar stress on the necessity of the men of Birming-Friday week, when a large and attentive audience were ham entering heart and soul into the present struggle congregated and were ably addressed by Mr. Duffy, for life and liberty. He called on every man present to from Sheffield. Also another meeting was held on the join the National Charter Association, and use their within which broad cloth and fustian, the peer and the Wednesday night, when a Council for the next six influence to induce their fellow workmen and neigh-

still are, opposed to naked poverty and unrequited in- This, my beloved countrymen, is a state of thirgs very interesting lecture to a numerous and respectable spot every Monday evening, and of walking in procesdustry. Here they are. The Queen and her royal worth living for, and worth dying for. Liberty in audience, on Sunday evening last. In the course of sion with those who thought proper to accompany him honsehold. 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 enrol their names. A number of men present wished Bishops with their political power and their religious retrenchments by the brute force of unconstitutional class upon the working class, through the instruments to form a procession then, but it was ultimately agreed the following resolutions were carried unanimously:— the 500,000 Tipperary boys, to put down those ras-

police, the bench, the bar, the fundlords, the landlords, the scaffold have borne their victims ere now. Emmett body of this locality mustered in their numbers to hear 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 Manchester. He 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 denominations. The capitalist and mast r-class, the a more gorgeous spectacle than pinioned virtue surshopkeepers, and middling class, the aristocracy of rounded by the minions of faction, as hired ministers of the most beneficial nature. At the conclusion he labour, the authors and publishers of the age, the Poor death, marching to execution with firm foot and cheer-received a unanimous vote of thanks. Several members rangements entered into for taking the ballot for the

> CHESTERFIELD .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists held in their house of meeting, in Beetwellstreet, on Monday evening last, Messrs, James Leach,

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr, Wil-He showed that the Christian religion was not a religion | will attend every Tuesday evening. of particular precepts, the importance of which might yary 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-

tant now and would be for centuries, as they were the

first time they were promulgated. BRIDGE STREET CHAPEL. - On Monday evening, the an excellent address upon the importance of a full the various leading objections to the Ballot.

OXFORD.—The cause has received an additional LEICESTER.—The Shaksperian Association of o'clock in the morning, to go thirty five miles, up 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 and down hills, to the Potteries. Bairstow and a secutions, 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 and down nills, to the Fotteries. Dallatow and a confinement in a condemned cell, my only crime made arrangements for a lecture at Witney, preparational daunted, we hold our meetings beneath the blue canopy 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 got wet through, as it rained very heavily. I dried 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 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, 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. the place were the lads beat the cavalry and made ascendant, and gradually, but successfully, dispelling gentleman, however, refused; and handbills were impose on a public meeting.

On Wednesday night before last, our beloved chief, and gradually, but successfully, dispelling gentleman, however, refused; and handbills were impose on a public meeting. them retreat. In this town the people are all born the mists with which ignorance and prejudice had mediately issued, announcing that Mr. Bairstow would o'Connor, was expected at eight o'clock at night, to

SHEFFIELD .- POLITICAL INTTITUTE .- On Fri-

day evening, we were favoured by a visit from Mr. R.

crowded by the working men of the town. Mr. Richard speech introduced Mr. Philp to the meeting, who was received amid much cheering. He commenced by showreception very different from what he expected here; solved never to denounce any man that was favourable to the People's Charter, even if he did not go quite so far as he did, but that he would hold out the right hand WITNEY, (OXON.)-Mr. Bairstow, accompanied of fellowship to all. He had felt the lash of denuncia-

> come to. He then concluded amidst loud cheering.—A resolution, "That four members of the Political Institute be appointed to wait upon four members of the Fig-tree-lane Association." This resolution was seconded by a member of the last mentioned association. The Chairman said that he arose with great pleasure to put this resolution; as an individual he should give it his support. It was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amid loud cheering, not one hand being Mr. Philp for his able lecture and carried. In returning thanks for the honour that they had done him, he said he hoped the Fig-tree-lane Association would come to

the same unanimous conclusion. -- Correspondent. peared to be well pleased with Mr. Philp's exposition

READING.—The Chartists of this place had a

BIRMINGIAM .- STATE OF THE MOVEMENT .to exert themselves to extend their organisation for the Charter, and have appointed an Executive Committee, composed of one member from each association. Meetings are held in various parts of the town degraded situation.

MONDAY'S MEETING .- An open air meeting was held at the Railway Station, Duddeston-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 MYTHOLMROYD .- A public meeting was held an amelioration of their condition, and dwelt with bours to follow their example, and concluded by de-HEYWOOD.—Mr. M. Roberts of Bury, delivered a claring his determination of holding a meeting on that to 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 unholy, mously. On the other side was Pickinninny Currin expected to attend. Down with tyranny! ASSOCIATION ROOM, ASTON STREET.-The usual

room, in Aston-street, on Monday evening last. An the meeting separated.

STEELHOUSE LANE MEETING .- The meeting of this body was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Dr. P. M. M'Douall, George White, Birmingham, and Tuesday evening last, Mr. Taylor, printer, in the chair. John Campbell, were nominated to serve on the new The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mason and others, Executive. After which Mr. O'Connor's letter to and a conversation took place as to the best mode of the Imperial Chartists was read, which gave great strengthening the Chartist cause in Birmingham; after which the meeting separated. SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION. - The members of this

Williams stood, but as soon as he commenced they in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. abruptly concluded. 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 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

BLACK HORSE ASSOCIATION .- An address was delivered to this spirited body on Tuesday evening last, in his house. This is mere pretence; he ought to have by that talented advocate of the people's cause, Mr. Thomas Soar

White addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in good drinking trade to his house; in this we are happy 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 in Ireland in its favour, that moment Repeal is which has been the seat of the late riots, as they were 300 remained to drink. The Chartists of Sanderland, 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 a by the late demonstration.

LAMBETH.—The members of this locality are deter-Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday, June 5th, as delegates to the sbove 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, and some subscriptions handed in from the country, most feeling and affecting speech, took a review of the distress." present disastrous condition of the working classes in both countries, ground down to the earth as they were by tyranny and oppression of every kind. He plainly Mr. North. There was a very good attendance. Mr. 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 afterwards addressed the meeting.

BRADFORD.-LITTLE HORTON.-On Sunday evening last Mr. Smith lectured in the Chartist's Association Room, on the Repeal of the Legislative

GLASGOW.—The Directors of the Lanarkshire gathering to the National Charter Association in this Universal Suffrage Association met in their Hall, College Open, on Monday evening last, Mr. Kyle in the chair. The minutes of last meeting being read, Mr. Laing moved that the resolution of the public meeting held in 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 was then appointed to call a meeting in terms of the above resolution, and to prepare rules and regulations 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 singing, dancing, and reciting until a late hour.

OLDHAM .- Mr. Storer, of Ashton, delivered an hebdomadal farce regularly, their "associates" were address in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on few, their audience miserable, and their collections, Sunday last, wherein he depicted scenes of the even swelled now and then by a pecuniary god

most energetic address to an attentive audience, and despatches were forwarded to the father of the movegave general satisfaction.

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

CHESTER .- Mr. P. M. M'Douall, surgeon; Rev. W. V. lecture to about four thousand persons, at Oaken Gates; | would be useless to go to further expence to prolong

being heard. The Witney Chartists had hired and the cause in every possible way. He would now con-less than one month, has enrolled more than one hunpaid 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 meeting for this evening; but the landlord of the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, with vered a lecture to an attentive audience, at Broseley, of no other society in Ireland than the Repeal Asnames were taken. At Coalbrook Dale, in less than handed to him, and from which he shrunk like the 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

NEWCASTLE.—The Provisional Committee, selected by the delegate meeting in South Shields on the 16th inst., to carry the plan for the better organisation of the Chartists of Northumberland and Durham into effect, met on Sunday afternoon in Mr. Binns's, Nun-street, Newcastle, Mr. Stephen Binns in the chair on the motion of Mr. Hall Mr. Sinclair was elected Provisional Secretary, who gave a very satisfactory report of the business conferred upon him at the last meeting. After some discussion upon the subject, the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:-"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-The room was densely crowded. Mr. Pailp 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 his discourse, enrolled twenty-three new members. On to engage a missionary in the course of a week or two; Sunday last, Mr. Philp preached in the afternoon to a and as it will answer no good purpose to engage a P. preached a second sermon in the evening, in the his expences hither, and remunerate him for his first

at three o'clock in the afternoon.

BRISTOL -- COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION .-- A twenty-two persons assembled, who were admitted by ticket, and at half-past eight, Mr. Clement's commenced business by reading over a rule of the union to the following effect:—"That no person be allowed to denote the person because t address a private meeting of this association, except he be a member." He then read a few of the objects of Behold in him the Whittington of real life. Some the union, and stated that Joseph Sturge went further sion of his punishment.—(Of course the rule read prevented any contradiction.) A question was put to Mr. Clement, how many members were present, or if any? And the answer was, "there are none." No discuspublic meeting would be held for discussion, which would be open to all. We were likewise told that the

Government, emphatically denounce any Government, tained, no matter what was said to the contrary, supporting, upholding, and continuing such wars in that he was big enough to carry the mace, even opposition to the people of this realm, and pledge our- when they got the Greek crosses added to it-for address was delivered by Mr. Smith Lindon, and ar- selves, as lovers of peace, to cripple the resources of although such crosses were not orthodox, they were war by non-enliisting and abstaining from exciseable better than none, and they should have them. Would forthcoming election of the Executive; after which articles."—"That we, the members of the Stroud Charnot Coohist lift up its head and rejoice now the 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 establish the purity of election, and urge upon them to clatter of coffins, and rattling of breastplates, in that use every exertion to maintain the power of the people death's head and cross bones locality. Look in the election of Mr. Joseph Sturge."-"That the next at Marshal Saxe-Reynolds- how gently Council of the Stroud Charter Association deem it a he has roured—that whilom made the welkin duty incumbent upon them to render every assistance ring-singe he was made chief seller 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, too, he had helped to put in his terms, and Tom earnestly, though painfully, exhort those members who, would soon come to terms with any Government liams lectured on the Town Moor, to a large and most 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 andience. The Town Mission preachers were Association held their weekly meeting, at the Britannia of the enemy, and cripple us in the maintenance of the Cornpreaching a short distance from the spot where Mr. Inn, Peck-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Healey public estimation, once again to come to the help of the Exchange dead weight, and make room for some weak against the mighty."

MONKWEARMOUTH .- Since the last report from this place, the Chartists have been deprived of the use of the room in which they met; the landlord alleging as a reason for refusing the further use of the room, that he was afraid that he would be deprived of his license considered this danger, if danger there was, before he consented to let his room for the purpose. The LYE WASTE AND STOURBRIDGE .- Mr. George fact is, he expected it would be the means of drawing a of 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,

crowded audience.

market to Leedy hill HYDE.-A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hyde, was held in the Working Men'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 in the Convention: he would therefore read the remonstrance, and let it speak for itself. He then read the remonstrance, 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. Duncombe, 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 grand public festival took place at the Monpelier Tavern, bar of the House. Thanks being voted to the Chair-Walworth, to assist in defraying the expences incurred man, the meeting separated. Several new members were enrolled.

Dukenfield.-On Monday last, a man whose mined 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. properly carried out. The existence of a District and on the day in question had been putting Council in the Metropolis is a thing long wished for, on a new rope, and whilst doing something with it and at last adopted. Mr. Dron and Mr. Jago were at the top of the pit, he was precipitated from the elected by the above locality to attend at the Star top to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of more than three hundred yards. The deceased has left a 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

SALFORD.—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 chester, lectured in the Chartist Association Room, in this place, on Tuesday evening last, "On the present 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 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 Association Room. Chartism is gaining ground in this aristocratic town; and we believe that a visit from Mr. Feargus O'Connor would be the means of a great in-

place. NEWARK .- Mr. P. M. Brophy, from Dublin, delivered two lectures here on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to very attentive audiences.

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 of Repeal agitation in Ireland; which, since the 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

send from the folks t'other side of the Atlantic nothing to boast of. ON TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. John West delivered a In this crisis an effort was indispensible, and

ment, explaining to him the ricketty state of his MANCHESTER.—The fustian-cutters of this town 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 infant die decently in seclusion and quietude, he insisted on dressing up the sickly brat in the most showy manner, and again present-COALBROOK DALE .- On Monday evening ing it to the public gaze for admiration and accept-Mr. Mogg delivered a lecture at Watling-street, Wel ance. A few have been deceived by the momentary lington, and afterwards formed an association; between hectic which illuminated the puny creature's cheek, sixty and seventy names were taken down; about five but common-sense (an excellent judge in these mathundred persons attended the lecture. On the same ters) pronounced everywhere that the original conevening. T. Halford, of Coalbrook Dale, delivered a stitution of the babe had been unsound, and that it by an Oxford friend, arrived here on Monday, and 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

We have had, Sir, all kinds of ward meetings, at with jealousy and disappointment; he finds the people are beginning to think, despite all his repeated offers to be not only purse-bearer, but sensecarrier 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 a s 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 Charter Association in their room, Fig Tree Lane tion." Several sums were paid in to the Missionary 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 a very allowable thing to break men's heads at an 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 wished, yet to write another man's name even with his own consent, on a petition sheet, was an offence 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 Fig free Lane room, which was crowded almost to month's labours, we hope all persons desirous of a of heinous turpitude, and what Tom Ray had never soon give them those rights of which they have been so suffication 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, Pipswellgate, Gates. ture. He appealed to the two or three gathered head, who was elected treasurer for that fund. A together, (in some cases their ward meetings numfirst-rate lecturer will be engaged as soon as the necesbered at their most thronged period from ten to fifteen) whether he had done well for Ireland. He next Sunday, when it will be resumed in the same place | 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 business meeting in the Chartist Hall, Gost Inn, Cloth | the people, av course. He had put Lalor Shiel into 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 to Mr. Duncombe, M.P., for his speech in the House of 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 meeting of this union was held on Tuesday night, May in the Hanaper, since when a change came o'er in the Hanaper, since when a change came o'er the spirit of his dream, and he was not now

doned boroughs, for the sweets and substantials than the Charter, that is, that a person convicted of said his being Lord Mayor so late in life savoured crime should have a vete five months after the conclu- 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 sion was allowed; an intimation was given that a 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 STROUD.—At a meeting of Chartists on Monday, to use one, unless, indeed, it was when he mustered

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. they gave up all the business they had (none at all) and joined that association. Ten shillings a-week by the magistrates if he permitted the Chartists to meet was a poor allowance for such promising young men, and even that must be stopped now the £10,000 was expended. Let the generous people, then, for whom so much has been done, and from whom so little has been taken, come forth with their farthings-the minute £150,000 is collected in farthings, or that 4,000,000 male adults sign a petition carried—unless the money slips away, as the £19,000 did, as fast as it comes in. The Liberator's appeals were answered by a cheer for buttons, ditto for 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.

The practice of holding our meetings at public-houses, we regard as attended with many injurious consequences to our cause.—Correspondent.

Adventite a section of some of som daring to defend himself, can tell.

Chartist Entelligence.

ALLOA.-Mr. Abram Duncan arrived here on Saturday 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 description of the procession in London, accompanying other business transacted connected with the formation and was followed by a vote of thanks to the lecturer. the National Petition to the House of Commons, in his usual brilliant, powerful, and animating style. The hall was crowded to excess, passages quite full, and 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 Alloa Association to make arrangements with the most important towns in the district, as he intends these Tory towns, that they could not prevail upon the visiting them in the beginning of June, for the purpose crier to announce their meetings, and four of the police of bringing bef re their notice the remonstrance which were in the room, taking notes of the proceedings. is intended to be laid before the House of Commons, so 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 candidatesat 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 cuties he took aron him to per-

forward manner in which he is accustemed to act. LONG BUCKBY .- On Whitsun Tuesday, the Chartists of this place spent a very pleasant evening. Eighty sat down to ten; after which, several Chartist hymns were sung by a good choir; and to make all happy as possible, dancing was introduced, and k pt and Mr. G. Cooper were duly elected to ait on the de- tree of corruption. On the trunk of the tree were Miss Vincent, the Heroine of Domestic Tragedy, up till ten o'clock. After which two short addresses were delivered by Mr. Saul and Mr. Isaac Newton.

DEWSEURY.-A District Council meeting was held at Horbury on Saturday last, when delegates were present from the following places:- Dawsbury, Eurlsheaton, Batley, Horbury, Wakefield, Birstal, Potovens. East Andsley, Overton, Dawgreen, and Littletransacted, the following resolutions were passed unani-West be again re-engaged for one month, to commence Precisely.

MANCHESTER.—The grand annual festival and procession of the Independent Order of Rechabites and tectotaliers 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 socielies 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 route through the principal Excess of the town. The officers of the order wore the insignia of their various offices, and the members the hadge of the order. We noticed in the procession a great number of standards, flags, and banners, all having suitable inscriptions and mottos. Notwithstanding the weiness 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 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 Corner, Flargus O'Conner, and the murdered Emmett, and two splendid and beautiful miniature representations of Hunt's cuttage, in glass cases 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 sovereignty of the people." Mr. Dixon briefly res-Dayle then song "Loud roar'd the people's thunder." in excellent style. Mr. Doyle responded to the torst in cutive. a most excellent speech. The Chairman grose, and in an appropriate speech, introduced the next teast, "The 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 Whiz and Tory press, to misrepresent and calumniate the Chartist body. Air-" See the conquering hero comes." The Chairman then gave

"The Chartist ladies of Great Britain, and may they soun become members of the association." Mr. Bowmin and Mrs. Johnson of Manchester, responded to the tenet in powerful and excellent speeches. Air-" Scots wha kas wi' Wallace bled." The Chairman then gave, "Frest, Williams, and Jones, may we soon be enabled to restore them to their native land, and to the bosoms of their families." Mr. Dayle responded to the toast in a feeling and effective speech. Air-"Auld lang syne." Moved by Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Dixon. soil supported by Mr. Doyle, "That the females of Bester's Arms, Old St. Pancras Road, to an excellent Droylsden and Openshaw, do form themselves into a audience. Female National Charter Association." Carried unanitired their names. A vote of confidence in O'Connor; audience. and the Star, was carried by acclamation. The business having been brought to a close, the remaining at the Archery Reoms, on Sunday last. At the conclupurt 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

TEA PARTY AND BALL -The Chartists in connection with the Strand-street Room, held a tea party and bill 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 portruits given with the Slar, and the banners of the Asseciziien, having suitable inscriptions and mottes. The denoing, singing, and other entertainments were well satisfied with the treat.

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. and of Mr. Ridley's tea and coffee accounts. Mr. Drake Jicksin was put on the General Council. After a few was appointed as an additional member of the Obserremarks from Dr. Hulley, concerning the murder of the votion Committee. A long discussion took place on a man at Stockport, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle, resolution of Mr. Martin's, "That a Committee should in a peaceable and orderly manner.

HERDENBRIDGE,-Mr. Doffy deliverd an animated lecture here on Tautskay week; and on Sanday 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 Charlist Hall, Harvey-lane, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Thomason deliver a lecture. Mr. John Auderson was called thethe chair. Mr. T. commenced, by explaining the principles contained in the People's Charter, taking them one by one, and proving each of Micaulay, M.P. for his conduct in the House of Commons, he concidded by calling on them to come forward and join the association. The rules and regulations being read by a member were hailed with lend

appliess. WINCHCOMBE-On Wednesday week, a teaparty was got up by the friends of democracy here, and were given by Mr. M. Crom, of Cheltenham, and several others, which were well received, and gave general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed of our cause, and for his isst motion in the House of sufferers, for O'Connor and the Northern Star, the party separated, after enjoying a beautiful evening in a beautiful and rund spon

EDINBURGE .- At a public meeting held in the very largest hall in this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Macculay, Russell, and others of the opposition, which creasing, but our finances are very low. be lid 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 home. 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 services in the Convention. Also a vote of thanks to enrolled, among whom were two of the middle class. all the individuals who composed the late Convention, A great number of Tickets for the Victoria Theatre are proved themselves worthy of the confidence M'Douall would lecture on next Sunday evening, to repused in them by the country. Also a resolution commence at eight o'clock. deciaratory of the high estimation in which we hold T. meeting, which was attended by upwards of a thousand

persons, broke up about eleven o'crook. onaly and respectably attended.

LONDON. - KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES -- Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Old Crown Inn, Market-place, gave a lecture in the Chartist Hall, in which he reto an excellent audience, 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 m mbers 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,

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 dissipated much prejudice, and there is no doubt that this place will speedily become an able auxiliary to 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

RUFFY RIDLEY lectured on Wednesday evening to as the people's delegates may be heard at the bar of the Chartists meeting at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Convention was passed by acclamation. After a vote of

SHOREDITCH .- Mr. Thomas James Crowther, dyer, 10, Nelson-street, Friar's Mount, has been chosen subsecretary of this locality. STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE .- Mr. Fer-

guson 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 form at the late Convention, according to that straight. tary, and Mr. Walkerdine, jun., is appointed to suc- room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and

> 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, Sanday evening, May the 22nd, Mr. E Pickersgill on which was a representation of this country as the A POPULAR DOMESTIC DRAMA, in which legate meeting for this locality, to be held at the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, on Sunday, June the 5th.

NOTTINGHAM -Mr. W. D. Taylor has been no-

minated by the Noah's Ark and the George on Horseback localities, as a candidate for the Executive Council. town, when Mr. Benjamin Simps n 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. Fishburn waited on the Council in behalf of Mr. Richard mously:-" That the delegates of the next Council do Oastler, 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. wise a very neat drawing of O'Connor standing with an Thornhill. Mr. Fishburn said he knew the "Old King" axe, on the handle of which is the working millions. on Monday, the 30th of May." "That the next Council well, and had wrought with him on the subject of the On the head of the axe is the "People's Charter," to be held at Batley, at Mr. Benjamin Bramley's, on factory question. Mr. Oastler had also been an uncom- represent him striking into class legislation, and to Sunday, June 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon promising opponent of the inhuman New Poor Law; chop it asunder. The piece was designed by Thomas respect of the working classes. Under those circum- the evening several excellent glees were sung by stances, he hoped the Council would consider the pro- Messrs. Cox, Simuitt, and Houghton. Mr. O'Connor's priety of raising a subscription to aid the fund, which health was drank with loud applause. The party broke 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

tricts of the town. We hope the people will do all in their power to aid the subscription in behalf of Mr. Square; the bands played several airs. The various R. Oastler, who is now suffering imprisonment for his tests and societies then proceeded to their respective Vigourous and determined opposition to the New Poor the Alps, and several other airs on the violin in a most 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 benevolent man, whose powerful and graphic writings are well calculated to improve and instruct his readers.

treasurer, Mr. John Noble Hodgson, from various dis-

Petition it has been in contemplation to commence 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 After the ten equipage was removed, Mr. Bairstow was in endeavouring to forward the progress of our princicalled upon to preside. He opened the business of the ples. An out-door meeting was held at the head of Framwell-gate, on Sanday night last, when able addresses were delivered by Mesers Richmond and Jones to an attentive audience.

CHELSEA.-Mr. Anderson lectured on Monday pended to the teast. The Chairman next gave "May evening, at the Prince of Wales, Leader-street; the G d prosper the National Charter Association, and may 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-

> King and Queen, Foley Place. MR. JONES, from Liverpool, lectured on Sunday ceedings went off with great eclat. ast to the shoemakers' meeting, at the Cannon Coffee

House, Old Street, City Road, and was much ap-

plauded. 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 MR. ANDERSON lectured on Sunday, at the Clock

maly. There were twelve took cards, and two en- House, Castle Street, Leicester Square, to an excellent RUFFY RIDLEY lectured to a numerous audience,

MR. FERGUSON addressed the audience at the Star separated, highly pleased with the evening's enter- 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. 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 kept up till a late hour, when the guests separated, chair. Fifteen shillings was received from Westminster for the Convention. Credentials were received from CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual weekly meeting Messrs. Biake and Christopher, of the new shoemakers' took place in this Hall on Sunday last, in the afternoon body, Polly Place, Marylebone. Reports were received Mr. Jackson, and the chairman, the meeting separated be appointed to secure eligible places in the suburbs for the delivery o lectures during the Sundays in the summer months." The motion was negatived, on the ground that there was not a sufficient number of lecturers to occupy the places already formed into lecalities.

The mesting 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 usenimously 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 them to be just and good; after some good hits at Mr. 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 it was adjourned until next Monday evening.

CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night, at the Montpelier Tavern. The nomination of the Executive Committee was the principal business of the evening; heid at Greet, one mile distant from Winchcombe. It after which, the following resolution was unanimously was respectably and numerously attended. Speeches carried:-"That this meeting hereby agree to a vote of thanks to the late Executive Committee for their zeal, road, Lambeth, sub-Secretary. talent, and integrity, in advocating the principles of iterty 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 sermon in Abbey-street, Bethnal Green Road, to the weavers of the district, which has made some converts Resert Lowery, delegate from Edinburgh to the Natio 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 Charlist Circulars, of No. 25. Our locality keeps in-

for the manner in which they had fulfilled the duties, were sold. The Chairman then announced that Dr. Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON.-Last Sunday evening Mr. Wm. South-street. S. Dancombe, and the Members who supported his Jones, the late North and West Riding of Yorkshire motion for a hearing at the bar of the House, the 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 BOUTHAMPTON .- A public meeting was held Sunday evening next, Mr. Jones will again lecture in pit-lane. 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 lane. and also to hear the report from Mr. Bartiett 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 lane, sub-Treasurer. in a public place called the Marsh, was most numer- short stay in London. To commence at seven o'clock precisely.

HAWICK-On Thursday evening, Mr. Lowery 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 House of Commons and the memorial to the Queen. recommended by the late Convention. Mr. C. Hunter having been called to the chair, stated the object of the the Star. and moved its adoption. H. Dove seconded the motion, and Mr. Lowery supported it in an eloquent and convincing speech. It was then put to the meeting by the Chairman, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. 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

thanks to Mr. Lowery for his former services, and or

the present occasion, three cheers were given for Feargus 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 partook of tea were admitted 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 incurred by the PETITION DEMONSTRATION. £29,000,000, the interest of the debt; on the right will appear, assisted by Mr. E. F. S. ville, Mr. Dale, 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 lishment. A variety of Singing and Dancing. A a blue bottle by the side of it—it is Russell's own. On Gentleman Amateur of great celebrity will perform the perpendicular branch is the word State; on the top several admired Airs on the Accordian; after which CARLISLE.—Meeting of the Council of the Carlisle was a drawing of the crown, and its salary: and on A FAVOURITE INTERLUDE. To conclude with salaries. On the left branch was the church and its strength of this now Popular Company. 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 likeand as such was well entitled to the sympathy and Simnitt. On Tuesday night we had a ball; and during

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, from Burnley, delivered an interesting and eloquent 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 eloquent and interesting manner. Before the meeting concluded, the National Anthem was sung, God save 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 amuse-ments 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 meet ing 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. pewerful 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 dispersed, highly pleased with the development of the

WATERHEAD-MILL.—The Chartists of this place held a tea party on Friday evening last, on which cccasion Mr. D. Ross of Manchester, delivered a lecture brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, MR. FARRER lectured on Sunday evening, at the on the evils of class legislation, and the remedies to be applied. The lecture was well attended, and the pro- to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the

DELPH.-On Saturday evening last, Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, delivered one of the most animating, eloquent, and learned addresses ever yet delivered patch. in this part of the country to any audience. He was

ASTLEY-BRIDGE,-Mr. D. Ross lectured in the

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 and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its at the meeting on Monday last, the following resolucirculation."—Northern Star. 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 MR. MARTIN lectured to the tailors meeting, at the opportunity of recommending him to any locality as an able lecturer, and werthy 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. William Varley, cordwainer. Mr. S. Magson, ditto. Mr. Jas. Caster, weaver. Mir. 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.

Mr. James Watson, woolcomber.

LAMBETH. Mr. John Whittaker Parker, tailor, 1, Oxford. place, Waterloo-road. Mr. Edward Blackmore, baker, 86, Waterloo-

Mr. John Fowler, baker, 103, Broadwall. Mr. Alfred Andrews, baker, 23, Great Guildford- late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition. Mr. Manual Ashwood, carpenter, 46, Broadwall. Mr. Stephen David Mackay, shoemaker, 14, Herbert's Buildings, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Chas. Graham, smith, 24, York-street, York-

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. his kind. No man can know his duty to himself

KETTERING.

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Mr. Jacob Good, weaver, Mount-pleasant, sub-

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

NOTTINGHAM, (NOAH'S ARK, COALPIT-LANE,) Mr. William Givener, framework-knitter, No. 6, of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-Mr. John Tatton, bricklayer, Carey's-yard, 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-Mr. Robert Hurst, No. 9, Cherry-place, Coalpitlane, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Hurst, fustian cutter. Mr. Robert Clegg, power-loom weaver. Mr. Francis Fletcher, ditto. Mr. James Clough, spinner. Mr. John Standing, spinner.

Mr. John Bell, fustian cutter.

Mr. James Milne, sub-Secretary.

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leet-street; Mr. Fussell, 13, Northampton-row,

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folk Cottage, Hunter-street, Dover-road; Mr. Sal-

mon, Harp-Alley, Farringdon-street; Mr. Pelling,

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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.

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LIAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-"We most earnestly recommend this little book **1.1** clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those fined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence propped up with pillows, has been completely restored 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 remark, that many talented individuals who have till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, country patients requiring his assistance, by making | now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are only one personal visit, will receive such advice and really a good medicine, and worthy of general adopmedicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent tion. and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where 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.

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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 Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man- of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks chester; and may be had, on order, of all the are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-

Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the tution by suffering disease to get into the system, pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor which being carried by the circulation of the blood victim of Professional or non-Professional into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes quackery.

EADER, if you wish to understand the natura particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy. at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

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 enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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

PURIFYING DROPS, 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 knowledge 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 afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive 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 indep Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages TIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY of Roman history; their statute books being filled AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN- 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 o 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 a 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. Tens 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 medi-cine 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 of an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

> 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.

> "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 13d., 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 immense good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be useless, and would occupy too great a space, suffice t to sav that one individual who had by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly useful to married women afflicted with headache and general debility, as also to some afflicted with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of

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 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 appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London : J. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, 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 Medi-

cine Venders. Price, 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. 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 Agents for the Northern Star throughout the rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, Life, may be had gratis of all agents for the sale of kingdom.

Bebiew.

THE BOOK OF THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.

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 and the meeting broke up. 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 obtained anywhere else for twenty times its price. The Book of the Poer Man's Church is divided into six chapters, in which the following subjects are treated

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 clusion that the present state of the Church Estabnsefulness, and is, without a change, more likely to npon the whole in a fair and candid spirit, and we circulation among all classes of the community.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—Strong.-On Monday evening, an wound inflicted on his throat by his own hand, on time laboured under great depression of spirits, arising, 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 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 meeting of the inhabitants in order that some steps may be taken to alleviate the distress that exists 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 manificent subscription of £6,000 and upwards, lately raised, and distributed by the Relief Committee amongst the distressed operatives of various trades and branches in the 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 disway 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 Overthe necessity of being as liberal as possible in relieving the wants of the distressed, at the same time 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. Miciael 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 distressed unemployed operatives; and seeing the condition 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 were treated under the operation of the New Poor Law. He would therefore move—" That this meeting views 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. Thomas Morgan said that the New Poor Law was a subject which the meeting had not met to consider; and he begged to propose as an amendment, "That parties wishing to express their opinions apon 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

been invited to attend the meeting, it was asked why

those parties had not attended! It was explained by one of the deputation that the gen lemen alluded to had only been invited to view the meeting and see the distress that existed amonest 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

stepped upon the platform, and addressed the meeting. He expressed his concurrence with the resolu-

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 general committee, and to finally sanction the appropriation of the balance remaining in the hands 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 nnemployed 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 the reader's attention. The facts adduced are quite 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 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 re gretted the continued existence of the distress, and sincerely hope that it will obtain an extensive if they could suggest any means for its remedy, he had no doubt the gentlemen present would lend every assistance in carrying it out. A suggestion that a temporary soup kitchen should be fitted up, to supply the necessitous until a permanent establishment could be formed, appeared to be approved of; while Mr. J. G. Marshall thought that employment by spade husbandry, or other means, inquest was held at the White Horse Inn, Wood-house Carr, before John B'ackburn, 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 it could be shown that such labour could be the 27th of April last. Mr. Norfolk was 46 years of profitably employed, which, however, appeared age, and was highly respected; he had for some to be doubted. After much conversation, time laboured under great depression of spirits, the Mayor replied to the deputation, that every means would be adopted by the committee to carry into effect the soup kitchen at the carliest opportunity, and to adopt such other means as might be immediately procured, but all attempts to restore within their power, but that he saw no utility in him failed. The Jury were quite satisfied of his calling a public meeting, and he should therefore decline it. The deputation thanked his Worship, and withdrew. The general meeting then tookplace, 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 case had been heard. Some further evidence having alleged mode of death. It is expected, however, parting this world that Susan Butcher was the cause 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, their most serious attention, and had weighed the governor of Newgate. It was at the suggestion of the chief justice that the counsel for the present. They were aware of the difficulties a policeman had to contend with amongst a tion forbore to examine the prisoner's son as a wit.

What I am the cause of her doing this, through being a considerable sensition during the past week. Mr. J. Bischoff, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. J. Jowett, culties a policeman had to contend with amongst a tion forbore to examine the prisoner's son as a witjun., Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. Cawood, Mr. Raines, and 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 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

spected, amiable, and accomplished townsman, Mr. and he trusted the fine they should inflict would manner, by those who, from an acquaintance with John Wilkinson, the silversmith, who, when in a have the effect of teaching him to curb his temper the Lord Mayor, or other of the City dignitaries, state of temporary derangement produced by bodily for the future, for they had no doubt he had suffered could gain an admission, to hear from the Rev. Mr. illness, terminated his own existence last Sunday his temper to become heated. The opinion of the Carver, the Ordinary to the prison, a sermon morning. Mr. Wilkinson has for some years been in debilitated health, from an affection of the stomach! and liver; he was excessively susceptible of dis- for two months.—The Court was excessively crowded; order, and his animal spirits suffered greatly at each access of the complaint. Under an attack of this Committee. 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 smiable 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 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. magistrates, at the Court House, by Mr. Hauson, man was given in charge. On searching a box in of the 2nd of Samuel, and the 1st chapter of James. 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 having four short weights. John Schwanfelder, of are usually engaged in the staple trace of this district. This meeting therefore most earnestly begs having four short weights. John Schwanfelder, of Whiteley engaged him to engrave the plate, telling during the rest of the service. The text was taken him that it was for a money club, and the classes of the community, especially on the public and costs, for having four short weights. Samuel Fietcher, of Farnley, fined 10s. notes were to be used as security by the and costs, for having four short weights. James members. He made no secret of the job, ceived it bringeth forth sin, and sin when it is engaged in relieving the distressed poor, and entreats the ward Cooper, of Farnley, fined 20s. and costs, for but got Mr Bean to engrave the plate for finished bringeth forth death." Good, who had they will do all they can to obtain relief in such a fine flow and costs for having five short weights. Hannah Todd, of Farnley, him, and had not the slightest knowledge of any appeared very devout during the whole of the service, fined 10s. and costs, for having five short weights. thing wrong. Mr. Bean stated that he had engraved and who, during the reading of the prayers, always James Foster, of Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs, the plate for Nicholson, and that no secresy was ob- went down upon his knees at the proper times, was Prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been disco- in roins. The streets present the most lamentable Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs, for having four Whiteley got him to print several proofs for the ing his hands together, in an impassioned manner, Whitton, Fleet-street, and Devenshire, to the value uttering cries of despair. The working classes will be This meeting also calls the attention of the Overseers and other persons having the distribution of short weights. Robert Gillson, of Lilling, near York, committee to look at and select the colour of the he exclaimed, as he was leaving the chapel, "Oh, of £1,200,000. the fund applicable to the relief of the Poor to the fined 10s. and costs, for having three short weights distresses of the poor, and begs to press upon them in the Vicar's Croft. Robert Stonehouse, of Thornton, near Malton, fined 10s. and costs, for having two short weights in the Vicar's Croft. Leonard Bogg, of Lenvering, near Malton, fined 10s. and costs, resemblance, and was too well adapted to deceive the murderer, expiated with his life upon the scaffold, for having three short weights in the Vicar's Croft. John Wellfoot, Meadow Lane, fined 10: 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 Croft on Tuesdays, with butter, &c.

CHARGE OF STEALING DYE WOODS .- On Saiurday last, a man named Abraham Smith, a labourer, residing in School Close, was charged before the Leeds Borough Justices, at the Court House, with having at various times stolen quantities of dye. of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Hopper resigned, took place it surpassed everything we ever beheld; the whole woods, the property of the assignees of Mr. N. H. at the Board Room of the Institution. There were street from St. Sepulchre's Church to Ludgate-hill Taylor, ware-grinder, School Close, in whose em- only two candidates for the vacant offices, Dr. was one mass of human beings-men, women, and ploy the prisoner was as carter. In this capacity Thomas Smith and Dr. Drenman, who were conhe 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 all fell upon the prisoner. However, the old adage, years of age, who died in the Infirmary on Mouday, jokes were bandled about, loud peals of laughter "When thieves fall out," &c., was in this instance from burns received from her clothes taking fire on and hurraing as an unfortunate policeman passed with dismay and horror, the New Poor Law Amend- verified; for, in consequence of some proceedings at Saturday night. The old woman resided with her through, were occasionally heard, and the greatest ment Bill now before the House of Commons, its the last Borough Sessions, a man who was two sons at Hunslet, and on Saturday night was excitement prevailed. After attending divine serostensible 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 caused two substants to be written, one to Molly Good, cerated, and be separated from his wife and children, 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 ou Sunday night, he retired to rest, and slept soundly the Gelcred'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, custody, and a quantity of ware was found at the who was very dreadfully burnt. The Jury returned Gelderd's Arms, which Mr. Eshelby, with the a verdict of "Accidental Death." greatest simplicity imaginable, said he did not HAWICK.—On Wednesday week the members his side until the fatal bolt was drawn. At half-past know the value of, and that the prisoner had only of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, and the five o'clock, Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgute, asked him permission to leave it until he called Rechabites of the Hawick Tent, walked in proces- was with him for a short time, when he repeatedly again. Mr. William Thomas Smith, solicitor, who sion through the town; the brethren of the tent, said, "Mind, I'm no murderer." The Sheriffs and appeared for Smith, cross-examined Mr. Eshelby, being decorated with the Ribbon of their Order &c., their attendants having entered the condemned cell, put to the meeting; but the Chairman delined to and elicited from him that he had only the day made a splendid appearance. A Soiree 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 four o'clock, when a numerous and respectable custody, he was conducted to the press-room, and sat consequence of which he was desired to vacate the man who had left the ware at his house, and company were regaled with "the cup that cheers down on a bench with Mr. Carver on one side of chair, and Mr. Thos. Wilkinson was called thereto. that he only came to be certain of it when he was but not inebriates." The Revd. Mr. Ramsay, Presi- him, and Mr. Sheriff Magnay on the other; at this The amendment was again put to the meeting, and threatened with a prosecution himself. The magister was carried. It have trates expressed themselves in strong terms on Mr. Ball's Head ing been stated by Mr. Morgan that the Mayor, the Eshelby's conduct, and told him that could the Vicar, and several other influential gentlemen had vicar, and several other influential gentlemen had vicar, and several other influential gentlemen had vicar and told him that could the public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the caping. The amendment was again put to the meeting, and in threatened with a prosecution himself. The magister, and dent of the Society, Mr. Lowery, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Davies, &c. addressed the meeting, which only not time he appeared to be suffering to be until the solution of the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the caping to the withstanding large quantities of water had been public-house, in Golborne-dale, and left there be the and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the cargo. Captain Mitchell public-house, in Golborne-dale, and eleven o'clock; they were all the own down amongst the captain of the own down amongst the own down amongst the captain of the own down amongst the capta very unpleasant situation; as this could not be one. The several addresses were well calculated to Seizing Mr. Cope by the hand, he said, "Oh, Mr. done, however, they had no alternative but to exalt and extend the principles of true temperance Cope, my best friend, I never took her life;" and

investigation of a charge of assault, preferred by lent dinner provided for the occasion, and which was Judge of all. Upon this the prisoner rose, and Henry Sanderson, a lamplighter, against William served up in that style of elegance and plenty so elevating his right hand, said, "I swear before ing. He expressed his concurrence with the resoluHenry Sanderson, a lampinghier, against the expressed his concurrence with the resolutions which the meeting had adopted; and as one Storey, one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Ponifict. After the Almighty God, as I hope for mercy, I never took tions which the meeting had adopted; and as one Storey, one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Ponifict. After the Almighty God, as I hope for mercy, I never took took which the meeting had adopted; and as one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Ponifict. After the Almighty God, as I hope for mercy, I never took took the meeting had adopted; and as one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Ponifict. After the Almighty God, as I hope for mercy, I never took took the meeting had adopted; and as one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Ponifict. After the Almighty God, as I hope for mercy, I never took took the meeting had adopted; and as one of the nightly watch. The case was one characteristic of Mr. John Clegg was called to the her life. The Lord be with you all." He then most necessitous; and he thought that congrega-tional collections might properly be resorted to for Sanderson wished to have another pint of ale at such a purpose. He requested the meeting to hold the Silk Mill beer-house, and, because the others up their hands—first, those that were employed refused to accompany him, he got hold of Bates, and the effects of request was complied with, and not more than some most, who grazed his head against a step, fifty were held up as persons in employment, whilst and caused it to bleed. They were still for or five hundred to accompany him, he got hold of Bates, and the effects of most, who grazed his head against a step, was completed up as persons in employment, whilst and caused it to bleed. They were still and caused it to bleed. the Overseers refused to give relief, the Committee that a large crowd of persons assembled, and the borne Journal.

to publish the names of the distressed parties with policeman sent a messenger to his house, which was 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, 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 London:—John Cleave, I, Shoe-lane, Fleetto wait upon the Mayor and the Committee and up. Sanderson swore that he wished to go home, cessary to state, from an authentic source, what are street.

Subscribers of the Poor Relief Fund on Monday. but that the policeman prevented him, insisted upon the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the land to the department of the committee and up. Sanderson swore that he wished to go home, cessary to state, from an authentic source, what are so loud and so fierce at £1,190.

The land the committee and upon the Mayor and the Committee and upon the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the land to the committee and upon the real facts. Subscribers of the Poor Relief Fund on Monday. [The result of the labours of this deputation will be found in our account of the proceedings of Monday's meeting.] Thanks were voted to both the Chairmen, and the meeting broken in 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 both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his place in the criminal law, the treatment of criminals both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his both before and after conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be taking him into custody, and as soon as he got his place in the criminal law, the treatment of criminals between the conviction has been very mannet be alteration will be at the notice. The result of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken as to be sufficient to strike terror into the real facts. dragged him through the streets towards the police- they remain until their trial; and, if convicted, office. The man, from loss of blood, became very they again return to the same cell, and remain there 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 he died without a struggle and without a groan. At of its being ascertained that he was brother to the 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 into the prison.

the Rev. Edward Cookson, who was just leaving the Parish Church, was attracted by the noise, and Blakesley. But for the provisions of the Central robberies committed at the execution was that of a where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Holdtorth was committed in the county of Surrey. The prialso here heard of the case, and went to the sur- soner was subsequently apprehended in Kent; exgery to see the man; and there also saw the police-man, who complained then that the man had kicked brought into Middlesex for examination; finally him over the shin, and been very violent, and said | committed from that county; and, but for the prohe was obliged to strike at him in his own defence. vi-ions above referred to, it would have been difficult It should be stated that there were two or three very to have framed the case to have freed it from severe cuts on Sanderson's head. Six or eight wit- technical objections. It rests also with the judges dictation of the prisoner during his stay in gaol :- winter renders torpid the acrimonious fluids of the nesses 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, criminal shall be executed in the county where though there were several important discrepancies, the alleged offence is committed, or in Mida fact which is not to be wondered at when it is dlesex, and as Lord Denman, in passing sena fact which is not to be wondered at when it is dlesex, and as Lord Denman, in passing sen-remembered that there was a very great crowd, and thus the whole system is con-tenee, merely mentioned "a place of execution," the kindly visited me; and also wish to return thanks to all the Aldermen who have with the blood, and thus the whole system is con-tenee, merely mentioned "a place of execution," the 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 different positions. One of the witnesses said that not at Horsemonger-lane. After sentence, the the Governor, returning him thanks, and I found all that is noxious, and produce health and comfort. Sanderson's blood flaw so profusely over Storey sheriffs now have it in their direction, not, however, that he looked as though he had killed a hundred exceeding a period of twenty one days, to fix the only asked the man very civilly to let his com- 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 struck in the face, and his hat knocked off; that Sanderson refused to go, and was very violent, not either night or day. For the first two or three days I have lived with him at Norwood as coachman, he only striking him, but kicking and pushing him he persisted in the truth of the extraordinary state. has been to see me. I never lived with a kinder about; he sent for his staff, and he then struck him ment made by him after the trial; but it is under-in his own defence. Several witnesses were called stood that he has recently made some further disclo-thanks 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 wish to return thanks to my late master and mistress, and that Sanderson was very violent, and struck the former statement, but he sill 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 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 will have eye after the boy. I was a few days at Mr. Musgrave commented upon this, and the latter about him is, that he lives somewhere in Brompton. said he would not believe another word the witness It will be remembered that Greenacre told a story nttered. Mr. Bend replied warmly to this, and similar in many respects to this statement, of Good's here. I also return thanks to the doctor, and also 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 heped 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 debeen adduced, the case was closed, and the magis- that Good will yet declare what the truth really is; of that poor woman, Jane Jones, through jealousy, 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 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 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 at Newgare,—On Sunday

> the case will be further decided upon by the Watch 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 Whiteley, on Saturday night, went to the shop of he was at the Old Bailey, and he appeared thinner; Mr. Rose, grocer, Vicar-lane, and after getting a otherwise he looked well, and much better than on 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 the Council of the Philosophical Society, and on the Committee of the Literary Institution. His loss, 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. 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 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 paper. The magistrates expressed their doubts that may the Lord be with you all !" auy person could engrave such a plate as those notes unwary; they should send both or them for trial, the awful crime of which a Jury of his country had but intimated that they would accept of bail for convicted him. The crowd which had assembled to each. The depositions were then ordered to be taken than had been seen for many years around the gaol on Wednesday morning, when the case would be of Newgate. A great number of anxious visitants,

Bench was that he be fined forty shillings and the

costs, or in default of payment be sent to Wakefield

bail were immediately handed in. THE DISPENSARY.—On Monday last, the election of two physicians to the Public Dispensary, in place | the crowd momentarily increased, and at that hour Death by Burning—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn Francisco and the Court House, before J Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Betty Varey, 72 of execution the mob appeared in excellent humour,

they were not to break people's heads with impunity, the chapel of Newgate was crowded in an unwonted 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

witness the execution was, perhaps, more numerous finally disposed of. The names or two gentlemen for determined, if possible, to obtain a good view, were quite impassable; from that hour until eight o'clock children. The houses opposite the gaol also were crowded with spectators, and high premiums were for two or three hours; he was awoke in the morning and partook of a slight breakfast. At six o'clock Mr. Sheriff Magnay went to him, and remained with him nearly an hour; Mr. Carver, the Ordinary,

of abject misery. He regretted that the Relief rund afternoon, the complanant and three other men had been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they year than in any former year for some time. Pre- 'He that hideth his sins shall not prosper, but he ing the result of the means taken to repress In- and the rest of the ship's company—four in number was exhausted; and though many had got employ- been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they year than in any former year for some time. Pre- 'He that hideth his sins shall not prosper, but he ing the result of the means taken to repress In- and the rest of the ship's company—four in number was exhausted; and though many had got employ- been at the Dusty Miller, in Swinegate, where they year than in any former year for some time. Pre- 'He that hideth his sins shall not prosper, but he ing the result of the means taken to repress In- and the rest of the ship's company—four in number in that confesseth and forsaketh them shall find mercy, fidelity and Socialism. The meeting was rather —in the small boat. In the course of a quarter of th ment, he was sure there were vast numbers in a mad two others (named Bates and Shores) pro- mously 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) pro- mously agreed to give a donation of twenty shillings and God will abundantly pardon him." state of destitution, and he noped that some means and two offices, the work of devastation had towards and specific particularly parti did the act; if I had any weight on my mind, I the meeting. In the course of his speech he prewould unburden it. Why should I tell a lie on deone hundred and twenty persons have died from his seat, and adjusted his dress, which he affects of the recent dreadful railway accident. the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident was the same he wore in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred persons. He also known the joyful intelligence to Capt. Mitchell and vear Paris.

Was the same he wore in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred persons. He also known the joyful intelligence to Capt. Mitchell and air of a man who was going about his daily occupation the rest of the crew. He was horror-struck in find-"WANTED, A GOVERNESS."-It has recently come tions, and shook hands several times with the Or- of some capitalists, and not the property of the com- ing that the boat had foundered, and none of them mily were neid up as persons in employment, whilst and to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of four or five hundred held up as those out of employment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting, to be passing, and he seeing the man's head bloody, but unfortunately none of the poorment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting, to be passing, and he seeing the man's head bloody, but unfortunately none of the poorment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting, to be passing and he seeing to be passing to be ment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting, to be passing, and no social meeting, and that he wished to go home, desired Sanderson to by gentlemen in this neighbours. The Bishop of Chester defellows ever rose after. The ship Thomas Sparks, and attributed the distressed condition of the people and that he wished to go home, desired Sanderson to by gentlemen in this neighbours. The Bishop of Chester defellows ever rose after. The ship Thomas Sparks, single advertisements in a London paper, announced to the sordid oligarchy" and the "class legislation" let him alone. Upon this some words ensued between the former insisting upon the former insistence upon the former in of this country, and expressed his regret that the Sanderson and Storey, the former insisting upon of this country, and expressed his regret that the Sanderson and Storey, the former insisting upon of this country, and expressed his regret that the Sanderson and Storey, the former insisting upon of this country, and expressed his regret that the Sanderson and Storey, the former insisting upon ing the want of governesses in their families. Could be their assistance, came up alongside soon of this country, and expressed his regret that the out this country, and expressed his regret that the same up alongside soon persons who had called the meeting had not come knowing by what authority the latter interfered all the circumstances connected with the rest of the persons who had called the meeting had not come knowing by what authority the latter interfered all the circumstances connected with the rest of the persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons who had called the meeting had not come persons with the mistories of some of the fair applicants be known, which even took place at a late hour in the persons who were really in distress that previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to this, Sander persons who were really in distress the previous to the persons who were really in distress the persons who were the persons a nucling out those persons who were really in distress and both struck and kicked the policeman, and home and subsistence, indicate the inroads of disapprobation being got up by the Socialists vivors, arrived on Sunday morning off Dover. The began tolling, and the melancholy procession set out, present. Great confusion ensued, amidst which the Georgia and cargo are reported to be insured to the the Rev Ordinary preceding the analysis and masters of the Poor; and in case the Rev. Ordinary preceding the culprit and reading meeting broke up.

THE ROBHAMPION MUKDER.—A good many in- in a clear and distinct tone the burial service. The both before and after conviction has been very ma- pale, and trembled much, but said nothing. Scarcely among the railway companies in this country, who man's head bore ampie marks of the punishment he murder the convict was taken to a cell appropriated which having been accomplished, and the cap drawn 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 bleeding as he was to the tail of a cart, and thus der are taken to a room in the chapel-yard, where slight rising of the arms, but it was only for a mo- packing-case makers, in Knight Rider court, Docment; otherwise there was no struggling, no rigidity | tors' Commons, as porter, but he was discharged at of the limbs to be observed. It might be said that a moment's notice on Monday week, in consequence

he, after ascertaining the cause, and seeing the state | Criminal Court Act, many difficulties would have young female who had been standing in the crowd in which the poor fellow evidently was, called ano- 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 insi-ted upon his being taken to the nearest surgeon, up in the case. The offence, in the first instance, crowd she felt the blood trickling down her side and 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.

"Newgate, May, 21, 1842. tears, as I part from him so young, not quite eleven without father or mother, while I put my trust in James Spencer and his wife, Mrs. Spencer, that they Clerkenwell, and found great kindness from the governor of that prison, and he has been to see me say but I am a great sinner."

Spencer, Leck's-fields, Walworth: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 for the masters to keep in their accounts. The party at any time. My blessing and the blessing of God upon this declined to appeal to the sessions. If this 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 the tread-mill, as many of them take out work from son. My blessing with him.

" From your unfortunate friend, "DANIEL GOOD,"

The following letter was written to Molly Good: 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 the Lord be with you all; and may the Lord have papers arrived pesternal and mono of the faubourgs of mercy upon my poor soul. "From your unfortunate

"DANIEL GOOD."

A BRIGHT YOUTH.—There is a boy in Salem so bright that his mother has to look at him through a piece of smoked glass.—New York Paper. EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE. - Edward Hib. 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 framic,

had been printed from, under the impression that it was for a money club, the engraving bore too near a At eight o'clock this morning, Daniel Good, the gomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies their families."

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD, THE MURDERER,— accidents occurred at the parish of L'anerfy), Mont-structured of means to support gomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies their families." had occasion to leave her home ou Monday, and Destruction by Fire of the Georgia East Induring her absence her three children discovered DIAMAN-FIVE LIVES LOST. On Saturday afternoon some roots of water hemlock near the river side, of the melancholy intelligence of the ship Georgia, of which they eat freely, and an old woman in passing Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to by found two of the children very ill. Upon inquir- London, was received by the underwriters at Lloyd's ing what was the matter, the eldest informed her attended, we regret to say, with deplorable sacrifice what they had been eating. Information was imme- of human life. 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, hundred tons burthen, and was valued at £7.100 and a messenger was dispatched for a surgeou, who being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of was quickly in attendance, but on his arrival he passengers; she had a rich cargo on board, consistfound two dead (one aged ten years, the other three ing of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable years and a half), and the other in a hopeless state, property, which perished with the vessel, a loss of but through prompt and judicious treatment is recovnearly £20,000. The unfortunate event occurred on ing. Inquests were held on the bodies, and the jury re- the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her turned their verdict-"that their deaths were caused passage to England from Calcutta, which place she

by the eating of poisonous roots, commonly called 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 finding that he had met with some obstruction on the way, stopped the engine as speedily as the 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 Tryer, of London, and engaged as a bargeman on the Bridgewater canal. On Monday he discharged

Storey, one of the meeting had adopted; and as one of the visitors appointed by the Distressed Relief Fund Committee testified that in the district which he visited during the existence of distribution from that fund, there were still a great number of persons out of employment, and many of them were in a state out of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were still a great number of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment, and many of them were in a state of employment and many of them were in a state of employment and many of them were in a state of employment and many of them were in a state of employment. And many of the meeting adopted to the fourth of the count and and all? He then Court many and statement, and many of the meeting and at the request. Court was opened Mr. And Mr. Robert Richardson to the vice-chair, and many of the existence of distribution from the bound of the following the existence of the following the statement of the following the statement of the following the statement of the following the follo of abject misery. He regretted that the Relief Fund afternoon, the complainant and three other men had been three other men ha

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 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 not hastily round on the immense multitude, and there diocese of London. The annual income is returned

THE lamentable accident on the Paris and Versailles railway has excited the greatest attention 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 .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 Pountuey.

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 body, and in this state of inactivity their evil to the "I, Daniel Good, wish to return thanks to the system is not perceived, but at the Spring these are Lord Mayor and his kind lady for visiting me, and roused, and if not checked, mix up and circulate 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; beasts. Storey, in his defence, contended that he day when the execution shall take place; and it is Mr. Taylor, who read prayers this day, which drew in a few days they will perceive the powerful clear-

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

part against them, and whilst they were always to depose to was the fact, that the blue bonnet have stated is nothing but the trath respecting the fancy lace trade, on account of some excellent 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 out 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 up; the matchman said he could not make away from a machine in which the Jacquard apparatus magistrates sat there to administer justice even- that the painful spectacle of a child being produced stables, and I was cleaning my harness. He pro- beam, instead of actuating the guide bars. The handed. 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. 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 pantafourteen 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 "My dear Friends, - I write these few lines to compelled to work upon silk delivered out, and that 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-"My dear Molly,-I write these few lines to bid men being equally in a declining condition; in fact,

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NASSAU.—The German 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 the greatest sufferers by this calamity. Many DEATHS BY EATING HEMLOCK.-Two lamentable hundreds of these will be reduced to misery, and,

> > 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 his cargo, and spent the greater part of Tuesday at so intense, accompanied with excessive heat that Newton cattle-fair. At night, he, his master, and they were forced to desist, and leave the hold, networse for liquor. The deceased loitered behind the aperture in the ship, including the cabins, in the rest of the party, and nothing was seen of him after hope of stifling the fire; but this proved unavailing, exait and extend the principles of true temperance dismiss the case.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.—On Tuescay last, the sitting magistrates at Leeds Court House, Henry Hall, Esq., George Goodman, Esq., Holdforth, Esq., and James Holdforth, Esq., and James Musgrave, Esq.,

exait and extend the principles of true temperance in this proved unavailing, and nothing was seen of him after they passed the bridge over the North Union rail-they passed the bridge over the form about two hours the flames broke through the way, on the Lowton road. The embankment at this proved unavailing, for in about two hours the flames broke through the way, on the Lowton road. The embankment at this proved unavailing, for in about two hours the flames broke through the way, on the Lowton road. The embankment at this show me the gates of heaven. I never took her life. The Rev. Ordinary again as to prevent parties trespassing. It was near this locality.

OLDHAM.—Royal Foresters—On Saturday mercy upon me. I hope the Lord will take me and show mercy upon me. I hope the Lord will take me and they passed the bridge over the North Union rail-they passed the bridge over the James Holdforth, Esq., and James Musgrave, Esq., James Pomfret, the Pine Apple Inn, Shaw Chapel, urged him to repentance and confession, reminding place the deceased was found, and, in case he got upwards of three hours in the near Oldham. The members sat down to an excel- him that he was now going to stand before the investigation of a charge of assault, preferred by lent dinner provided for the occasion, and which was Judge of all. Upon this the prisoner rose, and Henry Sanderson, a lamplighter, against William served up in that style of elegance and plenty so elevating his right hand, said, "I swear before mail, must have passed over him. was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely

extent of £25,000,

A FEW WORDS ON PROPAGANDISM AND ORGANIZATION.

sion and diffusion: like the small seeds borne upon to perfection, which I doubt not, for your partners and the winds of Heaven, our principles bear within mine in England have not spirit to do it; but I have them the germ of fructification, and wherever they brought it to perfection in France. We are manufacfail, they cannot fail to take root, and bring forth turing from three to four hundred yards per day, and fruit. This is shown by the reception our agents, cannot supply one half our orders. and lecturers, have met with; in whatever part of "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 flud you and penetrated, they have been invariably received, by 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 the truths which they have preached have been poor, and I was poor, and them that ought to have 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 gence. But truth to be loved must be known as ever seen. such; Chartism must be preached to gain disciples, "If there is any gentleman in Leeds, or any person. and the question is now, when the harvest is so great, who disbelieves it, let him come to France and see. and the labourers so few, and when so many large and enquire for the Felting Company. and promising districts lie open before us, the ques-

tion 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, there should our missionary be; not a strike of any extent should take place, not a despotic act should be perpetrated in any part of the country, without got money and knowledge from me he set off to France, our taking advantage of it to raise scorn 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 Dudley 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 around 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 Wrekin, the shout for the Charter! The colliers of North Wales are a most hardy, enthusiastic race of men, and in the mills and factories of this degraded land, an would make efficient auxiliaries to the Chartists of Glamergan and Monmonth, in extending the faith of democracy throughout the principality of Wales. tian could contemplate without horror and dis-Let the Executive look to Bilston, and say whether may. We were also aware that a number of young 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 various coal and iron mines, in which we knew will occupy a prominent situation in the projected they must of necessity be subjected to hardships agitation of the Executive. They will repay culture a hundred-fold, and open us a passage into the heart of Wales. In my next, I shall pursue this subject further.

CIATION.

as members of the National Convention, are terminated. | poorer classes in mines and collieries, and the various The period is now approaching when it becomes us, in branches of trade and manufacture, in which numbers to resign into your hands that trust which you have of children work together, exclusive of those employed. accordance with the principles of the People's Charter, reposed in us, and which we have striven to the best of in mills and factories; and to collect information as our ability to exercise to the satisfaction of our constitute to the ages at which they are employed, the number fere direct your attention to the proper measures to be adopted for the election of a new Executive Com-

Which shall take place throughout the nation in the week beginning with Tuesday, the 7th day of June. and ending on Tuesday, the 14th day of June. Let it be particularly observed, that each locality will choose for itself one day only for the ballot, out of the seven, so as to convenience all 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 belongs, a voting card, on which is written or printed the 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 voting cards, and receive their votes in return, sealed up, through the post office, or by other means, which sealed votes are to bex provided for the purpose, and to be called the in this important document. On the day of ballot each sub-Secretary shall act as

registrar, and the General Council as scrutinisers of the votes. The sub-Secretaries, attended by the General Conneil, shall, on the day or evening appointed for the ballet by the majority, stand around the ballet-box, and proceed to call over the roll, each voter advancing when kinds of labour, the adult work-people, the parents of his name is called, and dropping his ballotting card the children, medical men, teachers, ministers of reinto 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, trates. These witnesses gave evidence as to the state cast up each card in succession, and the sub-Secretary of things in their own district, according to their own father's knees." 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, reserving a copy for themselves.

On Tuesday, the 21st of June, or earlier, if possible, classes of winesses." the names of the new Executive will be announced; and on Friday, the lat of July, the new Executive will supersede the cl:

adhered to, and that all of you will vie with each other in exhibiting the proper spirit of Chartism 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.

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 CLOTH.

who are interested in the staple trade of this important | employed.—11. Treatment of children and young persons clothing 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 1st of July next, in one of the Leeds | ment in coal-mines on the physical condition of chil-Cloth Halis, or in some large room convenient for the purpose, of which due notice will be given through the medium of the Leeds Papers.

cloths made upon my new principle of felting on a week selected a few cases from the report, bearing weven fabric, will require, in one way or other, as an especial relation to our own neighbourhood. To much labour as cloths of the same quality require by the that article we beg most especially to call the attenpresent mode; they will cost one-third less, and will sell for one-third more, the quality of wool in each tion of our readers, in connection with the additional instance 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 they will agree us that the force and power of the sible 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

are correct. 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 any quality, but at present I shall confine 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 merits; and, therefore, I take this method of challenging serutiny and comparison.

WILLIAM HIRST. Leeds, May 23, 1842.

(COPY.)

"May 21, 1842.

"MR WILLIAM HIRST,-"DEAR SIR,-I have taken the liberty to write to 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 i

eagerly imbibed by thousands in every part of the paid me £20 have lost £2,000 for it. I am sorry to

the French was a propagande of the sword, ours is all manufacturers of woollen cloth to compete with me a propagande of truth, bearing light and intelli- I can bring you samples of the most splendid articles

"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, pennyless; I took pity on him, and relieved his wants, and employed him, at 30s. per week. When he had

> "Yours truly, "WM. HIRST.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

"Leeds, May 25, 1842."

SLAVERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN COAL MINES.

Ir has often been our painful duty, as public as Holy Writ," that the boasted liberty of the companying him in his survey :-British empire was a mere name. We knew that amount of crime and misery existed which no Chrispersons, including females, were employed in our 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, did not the evidence of their existence rest upon THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE MEM- such unimpeachable authority as can neither be BERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO- controverted or explained away. The first Report of the Commissioners appointed 'to inquire into the BRETHREN,-The duties which devolved upon us, employment and condition of the children of the ents and the benefit of the common causa. We there of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals; and as to the actual state, condition, and treatment of such children, and as to the morals and their bodily health, -has been laid before which, we believe, the history of no other Christian and hurry.' (Symons, p. 268.) 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 evisuch 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, throwing additional light upon the dreadful system

> 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, ligion, parochial officers connected with the administration of relief to the poor, public officers, and magisobservation 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 Brethren, we trust these directions will be strictly slavery to which our population is reduced, in the mining districts of England, Wales, and Scotland. during such an important practical application of our 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 Having full reliance in you, our constituents, sup- associations; the accidents to which they are exposed; porting us in the course we have advised, regarding the 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 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 work.—8. Night-work in coal-mines.—9. Meal hours.— I beg respectfully to inform manufacturers, and all 10. Holidays allowed to children and young persons dren and young persons."

We shall at present confine our notice to the condi-On that occasion I will undertake to prove that ition of persons employed in the coal mines. We last whole people should be called into instant activity longer 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 orea." Of these three-Coal mines are said to be " by far the most extensive; to employ the greatest number of children and 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 in coal mines.

Much has been said, and properly said, in reconstitutional 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 curvature of the spine, distortion of the limbs, stiff- says:ness of the joints, constitutional weakness, and general debility; rendering them cripples for life. and generally terminating in premature dissolution. you, howing to find you in good health, as it leaves me These facts were proved, were sworn to, by parents,

"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 the present factory act became the law of the land. carefully and seriously to consider the following 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-com-Way House Pit" page 112, sec. 40, that Josh. Gledhill, a:banksman, says :-

"I began life a hurrier, when I was between five and six years of age. 1 was a hurrier till I was sixteen. I have three sons living; one of them went into the pit with me when he was three years old, and commenced working regularly as a hurrier when he was between five and six. [This was at Flockton.] 1 do not think 22 miles a-day too much for girls to hurry, if they are ing for her father, who was standing by at the time." letters and spelling the words, that they did not nns 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.'

"In the district of Oldham, in Lancashire, cases are 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 Fletcher, 'the most common age for boys to be taken size of a tolerably large drain. I would beg particularly in to labour, where the strata is only thin, varying to call your attention to the evidence of the manager from eighteen inches to two feet, they will go se early of this colliery, No. 33, whose evidence repecting the says:—as six, five, or even four years of age. Some are so number of girls employed by him was distinctly disyoung that they go in their bed-gowns; one little proved by Harriet Morton, No. 38, and intelligent fellow 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 articulate, although his father, between whose legs he so keenly that it was quite painful to take her evihid his little black face, as he stood before me, dence. answered for him that he was seven years old.' (J. Fletcher, 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 there. There are seven regular hurriers, who are girls, read." lane Pit. Shropshire, belonging to the Madeley Wood | There are six boys who hurry. Two of us are employed Company, gives the following dialogue between a ground at each corve both full and empty. When the corve is journalists, to record facts affording proof "strong bailiff, and one of the charter masters who were ac-

> charter masters, 'there are very few children working fours. I do so myself, and a little boy pushes behind. in this mine; I think we have none under ten or We wear trousers always as when you saw us'-(J. C. eleven." The collier immediately said, 'Sir, my boy is | Symons, Esq. Evidence, No. 38: App. I., p. 233, 1. 66." only a little more than four." In referring to the evidence given, relative to the

neighbourhood of Leeds, we find in the evidence of Mr. Sub-Sommissioner Symons, App. part 1, page 288: Joseph Ellison, Esq., of Birkenshaw, near Birstal,

John Ibbetson, also working at the same place, says:-

man, called Joseph Cawthey, who sent a child in at four years old; and there are many who go in to six; the sooner they go in the sooner their constitution is mashed up."

James Ibbetson, collier at Mr. Harrison's nit.

"There are three hurriers in the pit; two are 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 Parliament, and presents a picture of physical six years old. Sometimes when I have got my stint, I misery, mental ignorance, and moral depravity to come out as I have done to-day, and leave them in to fill

land can present a parallel. "This Commission The before-mentioned Joseph Gledhill states that he had for its object no exclusive inquiry on the subject took his child into the pit at three years old; it was of labour; it has embraced, therefore, all occupations made to follow him to the workings, there to hold the 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

"I visited the house of the parents of a little own convenience, draw a pen through all the names which will shortly appear," and to the publication boy whom I saw keeping a door down Flatworth except the five for whom he votes, and the five names of which we shall look with intense interest, as pit on the 20th of May. It was about seven o'clock 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 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 rank and station. There can, in fact, be no doubt was at school about three years old, and his father wished to make him a better scholar before he went be opened by the General Council, and deposited in a of the correctness of the various allegations contained down. Always put him to bed early, because he must home sometimes. The girdle often makes blisters. or a quarter to five p.m., and then he washes himself, and goes to bed between six and seven, so that he will never be up more than two hours from the pit for girdle and chain." eating, washing, and playing. When his son gets a little more hardened to the pit, his father means to of age, to assist to fill the skips. We cannot stop at 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 twelve months. When I drew with the girdle and with a good few boys in, and sometimes he goes on his

But we might go on to almost any conceiveable length in making extracts like these; similar facts are recorded in reference to all the coal fields of the 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 the guardians and the careful protectors of the rising generation are moving heaven and earth to relieve distress, and abolish slavery at the opposite extremity of the globe?

But we must now turn to another feature of the pit so very well; I would rather not do it. Having to 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. employed in coal mines. -2. Sex, employment of girls weighing from two to five hundred weight, mounted upon four cast iron wheels, of five inches diameter, without rails, from the headings to the main gates. In these seams this is done upon their hands and feet, having frequently no greater height from the floor to the ragged roof than sixteen, eighteen, or twenty inches. To accomplish their labour the more easily, they buckle round their naked persons a broad leather srtap, to which is attached in front a ring, and about four feet of chain, terminating in a hook."

In this horrible employment children, from five years old and upwards are engaged; and thus, at the very time of life when the capabilities of the human frame to bear fatigue, are next to nothingwhen 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 by which weakness and disease can be engendered, and premature decay accelerated.

enough if its hardships were inflicted only upon the male portion of the juvenile population. This however is not the case; girls as well as boys are dress, and subjected, not only to the same kind of domestic life. but to the same amount of labour. Betty Harris.

"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 is very hard work for a woman. The pit is very wet where I work, and the water comes over our clogtops always, and I have seen it up to my thighs. I so well as I used to do. I have drawn till I have had the skin off me; the belt and chain is worse when we are in the family-way. My feller (husband) has besten

"The evidence of Elizabeth Day, and of Ann and Elizabecause I believe both the elder of these witnesses to be respectable and creditable, and both gave their evi-

very unusual circumstance. The Eggleys are, however, doing the ordinary work of hurriers in their colliery. Bearing all this testimony in reference to the effects It is a large, well ventilated, and well-regulated one, of infant labour in mind, we call upon the country but owing to the size of the corves, which weight 121 cwt., it is work very far beyond the strength of females at any age, especially females of sixteen and eighteen years' old. After taking the evidence of the two Eggleys 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 bemissioner Scriven, touching "the Low Moor Company's lieve would not in all probability be so much so. El zaboth Eggley, the younger, who is not above fifteen,

> 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 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

"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 pit; I have hurried all the time; I am the oldest girl loaded, 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 bailiff to one of the corve, and we go along on our hands and feet, on all-

After this the following will excite no surprise, though we hope it will be productive of genuine 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 "I have been practically acquainted with collieries inches in height; and along these, children of both nearly all my life. I know it as a fact that a collier sexes either push or draw little waggons or corves, now living has taken a child of his own, who was loaded with coals, weighing from two to three cwt. and only three years old, into a pit to hurry, and when running usually on rough and uneven rails, but somethe 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 as ignorant as the children. They had heard of God." 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 " I have been forty-five years in the pits. I know a east of Scotland."

We suppose the reply to all we can say as to the thrust behind at that time, and many go at five and inhumanity of this abominable system, will be, that the work cannot be done without it, and hence thas dren into the pits is from five to seven; that they are whether God made me, nor anything about Jesus; there it is necessary. Let us see.

their own persons. James Pearce, twelve years old | drowsiness and fatigue."

me. It rubs my skin off. I often feel pain. I have often had blisters on my side, but when pit, and it hurt it very sore. The legs ached very badly. When I came home at night I often sat down to rest me by the way, I was so tired. The work made me | passages :look much older than I was. I worked at this drawing with the girdle and chain for three or four months. Yorkshire, centaining 1,640 boys, only 350 could write many boys draw so now. * * * A great 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 drawing with girdle and chain. (Not many fall ill, says another witness, speaking of children condemned

> -very hard, Sir." " Isaac Tipton, sixteen years of age.—'I next went on the Sunday evening, and the boy, Thomas Roker, to draw with the girdle and chain. I had a girdle was in bed asleep. His mother said he was aged round the middle, and a chain under my legs. It was very hard work. If I had a bit of time in the pit, I something was the matter with the engine. Long beget 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 no railway in the pits where they use the girdle and chain. In all the pits about this part they use the

> > "Robert North.—I went into the pits at seven years chain the skin was broken, and the blood ran down. I durst not say anything. If we said anything, they, (the 'butty' a kind of half-contractor, half-overseer and the reeve, who works under him,) would take a stick and beat us. I have seen lads of nine drawing 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. tolerated or endured, while those who ought to be hurry the same as the last girl, in Webster's pit. I draw the corve with a chain and belt. There is a little girl, my sister, who pushes behind. We have twenty-four corves to go in and out with every day. Sarah Moorhouse 'gets' as well as hurries; she gets and hurries eight corves a-day; I don't like working in the 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 tion in at least the first principles of religion and 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 criminally negligent, is it not to be traced immeought not to be admitted into pits, though they work diately to the fact, that these parents themselves as well as the boys. In my belief sexual intercourse does take place, owing to the opportunities, and owing to lads and girls working together, and owing to some of the men working in banks apart, and having girls coming to them to fill the corves, and being alone together. The girls hurry for other men than their relations. and generally prefer it. Altogether it is a very demoralising 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 a shirt."

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. employment of females in the mines is universally conceived to be so degrading that all other own words :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 ment of females in coal mines is to be attributed to that it is wholly inconsistent with the proper discharge

aged thirty-seven, drawer in a coalpit, Little Bolton, space prevents us from bringing within the compass ment. If female children were never allowed to enter animals could not; subjected to toil which has a to the physical condition of young people employed about six boys and girls in the pit I work in; it direct tendency to shorten life without the smallest necessity. The fact that these atrocities are not practised in Irish collieries is another evidence that in a much worse state where females are employed in ference to the immense mass of physical misery and am not so strong as I was, and I cannot stand my work they can be dispensed with. And to this we may add, that in some places even in England, considerable amelioration has taken place: much, however, ages of eight and ten years. There they pass their days 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 and mothers, and make the poor man's home comfortaoppressively hard work performed by young females legitimate field, machinery has not yet entered. A ble? Colliers are often accused of being an ignorant and presented themselves at collieries near Barnsley. He sub-Commissioner reports, that "in the course of his disorderly body of men, without any inquiry being made inquiry he has not been able to find any instance where machinery was substituted in the place of as your petitioner has before described? He goes into a beth Eggley, is deserving of especial notice, the more so boys in drawing coals for the thin beds of the deep mine at six years of age, into the scenes amidst which mines. Some engineers have thought such a thing he passes his days, until he marries a girl sent down into the grave at an early age like himself; probably both dence with much good feeling and propriety. The work practicable, and others not—(p. 69.)" Nobody can husband and wife continue their employment in coalmagistrates, medical men, and a whole host of other of Elizabeth Day is rendered more severe by her having deny that it is high time to try the experiment.

duced by this portion of our social economy. Thus 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

"In some parts of Yorkshire the men work completely naked, the girls working with them as described; and in both counties the immoralities described are abominable."

Mr. Kennedy, one of the Lancashire commissioners

"The moral condition of the colliers and their children, in this district, is decidedly amongst the lowest of any portion of the working classes. whilst doing what is called topping the corves, lifted a It appeared that out of 1,113 males, between thirteen 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. 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, dren have stated they could read an easy book, I have mines." above three feet and a half high. She afterwards put them to the test, and, with very few exceptions. lifted a still larger one. The former one was lifted in I have found that their attention was so completely the ordinay course of her work. This girl was work- absorbed in the mechanical process of deciphering the J. C. Symons, Esq., Report, + 117: App. Pt. 1., derstand 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 to an Hottentot unenlightened by Christianity. Inwant of decent clothing would keep them from mingling 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 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 half naked state, and the passions are excited before they arrive at puberty. Sexual intercourse decidedly frequently occurs in consequence. Cases of bastardy frequently also occur; and I am decidedly of opinion 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 even imagined perhaps for centuries. A contempowriting, writing on this horrible subject, says :-

"The parents, in the generality of instances, were 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 chilkept there as many hours as men; and that, in going to 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 in Wales, and went to England: now goes to the Sun-"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." girdle and chain, I do not like it. It hurts are defective in the performance of their moral and relative duties, when they are utterly destitute of 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 rudifeet. I often knocked my back against the top of the ments of secular education. On this subject the report affords ample information. We select a few

> 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.

to the same kind in the West Riding.) It is very hard "' 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 eut 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 what would become of me hereafter if I am wicked; I appalling ignorance; and I am sure that the evidence I have never been told. If I tell a falsehood or lie, I magistrates, masters, men, and children, will fully sub- the difference." stantiate 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 work is over, and which often renders rest the greatest | go to heaven; if I were bad, I should have to be burned

> 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 read and four write.

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 knowledge of a God, a Saviour, or even of the common- know who God is-Jesus Christ is heaven. If I die s

Probably we shall be told that this ignorance is every-day school; father does not ge to church or chapel not the necessary consequence of employment in mines, but originates in the criminal neglect of their | chapel now a Sundays; 'tis not so long sin' I began a parents, to avail themselves of the means of instrucmeans 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 have been brought up in the mines, and in the same profound ignorance in which they are training their offspring?

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 if any, are employed underground, and where they intellectual and moral, to females being allowed 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 worthupon them to enter a pit at all.

"That your petitioner is convinced that the employis is a labour totally disproportioned to the female the early age at which children are introduced to such strength and sex; that is altogether unnecessary; and places 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 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 infancy, have no correct ideas of the dangers of a mine. From all this, and much more which want of the scenes of vice and wickednessa they witness, or the disgusting and laborious nature of their employof this article, we are warranted in coming to a mine under thirteen years of age your petitioner conthe conclusion that thousands of the rising gene- to even go down into a pit, much less persuade siders that no inducements could scarce prevail on them ration are reduced to the condition of them to mix with the company, and follow the laboribrute beasts; made to labour, in fact, where ous and unseemly employment which they are there subjected to.

"That your petitioner has visited many of the collieries in Lancashire and Cheshire, and he finds the moral and intellectual condition of the working colliers 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 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 as to the cause of their ignorance and disorderly conduct. What can any person expect from a poor boy sent down (mines-it is what they have been brought up to, and Another, ten years old, tells us "I do not

We will next inquire into the moral effects pro- by which they are therefore best enabled to obtain 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

> "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 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 heard of any."

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 Weish, and so does Mr. Jones, the preacher, whose Sunday-school I go to. I can say the Welsh letters, for have been two years at school. (Not able to manage the letters—said D was G, and C the letter A.) I de not know anything about God."

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-schoel. Never heard of Jesus Christ. I don't know the Lord's Praver."

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

"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 pener. I was for twelve months at a Welsh school:

nor do I know who he is."

Jesus Christ made me; thinks Jesus Christ made Mary Paine, aged seventeen, unloader: "They never have told me anything of Jesus Christ,

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

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 their shoulders and tell us, that Wales is, as yet, but partially enlightened by gospel truth, and that 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. SCRIVEN'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 herewith transmit, alike from all classes,—clergymen, tell a lie; it may be good or bad, but I don't know

"I never went to day-school, but I began for the

first time to go to Sunday School yesterday; I cannot

terday; I did not know it before. Father nor mother

read; I have heard of God, and of Jesus Christ, but I in brimstone and fire; they told me that at school yes-

Anna Hoile, aged twelve:

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 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

These are the results of instruction in Sabbath 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

on Sundays; he does nought but stop at home; I go to

We give the following as a specimen of the value which is attached to the importance of Sunday school instruction by at least one of our "respect

able capitalists":-"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 instruction 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 would at least point out to the children the existence 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 estentatious parade of benevolence and piety. Our own children, the children of our own soil on whom it is said Sunday School instruction confers such immeasurable benefits, are trained up in a state of ignorance, compared with which the ignorance of pagan lands sinks into insignificance. One child, nine years of age, says. "I never was told 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 our Lord, nor who is God. There may be commandments, but I never heard of any."

anything of Jesus Christ, nor do I know who he is." those seminaries of "Scriptural" learning, we have oppression. a boy, fifteen years old, who "thinks Jesus Christ made God;" and it had taken him twelve months of the same age-aye, who now goes to the Sunday was born in Wales, and went to England!" This is a fearful picture of the manner in which the children of the poor are instructed by the saintly hypocrites who are compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and who denounce the imparting of Day as rank infidelity.

Sometimes an appeal is made to the pockets of holy faith. benevolent people, for the purpose of presenting boys and girls with Bibles and Testaments. We 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 ignorance detailed in this report, There is Thomas to write or speak, we " will uphold the cause of the 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 GoD: 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. I tell a lie. It may be good, or bad; but I don't 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 What was that in atrociety in comparison with the binding pauper children by Poor Law Guardians for 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? We are reminded of the massacre of the infants of Bethlehem. Why that was mercy itself compared with the taking children, aye, and female children too, at three and four years old, and subjecting them 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 acknowledged spirit of the age. Besides in these cases the body only was affected; but here we have a system opposed to every precept of Christianity, abhorrent to every principle of humanity, and destructive alike to body, mind, and spirit. These helpless victims are as truly offerings consumed upon the altar of Idolatry, as were any of the ancient sacrifices. Mammon is the god of Britain. Mammon is exalted money, they will do their duty. on our altars, and is enshrined within our palaces. must bow. Decrepid age, and helpless infancy, the strength of manhood and female beauty, the powers 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 authority. 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 one can henceforth refuse to aid in the rescue of guilt of innocent blood.

priesthood, who were first and foremost in nomination. For Heaven's sake, let us have an denouncing and putting an end to negro slavery, Executive in which the people—the whole people will come forward to the rescue of the white can have entire confidence. No barking, yelping, slaves of England? We know they ought, stealthy, winding, slimy lookers-out for thirty shiland we know they must, or be prepared to encounter lings a week, as a means of becoming or of helping to the curse of the Almighty, and the detestation become "respectable." 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 DETERMINED to commemorate every great national nnknown 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 This Plate will be as much superior to the Engrafear 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. Whatever 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 monrnings 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 The terms upon which the Plate will be issued are 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 as 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 outus this information-" They never have told me rage on humanity. You know it is opposed to 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 vone 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 congregation throughout the land ought instantly at school to arrive at this conjecture; while another to be made. On your Altars petitions were laid for the abolition of slavery, and were numerously school of the Independents-"thinks Jesus Christ | signed, even after divine service, on the Sabbath, in many places; let those Altars be now consecrated to a not less holy purpose. Let the cry of oppression at your own doors excite an interest, at least, as powerful as that which was called forth by the wrongs of strangers; and let us, at least, have one | G. S. Nussey.-The subject of his letter is one on nseful 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. We shall return to it again and again. The wicked

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 corruption 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 upparalleled 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 reflect well on these things, and they will infallibly PROFITS TO THE EXECUTIVE, from Ruffy Ridley's come to the conclusion that they will be more 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 and we trust they will act accordingly.

We hope every friend of freedom will be at his post and manfully perform his duty. Let local 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 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 administration of the bribery oath. The House of Commons will not abolish bribery, and therefore, the steps suggested by the law ought above all things to be attended to at the present and every future election. The freemen in the boroughs are chiefly of the working classes, and if they are promptly shown that nobody will be allowed to give them

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 most detestable faction that ever cursed a country: 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 different 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 follow the example of the press; whether the instruct their sub-Secretaries accordingly for the

BROOK THE VICTIM.

Elsewhere we give a letter from the brother of

SPLENDID AND COSTLY PRESENT TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

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

a large and splendid Engraving of the Presen-

THE GREAT NATIONAL PETITION

to the House of Commons. 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 compartment will represent the PETITION 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.

here 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 as follow :-

the date of entering his name with his newsagent, will be entitled to a Plate. We do not promise to have it ready at any particular time, for the work will be one of such a character, and will need such careful attention on the part of the Engraver, as 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, inst 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 Igents, 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. As soon as possible, specimens shall be placed in the hands of the Agents.

To Beaders and Correspondents.

which, as he must be aware, the readers of the Star have been often warned. Our space does uot at present allow of its inscrtion; 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" belore 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. IOB PLANT, before he began 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 replying 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 contributions. 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. Hev-

sale of tea and coffee, from February 26th to May 6th, 8s 101d. Audited and found correct, THOMAS M. WHEELER JOHN FUSSELL.

states if he will send it to us, with a letter stating how we can remit. MESSES. DEWHIRST AND EDWARDS wish to inform

those whom it may concern, that on account of so to address Chartist camp meetings on Sundays, they beg that in future all those who may wish for their services will correspond with them previously, at Mr. Alderson's, tailor, Bank-street, Bradford, Yorkshire. THE GREENOCK Young Men's Charter Association

street, Greenock. DENUNCIATIONS. - We have received from our London

correspondent very strongly worded resolutions from two of the Chartist districts of the metronent character in connection with the ball for the political victims. Our correspondent accompanies the resolutions by a note, from which we give the following:-

I 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 obline our friends so far as we can do so consistently with puone 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 and said by some parties has been termed "dictation" and "denunciation," and has been made none know better than the yelpers about "dictation" and "denunciation" that we have always deprecated and struggled against it. Nottingham, Leiccster, Sheffield, Newcastle, Huddersfield, Birmingham, and London can all bear ample-and some of them have borne sufficiently angry-testimony to this fact. We have tended to do. 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 trust, the charge ought never to come before the public as mere denunciation; it ought to be accompanied by a full statement of particulars, circumstances, and proofs; so that if the accused can reply he may. This course was adopted by the Manchester Committee, in reference to Mr. R. J. Richardson, who has now, it is said, a Sturgite commission to organise South Lancashire for Complete Suffrage. That person was charged by the committee with certain acts of treachery, which could only have been the acts of a villain; the circumstances were detailed and the proofs given, and he was dared to meet and contradict the statements. He never did meet and contradict them; and, therefore, we believe the charges against him to be true, and the man to be a scoundrel, with whom it is disgraceful for any man, or body of men, to associate. In the present case, this has not been done. The resolution is one simply of denunciation; and therefore we cannot insert it. We hope that the distinction between denunciation and criticism will be carefully noted by the people; so that hereafter when thin-skinned or insidious and dishonest men shall seek to jumble them together, for the purpose of covering villanous practices, and

in the minds of the many; events are rapidly 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. SIR,—I sent you a statement of subscriptions three weeks ago, to be inserted in the Star, and yet no notice has appeared. The parties are continually writing to me to know

the reason, and I have no way to get out of the matter but by laying the whole of the blame upon the Editor of the Northern Star. Do oblige the subscribers by inserting it. "Yours respectfully.

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

was not the author of a paragraph in our last, stating 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 CADET .- Too late.

J. R. WATSON. BOSTON. - We of course know nothing

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

Samuel Sidebottom.—His long letter, written on both 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.

frequently made to endure an amount of inconve- untimely end. nience, utterly inconceivable by those who havelnot multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by the negligence of parties not attending to the plain 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 specimens of the Petition Plate.

W. M. CHESTERFIELD.-Yes. To six week's sub- availing. suscribers 73d. in addition to the charge for the

WM. WOOLEY, DUKENFIELD.—The money has not been received here; if it had, it would have been THOMAS M'CRISTLE, GREENOCK .- Mr. Innes

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. B. 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.

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

Local and General Intelligence.

DUNDEE.—Provost Lawson has received £300 many applications being made for their services of the Government grant for constructing and im- by the Temperance Society, for the use of those proving public walks in the vicinity of large towns. gardens, last week. It is estimated that more than This sum will be expended in improving the Magdalen Green, the only public ground of easy access in the Society paid 3d. each for all who were the neighbourhood, and will give employment to a admitted, retaining the other 3d. towards the number of the unemployed, but at a rate of wages expense of making good any damage to the gardens, very far below the living point. The miserable should any be sustained, but as this was not the case are desirous of having correspondence with their condition of our unemployed, is beginning to excite it will be a nice addition to their funds. Whilst brother Chartists, and would be obliged if general attention. On Tuesday, the 17th current, a referring to these gardens we cannot but express our some of the Young Men's Charter Associations considerable body paraded the streets with music regret that the committee will be driven to sell would send a copy of their rules, and give their and flags. A black flag was carried in front, on them. £500 must be raised in annual subscriptions

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

polis in reference to the conduct of a very promi- of a meeting of those assessed for poor-rates, then taste enough in Leeds to raise £500 a-year for such a holding in the Town-Hall, and which had been con- purpose. vened by the magistrates to take into consideration the condition of the unemployed. This meeting broke up without adopting or even considering any means of alleviating the misery of their fellowtownsmen. 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 be removed to a distance from towns and all inhabited the removal of the distress, should still continue in office. The sufferings of the poor east-off tools of the fortune makers must increase—must come to be unbearable, and threaten danger to these feeling what distance from the town should the cemetery be 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 Villerme, and Royer-Collard.—Provincial Medical approve and feel delighted with everything done addressed by several persons who enjoined them to and Surgical Journal. preserve the peace, and not give the magistrates an opportunity of pouncing upon any of them. They the pretext for heaping upon us coarse and resolved to hold a public meeting on Friday, which offensive ribaldry, we have the satisfaction of was held in the Bill-street Hall. Several individuals knowing, and every reader of the Star knows as addressed it, and exposed the unfeeling conduct of The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three yrs well, that we never yet denounced any man; and 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 Treasurer towards payment of balance overdrawn, of the old one, which with the south and cross churches was burnt down on the morning of Sunday, the 3rd of January, 1841. The magistrates, trades, and masonic bodies walked in procession to St. Andrew's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Arnott; and from thence to the church where the foundation stone was laid by Provost Lawson, as proxy for Lord Panmure, Provincial Grand Master. The numbers in procession were not great, but a considerable number of spec tators were present at the laying of the stone. A collection was made in St. Andrew's Church for the unemployed, which, with the handsome donation of £50 received from Lord Penmure, amounted to 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 in the High-street, not to give vent to their pent up feelings of loyalty to her Majesty, but evidence of the strength of their arms and legs to all her loval subjects who had the misfortune to wear a "hat." Mr. Mackisson, Superintendent of Police, having his cranium covered with one of these, then unpopular, but necessary articles, was attacked and rather roughly treated, but he took it all in good We observed the Junior Editor of the part. ing in his hand a new hat, bought, we suppose, for

man, and led him away. - Correspondent. newspapers having the greatest circulation in this locality for insertion—namely, the Northern Star, the Nottingham Review, and the Leicestershire Mer. County Prison, Derby, and had retired with a comfast 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 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 sides, received on Friday morning, is reserved for 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 Money Orders to this Office.—Our Cashler is has left a widow and four children to mourn his

evening, an accident attended with loss of life, octhat as Benjamin Greenwood, of Shipley Moor Head, carrier between Shipley, Leeds, and York, was on iron hand of despotism. his return from Leeds at about six o'clock, with a waggon loaded with wool, and drawn by four horses, when on the brow of the hill the main pin of a cause; the men of Bradford, I feel assured, will not the waggon came out, which throwing the whole weight of the load on the animals caused them to move forward at a rapid pace. He ran to the head of the leaders to arrest their progress, but not succeeding in this he was thrown down, and either the wheels went over his head and left shoulder. or he was so severely crushed against the curb stone, or the road wall, as to fracture his skull and cause instantaneous death. Finding themselves at liberty the horses dashed onward, taking with them their load, until beside New Leeds, where they liberated themselves and went clear off. The circumstance having been noticed further inquiry was made, the result of which was, that the unfortunate man was found at the place where the accident occurred quite the back portaits, had better send them as early house, kept by Grace Brear, and surgical assistance dead. He was taken up and conveyed to the publicas possible, so that they may be forwarded with the instantly procured, but as he was dead before taken up the attendance of a surgeon was of course un-

> SHIPLEY.-SUDDEN DEATH.-Mr. Ducket, tanner. near Windle Craig, died at a moment's notice, on Monday afternoon last.

> THUNDER STORM.—The town and neighbourhood of Bradford were visited by a severe and awful thunder storm, accompanied with hail and rain, on

> LEEDS .- ANCIENT FORESTERS .- On Monday, a new court of Ancient Foresters was opened in Leeds. at the house of Brother John Cummins, Hope and Anchor Inn, Pottery-field, when the officers and brethren of Court Moderation, and Court Mutual Friendship, attended in their splendid regalias. Brother Thomas Stead, P.D.C.C., of the Leeds United District, delivered an address suitable for the occasion, and impressed on their minds to be united as the heart of one man, and to do justice, love mercy, and unite altogether; and after P.D.C.R. Thos. Stead had proceeded to open the New Court 'Oak," a number of respectable young men were initiated into the mysteries of this Ancient and Honourable Order, and a number more expressed their wish to be made on the next meeting.

Zoological Gardens.—Upwards of £100 was paid 10,000 persons passed through the gate on this occaaddresses. All letters to be directed (post paid) one side of which was the following inscription:— before the 6th of June, if they are to be continued open to the public, and as yet only £100 has been raised. We have heard of many who are inclined to subscribe if they be canvassed, and we would suggest to the committee the propriety of making an They went to the Magdalen Yard to wait the result active canvass for subscriptions. Surely there is

> BURIAL-GROUNDS IN FRANCE.—The subject intermural interment would seem to be exciting some interest in France. The Minister of the Interior 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 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 removed? The questions were submitted to a commission composd of MM, Orfila, Keraudren, Lecanu,

EPSOM RACES.-THE DERBY.

old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; the last mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner to pay 100 Course. (183 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Attila(W. Scott) 1 Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham ...(Cotton) 2 24 ran.

and outstanding debts :-

£ s. d. 0 6 Mr. Sims, London, (second) Female Chartists, Carlisle ••• Mr. L. Pitkethly Maxwelltown Association 0 5 0 Wingate, Grange Colliery 1 0 0 Malton and Pocklington 198 Marriage party, Ripponden 0 14 Sunderland and South Hetton 0 13 Three Crowns, Richmond street, balance not reported ... Nottingham, Thatcher ... Middle Class Chartist 0 2 6 £7 2 5

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

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 "getting away in the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

We observed the Junior Editor of the dation of the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

Part. We observed the Junior Editor of the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

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We observed the Junior Editor of the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

N. H. Dyorr has gratefully to acknowledge the promptitude with which his appeals for Stars promptitude with which his appeals for Stars was considerably elevated with the "ardent" spirits dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slugs and its contents first struck the young man's arm and its contents first struck the young man's arm and its contents first struck the young man's arm and its contents first struck the young man's arm and its contents first struck the young man's arm and "unwashed blackguards," in the middle immediately after, in the frenzy of the moment, took is unwashed blackguards," in the middle apistol and shot himself through the head and fell be a pistol and shot himself through the head and fell be a pistol and shot himself through the was loaded with slugs and its contents first struck the young man's arm. have been answered, and much regrets that time of loyalty, challenging any one present to fight him, and its contents first struck the young man's arm, all sorts of plausible stories to induce them to pay does not permit him to reply personally to all the declaring he would stick to his post, and brandish- and after passing in an oblique direction and shat- their money the moment they arrive by Steam Boattering the bone, entered his side. He of course instruggle is setting in in good earnest in Iretand; the occasion; for the possession of which in the stantly dropped, but did not expire till about seven the good seed has been sown, and is germinating | morning he was indebted to a kind coachman, who next morning. On seeing his son fall the father was morning he was indebted to a kind coachman, who put his fustion-covered arm round the young gentle-dear son! What shall I do? What shall I do? My man, and led him away.—Correspondent.

SHEEPSHEAD, MEAR LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a meeting of the framework-knitters of Sheepshead, held on Monday last, Mr. Thomas Callis in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—lst. "That a Committee of seven persons be immediately chosen, to work how to work and necessary to work he work and it was a lot of what shall I do? My dear son! What shall I do? My dear son! What shall I do? My dear son! What shall I do? My amount of the balance. The new inforce, will be the head, passed out a little above the left ear, causing instantaneous death. Inquests were this day held over the bodies before Mr. Years past. to watch over and protect the interests of the work-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 employment." 3rd. "That the respectable tradesmen of the town be solicited to aid and assist us in frenzy consequent upon the previous accident. 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 respectable freeholder resident in the town, be ap- greatly endeared him. His melanchely end will be pointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised as above, a subject of unfeigned grief to all who knew him. such fund to be at the disposal of the Committee, 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- as above described, was also an apprentice with 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 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 em- have 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: this meeting be sent to the Editors of the three Overton Hall, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks.

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 true 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-FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BRADFORD.—On Tuesday lington, on Sunday, the 21st inst., and to ask them to co-operate in the noble and God-like work of rescuing curred a little below Bradford Moor. It appears a fellow-creature from the horrors of starvation, while a prisoner for no other crime than trying to stay the

> I feel confident I shall not appeal in vain to my Chartist friends, to render their mite in so good be backward in lending a helping hand; to them he is well known, and I need not say one word in his behalf. They have on many occasions witnessed his zeal and devotion to the Six Points of the Charter. Then arouse my brave friends, and convince his and our enemies that those who suffer for us shall be supported by us. If you will insert this in your valuable journal, you will much oblige,

Bradford, May 25, 1842.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Sir, yours, &c.

JOSH. BROOK

VITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE PEERS OR CONSENT OF THE QUEEN.

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ing mind are daily subject to. Price 2d., The Trial of John Barleycorn, alias Strong Drink, A Teetotal Drama. By the Rev. L.

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Stewart, Liverpool; and all agents and venders of the Star. A. H. begs to announce to his friends that he still continues to carry on the business of Printer, in addition to that of Bookseller, and trusts that, from sovs, towards the police and the regulations of the the superior manner, and careful attention displayed in the office, he will still continue to meet a share of

> He wishes it also to be remembered that his Office is not a knobstick one, as many others are in the town, but that he employs none but those who belong to the Printer's Union, and to whom he pays the rate of wages fixed by the working men them-

> As one who desires to witness the elevation of the labouring classes, he thinks he should be unworthy of public confidence if he did not detest that system which has tended more than all others to destroy the comforts of the working man, by reducing the value

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AGENT IN LERDS:

JOSEPH LINSLEY, 35, BASINGHALL-STREET.

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 | before as at present, and hopes it will seen pass. And | nearer home. we reflect that such is the aristocratic character of both | Why does he not proclaim the cause, if he knows it, and the middle and higher classes, that twelve Tories at propose a remedy? If he does not know, why not mitted on Thursday the 12th instant, near Kilmacthopresent represent its mining and agricultural interests avow his ignorance, and let us legislate for ourselves? in Parliament. Tuesday last, however, presented a (hear, hear.) We have not courted his services, and man about twenty-three years of age, from Faha in new feature in the political history of this rich and will allow him to retire without an apology—(laughter.) beautiful county. But before I attempt to describe Well, my friends, there is but one real cure for our the day above-mentioned, and on his returning home the truly magnificent scene of the myriads who re- misfortunes; that is a power over those institutions sponded to the hallowed voice of liberty, permit me to which hves produced this state of things. When we three fellows, who, it is said harboured towards him say that the first lecture given in this county on the say a power, let me be understood to mean that every some spleen on account of an old grudge; one of the Charter was delivered by Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton, man at the age of twenty-one shall have a vote only seven weeks ago. Mr. Child, an engineer, and an in the election of law makers and magistrates. able man, has also contributed much to advance the Our Charter says that every man of the age I have cause. That gentleman was secretary to the anti-Corn stated shall vote, in the election of Members of Par-Law party, in the district of Coalbrook Dale, but he had liament; but I believe the laws are as bad in the adanother gentleman in the locality, is lecturing on the sion here took the lead, preceded by a splendid band. 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 rural gens d'armerie.

Mr. Child was called on to preside. with merely reading the resolution. He then read and which was as follows:proposed it, 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 usur pation to deprive any class of their legitimate rights as members of society, the violation of these sacred rights being the real source of all our national and social

Mr. LIONEL rose and seconded it.

to their notice Mr. Linney to support it. a father look on such a right without feeling indignant at the wrongs his family were suffering from unjust and retired amid great applause. gevernment: that distress was now becoming universal. income tax came into operation, perhaps their middle- between twenty and thirty thousand persons present class friends would be glad to join them for the Charter -(hear, 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. Mason was present, and would next address them. Mr. Linney then retired amidst clapping of hands, hav-

ing spoken with great energy and ability for about an

introducing Mr. Mason to them.

was, therefore, necessary to degrade the mind morally now in custody in the county prison. to this inhuman state of things—either by perverting THE BILL which Mr. Phelan and his brother cominasmuch 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 comfort and security, then we may expect that every

Charter, and even this can scarcely excite wonder when this man presumes to fill one of the effices in the state.

no sooner heard the principles of the Charter mooted, ministration 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 | thomas after rescuing himself from the grasp of the Who had formed themselves into the National Charter their application. But the Charter once attained, all the ruffians. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and Association, and since he has devoted himself to Char- subordinate authority of Government will be constituted tism with the ardour of a sincere patriot. Mr. Alfred, 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 equitprinciples, and has already displayed considerable abie. The man who would deprive you of a vote, for- crime, have been arrested by the police at the funeral ability. And now to resume. Thesday last was set feits all title to one himself. What crime so great as of the deceased, and are now lodged in Waterford apart for a great demonstration of the Northern division that which robs a man of his rights as a member of Gaol. of the county, in favour of the Charter. The effect of society? This distinction in politics has lead to all those this announcement on the constituted authorities, was 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 corresponded with to know what was to be done, acts of Parliament. It is law which determines the The meeting was to be held on the Wrekin 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 placed Deele, and apprehensive that the combat would 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 Two bands were engaged for the occasion: At the middle and higher classes—you, but for your skill 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, assembled at this place was tremendous. As we pro- -no harbours-no products for commercia 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 spectators. When the procession was approaching of a profound writer, that "but for the labour of the it," would not ignite. This state of suspence had con-Watling Street the band struck up "See the Conquer- poor the rich might live in caves and eat acorns for their tinued for some time, when lo and behold! were seen ing Hero comes." The mass now blocked the roads in food." (Cheers.) 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. Justice with his "men in buckram" having arrived on the numbers. The Coalbrook Dale wing of the proces- sures for the amelioration of thei condition. His speech the "unsaturated turf," in time to put the bloodoccupied nearly two hours and a half. During the less antagonists under arrest. The duelists were subse-About one o'clock the dense mass reached the spacious | whole time he was listened to with the most marked 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. back, drew close up to the speaker, and listened with It is covered (except along the top) with a vast forest; 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 meeting was to be held, we found ourselves honoured attempt to trespass upon them at any great length. with the presence of five or six magistrates, one of the after 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, On taking the chair, he observed, that it was with no said he, should we not have the right of voting? Can 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 which animated them, in common with their fellow- that we have no education. Why is this? What countrymen, 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 Rishops been revelwould not detain them, as Mr. Linney, of Manchester, ling in luxury with the money set apart for our eduand their friend Mr. Mason, were present, who would cation? He (M. H.) was astonished how the rich address them probably at some length. He would now dared to insult the working classes after this barefaced call upon Mr. Brettan to propose the first resolution. 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 speak in public, they would, therefore, excuse him law of the land. He would propose the resolution,

"That the rights referred to in the foregoing reso-"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 constituting 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

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 to 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 The CHAIRMAN said, they had now heard the reso- he was satisfied the time was fast approaching when the same night—the publication of which for the pre-Intion proposed and seconded; he would now introduce the rich would be glad to do justice to the poor. (Hear, 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 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 nsy, everything our hopes could anticipate in the time most able manner, and was much applauded. He we had already devoted to free our country?—thear, 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 rage, and perishing for the want of food. Now, could of the best Onartist counties in the kingdom. (Hear.) Mr. Mogg addressed the meeting at considerable length,

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 ont hesitation, that if something was not soon done, the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. It may be observed most lamentable 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) "exem-through 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 Whiga. The country (said he) was About a thousand copies of the Charlist 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 strik-The CHAIRMAN said he now felt great pleasure in ingly 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 disman, men and women of Shropshire. I rise to address closure reflects great credit on Mr. Jackson; the efficient you in the pure and simple language of political truth; and justly respected sub-inspector of this district: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 vast 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 Egan of the order in this mighty empire- (hear, 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 of society are the guilty authors of this-awful crime against suffering humanity—thear, hear);—had they woman who was in company with them on the night even limited their outrages to despoiling yea of the in question. On this search was made for her, and it 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 mar-

religion to deprave the mind, to suit the herrid con- missioners are desirons 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—calamitous 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 mental capabilities of their nature. This, I say, was evident that the statements in the commissioners even more cruel than all their robberies put together, report regarding these institutions were a tissue of blunders.

CORK. — Our distinguished townsman, Sheridan Knowles has arrived, and has been delighting many an '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 for a deposit for passage money, and that he was agent 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 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 litte stones they meet in Cove, it is all moonshine.

poverty it entails, the derangement of society, the de- would induce every person to facilitate these poor crea- performance. The original advertisement was that the should be pursued respecting naval architecture.

DUNGARVAN.-I regret to have to inform you of a most horrid, and malicious murder, which was commas. The victim of this atrocious deed was a young this county. He was at the fair of Kilmacthomas, on about eleven o'clock at night, was attacked by two or 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 Kilmaca 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 on Monday evening last, the peace of our usually quiet locality was somewhat shaken by the intelligence that have a tragical termination, our Peace Preservers on learning the tidings armed with their batons, &c., and headed by Thomas Locke, E.g. Justice of the Peace. immediately hastened to the scene of attraction. On the ground were J. De B--- M----, Esq., with his friend and second L. De 31 ----, 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 quently 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.

LONDONDERRY .- Another serious riot has been caused here by the Marquis of Donegal's tenantry, associating together for the purpose of putting up take 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; nd, 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 John 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 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. Resosent is witheld. Crime in the North Riding, particularly in the neighbouring baronies, is still as rife as 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 40,000 persons present. The object was to discourage 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 scene was very imposing, and was frequently enlivened by the bands of the Nenagh and Templemore Temperance societies. The Rev John Seemian, a president 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 chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by read- motion on Thursday. ing to the effect—"That having heard with considerable pain that altempts had been recently made to induce some members of the Temperance Society to Company, the Medbourne Inclosure, and Cass's Charity in so doing; but the time was now come, in justice to a tax that will compel absentees to contribute their 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 associations. "That such societies were repugnant to every principle of religion, ruinous to the deluded of society." The Rev. Mr. Nolan then came fo ward, and said it was with exceeding great regret he learned | tration. that some of his parishioners had violated the pledge, but it afforded him some consolation, that the oftending individuals would come forward upon the platform before the immense multitude congregated, and express unfeigned sorrow and contrition for their past conduct. and give solemn assurance that they would renew the Nenagh. The Rev. Mr. Nolan, in continuation, dwelt to | were not yet quite ready. sufferings of the murderer in this life; and the awful assure the Hon. Member that the accounts on this and everlasting retribution that awaits him in the world subject were greatly exaggerated. The Noble Lord did precisely the same object in view as the proposer of to come. He spoke of Mr. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, not attempt to deny that that county was in a very un- the amendment, and they were quite satisfied that no ing of first impressions at church brings to my mind in the most flattering terms. He made honourable men- satisfactory state; but he paid a high compliment to evil consequences would ensue to the British farmer a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty rent. He also enumerated many other instances of this ill-gal societies. gentleman's kindness and benevolence towards his tenants. Of the Very Rev. Dean Holme and his ne- Ordnance Estimates. phew, the Rev. Arthur Holme, he spoke in language treated by Mr. R. U. Baly. He hoped the next time

POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY.

only 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 from securing the invention. the entire country about 1,600,000 head of oxen, and riage between M. and N. (deliberately pronouncing 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 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. Sir R. PEEL said he had been a witness to an expemachine 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- | riment 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 ac- called her husband, having been sent to the sub-inspec. moned by the Court, but never attended. Whenever it 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 perburden, 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, it incurred a very heavy responsibility. Reference had advising them that she was not to sail until the 15th; been made to the proper quarter on more than one 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, spirit should make this important invention an affair of ment proposition would be considerable, while there glance atternately at each, "if you don't approve of and eating out their little sea stores. Under these circumstances he had issued summonses against the agent self on the generosity of the country.

Sir," said the singrants wile sustaining serious losses, pounds, shillings, and pence, but should throw him-was no cause of alarm for the interests of agriculity. I'll forbid the banns next Sunday." "Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already; the lady, "you have been too officious already; 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

to the ship. Lieutenant Friend contended that as agent Mr. Murray stood in the place of the captain of the vessel, breaking all the fanny little stones they meet in Cove, and was chargeable with putting forward a delusive would be careful not to provoke us.

It is all moonshine.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.—You are aware that

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.—You are thousands of our industrious population are leaving this May. However, as Mr. Murray stated that "10" was Napier, and tasted its detestable cured, the parson received his fee, the bridegroom 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, the debasement of our morals, consequent upon the them at home. It would be expected that humanity claim 1s. a-day from the 15th, or £5 penalty for non-

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 adverin 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. 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 some amendments, which were severally put and 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- earried. 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. 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 pocket.

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 eaten two potatoes. Mr. Murray was advised to get 100 passengers for the plated increase in the case of corporations aggregate; and hip, and that was all he knew about it. He preferred yet he left the increase untouched in the case of corporapulling down 1,000 tons to 500, as it was more likely to

serve the owners! The Bench was sorry the law did not give them the priety of the suggested appropriation. power of decreeing the agent. They advised Lieut. Friend to summon both master and agent when the Baronet was founded on the principle of doing every vessel arrived.

draw 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 Lieut. Friend would lay this case before the Lords of the of the objections urged against the bill, but he would Admiralty, and get an opinion on the law, for they take the discussion either on the report or on the regretted that they believed they could not make the agent pay.

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.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, May 20.

Their Lordships met to-day, at five o'clock, for the first 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 Ipswich Election Committee report, which stated that Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, complaining of an extensive corruption had prevailed at the last election. individual who called himself the Earl of Leicester, being elected as such to serve in Parliament for the noticed; and he recommended inquiry, and, if necesborough of Bodmin, that being the second title of the sary, prosecution by the Attorney-General of the guilty Marquis of Townshend. The petitioner stated that the parties, the bribers as well as the bribed. 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 than any partial or limited inquiry. in their Lerdships' House.

the suggestion of Lord Brougham, the petition was re- see what was going to be done by Lord John Russell in ferred to a committee of precedents. The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he should corruption. move the second reading of the Quarter Sessions Bill on

Monday se'nnight. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the re- ported the amendment. port of the ecclesiastical commissioners for the year 1841 be laid on the table. Agreed to. The House then adjourned, shortly before six o'clock,

Monday, May 23.

until Monday.

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 future prospects of the Irish provision trade. He conwas 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 with a fixed duty, salted provisions should be chargeagainst the return of the Hon. E. L. M. Mostyn, reported to the House that Mr. Mostyn had not been duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for tation. ever. An enormous meeting was held here on Sunday Flintshire; but that Sir S. R. Glynn was duly elected, The SPEAKER informed the House that the petihad resolved not to proceed with the petition against Irish provision trade.

Mr. BULLER, there being some doubt as to the right to precedence of his motion for referring Mr. Warteetotallers from temperance preparatory to enrolling burton's petition, complaining of corrupt practices at them among the hellish promoters of these gangs. The Bridport, to Mr. Roebuck's Committee, deferred it till Thursday next: Mr. Mitchell announcing it to be his intention to defend himself from the charges contained in that petition on an earlier night, if it should

The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:-The Imperial Insurance as they could, and had borne many unmerited taunts tax on property; a tax that shall affect the rich: The Aberdeen Road's Bill and the South Metropo-

litan Gas Bill were read a third time and passed. Sir JOHN EASTHOPE gave notice of a motion for the 16th of June of a bill to abolish church rates, and make which these rates were now applied. vent persons losing their votes by removal after regis-

Lord PALMERSON asked a question as to the limit of boundary between this country's possessions in America and the United States, and the report of the commissioners sent out to inquire into the matter. Sir R. PEEL said one report had been presented, but

another which the commissioners, who had recently pledge at the hands of the great apostle of temperance returned to this country, had made, was not yet in a himself, when he would make his promised visit to state to be presented, as the annexes to that report a considerable extent on the frightful consequences that In answer to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Lord ELIOT said spring from Ribbon Societies. He drew an appalling it was true that some outrages had been recently com. | conviction of the injurious consequences which would picture of the enormity of murder; the fears, terrors, and mitted in part of the county of Tipperary, but he could result from the Government proposition.

An Hon. Member complained of the idleness which more extensive mention of the benevolence of good could not be remedied, unless some method was discovered to give them full employment.

After a few words from Captain Boldero,

Major VIVIAN contended that no officer of proper

Lord INGESTRIE, in reply, said that Captain War-Colonel Fox recommended that the country should our legislation.

come to some determination respecting Captain Warner's invention, if it were of such important results. 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 man for such an infernal invention-(laughter). Lord INGESTRIE thought that, if any government ment. were aware that we possessed such a secret, they

Mr. Murray said that when the vessel arrived, she Bill, Mr. WAKLEY made some objections to the clause ported the propositions of the present Government. 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 large supply. He supported the amendment. The other orders of the day were then put and

Sir James Graham, in moving that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the Ecclesiastical 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 Mr. Murray said that by the Act of Parliament the creased value thus given to church property to the from the improved condition of the country. But, naster only was liable. He had no objection to the increase of small livings.

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 them with other parts of our legislation, especially

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the Right Hon. Baronet was, by his bill, enabling the state to deal with the contemtions sole. This inconsistency, he thought. required articles? explanation, apart from any consideration of the pro-Mr. WAKLEY thought the motion of the Right Hon.

Lieut. Friend, under these circumstances, would with- gation: the subject was so momentous a one, that, considering 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 tha to sit again. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he could not see the validity

> 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, and to continue certain officers, appointed under the 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.

Menday, May 23. 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 Such a statement should not rest on their records un-

the law would be made as would prove more effective After some conversation, Mr. HUME proposed the The question is one of legitimacy, we believe; and, on suspension of the writ for fourteen days, in order to 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 sup-Sir ROBERT PEEL also considered that these prac-

tices 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 Thursday of his intention to bring on the motion for instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute in the case of Ipswich, and Colonel 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. CALLACHAN respecting the present condition and cluded 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 able with an equivalent rate, and not removable from warehouse 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. tioners against the return for the berough of Kinsale no effective protection could possibly be given to the 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 respectable sort of a woman." The reason assigned 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 their constituents, to offer a legitimate opposition. He entered into a statistical comparison of the cost at will affect the fundholder, and throw the burdens of 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, with a view of leading thoughtless persons into illegal some other provision for the service of the church to also, the different amounts of taxation to which each was subjected; and proceeded to show, from the prices Mr. MILNER GIBSON gave notice that on the 9th of at given continental ports, with the freightage and other victims themselves, and subversive of the best interests June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to pre- charges, that the British grazier would be exposed to a ruinous competition under the government proposition. He asked not for undue but for just protection; and hoped that Sir Robert Peel would consent to adopt his

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

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, dif-Mr. HEATHCOTE supported the amendment, from

fered in opinion with him. Mr. GLADSTONE affirmed that the Government had

horses? Viewing the subject in all its bearings, he heightened their confusion.

Lord INGESTRIE suggested that a better system friend of the agricultural as of the manufacturing in afterwards said that all parties were satisfied with 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 Upon the second reading of the Colonial Passengers' afraid of, but of radicalism, and therefore they sup-Lord ALFORD opposed the amendment, as not anticinating 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 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 wisdom of Parijament did not consist in legislating against the welfare of the community, and compelling present proposition of the Government was supported, or at other parts of the tariff, he could not reconcile with the Corn Act of the present year. He would apply similar and equal principles to manufactures as

well as to agriculture; and if the British grazier was

to compete with the continental one, why not per-

mit similar competition in corn, sugar, and other

Sir ROBERT PEEL thought that the author of an eight-shilling duty on the importation of foreign corn was hardly entitled to claim the merit of being a friend to the entire freedom of trade. Limiting himself thing for the incumbert, and nothing for the congrestrictly to the proposition before the house, that of the propriety of removing the prohibition on the importagreat body of the agricultural members of the house, even though differing from them on the present occasion—a difference which he hoped would not last beyond the evening. The interests of the community imperatively 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 Treasury, of importing the finest bulls of continental stocks to improve our own breeds, was now to be afforded to the entire agricultural community. He had net yielded to the solicitations 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 agriculturists 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'Connell'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 manifested during the observations of some of the preceding speakers, and Mr. HUME, who rose to address the 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

Majority..... 205 +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 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 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 quota to the exigencies of the country; a tax that In a brief but courteous reply, the Minister says, 'It is my earnest wish to propose, and to pass into law, such measures as may tend in their result to promote the demand for labour, and to increase the comforts and welfare of the community."

FIRING HER MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS NEAR WINDsor.—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

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, an abatement of thirty per sent to his tenantry at Rath- which they had given to their flocks to obey the laws, cattle. Viewing the state of the country, Sir Robert though a man of profound learning and a great thenavogue, 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 be proposed ologian, was of such eccentric habits as often to less than he has done; and, as to the alleged alarm 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 Mr. WILLIAMS stated that the deputy barrack greatly exaggerated. No doubt, theoretical accuracy parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to calculated to impress the multitude with emotions of masters were a great expence to the country, and the expence to the country, and the expence to the proposition for levying the duty that in which a young widow-lady had her sitting, gratitude, to envy those who had the happiness of have pences of barracks throughout the colonies were also by weight: but great inconvenience would be the result he intently eyed them; and at one time detected the ing dealings with such gentlemen. One of the men 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 concluded by saying "You have all heard what the 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 accuspriest has stated about Mr. Holme, but if his reverence had averaged about £100,000 a-year. The colonies otherwise than by head. There was no such distomed to place it (her hand and arm were was to talk to morning he could not tell half their cought 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-goodness." The Rev. Mr. Nolan next adverted to the manner in which the tenantry of Loughane were manner in which the tenantry of Loughane were lindia Islands a monopoly by our tariff.

India Islands a monopoly by our tariff.

India Islands a monopoly by our tariff.

India Islands a monopoly by our tariff. tion of an averaged sized ox would be £3 6s., and of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, he would have the pleasure of addressing a meeting of 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 The Government proposition was imperatively called | complacency. Our minister saw all their sly profor, when our rapidly-increasing population was con- ceedings, and continued to watch them with scruti-A long discussion having now ensued between Sir. C. sidered with reference to the high and increasing prices nising eye for two successive Sundays. On the Napier, Major Bevan, Major Vivian, and Sir R. Peel. of meat in this country. For himself, he wished that third, as soon as the collects were read, and while and the ports of the German union, was it at all likely cause," &c., &c. The eyes of the whole congregawas 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 pastor. Warner. He said that any government that neglected bore relatively a high price in this country; yet for "Who authorised you, Sir, to make such a public incurred a very heavy responsibility. Reference had years their importation into this country was permitted. lication of banns?" demanded they both in a breath. Why were we not overwhelmed with cheap continental "Authorised me?" said he, with a stare which considered that the benefit to trade from the Govern | ised you?" "Oh!" said the minister, with a sly Dr. Bowring gave various statements in support of nobody requested you to do any such thing; you for is a day for the emigrants until the vessel sailed, which case he expected would dispose of the entire, ner had expended vast sums of money on the experiment proposition, which he regarded as a had better mind your own business!" "Why, my great and important step towards sound principles in pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek, what I have done has been all in the way of busi-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 gentlewould 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 duty to supply the people with food as cheaply as they two." "Oh! you may both do as you please," mutton, could be under uo alarm for the prosperity of his bride, anp 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 stage of knaves and fools—in this threatre of the world? We need not sscend or descend into garrets, or cellars, or dog-holes, those charnel houses of the dying and the dead, where plague, pertilence, and famine huddle their victims together; we need not explore prisons, bastiles, 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 cone 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 ontward appearance, mean in real character-in a word-London! 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 shors and warehouses—an emblem of religion, befonled and burthened with the traffic of Mammon; you are shown the Monument; and look at the shipping 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 that these things may pass away, and a newer, a better hunger glare fiercely in his eyes-his appetite is reduced to that of a very dog-he seeks in the gutters for scraps of refuse—be 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 schold 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 seme vaunted 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 try:as we would be done by ?-fer 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 they hobble along, "God help me, I am starving." Hundreds 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 anguire, 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, anything. There is the Lescar 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 costnme yet flap in the wind, and tells too plainly, shews too clearly, that he has not been clothed since 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 formwe 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, splendour. Alss! 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 sons had not been born to be a burthen on them which they cannot support. How many little sinless ones 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, 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 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 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 the only refuge for the destitute! Now the knowledge of these things, the know-

I frequently see in the street of this proud city—and prevent them being put to the pain of singing; but they petition itself. must sing or the ever-open hand will remain out-

place, that so many will take place in future,

more mournful, more shocking, makes them be unconsidered, unheeded. And if these be the every-day sights, what are the 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 grant aspect of famine into the smiling embrace of Voluptuousness—when ruined loveliness seeks a respite from thought in beastly intoxication or brutal lust-Tho feel every remaining spark of lost virtue a pain to

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?

Parliament instituted to inquire into and to correct national evils, never inquired into these things, will not suffer them to be inquired into. Committees are appointed to inquire into the condition of felons in 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 i 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, or 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 that toil in torture, that are driven to death by hard taskmasters for whom they work till they die, running till they drop with bursten 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, order of things may come in their stead.

And now I conclude—conclude as I began with the text-it is the first and the last, and if there had been! no other rule given in the Bible than this golden one, jesty to comply with the prayer thereof. 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. 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 of the silent system having been strictly enforced, -beto 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. Roebuck, feel called upon to state, that while we approve of and are pleased with Mr. Roebuck's general remarks Castle, where it was hoped—nay, gratefully believed ness, and suffer not their attention to be diverted for a made in defence of our principles, we denounce his attack on the supposed author of the National Petition nothing to waste, who are in want of all. What a prize as malignant and cowardly, and as an insult to all who as manufactured waster, who are it 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. "SIR,—Before I can pay the slightest attention to numbers of deformed, crippled, mutilated objects whom your unseemly letter, I desire to know the names of the

> " I am, Sir, "Your obedient servant, "J. A. ROEBUCK.

" 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 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 food to keep them alive. Is this the fate regret you should have raised any quibble, or we would wish for our fathers and mothers? Fathers, doubted the veracity of the person who forwarded you his fellow men will be deeply grateful. 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 pawn their very tools for bread, and who signed that document. They asked you to apoleyet lack food-mothers who with aching hearts, gise for your conduct, to prove the charge of malignancy after parting with every comfort, every con- and cowardice, or to retract your assertion. For reply remience, 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 '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, ad-

We consider your attack to be unwarrantable and 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 otherwise have effected. Had you attacked, by fair life of sin that awaits them. Many fathers wish their argument, 'the very foolish petition,' we should have applauded your candour and straightforwardness; but, 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 im- posed 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. Dancombe, and the cor- manity and decency towards foreigners, if poor! It plore their parents to get them food from the abundance maligning his motives, and misrepresenting the chawhich they see every where around them? How many racter of the Chartists generally. Your attack was the common comforts and necessaries of life. Where is parents commit suicide, or destroy their children, or evidently made in the same spirit as that which you

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 had the drawing of it up, in the first place, we might a burst of execration from every patriot tongue. Where "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years, have differently worded it, thinking it best to give no 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 pretext for the enemy to cavil about the principles. and libels that were put forth by Mr. Thomas But whatever petition may be presented in the Com-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 in hopeless helplessness wish for some swift disease to is written at the request of the National Charter Asso-

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 great mercantile capitalists, whose enormous fortunes were. In asking that question I did not question the enable them to command the commerce of the world, right of the non-electors in any way; but when a man vie in splendour and magnificence with those whose 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 tude of petty speculators, all pressing forward on the have said nothing on the subject of electors.

act of mine, by way of explanation, diminish that vagance, waste, and money gathering depends. the knowledge of all this ought to make our blood 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 convened the magistrates of the disturbed districts, ness) took one of them out of his hands, and found Robert Attree, hosier, Brighton, June 3, and to fill us with fury; we should burn; we should be all I deem essential. I will do so. And therefore,

they 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 be; for while such things are, spoke 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. While they are suffered to continue, who shall say, again if the occasion requires it. I thought it foolish, benevolent spirit of nature is counteracted here, for the without resorting to ulterior measures. The Nonagh which of us can tell that he will not be the next I think so still, and my opinion thereof is not altered by check of youth is made pale by labour, it being unproposition. The wigour of to Mr. Uniack Bayly, of Ballinaclough. The winds resolved to the save ourselves.

Your comment on my speech.

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 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 some quiet nock, some comfortable fireside to rest their was glad to have the opportunity of saying so to them; is shedding its contaminating influence around us, and she was riding out, and she was Wander forth, and with voice that falters in unisen them, as to you, I expressed strongly that I never did circles of society are becoming its victims. 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 strucd into an insult of the petitioners; but to them, as us cheap bread; at the same time, they are reducing genuine mandate of "Captain Starlight," beat him, examined the sergeant, who said he should not have must sing for alms, though alms ought to be given to to you. I did say that I had the same opinion of the our wages, depriving us of purchasing, no matter how

powerful.

I am, your obedient servant, "J. A. ROEBUCK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-By giving insertion to the following corres condence 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. until my arrival in town this evening, and I beg you will assure the Association, that I will not lose a moment in forwarding their Memorial to the Secretary of State. 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.

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

"London, May 13th, 1842. "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." "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, consistenly with his public duty, in advising her Ma-

"I am, Sir, "Your most obedient humble servant, "S. M. PHILLIPPS.

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 Gailant 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 1840, Samuel Holberry was convicted of

conspiracy and sedition, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Northallerton. "That the effect of this imprisonment,-the rigours

came alarmingly injurious to the health and future

safety of the said prisoner's life. "That subsequently, under your administration as Home Secretary of State, the said prisoner was removed from the Northallerton House of Correction to York by your memorialists and other friends of the said Samuel Holberry—was less injurious, and that he would there recover from the effects of his former severe treat-

"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

"That whatever opinions may be entertained as to the enormity of the offence for which the said S. Holberry was convicted, it cannot be disputed that he has, during the two years of his confinement most severely 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. "That, therefore, your petitioners earnestly solicit

of the precarious state of his health, you will intercede the prayer thereof. for his release from confinement, and by timely restoring benefit on him for which not only he, but thousands of "And your memorialists, as in duty

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

AN ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATES

ASSEMBLED AT DARLINGTON, ON SUN-DAY, MAY 22, 1842. BROTHER CHARTISTS AND WORKING MEN,-We

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 will have in every Chartist mouth, a machine which which depends on our own exertions to maintain. We have proved to the world the possibility of instituting the nation.

Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis-Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Messrs. Hicks are also and the solicitors and Messrs. Hicks and Messrs. Hicks are also and Mes have proved to the world the possibility of instituting national organization of the working classes. We have done much; we have rallied in thousands, pay mil ions; 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 I shall give due notice. thousands of our fellow creatures are dying for want of rected edition will appear in the next Star. the man styling himself a Christian, that has perused 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 read and sew without the aid of spectacles. satisfy the cravings of nature? Good God! that statement alone ought to raise every patriot hand, and bring

gentleman so much dreads? Fellow-men and fellow-slaves, do we not behold on the summit of our social system, or rather unsocial system, a gorgeous court and a grinding and grasping aristocracy fixing their deadly and merciless fangs on the sinews of industry, and coining the blood of labour into gold for their own selfish pleasures and their unscrupulous amongst them many of the learned professions shine track of avarice; and at the bottom of this we will "Firstly,—I beg to say that I deem it of absolute behold the great industrieus community on whose ledge that so many instances of this kind have necessity that every member of the House of Commons labour all these diadems and stars, all the princely taken place, that so many are now taking have perfect liberty of speech—and I will not, by any establishments, and all this fashionable luxury, extra-

value to all by their labour, wear the threadbare robe of to make representations to Government. The pro- it was an advice to the people not to enlist. It was July 5, at 2, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Freeman, a flame to redress these things, to stop them, to alter the cursed system that causes them. If we would not the cursed system that causes them. If we would not express every proper regard for the petitioners who aspects; their homes are embittered by domestic cares. King's County likewise assembled; but the prompton of the cursed system that causes them. If we would not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was bethanley, and Bertall, Coleman-street, London. Chalk, Brighton. have such things happen to us, we should resolve that 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 paci-"Thirdly.—I am told that the persons who really manhood is destroyed by excessive toil, and the white Guardian recounts riotous attacks on Mrs. Gleeson, 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

> cheap it may be. Working men, always bear in mind "I will not now remark on the language of your the cheapness of any article at all times consists in the

> > Let it be our object to annihilate the gang, and

a county lecturer, in conjunction with other parts of THE COTTAGE GARDEN PLAN.—There are now in 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, and applications are being made to the society in surely Durham County, and the Borders of Yorkshire wards of one hundred and thirty acres in this neighunited, at least, can have one also.

Brother Chartists, the delegates assembled at Dar-Brother Chartists, the delegates assembled at Darlington, on Sunday, the 22d May, have laid a plan them. The Town Council of Nottingham passed a down whereby the many of them. down whereby the money can be raised, and have em- resolution in January last in favour of the cottage farmer kept his seat well—he pulled with all his powered Mr. Charles Connor, who acted as Secretary garden plan, but the lands intended to be granted might at the reins, but to no purpose—the animal 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, and persevering agent of the society, proposes to smith-gate, the driver tried to turn him to the left, to set about collecting the money, as we came to the form auxiliary societies through the Northern and but without avail, as he darted with his head and conclusion unanimously not to employ a lecturer, until Midland counties; and contemplates that the funds 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., Northallorton and Brompton 3s., West Auckland 1s. 6d., Stokesly 2s. 6d. Dwitan 2s. 6d., South Shields 2a. 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. Que 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 earnestserve 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. ment answer to our memorial." "To be sure it is," said Mr. Duncombe, "and I have no doubt they have gery altogether," said both Ridley and myself. I car-

your wrongs explained to them and to the world. have the same reply:-

" SIR,-Secretary Sir James Graham, having carefully considered your application in behalf of -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 Litho- after a consultation of twenty hours, found Holmes chant, May 31, at half-past 1 o'clock, July 1, at graph-office, at Whitehall. What they will do next I guilty, but unanimously recommended him to the 2, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Kirkman, cannot pretend to say, but I should imagine the next mercy of the Court. Judge Baldwin said, that their King William-street. Official assignee, Mr. Pennell. improvement in the science of despotism, will be to cast recommendation should have the most respectful an iron man for the purpose of answering the people's consideration. prayore, and I really helieve the mockery would not be much less than it is, whilst the trifling expence of the proof could be required to establish the fact that the street, Adelphi, Official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basingmachine would be something to recommend it to the poor in this country are less cared for than brute hall-street. people's notice.

I would advise some of the Chartists to forward

I am, my dear friends. Your uncompromising Fellow 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

> An old Lady named Dosson, is now living in Bridgewater, who is in her hundredth year; she

THE INCOME TAX.—It is stated, on the authority of our exertions to gain Universal Suffrage, which that be in truth for such a story; but it wants not ample of Christianity. London paper. verisimilitude to make it current. Tories are in

there must be a compromise of the seat.

their wages not averaging four shillings a week, Nottingham from many places to form others. Upbourhood have been broken up into about 800 allotcannot be appropriated until an Act of Parliament still tore on at full gallop, in spite of the waving of has been obtained. Mr. Orange, who is the active hands and hats to stop him. At the end of Bridleinterest, 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 reand 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 neighbour state that he himself burned four, and he thought they should have destroyed the witch if the house had been closer. It is supposed by the

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 ness and honesty, at once expressed his readiness to 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 Turner did so; he, however, fell in also. Mr. Duns-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 in about an hour. Thirty-one persons, who had reor rather a lithographed edition of the usual Govern- mained on board, perished. Of the remainder of the passengers and sailors, forty-two had got into the long-boat, and the captain, with eight of his prepared them as answers expressly for the Chartist crew and a passenger, were in the jolly-boat. On memorials which the Government imagine will be very 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 lote 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 other name mentioned by you." "That beats Whig- the wind freshed and the rain was violent; the 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. flinty-hearted Ministers, if not to the practice of justice, It seems to have been admitted on all hands (at a quantity of consideration, returned a verdict—"Accidentally at least to a sense of burning shame. Fellow-countrymen, are you disposed to submit to secution) that the boat was sinking, and that the suffocated." this brazen faced insult? Know all of you that the gunwale was within two inches of the water's edge. werds, 'his debility has so rapidly increased that he Government have not time to answer your memorial, In this extremity, the expedient of lightening the ken, R. N., sailed on Saturday aft moen, from can hardly crawl, and death itself must be the conse- 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 The answer which is prepared for you, and which, been satisfactorily proved, some swearing that it like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is to be unal. was one individual, some another. The case was terable, runs thus. Ten millions of memoria's would 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 extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and 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 animals, we might find it in the following disgusting realities:-It seems that for a considerable time their memorials for the mere purpose of having one of past a serious mortality has raged among the laare now arrived at a crisis in the history of our country these lithograph evidences brought up in evidence bouring classes in the little town of Sutton-inagainst 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 cur rights fever, produced by want of necessary food. This, one would think, is sad enough for the survivers, the yoke of slavery. We have now gained a position will lithograph our grievances with ten-feld energy and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis- Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks 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. and even portions of sculls, with hair yet on, have Nicholls, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Wilson, 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, Dewsinnumerable, you must work out your emancipation. The memorial and remonstrance have been slightly following companion picture, as it regards our hu- bury. 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, and Messrs. Littledale and Bardswell, Bank-buildings, are not only abandoned to partial starvation upon has all her faculties about her, and can see to united hardships of our climate and their sufferings, their arrival, but, if they should sink under the they are left to do as they may. No consolation is TRICK OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO ELUDE spouter of Oriental literature addresses them—no man cares for either their souls or bodies! and. 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 world that we will not bear insults without 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,

shewing at least a spirit of resentment by redoubling We know not, of course what foundation there may the condition of those who look to them for an ex-DISTRIBUTING BILLS AGAINST THE ARMY IN BIRgeneral disposed to back their friends and stand by MINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY EVENING.—This 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 engaged investigating a charge against a man named least possible detriment to themselves. Having Samuel Hines, which caused considerable interest. agreed in Parliament, as member for an English 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 debaucheries; and beneath them will we not see the he is here exhibited as avoiding to lessen their burthe 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 wholly imaginative—is the very beau ideal of the was on duty in Smithfield the day before, beating a tax for them, and his next care is to secure himself saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of bills among the people, who were using violent language.

Roebuck would interrogate the Hon. Member for Maldon, as to the truth of this rumoured movement. To hell with the Government," "To hell with the Gove 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. IRELAND.—The Irish papers teem with accounts he must apprehend the prisoner, or any man who John Radford, upholsterer, Tiverton, June 21, stablishments, and all this fashionable luxury, extraregance, waste, and money gathering depends.

But here reader pause; the scene is sadly changed,

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tree nonceded through the fair and tree nonceded through the fair and tree nonceded through the fair and tree bill, and found his passage obstructed by the people, the government and the soldiers. The prisoner did

self was entered by an armed and disguised party, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner threw thatch upon his fire, and drove him out of the interfered with the prisoner had it not been for the ner and Follett, Bedford-row, London. Stringfellow, cottage, threatening death if he returned. They bills which he was delivering. He caused a great said that they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble about him, and the people ob-Etretched in vain. How can they sing? how unfeeling 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 magisit 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 them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, trate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against merriment. Is this the fate we wish for our grandsires generally will not join in that abuse. I answer you that, while the landlords rob us of 120 millions, the and grandmothers? But, alas! the very commonness because I would not have it said that I neglected to profit-mongers take 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, Brighton. Bennett, of these things, a commonness that makes them only notice a remonstrance because it came from persons not only a struggle between them both which party will to station an additional Stipendiary Magistrate at was to be done with him. They must take the Brighton. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields, take the whole; and as long as thieves in common take | Portumna, to prevent as much as possible the sys- opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals upon | London. "I beg further to say that I have received the thanks all they can seize, it matters not to us (the working tematic ruffians from crossing the Shannon from the the subject. Police constable 173 then produced a of certain Chartists of Bath who signed the petition. I classes) who shares the booty, how they share it, or in thought I had done good service to their cause, on the what proportion.

The Neury Exa- large bundle of hand-bills, which he took out of the manufacturers of prussiate of potash, Battersea, adjoining border of Tipperary. The Neury Exa- large bundle of hand-bills, which he took out of the manufacturers of prussiate of potash, Battersea, adjoining border of Tipperary. The Neury Exa- large bundle of hand-bills, which he took out of the manufacturers of prussiate of potash, Battersea, thought I had done good service to their cause, on the what proportion.

May 31, at 1, and July 5, at 12, at the Court of Bank- miner attributes a fatal outrage to Orangeism; one prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, Rhymes Madden had his skull cleft with a spade, while at for the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The destroy the system that perpetuates the robbery. We work, by Meighan, a noted rioter; and the murderer second was the case of a poor woman, named Crasscan only destroy the system by struggling for the power; that power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for that power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the that James Fuller, coal-merchant, Maidenhead, Berkpower; that power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the that James Fuller, coal-merchant, Maidenhead, Berkpower; that power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the that James Fuller, coal-merchant, Maidenhead, Berkpower; that power is the Charter. That obtained it was suffered to walk off. The Leinster Express says man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for the man, a soldier's wife, who applied some time ago for t EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—On Wednesday morning high rents of landlords, but in a great measure put a with death if she did not give ten acres of land to lately left this country for India. Mr. Gem said the Jewry, official assignee. Fry, Lexley, and Fry, 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. themselves, so to speak; and yet these poor, demorased finers, left the north quay of the St. Katherine's lised, brutalised, demonised creatures might have been the help of mothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and brothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and told him that he would be killed if prisoner's appearance. Mr. Joseph Sturge then rose of the ball to appear to the purpose through the help of admitted to ball to appear to the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail mentalisment throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The Dublin Evening Mail domestic usefulness, but they fell into arms that ought who, in the hope of bettering their condition in | Fellow-men and fellow-slaves, come forward in the he did not give up the land which he took from and entered into £20 surety for the prisoner's apto have been stretched to save and not to sink, and now another and distant country, have left their father portion is guilty wee—the abomination of deso- land.

| Another and distant country, have left their father part, to act like men and like Chartists. Let us have for her interest.

Wonderful Escape.—On Wednesday evening one of the most frightful occurrences we ever remember to have seen, occurred in Bridlesmith-gate, in this town. The procession conducting Mr. Sturge, was turning the corner of Middle-pavement, and many hundreds lined Bridlesmith-gate, when a cry was raised of "clear out," and in the distance a horse and light cart in which sat a farmer came tearing along the street at a furious pace. The the shafts with immense force against the front of raised should be appropriated to loans with bonus or 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 closk 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, ending so well. The course of the cart lay amongst 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.-Notling-

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 duce this scheme to practice they procured pigeons 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. Best-street. The new cesspool was nineteen feet 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. Taylor and Thomas Turner, went down into the hole 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." tall, who was then on the stage, sang out for the fainted. He did not fall into the soil. Witness and a person named Farmer pulled out Mr. Dunstall. Mr. Dunstall was the master. Every precaution was taken: a candle was kept burning down in the hold; they therefore considered there was no danger. 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 Monday evening, a quarter before ten o'clock. Saw the deceased, Taylor, immersed in the sewer with his head out of the fluid. The body having been brought up, witness found the deceased was dead. deaths were produced by suffocation, by inhaling

> passengers, amongst whom was Mr. H. Palmer. She had a fair quantity of fine goods on freight.

Bankrupts, &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, timber-

merchant, May 27, at 11 o'clock, July 1, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Surman, New-square, Lincoln's-inn. Official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Alexander Duncan, Cowper's court, Corn-hill, mer-

John Stewart, Hampton-street, Walworth. linendraper, May 31, at 1 o'clock, July 1, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Reynolds, Adam-

William Hooper, Reading, tobacco manufacturer, May 27, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Faulkner, and Follett. Bedford-row. Official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Freder-

John Rowley, senior, Wolverhampton, curry-comb maker, May 31, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Swan William Thorpe, Goole, stone-mason and builder, May 31, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Guildhall. Doncaster. - Solicitors, Messrs. Galsworthy, and

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

James Irvine, Liverpool, sait-broker, June 6, July 1, at 1 o'cleck, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors. Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple;

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,

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., manufacturers.-J. Briggs, sen. and C. Rorseman, Blackburn, Lancashire, cheese-dealers. --- Buckley. Barnsley, and Co., Manchester, engravers to calico printers: as far as regards J. Buckley.-Graham and

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.

Son, Liverpool, tailors.

William Finden and Edward Francis Finden, engraassumes a character it is but right that he should be 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, entitled to it. I desired to know the electors who had 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 3.

James Smith, wine merchant, Hertford, June 3, at 2.

tislaw, Rugby. Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street, London.

Robert Biass, wine merchant, Liverpool, June 3, and July 5, at 12, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Dim-John Tattersall, coal merchant, Heath Carnock. Lancashire. June 15, and July 5, at eleven at

the Town Hall, Preston. Adlington, Gregory, Faulk-

Chorley. William Gover Gray, dentist, Bath, June 6, and July 5, at 12, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sheppard. Castle street, Holborn. London. William Donald, furrier, Brighton, May 28, and July

James Simmons, John Simmons, and John Pine. ruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury. Lindsay and Mason, Cateaton-street.

James Fuller, coal-merchant, Maidenhead, Berk-

shire, June 15, and July 5, at 12, at the Swan Hotel, in

Dewsbury.-Mr. O'Connor will lecture at Dewsbury on Friday, June 3rd. The chair to be taken at

eight o'clock in the evening. the weather permit.

Monday, May 30th, at Cleckheaton; Tuesday, May each. 31st, at Wakefield; Wednesday, June 1st, at Dewsbury; Thursday, June 2nd, at East Ardsley; Fri-West Ardsley.

TEOWBRIDGE.-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 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.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE -- MR. BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE-Wellingborough, (to-morrow), Saturday, May 28th; Raunds, on Monday, the 30th; Oundle, on Tuesday, the 3lst : Peterborough, on Wednesday, June 1st; Oundie, on Thursday, the 2nd; Kettering, on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th; Isham, on Monday, at eight o'clock. the 5th; Northampton, on Tuesday, the 7th; and

Daventry, on Wednesday, the 8th. MANCHESTER.-On Sunday next, Mr. William morrow) at six o'clock in the evening. 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 the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at in the evening at six o'clock. six o'clock.

LONDON.—BETHNAL GREEN.—Mr. Mantz will favour of the People's Charter on Monday next, in each a sermon here next Sunday afternoon, at the Working Man's Hall, Garden-street, at halfpreach a sermon here next Sunday afternoon, at

Notice.—A general meeting will be held on Sunday (10-morrow), to hear the report of the trades and this place on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Chartist other delegates, and discuss thereon. The chair to be Association room. taken at seven o'clock in the evening.

London.—The friends from the various localities 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.

Three Crowns, on Sunday next. REGENT STREET.-Mr. Fussell will lecture to the Teetotallers, at the Crown Coffee House, Beak-street. | the 19th of June. 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. Mr. John Watkins will lecture at the Working

Man's Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, New Road, on unday next, at half-past seven. BATH PLACE.—Mr. Rouse will lecture at the rcher Rooms, Bath-place, New Road, on Sunday

CITY ROAD.—Mr. Anderson will lecture at the in the evening at six, on the valley of dry bones. Cannon Coffee House, Old-street, on Sunday next. FOLEY PLACE.—Mr. Ferguson will lecture at the Saturday evening, June 4th, on the acquisition and

King and Queen, on Sunday next. SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Stallwood will address the andience meeting at the Albion, on Sunday next. ALBION COFFEE HOUSE.-Mr. Rouse will lecture 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 Hanlets.-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 consideration the best means of reorganising the Char-

tists of the Tower Hamlets. DOCKHEAD.—The Chartists of this locality are requested to meet early next Monday evening, to elect a treasurer in place of Mr. Hogg. A raffle will take be given next week.-E. MEAD. 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

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

friends in this locality, will be held at the Horn's, night, at eight o'clock. 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 forward the cause of the People's Charter.

CHELSRA.—The Chartists of this locality will meet Fulham Road, where lectures will be regularly

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

Walthamstow.—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.

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

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

obtain the Charter." A MEETING of the members of the Association will be held on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the above room, on important business. None but

members admitted. Bury.-Mr. James Leach of Manchester, will lecture here on Monday, the 30th, in the Gardenstreet lecture room, at eight o'clock in the evening MR. BROTHY 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 half-past two o'clock on Sunday next. Winchcombe.-An out-door meeting will take

place at Winchcombe, 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 morning, June 5th, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of

the County of Derby, and the transaction of other important business. Delegates from all the towns in the county are requested to attend. STOCKPORT.—Mr. John Campbell will lecture here

considering the propriety of engaging a lecturer for

to-morrow evening (Sunday) at six o'clock. On Monday evening there will be a public meeting in the Market Place to adopt the memorial and petition. HEYWOOD.—A public meeting called by requisi-

tion, will be held in the Market Place, on Monday evening next at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of passing the memorial to the Queen, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons as recommended by the Convention. Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. Dixon of Manchester, Mr. Bell of Heywood, 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.

MACCLESPIELD.—A County Delegate Meeting will assemble on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at the Chartist Association Rooms, Watercotes, when it is expected that every locality will be present either by member 13. W. Dean Taylor, or letter, as a county lecturer must be engaged, and the remainder of the Convention and Lecturers' Fund must be forthcoming and settled at once; the 15. Ruffy Ridley, attention of those districts in arrears, is called to the 16. Wm. Jones, balance sheet of the Finance Committee of last week, which must be paid. A meeting of the members of the Macelesfield Chartist Association, is requested on Monday evening the 30th, as business nominated persons to serve on the Executive. I have connected with the well being of the society requires just inserted the names as they have been sent to

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.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Mr. West will lecture here on Saturday (this day.) Sowerby.-Mr. West will preach here on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. RIPPONDEN.-Mr. West will preach here on Sunday 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. pective Circuits for the ensuing Summer Assizes as

Welch, Lye-waste. OLDHAM.—On Sunday next (to-morrow), Mr. Jno. 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, and on Sunday (to-morrow), he will preach a water-head Mill, at two in the afternoon. sermon at two o'clock in the afternoon, out of doors if On Wednesday June 1st, Mr. Philp of Bath, member of the Executive Council, will deliver a lecture in the Independent Methodist upper school room, MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—On George-street; admission by ticket, at one penny

COALBROOK DALE .- On Monday, Mr. Mogg will day, June 3rd, at Ossett; and Saturday, June 4th, at 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 Tuesday next, in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, 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

> SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Williams will lecture on the Town Moor, at two c'clock. On Monday evening, Mr. Chapple will lecture in Bridge-steet Chapel,

ASHTON.-Mr. Bayley, of Manchester, will lecture in the National Charter Association, on Sunday, (to-

day, when the members and friends of democracy are earnestly entreated to attend. WARRINGTON.-Mr. J. Barrow will preach two

Manchester, will preach three sermons here on Sun- sermons in the Chartist Association room, on Sunday day (to-morrow), in the forenoon at half-past ten, in (to-morrow), in the afternoon, at half-past two, and Bury.-Mr. D. Ross will deliver a lecture in

> past seven o'clock in the evening. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, -Mr. Bailey will lecture in

Mr. Brophy will lecture at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Wednesday, the 1st of June; Mansfield, 2nd; Ches- ment was commented on, in applying different RICHMOND STREET.—Mr. Farrer will lecture at the Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11,

> Mr. Brophy will be in Macclesfield, on Sunday, BINGLEY.-The next delegate meeting of the Bingley district, will be held in the Foresters' Court. York-street, on Sunday, the 5th of June, at nine

o'clock in the morning. CARPENTERS' HALL.-Mr. Wm. Beesley will lec-MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Ruffey Ridley will lecture at the Workingman's Hall, Circus-street, on Sunday the above hall, on Sunday (to-merrow) in the ture in the above hall, on Sunday (to-merrow) in the swine and hogs," instead of the uniform duty of afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and at half-past five shillings, there should be left a blank, to be filled six in the evening.

sermons here on Sunday, June 5th, in the morning, at ten o'clock, on the duties of Christians in reference to the social and political arrangements of society; in the afternoon, at two o'clock, on the evils resulting from an indulgence in vicious habits; and article "fish," some debate arose as to the proposed BIRSTAL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on

true use of knowledge.
STANNINGLEY.—Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver a

CHURWELL.—Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on Wednesday evening, June 1st, on the value of personal character and advantages of social reform. Holbeck.—A political sermon will be delivered in disposed of. the Association Room, Holbeck-bridge, on Sunday evening next, by Jonathan Hall, to commence pre-

cisely at six o'clock. ROUTE OF Mr. EDWARD MEAD :- Coventry on Tuesday, the 31st of May; Nuneaton on Wednesday; Leicester on Thursday; Loughborough on Friday; and Nottingham on Sunday. As I am a poor working man the expences of my tour must be paid, by the charge of one penny on each lecture. Next week 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

LEEDS.-Mr. John Smith will lecture in the Association room, on Sunday night, at half-past six HOLBECK.—A lecture will be delivered in the Association room, on Sunday night, at half-past six

Hunslet -Mr. Longstaff will lecture on Tuesday night at eight o'clock.

WORTLEY.—Mr. Fraser will lecture on Tuesday ARMLEY.-Mr. John Smith will lecture on Monday night, at eight o'clock. WOODHOUSE.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock. Morley.—Mr. Longstaff will lecture on Friday

night, at eight o'clock. BRADFORD.-Mr. Brook will lecture at White in future, every Monday evening, at the Stag Tavern. Abbey on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. COUNCIL ROOM.—Messrs. Alderson and Rawnsley 78.6d. will lecture on Sunday evening next, at seven

FOUR LANE ENDS.—A lecture will be delivered at this place on Monday evening next, at eight

GUILDERSONE GREEN.—A Chartist Camp Meeting will be held here on Sunday (to-morrow) at half-Dewhirst, and Edwards will address the meeting.

Guisley Moor.—A Chartist Camp Meeting will be held on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mesers. Kitchen, Hammond, and Arran will address the meeting. Mr. Smyth will lecture on Sunday evening, at

West Riding Delegate Meeting.-A delegate meeting will be held at Bradford, in the Council room, Butterworth's-buildings, on Sunday next, (tomorrow), at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Arrangements will be made respecting district lecturers, and room on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock other business transacted connected with the cause.

—subject for discussion—"The means to be used to Transacted connected will be held on LANCASHIRE.—A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, June 7th, when a balance sheet of the Con-

vention fund will be laid before the delegates. The meeting to take place at ten o'clock precisely, in could do would be to pass the entire measure that Brown-st., Manchester. TODMORDEN.-Mr. R. K. Philp will lecture in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Monday night, to commence at | Philips's amendment.

eight o'clock. Price of admission, one penny each. THE LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES

FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Names of Candidates. | Where Nominated for. 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 of freight. ham. ham. Halifax. Barnsley. Mary-le-Bone. 4. P. M. M'Douall, Yew Green. Union Coffee H., Nottghm Christopher Doyle. Stockport. 6. Thomas Cooper, Leicester. 7. J R. H. Bairstow, Sowerby. 8. John West. Macclesfield. Stockport Youths. 9. R. K. Philp, Yeovil. Lancaster. 10. Wm. Beesley,

Clitheroe. Accrington. 11. Ed. Stallwood. Hammersmith. 12. John Skevington, Loughboro'. Butchers' Arms, Nottingh. Noah's Ark, ditto. 14. Morgan Williams. Merthyr Tydvil. St. Pancras.

Somers Town. Delph. It will be seen by the above list of places that not

even half a tithe of the places in our Association have me. Mr. Brophy's was first, Mr. Jones's last. I sin. cerely hope that every member will vote. Forty thousand members ought to poll at the forthcoming election.

Your faithful servant, J. CAMPBELL, Secretary,

P.S. As, perhaps, some sub-Secretaries may request

SUMMER ASSIZES The Judges on Thursday morning chose their res-

follows:-NORTHERN.-Lord Denman and Mr. Justice Maule. OXFORD .- Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice

HOME.—Lord Abinger and Mr Justice Coltman. MIDLAND.-Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Pat-NORFOLK.-Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice

Williams. NORTH WALES .- Mr. Baron Gurney. SOUTH WALES .- Mr. Baron Rolfe. WESTERN.-Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

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

agriculturalists themselves.

ment of Mr. Miles was rejected by 209 to 44. Sir Robert Pres could not agree to the pro-

position. Canadas.

others, in which the inconsistency of the Govern- in June. terfield, 3rd; Sheffield, 5th; Barnsley, 6th; Wake-field, 7th; Leeds, 8th; Bradford, 9th; Bingley, 12th; Halifax, 13th; Todmorden, 14th; Rochdale, 15th; and Manchester the 16th. All communications for Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11, Hartshead, Sheffield.

Mr. Cobden, who spoke warmly and indignantly on the legislation of the House, and dealered that the 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 and showed that this distress was not local, not confined to one particular class, but extended itself to Newark, when a neighbour, Mrs. Gibbert, called, and DOGHOUSE.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach three 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 succes sively the different items of the tariff. At the 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 addressed the meeting, and shewed that the present His father, who is a shoemaker, was sitting in the reserve the matter for further consideration.

lecture on Saturday evening (this day); and will different items, when, at the article of "fruit," a amongst the numerous assembly. preach three sermons to-morrow, in the morning at division took place on the proposed duty of 6d. a

The House adjourned at half-past one.

Wednesday, May 24. The House proceeded with the tariff in committee. Lord Howicz proposed, that the import duty on foreign butter should be reduced from 20s. per cwt. to 10s., leaving the duty on colonial butter at 5s., as

imposed in the tariff. Sir R. PEEL objected to this reduction, which, he said, would work a serious loss of revenue. He remarked it as inconsistent with the anti-differential doctrines advanced on a former evening by Lord Howick, that Noble Lord, is now proposing to alter the duty on foreign butter, should himself have made a difference between the foreign and the colonial article.

Lord Howick pleaded, that he was obliged to ropose, not what he most wished, but what he had the best chance of carrying. Some of the country gentlemen represented the necessity of keeping up the protection of the small dairymen

Mr. C. Buller thought it much more important to provide cheap food for the poor population. principles of free trade against Sir Robert Peel

himself. The Committee divided, sustaining the 20s. duty. to reduce from the 10s. 6d. proposed on the tariff to

Mr. LABOUCHERE referred to a Cheshire news- evening next. paper, in which the high rate of duty preserved in the tariff on this article was ascribed to the influential exertions of the county members with the Government. Sir R. PREL assured the Committeee, that the de-

cision of Government had been taken upon considerpast two o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Alderson, ations of revenue, before the county members had brought in any application whatever. Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Wakley, and Ward, inveighed against the agricultural party, who, they

said, resisted the relief of the starving people, for the sake of their own rents. Mr. Jervis, though generally favourable to free six o'clock in the evening, in Little Horton Chartist | trade, would support the protection of cheese, on a mere comparative question between 7s. 6d. and

Sir R. PEEL regarded the preceding speech as strong illustration of the difficulty of his task. Mr. Jervis was making an exception in favour of cheese, as being member for Chester; and thus it was that each man thwarted the Government measures in the particular matter that touched his own constituents. This showed how necessary it was, instead of dividing on these single items, to take the tariff as a whole; and he believed the wisest thing the House

very night. The Committee, on a division, negatived Mr. Mr. PALMER, of Essex, moved to raise the pro-

posed duty upon onions from 6d. to 1s. per bushel. Mr. GLADSTONE resisted this, as unreasonable in amount and unnecessary for revenue.

Mr. Palmen retrained from pressing his amendment to a division; but moved to raise the duty on potatoes from 2d. per cwt. to a shilling. And this he desired, not for the sake of rents, but in order to keep the country independent of foreigners for this great article of food. The Ministers, before their accession to office, had held out expectations of full protection to agriculture; and the agriculturists

filment of that pledge. of providing for the importation of potatoes in time of scarcity. The consumer of wheat could fall back on oats, of oats upon potatoes; but the con- swer from him wishing his (the lecturer's) attendsumer of potatoes could fall back upon nothing. Still the ordinary importation of them was greatly checked by their bulk and the consequent dearness

if he supposed there would not be a very extensive importation of potatoes. The admission of them was one of the best points in this tariff, and would even have great effect in reducing the price of bread. Mr. Escorr opposed Mr. Palmer's motion, and said that the farmers of England did not desire to keep up

the price of food. The amendment was withdrawn. The schedule of duties upon food having been disposed of, the schedules relating to spices, seeds, and

wood were passed without opposition; and the Committee then came to the schedule affecting minerals on which Mr. Turner raised a long discussion in reference to the mining interests of Cornwall. Mr. GLADSTONE replied, and refuted some rather extraordinary statements with which Mr. Turner had surpised the House. He explained the peculiar advantages which it was expected the adoption of

Sir C. LEMON, who supported the view taken by Mr. Turner. Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. CHARLES BULLER were in favour of the Government measure, and several of

the Cornish Members having each said a few words, the House divided, seven members only voting with Mr. Turner. The Committee then proceeded with the other descriptions of ores, the proposed changes in the duties upon which were agreed to without scarcely any discussion, after which an adjournment took place.

instructions; and it is particularly requested that each evening in the week, except Monday and Wednesmember will vote for five candidates.

The time in the opinion of this meeting, that prinof Church Lane, Halifax. He was much respected
by all who knew him. day, the distance of six miles, if requested.

Chartist Antelligence.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The usual monthly

meeting of this district was held in the Association is making rapid progress in this locality, not only in an increase of numbers, but in a thorough knowledge of our principles. The Charter has been very extensively read and circulated; and the muchabused People's Petition has been also widely dis- of Commons, as at present constituted, yet under tributed; and "trashy" as it is said to be, it has converted many to a right way of thinking. Upon the whole, we may say we occupy a proud position in this part of the country: indeed, all other political parties have sunk into insignificance before the good men and true. After the local business of the good men and true. After the local business of the Chairman, the meeting senarated.

In commons, as at present constituted, yet under present constituted, yet u a pecuniary and directory nature had been con- the Chairman, the meeting separated. lieu of a duty of £1 per head on cattle, there should be levied 5s. 6d. per cwt.

Sir Robert Prec could not consent to the proposition. He had no fear whatever of any injury due, and hereby given, to the members of the average. Reductions of 3d. to 41. per dozen and 2d. arising from an importation of fat cattle under the late Convention, for their zealous and straightforper yard have been made: in some pits it is from proposed Government duty, and the importation of lean cattle would be a positive advantage to the have rendered to the cause of democracy in this it is impossible for the colliers to maintain their country." 2nd. "That the thanks of this meeting families. They solicit aid to help them to keep up Some talk followed, and on a division, the amend- are due, and accordingly given, to Messrs. Duncombe and Leader, for the noble and independent services Major VIVIAN moved that the duty on cattle, meat, they have rendered the people of this country, in morrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

Stroud.—A special meeting will be held on Monday, when the members and friends of democracy duty from other foreign countries,

In all vivial moves that the duty on eatie, meat, and other provisions mentioned in the tariff, impresenting and supporting the 'National Petition of the Industrious Classes,' in the Commons' House of duty from other foreign countries,

Parliament." 3rd. "That a copy of the last resolution be transmitted to both of the Hon. Gentlemen, with the delegates' names attached." After a Mr. CHARLES BULLER declared that though the considerable quantity of business had been disposed tariff was not the greatest free trade measure ever of, making this, upon the whole, the most important proposed in the House, it would, if carried, be the meeting that has yet been held in this district, it was of other such impositions, are a frightful drawback greatest which this country ever obtained. Though agreed to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants opposed to differential duties, he yet could calm the of this borough on the 26th of June, in the Vicar's ative bad indeed. The silk hose branch is in the fears of Major Vivian as to any overwhelming Croft, Leeds, for the purpose of adopting the "Reimportation of cattle or provisions by way of the monstrance" to the Commons, and "Memorial" to the Queen, as recommended by the Convention, and

held their meeting on Monday, in their room, Butis still in the same feverish state—extremely limited
tended operations.—Piece.—Nothing worthy of
moment has occurred since our last report. The
mended to use their influence in getting subscripmost unsettled state in England. The warp lace
tions up in the various localities, to assist in
trade is somewhat better, and from what we can
defer ving the debt incurred in Lordon on account of

to Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock. Holme Lane, near Bradford.—A meeting of the Chartists of this locality was held at Mr. Pickles', was held at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, on on Monday evening last, at eight o'clock, to hear a the 23d May instant, before P. R. Falkner, Esq., Whitsuntide, a steady demand has been experienced. lecture from Mr. Joseph Brook. The room was Coroner, over the body of Mr. George Raworth, who for English Flour, and, as the stocks in warehouse crowded to excess. Mr. Mirfield, worsted manufact was a respectable currier, aged between thirty and are nearly exhausted, a clearance of fresh parcels turer, was called to the chair. Mr. Brook made an forty years. He lived with his father, but the was effected to consumers, on arrival, at improving able appeal to the meeting on the distress which the latter had never spoken to him for upwards of two every branch of manufacturing industry. This the lecturer traced to its true source, class legislation.— a basket, which she wished him to take to Newark. At the conclusion of the lecture, five new members | She was not absent more than five minutes, and, home consumption is limited in extent. There was were enrolled. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and not seeing him in the yard on her return, went into much firmness exhibited by the holders of Wheat at chairman was given, when the meeting separated. the house, when she found him in an inner room, in ADWALTON.—A Chartist Camp Meeting was held a state of great suffering, and scarcely able to speak, 4d. per 70 lbs. generally demanded. On Flour we on Sunday last; there was a very large assembly with blood flowing profusely from one of his ears. raise our quotations 6d. per sack, and choice qualities Messrs. Dewhirst, Arran, and Edwards, each ably at the back of which he had received a violent blow. system of misrule was not in accordance with the same room at his work, quite indifferent and uncon-The rest of the evening was occupied in discussing | Word of God. A very good feeling was produced | cerned, and offered no assistance, and evinced no be noted.

> kingdom. He next explained the principal features of the great demonstration which was made in the metropolis, the manner of forming the procession in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the great difficulty they had in making head-way for the petition, and the were the numbers assembled, that it took an hour and a half before they had quitted the place of assembly, and that there was not a single place where any person could stand and vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and the warmth) rose from his seat and questioned Thompchairman, whon the meeting separated.

LONDON.—The members of the Walworth Lord John Russell was resolved to take this locality met at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy, on Monthing you may say after that, I shall not believe." opportunity of supporting Sir R. Peel's general day evening last. The minutes of the previous Mr. Bond—Did you see the man struck?—Thom meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. P. M. M'Douall was nominated for the Executive. On the motion of Mr. Halliday, seconded by Mr. Price. head !—Thompson—Blood came down upon my arm, Some discussion then followed respecting the duty on cheese, which it was proposed by Mr. M. Philips gates to the forthcoming delegate meeting. It is Mr. Musgrave—The man states he was between

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE AGAIN.—It having been announced by public placard that Sidney Smith me; I never before heard judgment given from would deliver a lecture on machinery as connected with the Corn Laws, on Wednesday evening, at the shall again. questions as they might put to him connected with conscience believe anything he says. the subject of his lecture; these fair conditions, this one-sided declaimer positively declined accepting; upon which the lads decided that they could dispense with Sydney's services, and almost unanimously called Mr. J. Shaw to the chair. nery must ever work detrimentally to the interests to pass judgment in the middle of a case is unpreof the labouring classes, until a wise Government cedented, and the country and the public will shall so legislate as to bring its powers within the judge it.—Mr. Musgrave: I hope the public will scope of such regulations as will amply provide and judge it. I am not judging the case, only this man's furnish protection for those whose labour it super- evidence. sedes: and that we consider a wise Government can Mr. Bond.—That is worse; that is passing judgnever be constituted, or good regulations made, while the present system of class legislation continues to exist. And, moreover, this meeting feels convinced you should not believe it, I should not wonder. that the majority of those who head the anti-Corn Law movement are men who supported or formed examined, Mr. Musgrave suggested to Mr. Bond to a part of the late detestable Whig Ministry, and who now agitate this question to bring themselves again that the case had been prejudged by one justice, so into office, and retard the progress of Chartism." This was seconded by Mr. Treadwell, and supported in a manner which drew down great applicate from the assembly by Mr. Frazier. The Pray don't take me for a fool, for that is what it resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting amounts to. I must be allowed to use some disbroke up, with three chers for the Northern Star, for cretion.

Feargus O'Connor, and the Charter. REDDITCH.—The Council met on Saturday Thompson's evidence. last, at the Chartist Hall, when the following resoluwere not to be blamed if they now required the ful- | tion was unanimously passed :- "That no lecturer will be paid for his services here except he has call a witness after you say you cannot believe him. Mr. GLADSTONE represented the great importance received an invitation from the Chartist body of this place: and no one is expected to attend unless he has written to the Secretary, and received an anance." All communications to be sent to W. Pinfield, care of W. Cook, fish-hook maker, Mount

Pleasant, Redditch, Worcestershire. of freight.

Mr. Warley said Mr. Gladstone was mistaken

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North Lancashire, lectured here on Friday night; he with Mr. Musgrave.

Mr. Musgrave. first gave a short report of the proceedings of the Convention, and afterwards some advice to the people how to act. His speech called forth repeated bursts of applause.

Local and General Entelligence.

TODMORDEN.—On Monday night last, there

was a public meeting of the inhabitants, called by placard, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the such remarks before, and no one had any reason to power of the Poor Law Commissioners, and praying complain of him for any want of respect towards them to substitute the 43rd of Elizabeth for the present immoralizing and pauperizing law. Mr. Joseph Hirst was called to the chair. Mr. John Haigh moved the following resolution :- "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the continuance of the Poor advantages which it was expected the adoption of the proposed rate of duty would confer upon those engaged in smelting the metal; and was followed Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Wm. Scholefield, without making any remarks, then came forward, and moved-"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the poor of this country have a right, in sickness or distress, to a maintenance out of the land of their birth; that the New Poor Law sets this right at defiance; and this meeting pledges itself to use every legal means in their power to get it repealed, and in its stead re-enacted the 43rd of Elizabeth as the law of this realm.' It was seconded by Mr. James Lord. Mr. John Clegg moved the next resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting the tendency of the New Poor Law is to separate the interests of the rich and poor, to snap asunder 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 the Executive that the list can be taken from the Northern Star, and thus save the Association about £3.

Every vote must be taken by ballot according to the Executive that the list can be taken by ballot according to the lical periodicals, will lecture gratuitously any library tiers. The resulting may request the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the rich and poor, to shape and the interests of the interest of the intere

STANLEY (NEAR WAKEFIELD).—For the last twelve months the colliers of this district have not received more than ten shillings per week on an their wages.

cannot be said to be any material improvement in any branch of the hosiery manufactures. Silk gloves may be a shade better, but not to the extent to nearly employ the hands. The cotton glove branch is dull; and sorry we are to hear, that the truck system has entered Bulwell; the charges made in A somewhat desultory debate now arose, shared in by various members, Lord Howick, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell, and The meeting was then adjourned till the third Sunday scraping up orders. The fancy hose trade, though making for Yarns. The general opinion is, that scraping up orders. The fancy hose trade, though making for Yarns. The general opinion is, that BRADFORD.—General Council.—This body branches. The drawer, pantaloon, and shirt branch our next to be able to give intimation of more exdefraying the debt incurred in London on account of learn, lace is beginning to be worn in great profusion satisfactory, that in many instances they cannot the petition demonstration. The meeting adjourned in the higher circles, particularly in ornamenting caps | cover the cost price. and bonnets.

sympathy for his son. A medical man was sent A LARGE MEETING was held in the Social Institu- for, and soon after arrived, and found the resumed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

The House adjourned at half-nest one. at the back of the ear, and that the deceased had also received three or four other violent contusions on the head. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," against the father, who was com-

A SCENE IN A JUSTICE ROOM. witness the procession. He next gave a vivid description of the approach of the Petition to the description of the House of Commons, and of its getachard of a charge of assault. Mr. Musgrave was one of the Louise of the House of Commons, and of its getachard of assault. ting jammed fast in the door-way. Mr. Philp then Justices present, and during the examination of a adverted to the proceedings of that and the following witness named Thompson, called by Mr. Bond, a day, and spoke for two hours. This speech was scene quite novel for a Court of Justice took place. replete with sound argument and good sense, and in Thompson said he came to assist Storey to handconclusion he made an appeal to the meeting to cuff Sanderson, and although betwixt the two he come forward and join the National Charter Asso- never saw or heard Storey strike with his staff. On ciation. Several new members were enrolled. A hearing this, Mr. Musgrave (evidently in great

> son on this point, but always received the same answer, whereupon Mr. Musgrave (addressing Thompson) said, "Any Mr. Bond-Did you see the man struck ?- Thompson—I did not, sir. Mr. Musgrave-Did you see any blood on his

requested that the whole of the members of this them, and yet did not see the blow struck. It is locality will attend at half past seven on Monday impossible; I cannot believe anything he has to say day's business was favourable; there was no further after that.

the Bench before a case was closed, and I hope I never Red Cross Tavern, Hare-street, Bethnal Green, the Chartists of that locality being practically acquainted with this subject, made it their business it is impossible for him to be so struck with a trun-Mr. Musgrave—When the man states he was beto attend, and politely requested the lecturer to cheon without his seeing it done; and when I hear a allow of discussion, or to reply at the close to such man come and make such a statement, I cannot in my

Sydney making his exit. Mr. Mantze in a You may say so if you like.

very able manner moved the following resolution:— Mr. Bond.—Yes, I do say so, and in the face of That it is the opinion of this meeting that machi- the country. Anything more indecent I never heard:

> ment upon a piece of a case. If I were to call a regiment of soldiers, and they all swore to it. and After the other witnesses for the defence had been Beans as before. No variation in other articles.

far as this man's evidence was concerned.

Mr. Musgrave reiterated that he had not said anvthing about the case; his remarks applied solely to Mr. Bond-Take the witness to be a liar if you like, but don't take me to be a fool, and ask me to Mr. Musgrave-Mr. Bond, remember it is only on sufferance that you are here at all. Mr. Bond-I have a right, Sir, to be here.

Mr. Musgrave-You have no right to examine witnesses only through sufferance. Mr. Bond-Yes I have, and if you don't know the law let me Mr. Musgrave-It seems Mr. Bond, you have

right, but ---Mr. Bond-Yes, and I thought you had been long enough a justice to have known that. Mr. Musgrave-You are very insolent, Mr. Bond. desired to inform those of his neighbours who are Mr. Bond-I am no hypocrite, Sir; I don't profess out of employment. respect for any one when I don't feel it. Mr. Hall—These altercations are quite new to me. Mr. Holdforth—It would be better that these ex-

planations should take place after; they are very indecorous here. Mr. Bond said he had never had occasion to make their authority. The subject then dropped.

MARRIAGES.

At the parish church of Woodhouse, on Sunday, the 22d of May, Mr. G. Benson, hair-dresser, to Miss Ellen Bleasdale, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Bleasdale, Woolcomber, Hunslet. On Saturday last, at the parish church, Leeds, Captain Thomas Clarkson, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Snowball, Esq., of Kirby Grindlythe.

DEATHS.

Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, in her 64th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. William Pullen, cooper, of this town. She was forty years a consistent member of the congregation assembling in-Salem Chapel.

ratepayers to manage and conduct their own local RATHER DECIDED.—An advertisement appears in affairs as regards their own poor, and place it in the the Church Intelligencer from a clergyman wanthands of three Commissioners (the Somerset-house ing a curacy. He sums up as follows:- "The triumvirate) is at variance with every principle of advertiser cannot follow the example which unhapjustice, and in opposition to the principles of local pily but too many advertisements afford; he will Room, Woodheuse, on Sunday morning, May 22. legislation." Mr. E. Gibson seconded the motion. Delegates were present from Leeds, Holbeck, Armley, Wortley, Woodhouse, Morley, Churwell, Brook, and seconded by Mr. Robert the place of bellman or town orier, he considers it and Hunslet. The accounts received from the different delegates were very satisfactory. Chartism hereby given to Messrs. Fielden, Wakley, and Dun-need take or give the trouble of replying to this

LOCAL MARKETS.

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. STATE OF THE HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES.—There 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-

BRADFORD MARKET. MAY 26 .- Wool .- The trade in Wool, though not increased since our last, tends to indicate a degree of steadiness, from the convicsame depressed state that it has been in for some tion that no further falling in prices may be expected, years. The silk-knotted branch is also in a most and the spinners operate with greater confidence, depressed condition, and the recent decease of the except in Hogs, which are still neglected, owing to

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 in the duty on foreign Wheat of 1s. per qr. does not appear to have had any effect otherwise than to enhance its value in bond; the quantity entered for our market this morning, and an advance of 3d. to of Oatmeal realized an improvement of 6d. per load. -Oats may likewise be noted ld. per 45 lbs. dearer. but in the value of other articles no alteration can

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, MAY 23.—There was only 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 meeting by a very neat apology, and explained resumed. The other orders of the day were then the meeting by a very neat apology, and explained to the house was fastened, but alleged that his deceased rapidly sinking and insensible, in deceased rapidly sinking and ins Charter would give to the working classes of this son had provoked him to it. On opening the head it favourable for their arrival. Slight rains have fallen was found that the skull was extensively fractured since this day week in and near the metrpolis, but in many distant counties there have been copious and lasting showers, which appear to have fallen very opportunely. There was again a good demand for fresh-thrashed wheats at an advace of 1s. to 2s. per members of the Convention. He stated that so great were the numbers assembled, that it took an hour list trial at the next Assizes. heavy qualities, and bonded was for ls. to 2s. per qr. more money, which was complied with in some few instances for choice heavy lots. Ship Flour was ls. 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 articles. 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. On the whole, the tone of the market was more encouraging than for some time past; and a general feeling appeared to prevail, that both goods and yarns had seen their lowest point for some time to 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 as 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

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY MAY 27. - We have a good arrival of Wheat to-day; the finest sorts are ls. per quarter dearer than last week, but chambered parcels move slowly. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling dearer.

The Copyright Bill went through Committee pro forma. The discussion to be taken on hearing the

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THURSDAY. A long "talk" was held about bribery. Mr. MILNER GIBSON obtained leave, after a slight discussion, to bring in a Bill to prevent persons in England and Wales from losing their votes at an

election by removal after the preceding registration.

Lord STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill

for amending the constitution of Newfoundland. LEEDS UNEMPLOYED.-A meeting of the unemployed was held yesterday afternoon, with the professed intention of parading the streets in procession, but in tively small, there not being more than three hundred present. The result was that the meeting should adjourn to Monday next, at ten o'clock, in the Vicar's-Croft, when every person present was

VESTRY MEETING. — On Wednesday the vestry meeting, adjourned from the 27th of April, on the subject of the New Improvement Bill, was held at seven o'clock in the evening. As the Committee appointed at the former meeting were not in possession of decided information as to the exact position of the Bill in the House of Commons; and, as it had but been entered upon by the select Committee of the House of Commons that very day, the meeting was further adjourned till Wednesday, June the 8th, at seven o'clock in the evening, at which time it is expected the Bill will be re-printed in the shape it leaves the Committee; and may be then dealt with by the vestry.

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