My DRAB 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 and down hills, to the Potteries. Bairstow and a friend from Staffordshire accompanied me. I got wet through, as it rained very heavily. I dried myself at Ashbourn, and started again for our destination. We assembled within a mile of Lane End, -the place were the lads beat the cavalry and made 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 full. Though the rain fell in torrents, every window and house top was crowd ed. The poor fellows sent a carriage and four for I ne. and in front was a splendid military band, and in advance the female Chartists, about 300 -God bless them-with their band, each woman b earing a wand. They intended to have marched the thus about eleven miles, but cut it down to sev in in consequence of the rain.

We had a gl orious gathering of thousands at Hanley, and cour Chairman, whose name I am ashamed to say I forget, opened the business like & Chartist. I spoke at some length, as did Bairstow, and Capper, and Richards; but the speech 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 of the mos & 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 heard. At seven, I addressed them again, in a large yard, as id they tell me that they were well pleased, 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. starte d on Sunday morning, at a quarter past four labour as the only sure foundation upon which the reform, as the only means by which the rights of the for I london, for three days' rest.

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

Had Saturday been a fine day all Staffordshire sented; and upon whose side is the poverty? and the consented. Handbills were issued accordingly; and would have been "a-stir;" but as the people of many answer is, upon the side of the unrepresented. For the use of a large space, named Paradise-square, having 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 passed were disappointed, I have promised to visit upon it. their first holiday, as I learn that much good may 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 distund in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, ou few, their audience miserable, and their collections, my bones but I will have the Charter.

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

Ever your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Wednesday.

TO THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS,-That my real motives have at length been shadowed to your mind's eye, through the mist with which prejudice, hatred, and misrepresentation had so long enveloped their distress." Then they were not torch and diagger and hoping that a connection so favourably commenced them, rejoices, consoles, and comforts me. Your ad- men. When Walstown, Churchiown, and Carrickshaugh 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, found that fear of truth, which always haunts the opcountrymen, a union of the oppressed of both nations to return Mr. John O'Connell, for Youghall, then my is what I have uncessingly endeavoured to bring about, being well assured that distance is syranny's strength when the bloody Whigs conspired to rid their Russell paid for a room, and issued hand-bills, unnouncing a

Nine years' ago, I found that the seeds of bitter hatred and jealousy of Englishmen had been successfully sown in the breasts of Irishmen, and while I con- upon the innocent back of Chartism, and then were money was received back, rather him subject them to fess myself to have been then, not altogether free from the Chartists held up as the impeders of all progressive probable ruin. Not satisfied with this, the crier was 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 my judgment, and at length 1 came to the conclusion, which facts have since confirmed, that if English laws quencies. had oppressed Ireland, Irish law-makers had gone far to suppress liberty, and annihilate every vestige of English independence.

I pass over all time antecedent to the promised milleaium which Reform was to have produced, and start with 1832, when the return of forty-three Liberal members gave hope of our country's regeneration. I east 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 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 abiv ration from provincial degradation to national independence. But alas! my country sowed in hope, but have O'Higgins, you have boldly stood in the breach! While continued and general approbation. Mr. Philpfollowed. resped 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 pas ed at Oxford was unanimously carried, and wear its shackles with quiescence and submission. I have seen my country set up to auction in the House of Commons, and her freedom bartered for places, pensions, covered in political leaders is this: many, in their own heard, and expressing a hope that the Charter might power, and patronage. I have seen those who coerced her caressed by those who were coerced! While Irish liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs." 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 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 has been the temporary shield of those who profess to hive ceases to send forth its riches! love liberty while they fatten upon abuse, and look

endeavoured to create a kindly feeling between enter under false colours, or have hope of gaining pos- R. Wild, of Lower Birn, was called to the chair. Mr. degraded situation. the English and the Irish people. I have laboured session of our matured movement by a profession of D. Donivan from Manchester, addressed them at length, hard and incessantly to draw the distinction between our principles. No, my friends, whatever colours the and was listened to with attention, and concluded a the English people and the English oligarchy, who old ship Corruption may sail under, we know the crew. Very good discourse amiust great applause. The chairequally oppress the industrious of both countries; and LIBERTY IS OUR AIM, CHARTIST IS OUR NAME: although my life has been simed at, and my blood has and by our aim and name, and by none other, shall been thed 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 profigate 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 peasant, shall meet upon perfect equality in the eye of months was elected.

many powerful interests which have been, and which the law. still are, opposed to maked poverty and unrequited ininfluence. The Priesthood of all denominations, save authority, then, as freedom's friends, we must prepare lity of class legislation. a few good lrish Catholics. The army, the navy, the for freedom's martyrdom. The field, the transport, and authorities, placemen, pensioners, and idlers of all bears no reproach; for the mind cannot contemplate law staff, steam power, and though last, not least, ful countenance. The scaffold, so appalling to conscious 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 their wares to suit the market of public opinion. 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 aked poverty presents her virtuous and moving festival; his grave the venerated sanctuary of invincible front, and behold the breaches which her martyrdom, and his name a never-dying, everlusting 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 arthority. The duties of a politician strug- recollections. gling for right against such an array of might are manifold; and instead of marveiling that I have so many in deeds of love, of philanthropy, and arms. The voice entmiss, my only wonder is that my principles and my underiating adherence to them should have gathered around me, and my brother leaders, a force sufficiently strong to bid defiance to the invaders of our rights, and to lead to a fair presumption that energy, perseverance, courage, and judgment will ultimately triumph over

the combined forces of oppression and 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 as the means by which order is to be produced from chaos. By its means I have been enabled to lay the prevailing opinion of the people once in every week before the people. I have thus united parties who were formerly unknown to each other, and have given to each Mr. Beesley, late M.C. for North Lancashire addressed trations were exceedingly good and as propriate. 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. Glazgow is now a poli- fifty-two new members. The Chartist youths of Black- will. Mr. W. clearly proved from the present condition day night, at the Millgate hall, resolutions were subtical portion of Manchester, and Sheffield adds strength burn have formed themselves into a society, the relation between labour and capital, the mitted for the forming of an association on the Sturge 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 Ireland ands confidence to the English band of patricts, an address to their youthful fellow townsmen, which we Ballet, the Franchise would soon become a mockery of meeting, however, thought the already established

freedom Ireland will not remain neutral.

Dorthern.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

Within four years and a half, I have had to de-OXFORD,—The cause has received an additional

verdict of approval or disapproval, of guilt or of inno- of his auditory, and at the conclusion of an excellent 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 dissipation hide its head for very shame. Not because siders that the present appalling distress among the seven, and to meet the Chartist woolcombers at eight. it 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 diretly traced and are fairly prosperity of all, and to all an interest in the prosperity people complain, and under which the country greans." of each. Not because it would pull down the rights of The resolution was strongly supported by the mover temple of capital can be safely erected. Chartism would poorer classes can be secured or maintained, and ridiin a tenfold degree increase the productions of both culed the farce of playing any longer at the game of countries by developing their natural and influential | Whig or Tory, recommending the people to look after resources; while it would cause a more equitable distri- the management of their own affairs, in public as well few and more poverty than ever was before known members proposed to the Association. So great was afflicting the many who create all the wealth. The the satisfaction Mr. Bairstow had given, that a general wealth? and the answer is, upon the side of the repre- lecture on Thursday evening, to which he cheerfully

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 industrious men, women and children, and did ample justice to the questions on which he not understand the principles as well as he did. He borne two winters and as many summers of heart- treated. At the conclusion of a long and spirited lec- came there to promote union and good feeling amongst the destruction of a penny-worth of property; nor in that unanimously carried, and the meeting broke up, as the that made their enemies look upon them with contempt. the destruction of a penny-worth of property; nor in that unanimously carried, and the meeting broke up, as the that made their enemies look upon them with contempt. Sunday last, wherein he depicted scenes of the even swelled now and then by a pecuniary godime have the Chartist been charged with a single previous one had done, with the most appalling destitution produced by the present send from the folks tother side of the Atlantic, political off-nce, even against laws which by legal and highly deliguted after votes of thanks to the town (with the exception of Derby) but there were system. murderers. I did not advise the brave fellows at the visit of Mr. Bairstow to this city has been of great

them with foul epithets and reproach, they ministered accompanied by Mr. Philp, highly delighted with a

courage was made subject of national approval; but

of the opposition of our noble Frost, and when

My countrymen, the great fault which I have dis-

triumph that was within its reach, have paralysed it

enabled Espartero to achieve the freedom of his country,

the bees, the drones themselves must starve when the

My countrymen, be not alarmed at the efforts now

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

of knowledge shall yet silence the cannon's roar, and

the neighing of the war-horse shall be lulled in the busy

Chartist Entelligence.

STALEY BRIDGE.-On Sunday evening an

excellent lecture was delivered in the National Charter

Association Room of this town, by Mr. G. Rowe, from

My brave countrymen,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Ever, ever, and ever,

buzz of industry.

speed.

cated and besotted prejudice.

will ere long be renewed.

WITNEY, (Oxon.)-Mr. Bairstow, accompanied by an Oxford friend, arrived here on Monday, and tion for a certain line of conduct he had pursued. This pressor, had induced a paltry attempt to prevent his being heard. The Witney Chartists had hired and meeting for this evening; but the landlord of the perjury had awarded to him an untimely end, then house having received an intimation that if he allowed were all the crimes that malice could invent saddled it to take place, he must abide the consequences, the face of virtue to make a mask for its own delin- the meeting would not take place. After considerable trouble, another room was obtained; but the crier, on But, go on; go on, I bessech you. Ireland owes to heing applied to to announce it, refused, as he feared-England some reparation for the injuries she has it would cost him his situation. Nearly one hundred flicted upon her; but if Ireland had a Wellington, a assembled, notwithstanding; and, after a little time. Castlereagh, and a Reynolds-thank God she has had it was agreed that an out-door meeting should be called an Emmett, a Pitzgerald, and has an O'Higgins. Yes, on Friday, and a preliminary lecture given on Monday she has had her patriots, who were prematurely con- evening, which gave the highest satisfaction. Mr. signed to the cold grave; and she has in the living an B. returned to Oxford on the following morning; and destroyed, and a Shiel has been silenced? Yes, explained the principles of the Charter, and elicited the meeting broke up in the most peaceable manner,

was ripe for action; while others, by denying to it a long deprived. NORTHAMPTOW.—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 ON MONDAY night, at the general meeting of the

Chartists of this town, Dr. M. Donall was nominated one of the Council, and also a proper person to be re-elected to serve on the Executive. A resolution of thanks to the Convention, was unanimously passed.

upon the dawn of freedom as the warning that being made by artful and designing men, in their en- 100 and upwards sat down to tea, amongst whom were man then announced that the rest of the evening would continued to be kept up with great spirit and enthusi-

in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at this place, on Friday week, when a large and attentive audience were

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 household. The Lords with their controling power, every age has had her martyrs. We are for peace, his address the lecturer showed in a clear and convinc- to the Association Room, with those who intended to The Commons with their illimitable influence. The law, and order; but, if attacked in our peaceful ing manner, the injustice practised by the higher 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 instrumenta-

STCCKPORT -On Sunday night the Chartist police, the beach, the bar, the fundiords, 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 entered into his subject in his usual mild, argumenta-

> were enrolled. CHESTERFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists held in their house of meeting, in Bestweilstreet, on Monday evening last, Messrs. James Leach, Dr. P. M. M'Douall, George White, Birmingham, and John Campbell, were nominated to serve on the new Executive. After which Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Imperial Chartists was read, which gave great

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

BRIDGE STREET CHAPEL .- On Monday evening, the BLACKBURN.—The cause progresses well here, representation of the people; his arguments and illusthe various leading objections to the Ballot.

first time they were promulgated.

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 Charlists now numbers 1,350. The factions grand public festival took place at the Monpelier Tavern, 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 Walworth, to assist in defraying the expences incurred confinement in a condemned cell, my only crime made arrangements for a lecture at Witney, prepara- daunted, we hold our meetings beneath the blue canopy being that of having established a press, in tions were immediately made for his reception here, of heaven, singing of the Charter and O'Connor in which vice was made to see its hideousness, and virtue and a requisition, signed by twenty respectable electors, the open streets, till the middle classes stare and quake and honour were shewn to exist among the children of including four members of the Town Council, was pre-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. ascendant, and gradually, but successfully, dispelling gentleman, however, refused; and handbills were imthem 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 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 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 breathdestruction of life and property, but for the preservation meeting, and the lecturer afforded the most entire less with attention, while he described the present 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 licentiousness but for freedom tempered with reason constituency, and the evils continually arising from and fervid style. Last Sunday, Mr. Cooper and discretion. Not as a license to man to give reins to Government by a class, whose interests were not iden- preached in the Infirmary Square, in the morning, his lust-but as a means to curb his licentiousness. tifled with those of the people at large. He clearly from "Be ye all of one mind," (Peter) in Russell Not as the triumph of the grosser passions over the traced our amount of taxation and consequent distress Square; in the afternoon, from "Miserable comforters intellectual qualities of our nature—but as a means of to an absence of a salutary influence of popular control. | are ye all," (Job) and in the Market-place at night, from suljugating passions and evil propensities to the con- With a masterly hand and ov-reouring eloquence he "My soul is wearied because of murderers." (Jeremiah.) 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, opinion, but because it would purify it as the fitting showed that the absence of any one would destroy the at Oadby in the afternoon, and Wigstown at night. On ordeal to become arbiter between conflicting opinions, effect of the harmonious whele. Throughout his Monday afternoon Mr. Cooper lectured at Great Glenn, by Mr. O Higgins; after which, Mr. Freebairn, in a distress of the working classes, and the cause of that 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 most feeling and affecting speech, took a review of the distress." 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;

Mr. Beedham lentured at Thurniuston on Monday night. He is to lecture at Belgrave to-night (Tuesday) and at Anstey to-morrow-night. It is already deterafterwards addressed the meeting. mined to erect a building by five shilling shares, to be classes of society, and give to each an interest in the the only effectual remedy for the grievances of which tak n only by Chartists. The subscription list amounts already to £115; no part of the money, however, will be paid down till Mr. Cooper receives promises SHEPPISLD -POLITICAL INTTITUTE .- On Fri

lay evening, we were favoured by a visit frem Mr. R. K. Philp, of Bath. Although no previous notice was given, except by word of mouth, the large room was crowded by the working men of the town. Mr. Richard Otley was called upon to take the chair, who in a brief speech introduced Mr. Philp to the meeting, who was eceived amid much cheering. He commenced by showing the extravagant expences of the Queen compared with the President of America, proving to the meeting that the more they paid to support royalty the more were they oppressed. I shall not attempt to give you ven an outline of the lecture, which gave general satis-

faction, but confine myself to the concluding remarks of amongst the really intelligent portion of the people

ingenuity may be conjured from the statute book to lecturer, the chairman, and the gentlemen who had divisions. He did not mean by this to dishearten them, mean anything, and thrown before a jury ready to give obliged their fellow c.t.z-ns 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,—doubt 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 ag tate together for the one and sole object—the People's Charter. (Cheers.) 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 existing against Chartism, and in paving the way for a high, even in public meetings, that he could not refrain shown No; but when they did so, I defended cordial union among all classes of reformers on fair and from shedding tears to see the people place themselves them; and instead of their English brethren loading equitable terms. He left Oxford on Saturday morning, in direct opposition against each other, but this he hoped would for ever cease. For his part he had reto their wants, and from their "scanty means alleviated reception very different from what he expected here; solved never to denounce any man that was favourable of fellowship to al. He had felt the lash of denuncia-

> carry out the suggestions of Mr. Philp with regard to a and sixty members in our association. union being formed, he would propose the following resolution, "That four members of the Political Institate be appointed to wait upon four members of the Chairman said that he arose with great pleasure to put this resolution; as an individual he should give it his unanimously, amid loud cheering, not one hand being held up against it. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Pailp 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. evidently delighted with the truths which they had

READING.—The Chartists of this place had a

BIRMINGHAM .- STATE OF THE MOVEMENT .-The Chartists of this important town have determined tion. Meetings are held in various parts of the town Chartist tea party took place at the New Inn, when on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and it has been de- Commons. termined to hold open air meetings in various parts of their occupation is drawing to its close. I have deavour to take our camp by surprise. They cannot a large number of well dressed females. After tea, Mr the town, to arouse the people to a sense of their

MONDAY'S MEETING .- An open air meeting was held at the Railway Station, Duddesten-row, on Monday evening, at half-past seven. Mr. George White addressed them at great length, and explained the manner be spent in dancing, singing, and recitations, which 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 MYTHOLDIROYD .- A public meeting was held an amelioration of their condition, and dwelt with peculiar stress on the necessity of the men of Birmingham 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 Conneil for the next six influence to induce their fellow workmen and neighbours to follow their example, and concluded by de-BEYWOOD.—Mr. M. Roberts of Bury, delivered a claring his determination of holding a meeting on that expected to attend. Down with tyranny !

ASSOCIATION ROOM, ASTON STREET,-The usual the meeting separated.

STEELHOUSE LANE MEETING .- The meeting of this body was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Taylor, printer, in the chair. strengthening the Chartist cause in Birmingham; after which the meeting separated.

preaching 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 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 I xecutive, and tion of its principles to the present condition of society. Mr. Magee, secretary of the Association. A lecturer the room in which they met; the landlord alleging as will attend every Tarsday evening.

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

in Stourbridge.

STOCKPORT.—At a public meeting held on Monprinciple of Complete Suffrage. A majority of the and gives joy to my heart to think that in the battle for cannot insert for lack of room. We bid them God justice. He then noticed and satisfactorily replied to Chartist organization preferable, and an amendment to the Charter Association Room, on Tuesday evening, to a Register, who was turned out of a that effect was accordingly carried.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive shillings per Quarter.

LONDON .-- WALWORTH .- On Whit-Monday a by the late demonstration.

LAMBETH.—The members of this locality are deter-

mined to assist by all means in their power in obtaining a better organization of the metropolis, which they consider the plan of the Executive is calculated to effect. if Council in the Metropolis is a thing long wished for, and at last adopted. Mr. Dron and Mr. Jago were elected by the above locality to attend at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday, June 5th, as delegates to the shove body.

WANDSWORTH .- The Chartists of this locality met at the house of Mr. Fox, Frogmere, 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, night (Tuesday) he is to lecture in Infirmary Square, at 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 shewed that this was all owing to the seifish legislation of the class-returned Members of that assembly called in mockery the People's House. Several other speakers

> BRADFORD .- LITTLE HORTON .- On Sunday evening last Mr. Smith lectured in the Chartist's ciation Room. Chartism is gaining ground in this area Association Room, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union of Ireland.

Universal Suffrage Association met in their Hall, College | place. Open, on Monday evening last, Mr. Kyle in the chair. The minutes of last meeting being read, Mr. Laing 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 passed were disappointed, I have promised to visit upon it.

the state of the country. Embracing the various topics of Sneffield. He had not come there to explain large tea party in their room, on Friday, when above 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 to prove the country. 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 twopence each, and the company amused thamselves by

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. John West delivered a most energetic address to an attentive audience, and gave general satisfaction. MANCHESTER.—The fustian-cutters of this town have formed themselves into an association in conjunc-

tion with the National Charter Association. NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL, MAN-CHESTER.-Mr. P. M. M. Douall, surgeon; Rev. W. V.

COALBROOK DALE .- On Monday evening Mr. Mogg delivered a lecture at Watling-street. Wellington, and afterwards formed an association; between sixty and seventy names were taken down; about five to the People's Charter, even if he did not go quite so hundred persons attended the lecture. On the same far as he did, but that he would hold out the right hand evening, T. Halford, of Coalbrook Dale, delivered a lecture to about four thousand persons, at Oakon Gates: from sixty to one hundred names were taken. An an existence painful to itself and its friends, and he thought was not right. He claimed the same privi- association has been recently formed there, by the lege for himself as he would allow to others, to forward joint exertions of Messrs. Mogg and Halford, which, in the cause in every possible way. He would now con- less than one month, has enrolled more than one hunclude, pledging himself to agitate for the Charter, the dred members. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Mogg deliwhole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, with vered a lecture to an attentive audience, at Broseley. tenfold vigour. He again hoped that a union would be where we intend to start an association; forty-five come to. He then concluded amidst loud cheering. A names were taken. At Coalbrook Dale, in less than handed to him, and from which he shrunk like the member of the Institute then arose. He said, that to ten weeks, we have enrolled more than two hundred

NEWCASTLE .- The Provisional Committee, selected by the delegate meeting in South Shields on the 16th inst, to carry the plan for the better organisa-Fig-tree-lane Association." This resolution was seconded tion of the Chartists of Northumberland and Durham by a member of the last mentioned association. The into effect, met on Sanday afternoon in Mr. Binus's Nun-street, Newcastle, Mr. Stephen Binns in the chair on the motion of Mr. Hall Mr Sinchir was elected support. It was then put to the meeting and carried 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 Slar. Fig. TREE LANE .- MR. PHILP .- This gentleman and requesting to know the opinion of the Chartists in Irish fortitude, because in the full ment of sworn and him, before whese influence a Doyle has have gone. At the appointed hour, a numerous meeting 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 appropa-Charter Association in their room, Fig Tree Lane tion." Several sums were paid in to the Missionary 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 very large audicuce assembled in the Haymarket. Mr. lecturer until we have a sufficiency in hand to defray P. preached a second sermon in the evening, in the his expences hither, and remunerate him for his first Fig ree Line room, which was crowded almost to month's labours, we hope all persons desirous of a zeal, have attempted to use public opinion before it 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 peared to be well pleased with Mr. Philp's exposition purpose, to Mr. J. Sinclair, No. 3. Pipewellgate, Gates. bead, who was elected treasurer for that fund. A first-rate lecturer will be engaged as soon as the necessoirce on the 17th. Several excellent speeches were sary funds are procured. The meeting adjourned until next Sunday, when it will be resumed in the same place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle held their weekly to exert themselves to extend their organisation for business meeting in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth the Charter, and have appointed an Executive Com- Market, as usual. The minutes of the former meeting mittee, composed of one member from each associa- were read and confirmed, and thanks were voted to Mr. Duncombe. M.P., for his speech in the House of

> BRISTOL .- COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION .- A meeting of this union was held on Tuesday night, May 25th. at Mr. Clement's, 2, Lower Castle-street. About twenty-two persons assembled, who were admitted by ticket, and at half-past eight, Mr. Clement's commenced business by reading over a rule of the union to the following effect :- "That no person be allowed to address a private meeting of this a sociation, except he be a member." He then read a few of the objects of the union, and stated that Joseph Sturge went further than the Charter, that is, that a person convicted of crime should have a vote five months after the conclusion of his punishment.—(Of course the rule read prevented any contradiction.) A question was put to Mr. Clement, how many members were present, or if any And the answer was, "there are none." No discussion was allowed; an intimation was given that a public meeting would be held for discussion, which would be open to all. We were likewise told that the trades were coming out.

Government, emphatically denounce any Government, tained, no matter what was said to the contrary, weekly meeting of the Ass ciation was held at their supporting, upholding, and continuing such wars in that he was big enough to carry the mace, even denominations. The capitalist and mast-r-class, the a more gorgeous spectacle than pinioned virtue sur- tive, and reasoning manner, and produced an effect of room, in Aston-street, on Monday evening last. An opposition to the people of this realm, and pledge our- when they got the Greek crosses added to it-for shopkeepers, and middling class, the aristocracy of rounded by the ministers of the most beneficial nature. At the conclusion he 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 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 war by non-enlisting and abstaning 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 Strond Charnot Coohist lift up its head and rejoice now the ter Association, hall 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 use every exertion to maintain the power of the people death's head and cross bones locality. Look The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mason and others, Council of the Strong Charter Association deem it a he has roared—that whilem made the welking in the election of Mr. Joseph Sturge."-"That the next at Marshal Saxe-Reynolds-how gently duty incumbent upon them to render every assistance ring-since he was made chief seller of weak against the mighty."

MONKWEARMOUTH -Since the last report from this place, the Chartists have been deprived of the use of a reason for refusing the further use of the room, that BLACK HORSE ASSOCIATION.—An address was de- by the magistrates if he permitted the Chartists to meet he was afraid that he would be deprived of his license livered to this spirited body on Tuesday evening last, in his house. This is mere pretence; he ought to have considered this danger, if danger there was, before 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 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 usual weekly meeting was held in this place, Mr. day last, Mr. Goodfellow in the chair. This district, last meeting, not more than four persons out of 200 or Blenkhorn in the Chair. Mr. James Taylor delivered which has been the seat of the late riots, as they were 300 remained to drink. The Chartists of Sunderland, an excellent address upon the importance of a full 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 glass 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. we regard as attended with many injurious consequences to our cause. - Correspondent.

FAILSWORTH.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured in masters; who that master is, Mr. crowded audience.

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 re-monstrance, and let it speak for itself. He then read the remenstrance, and begged leave to move its adoption; and sat down amid loud cheers. Mr. John Leach seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Dixon, from Wigan. On the remonstrance being put from the chair it was carried without a dissentient A vote of thanks was given to T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his advocacy of the people's cause in the House of Commons, on the

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DUKENFIELD. -- On Monday last, a man whose name, we understand, is James Ogden, lost his life in the following manner. The deceased was employed 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 on a new rope, and whilst doing something with it at the top of the pit, he was precipitated from the 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.

motion for the people's agents to be heard at the bar of the House. Thanks being voted to the Chair-

man, the meeting separated. Several new members

were enrolled.

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

Salpord.-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

CLECKHEATON.—On Monday evening last, there was an out-door meeting held here, to hear a lecture from Mr. North. There was a very good attendance. Mr. North spoke upwards of an hour with great effect on the six points of the Charter. Several members were

DONCASTER .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. S. Parkes, of Sheffield, preached an excellent sermon in our Assotocratic town; and we believe that a visit from Mr. Feargus O'Connor would be the means of a great in-GLASGOW.—The Directors of the Lanarkshire guthering to the National Charter Association in this

> 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 astcurding 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 OLDHAM.-Mr. Storer, of Ashton, delivered an hebdomadal farce regularly, their "associates" were

> nothing to boast of. In this crisis an effort was indispensible, and despatches were forwarded to the father of the movement, explaining to him the ricketty state of his bantling-that as much a the dry nurses to whom he had committed it could answer for was its existence till he arrived. He came, and though it would have been more paternal to let the sinking infant die decently in seclusion and quietude, he insisted on dressing up the sickly brat in the most showy manner, and again presenting it to the public gaze for admiration and acceptance. A few have been deceived by the momentary hectic which illuminated the puny creature's cheek, but common-sense (an excellent judge in these matters) pronounced everywhere that the original constitution of the babe had been unsound, and that it would be useless to go to further expense to prolong contemptible to its enemies. Repeal, we mean Dan

> O'Connell's Repeal, is as good as dead. We have had, Sir, all kinds of ward meetings, at which the Liberator publicly declared that he knew of no other society in Ireland than the Repeal Association, at the same moment that our petition was devil from holy water. The fact is, he is rabid with jealousy and disappointment; he finds the people are beginning to think, despite all his 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 as sensible ex Ropealer to me, "how does he expect to get the Union Repealed without going to work in parnest to change those constituencies?" Bah! Dan does not care a button about anything whatever beyond getting in the coppers. By the way this may be called, in contradistinction to the former or "button agitation," the farthing movement," no one being to contribute more than one farthing a week, unless they like to do so. Surely this is the last kick. The Lord Mayor told his dupes that he did not immediately say it himself, but some very smart and trust-worthy persons had, that there were 1,500,000 forged signatures to the Chartist petition, and that though it was a very allowable thing to break men's heads at an election in Cork for exercising the franchise as they wished, yet to write another man's name even with his own consent, on a petition sheet, was an offence of heinous turpitude, and what 'I'om Ray had never yet done, au fait as he was at caligraphic manufacture. He appealed to the two or three gathered together, (in some cases their ward meetings numbered at their most thronged period from ten to fifteen) whether he had done well for Ireland. He had got several hundred thousand pounds for himself and his family, but then he had given up the forty shilling freeholders, and settled the tithe rent charge firmly on the landlords, who would never ask it from the prople, av course. He had put Lalor Shiel into Parliament, and made him a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, since when he had never squeaked for repeal a: all at all. Wasn't that doing good to the people? He had shipped off Marcus Costello and benched Brady; wasn't that serving repeal? He had got his son in-law a place in the Hanaper, since when a change came o'er the spirit of his dream, and he was not now a repealer. But why should he tire them with a list of their triumphs, of all those who had sold and given up counties, and abandoned boroughs, for the sweets and substantials of office? Let him now come to their civic successes. Behold in him the Whittington of real life. Some said his being Lord Mayor so late in life savoured of a political anti-climax; but he was sure they were members of the late corporation. Look to the right and then to the left. On one side was Fusbos Arkins, a shear fellow-a greater adept than Lord Stanley himself at thimble-rig-how did the tag-rag and bob-tail of Mary's lane shout in that eventful hour when his tailor was made his sword bearer! Some were disposed to call this anomalous, but that was absurd. What matter who was sword-bearer to him who had a vow registered in Heaven never enrol their names. A number of men present wished STROUD.—At a meeting of Chartists on Monday, to use one, unless, indeed, it was when he mustered to form a procession tuen, but it was ultimately agreed the following resolutions were carried unanimously:— the 500,000 Tipperary boys, to put down those rasto defer it whilst next Monday evening, when all those "That we, the members of the Stroud Charter Asso- cally Chartists, who refused to starve magnaniwho are tired of slavery, and anxious for freedom, are ciation, viewing the wars at China and India as unholy, mously. On the other side was Pickinninny Currin unjust, and anti-Christian on the part of the British -he begged his pardon, now Curran. He main-

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 SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION:- The members of this earnestly, though painfully, exhort those members who, would soon come to terms with any Government patriotic body connected with the National Charter by non-subscriptions, render us powerless in the hands that would give him a better salary than they could attentive audience. The Town Mission preachers were Association held their weekly meeting, at the Britannia of the enemy, and cripple us in the maintenance of thus they would get rid of part of the Corn-Exchange dead weight, and make room for some 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 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 in Ireland in its favour, that moment Repeal is carried—unless the money slips away, as the £13,000 did, as fast as it comes in. The Liberator's

clatter of coffins, and raitling of breastplates, in that

appeals were answered by a cheer for buttons dittered for farthings, and the same for regeal.

I will report progress, and, if you allow me said adventure a sketch of some of our public me. is the liberal press of Ireland is libera Irish way—that is, they most impaid any view of the case, save their daring to defend himself, can tell.

Chartist Entelligence.

F 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 report of the proceedings of the Convention, and a description of the procession in London, accompanying the National Petition to the House of Commons; in his neual brilliant, powerful, and animating style. The hall was crowded to excess, passages quite full, and numbers standing outside the door for want of room. classes that was present, which was testified by a hearty wore of thanks, and clapping of hands which lasted a considerable time. Mr. Duncan, at the close of the of the Alloa Association to make arrangements with the most important towns in the district, as he intends of bringing before their notice the remonstrance which is intended to be laid before the House of Commons, so as the people's delegates may be heard at the bar of 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 broke up, testifying their attachment to Mr. Duncan, as he had fulfilled the duties he took upon him to perform at the late Convention, according to that straightforward manner in which he is accustomed to act.

LONG BUCKBY .- On Whitsun Tuesday, the Chartists of this place spent a very pleasant evening. Eighty sat down to tea; after which, several Chartist bynas were sung by a good choir; and to make all happy as possible, dancing was introduced, and kipt up till ten o'clock. After which two short addresses were delivered by Mr. Saul and Mr. Isaac Newton.

DEWSBURY.-A District Council meeting was held at Horbury on Saturday last, when delegates were present from the following places:—Dowsbury, Eurisheaton, Bauley, Herbury, Wakefield; Birstal, Provens, East Ardsley, Overton, Dawgreen, and Little. West be again re-engaged for one month, to commence

MANCHISTER.—The grand annual festival and procession of the Independent Order of Rechabites and testocaliers 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 societ as to form themselves, in Stephenson's Equare, in the order in which they were to move. At ten o'clock the procession moved on its route through the principal Errects of the town. The officers of the order frore the intignia of their various offices, and the members the badge of the order. We noticed in the procession a great number of standards, flags, and banners, all having suitable inscriptions and mottos. Notwithstanding the weiness of the day, there was a numerous muster, all were very nest and well dressed, with each a rosette in their breast. When the procession passed, we nedeed that it was just twenty minutes from the first to the last. At the conclusion, they again came to the Square; the bands played several airs. The various tents and societies then proceeded to their respective tent houses and meeting rooms, highly gratified with their show.

OPENSHAW .- On Friday evening, a Chartist tea

party took place in the Association room, when up-Wards 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 democracy, in splendid frames of resewood and gold. Amongst the number, we observed those of the immortel Hunt, Cobbett, the Welsh patriots, General Arthur O'Connor, Feargus O'Connor, and the murdered Em-After the tea equipage was removed, Mr. Bairstow was called upon to preside. He opened the business of the evening in a brief speech, and called their attention to the first toast for the evening; it was one which he beneved with all his heart and soul; it is, "the sovereignty of the people." Mr. Dixon briefly resin excellent style. Mr. Doyle responded to the toast in cutive. a most excellent speech. The Chairman arose, and in ; an appropriate speech, introduced the next toust, "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 Whig and Tory press, to misrepresent and calumnists the Chartist body. Air-" See planded. the conquering hero comes." The Chairman then gave "The Chartist ladies of Great Britain, and may they soon become members of the association." Mr. Bowman and Mrs. Johnson of Manchester, responded to the toast in powerful and excellent speeches. Air-" Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." The Chairman then gave, "Frost, Williams, and Jones, may we soon be enabled to restore them to their native land, and to the bosoms of their families." Mr. Doyle responded to the toast in a feeling and effective speech. Air-" Auld lang syne." Moved by Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Dixon, Droylsden and Openshaw, do form themselves into a audience. Female National Charter Association." Carried unanitered their names. A vote of confidence in O'Connor audience. and the Star, was carried by acclamation. The business having been brought to a close, the remaining part of the evening was spent in dancing, singing, and recitations, until half-past eleven c'clock, and after meetinggiving 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 ball on Friday evening last, when nearly 300 sat down to a substantial tea, and did justice to the current loaf, &a. The room was tastefully decorated with the portraits given with the Star, and the banners of the Association, having suitable inscriptions and mottes. The dancing, singing, and other entertainments were kept up till a late hour, when the guests separated, well satisfied with the treat.

CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual weekly meeting took place in this Hall on Sunday last, in the afternoon in a peaceable and orderly manner.

HEBDENBRIDGE.-Mr. Daffy deliverd an animated lecture here on Thursday week; and on Sunday last, Mr. Henry Leigh delivered two sermons to attentive and respectable congregations.

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

others, which were well received, and gave general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed of our cause, and for his last motion in the House of Bufferers, for O'Connor and the Northern Star, the party servania." separated, after enjoying a beautiful evening in a beautiful and rural spot.

EDINBURGE.—At a public meeting beld in the very largest hall in this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Lowery, delegate from Edinburgh to the National 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. Mr. Lowery then proceeded to review the speeches of Macaulay, Russell, and others of the opposition, which creasing, but our finances are very low. he did with his usual ability, and was loudly cheered throughout his address, which lasted for more than two Archery Rosms, Bath Place, New Road, on Sunday hours. Many of the upper and middle classes were evening last, to a very respectable audience, when he present. After the address a vote of thanks was pro- gave great satisfaction. Mr. Doyle, from Cheshire, also posed and unanimously carried to Mr. Lowery, for his addressed the meeting. Several new members were 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 for the manner in which they had fulfilled the duties, were sold. The Chairman then announced that Dr. and proved themselves worthy of the confidence M'Douall would lecture on next Sunday evening, to reposed in them by the country. Also a resolution commence at eight o'clock. declaratory of the high estimation in which we hold T. S. Dancombe, and the Members who supported his moeting, which was attended by upwards of a thousand persons, broke up about eleven o'clock.

and also to hear the report from Mr. Bartlett, delegate hall will be twopence; the same was beginning to the late Convention. The meeting, which was held lecturer to assist him to defray his expences during his lane, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Robert Hurst, No. 9, Cherry-place, Coalpitously and respectably attended.

to an excellent andience, on Wednesday evening. The viewed the proceedings of the Convention, and gave a chair was ably filled by Mr. Pavey. At the conclusion graphic description of the proceedings of the presen-of the lecture, Mr. Hyeth offered some very excellent tation of the Great National, and the debate on Danobservations. Many m mbers were enrolled, A score- combe's motion, dissecting the speech of Macaulay in a tary, treasurer, and committee were appointed, and meterly manner. The lecture lasted about two hours,

of the locality. NEW KINGSTON.—Mr. Wheeler delivered the first dressed a meeting there, and returned here on Saturlecture 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 The lecturer gave great satisfaction to all the different lecture an interesting discussion ensued. This visit has the House of Commons and the memorial to the Queen, dissipated much prejudice, and there is no doubt that recommended by the late Convention. Mr. C. Hunter this place will speedily become an able auxiliary to the having been called to the chair, stated the object of the Kingston locality. Arrangements were entered into meeting. A. Easton then read the remonstrance from lecture, intimated that he had instructed the Secretary for ensuring a succession of meetings at the above house. the Star, and moved its adoption. H. Dove seconded So great was the prejudice against Chartism in both the motion, and Mr. Lowery supported it in an eloquent these Tory towns, that they could not prevail upon the and convincing speech. It was then put to the meetvisiting them in the beginning of June, for the purpose crier to announce their meetings, and four of the police ing by the Chairman, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. were in the room, taking notes of the proceedings. RUFFY RIDLEY lectured on Wednesday evening to

the Chartists meeting at the Stag Tavern, Fulham SHOREDITCH .- Mr. Thomas James Crowther, dyer,

10, Nelson-street, Friar's Mount, has been chosen sub- the present occasion, three cheers were given for Feargus secretary of this locality.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE -Mr. Fercandidate at each of these places he visits, as delegates guson delivered a spirited lecture to a respectable are to be chosen by public meetings. The meeting then audience, on Sunday evening; after which a discussion was carried on, and ended with excellent feeling. The friends of those who partook of tea were admitted Mr. Kerns has resigned the office of Collecting Secre- at three-pence each, which well filled the room. The tary, and Mr. Walkerdine, jun., is appointed to suc- room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and

of the Globe Fields lecality of the National Charter a point of the Charter. At the top end of the room Association, at the Hit or Miss, 19, West-street, on was a large transparency of oil paper, nine feet by ten, Sunday evening, May the 22nd, Mr. E Pickersgill on which was a representation of this country as the and Mr. G. Cooper were duly elected to sit on the de- tree of corruption. On the trunk of the tree were legate meeting for this locality, to be held at the Star Coff-e House, Golden Lane, on Sunday, June the 5th. NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. W. D. Taylor has been no-

to on, when Mr. Benjamin Simps in was called to the John-street, Caldewgate, on Saturday evening, the 21st salaries. On the left branch was the church and its chair. After the financial business of the meeting was instant, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. Mr. Fishtranspeted, the following resolutions were passed unaniburn waited on the Council in behalf of Mr. Richard mously:-"That the delegates of the next Council do Oustler, that sterling and unflinching friend of the next was church-rates to support it. On the main 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" on Monday, the 30th of May." "That the next Council well, and had wrought with him on the subject of the be held at Batley, at Mr. Berjamin Bramley's, on factory question. Mr. Oastler had also been an uncom-Sunday, June 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon promising opponent of the inhuman New Poor Law; and as such was well entitled to the sympathy and respect of the working classes. Under those circumstances, he hoped the Council would consider the 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. Oastler's) friends was now raising for his beneat. 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 t.ades, calling upon them to join the Chartist move-ment." Carried. Subscriptions were paid to the treasurer, Mr. John Noble Hodgson, from various districts of the town. We hope the people will do all in their power to aid the subscription in behalf of Mr. R. Oastler, who is now suffering imprisonment for his vigourous and determined opposition to the New Poor Law. Mr. Oastler is also publishing at the present time a series of "Fleet Papers." which are well worthy concluded, the National Anthem was sung, God save the attention of the public, from their containing a John Frost. Also, three cheers were given for Feargus

DURHAM,-Since the rejection of the National gave great satisfaction. The work is going on bravely Petition it has been in contemplation to commence here. of the patriots that have and are advocating the cause 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 mett, and two splendid and beautiful miniature the apathy which they have lately manifested on representations of Hunt's cittage, in glass cases, account of the many difficulties we have to encounter in endeavouring to forward the progress of our principies. An out-door meeting was held at the head of Framwell-gate, on Sunday night last, when able addresses were delivered by Me.srs. Richmond and Jones

well calculated to improve and instruct his readers.

to an attentive audience. pended to the toast. The Chairman next gave "May evening, at the Prince of Wales, Leader-street; the dispersed, highly pleased with the development of the God 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 Doyle then sung "Loud roar'd the people's thunder," 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 ec'at. last to the shoemakers' meeting, at the Cannon Coffee

House, Old Street, City Road, and was much apmerous audience, at the Grotto Coffee House, Old Fish listened to with the greatest at ention, and gave general Street, St. Paul's. At its conclusion, Mr. Salmon, sen., satisfaction to all who heard him. moved a resolution, calling upon them to form themselves into a locality of the National Charter Association. Mr. Salmon, jun., seconded the motion. Messrs. Goulding, Ferguson, Wheeler, and others addressed the audience, which was ably presided over by Mr. Balls. Several members were enrolled, and a meeting

will be held at this place every Monday evening. MR. FUSSELL lectured on Sunday last, at the Gold and supported by Mr. Doyle, "That the females of Benter's Aims, Old St. Pancras Road, to an excellent MR. ANDERSON lectured on Sunday, at the Clock

mously. There were twelve took cards, and two en- House, Castle Street, Leicester Square, to an excellent RUFPY RIDLEY lectured to a numerous audience, at the Archery Rooms, on Sunday last. At the conclu-

sion of the lecture Mr. Powell also addressed the 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 received, 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 able lecturer, and worthy of the support of every true great satisfaction of the audience. At the conclusion of Chartist in Great Britain." He has been nominated for the lecture considerable business was transacted.

chair. Fifteen shillings was received from Westminster Hood. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed for the Convention. Credentials were received from Messrs. Blake and Christopher, of the new shoemakers' body, Folly Place, Marylebone. Reports were received for Feargus O Connor, the real friend of the industrious and evening. The meeting were addressed by Mr. from various localities. Auditors were appointed to classes. 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 Jackson was put on the General Council. After a few was appointed as an additional member of the Obserremarks from Dr. Huley, concerning the murder of the vation Committee. A long discussion took place on a man at Stockport, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle, resolution of Mr. Martin's, "That a Committee should Mr. Jackson, and the chairman, the meeting separated be appointed to secure eligible places in the suburbs for the delivery or 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 localities.

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

CAMBERWELL -The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night, at the street. WINCHCOMBE. On Wednesday week, a tea- Montpelier Tavern. The nomination of the Executive party was got up by the friends of democracy here, and Committee was the principal business of the evening; held 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 were given by Mr. M Crom, of Cheltenham, and several thanks to the late Executive Committee for their zeal, talent, and integrity, in advocating the principles of liberty and justice against tyranny and injustice; thereto Mr. Dincombe, 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

BUCK'S HEAD, BETHNAL GREEN.-The last three Sanday 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 to our cause; and on Sunday afternoon he preached one and gave great satisfaction. We sold about eight dezen Chartist Circulars, of No. 25. Our locality keeps in-

ST. PANCRAS.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured at the

CITY OF LONDON.-Last Sunday evening Mr. Wm. South-street. 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 SOUTHAMPTON .- 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.

LONDON .- KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES -- Mr. HAWICK .- On Thursday evening, Mr. Lowery Wheeler lectured at the Old Crown Inn, Market-place, gave a lecture in the Chartist Hall, in which he reother business transacted connected with the formation and was followed by a vote of thanks to the lecturer. On Friday, Mr. Lowery went to Jedburgh, and ad-Davies next addressed the meeting, and ended by preposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Duncombe, and those members who honestly supported him. It was seconded and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Convention was passed by acclamation. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowery for his former services, and on O Connor, and for Frost, Williams, and Jones.

NEWARK.—A ten 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. 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 £29,000,000, the interest of the debt; on the right bough was the army and its expences; the branches contained the evils under which we groan, such as the enormous expences; also all the bishops and their salaries. There was also a drawing of a church; underroot of the tree was class legislation. There is likeaxe, on the handle of which is the working millions. On the head of the axe is the "People's Charter," to represent him striking into class legislation, and to chop it asunder. The piece was designed by Thomas Simnitt. On Tuesday night we had a ball; and during the evening several excellent glees were sung by

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 Eugland. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting. Twenty-three new members enrolled themselves in the Association, after which, Mr. Tattersall got up a social meeting for the purpose of uniting them in the cause of Chartism. The room was well filled; and the evening's amusements consisted of songs, recitations, &c. Mr. Hindle delighted the meeting by performing Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps, and several other airs on the violin in a most volent man, whose pewerful and graphic writings are Tattersall and all Chartists. The evening's amuse-O'Connor and for the Charter, and three cheers for Mr. ments were conducted in an efficient manner, and

ECCLES .- Mr. D. Ross delivered a lecture in the above place, in the open air, on Monday evening last; after the lecture a protest was submitted to the meeting for its approval, denying the right of the present of the same. Mr. Dixon supported the motion in a year of his age. powerful and thrilling speech, in which he spoke of the slavery imposed upon women and children in the coal mines of England. The protest was carried by a forest of hands, after which votes of thanks were tendered to the chairman and lecturer, and three times three cheers CHELSEA .- Mr. Anderson lectured on Monday were given for the Charter, and the vast multitude

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

ting, eloquent, and learned addresses ever vet delivered patch. MR. Jones lectured on Monday evening, to a nu- in this part of the country to any autience. He was

ASTLEY-BRIDGE.-Mr. D. Ross lectured in the above place on Sunday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The lecturer expounded the principles of Char-

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 ectured 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 extisfaction of his audience. Also at the meeting on Monday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:-" That we, the Chartists of Arnold, consider Mr. P. M. Braphy 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 the Executive.

CRAGGVALE,-Mr. Duffy, from Oldham, lectured LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL.—Mr. Goulding in the here on Monday night in the large room of the Robin unanimously to him and to the Chairman, when after three hearty cheers were given with clapping of hands

> NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

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

Mr. John Pilling, ditto. Mr. Jonathan Townsend, ditto. Mr. John Vasby, ditto. Mr. Abraham Crowther, ditto.

Mr. George Broadhurst, woolcomber. Mr. William Roberts, ditto, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James White, weaver, sub-Secretary. LAMBETH.

Mr. John Whittaker Parker, tailor, 1, Oxfordplace, Waterloo-road. Mr. Edward Blackmore, baker, 86, Waterloo-

Mr. John Fowler, baker, 103, Broadwall. Mr. Alfred Andrews, baker, 23, Great Guildford-Mr. Manual Ashwood, carpenter, 46, Broadwall.

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

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

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

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

Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Coombs, cordwainer, East End, sub-Secretary. NOTTINGHAM, (NOAH'S ARK, COALPIT-LANE.) Mr. William Givener, framework-knitter, No. 6,

Mr. John Tatton, bricklayer, Carev's-vard, Coal-Mr. Joseph Bucknal, coardwainer, Coalpit-lane. Mr. John Waplington, framework-kutter, Coal-Mr. John Robertson Macduff, Ball-yard, Coalpit-

lane, 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. Amos Smith, blacksmith. Mr. John Bell, fustian cutter. Mr. James Kay, tailor, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. James Milne, sub-Secretary. All communications to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Bell, Gooden-lane, Heywood.

THE EXECUTIVE.—The following sums are due to sale and Retail, at I, Shoe Lane, London, to which the Executive from the sale of Messrs. Crow and place all applications for agency, &c., must be for-Tyrell's Chartist Beverage from the 14th to the 23rd

of May:-Mr. G. Julian Harney, Sheffield Mr. Gillespie, Bolton-le-Moors Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... ••• Mt. Morgan, Deptford ... Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield ••• Mr. Saunders, Newark ... 1 6 £1 3 3

NOTICE! EVERY CHARTIST IN LONDON TO HIS POST.

A BENEFIT will take Place, at the ROYAL VIC-A TORIA THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1842, in aid of the Funds to liquidate the Debt incurred by the PETITION DEMONSTRATION.

The Performance of the Evening will consist of A POPULAR DOMESTIC DRAMA, in which Miss VINCENT, the Heroine of Domestic Tragedy, will appear, assisted by Mr. E. F. S ville, Mr. Dale, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Howard, Mr. Paul, Miss Coveney Mrs. G. Lee, and other popular Actors of the Estabminated by the Noah's Ark and the George on Horse-back localities, as a candidate for the Executive Council.

CARLISLE.—Meeting of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association. This body met at their room, John-street, Caldewgate, on Saturday evening, the 21st law of primogeniture and monopolies. There is also lishment. A variety of Singing and Dancing. A Gentleman Amateur of great celebrity will perform several admired Airs on the Accordian; after which was a drawing of the crown, and its salary; and on the branches were all the royal paupers, and their an admired MELODRAMA, embracing the entire strength of this now Popular Company.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Tickets to be had at the following places :-

Ruffy Ridley, 19, Doyley-street, Chelsea; Thomas Wheeler, 7, Mills-buildings, Knightsbridge; Mr. Daly, Black Bull, Hammersmith-road; Mr. Farrer, 22. Gresse-street, Rathbone-place; Mr. Blackmore. 185, Blackfriars'-road; Mr. Wyatt, 18, Water-lane, Fleet-street; Mr. Fussell, 13, Northampton-row, Clerkenwell; Mr. Martin, 2, Charlotte-terrace, White Conduit Fields; Mr. Lucas, plumber, 6, Little Coram-street. Brunswick-square; Mr. Drake, Carpenters' Arms, Brick lane; Mr. Maynard, Norfolk Cottage, Hunter-street, Dover-road; Mr. Salmon, Harp-Alley, Farringdon-street; Mr. Pelling, mon. Harp-Alley, Farringdon-street; Mr. Pelling, 19, Huntley-street, Upper Gore-street; Mr. Watts, 17, Graham-street, City road; Mr. Balls, blacking merchant, Back-hill, Hatton-garden; Mr. Brown, 9, Prior-place, East-street, Walworth; Mr. Parker, news vender, Waterloo-road; Mr. Jeaves, hair dresser, Bermondsey; Mr. Rateliffe, Mount-street, Walworth; Mr. Langwith, 8, Peter-street, Sun-decided favourites being celebrated for their fortu-Walworth; Mr. Langwith, 8, Peter-street, Sunstreet, Finsbury; and of all the sub-Secretaries and nate and quick passages hence to America, it is Chartist meeting-houses.

6th, from eight until ten o'clock, to receive all be in Liverpool more than one day before the day monies and accounts of unsold tickets.

Vivat Populi.

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> ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY! cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the tism in a lucid, clear, and argumentative manner, to the pursuing its onward march, and, if properly en- disgusting drudgery, which, under the present Sysevident satisfaction of all who were assembled on that couraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the tem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a occasion.

cause of right and justice. The number before us knowledge of Grammar at all. (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can procure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we some idea of the public estimation in which this sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in attacks, with ability and success, the existing sysprint, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work tem of English Grammar, and points out the at the price, containing so large an amount of really absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly useful information, we are not acquainted with; condemning the too frequent practice of making and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as circulation."-Northern Star.

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of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-

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

in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-

cessful 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 100 only one personal visit, will receive such advice and really a good medicine, and worthy of general adopsubject to which it refers in the English language, medicines 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

other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance

pence.

leads to a want of caution which aggravates the ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barnature of the complaint. But where immediate application is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root and decrease.

Street, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barnature of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and control of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and control of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barnature of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and control of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and control of the complaint. But where immediate clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hosson, Start and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hosson, Start and Sons and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hosson, Start and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hoss Re-Edited.

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want reason."

"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse which defies calculation; she produced that impulse converse the adversaries and independence of woman are to be excluded, without having a stroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivof, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Book, Middleton; Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; and leave the system free from all infection. in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and deof mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge have we to fear the undermining influence of this

administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti- Parr's Life Pills.

pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor which being carried by the circulation of the blood 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 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 o: 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.

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

, Briggate. Wakefield — Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London—No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale.

Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street

Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 5s.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night,

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

MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly 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 independant States of ancient Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages DIFTEEN 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 of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human being is chiefly derived, and it more generally partakes of her peculiarities of bodily and mental endowment than of the other parent. The healthy structure of the child's frame, it need scarcely be said, depends for the most part on the mother. And of how great importance is health to the human being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental development, and absolutely indispensable to the enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body! Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. Good health is happiness and success, as ill health is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life. The one is the most terrible bequeathment which 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

"Another said they were worth their weight in

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them. "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are much better, and when she had taken the second 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

an obstinate cough and asthma.

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 HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the genera-fixed to his had under the core of a dector and tive 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 succularly useful to married women afflicted with head ache and general debility, as also to some afflicted with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy

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 nent and radical cure.

It frequently happens that in moments of thought-lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion prietors, T. Reberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints treet, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoints the street, London, and sold wholesale by the street, and the street, London and street, and the street, and the street, and t

> Price, ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each Full directions are given with each box. Grants.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine

Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the
Agents for the Northern Star throughout the

Bebieb.

THE BOOK OF THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH. LONDON: - John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-

This little work should have claimed our attention long since, but in the multiplicity of business it has been overlooked. To those who have little money to spend, and are yet desirous of obtaining extensive information on a most important subject, it is an inraluable little tract, containing, in a condensed form, a mass of information which could not be obtained anywhere else for twenty times its price. The

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 vora-

city of the bishops. Chap. 6 .- The Church condemned by herself. Chapters 3rd and 5th, are especially deserving of the reader's attention. The facis adduced are quite sufficient to warrant any man in coming to the connsefulness, and is, without a change, more likely to upon the whole in a fair and candid spirit, and we sincerely hope that it will obtain an extensive circulation among all classes of the community.

____ Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- Suicide - On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the White Horse Inn, Woodhouse Carr, before John Backburn, Esq., on the body of Mr. Joseph Norfolk, who died on Sunday, from inflammation of the windpipe, caused by a wound inflicted on his throat by his own hand, on the Problem of April 18st Mr. Norfolk was 18st and 18st and 18st Mr. Norfolk would be 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 age, and was highly respected; he had for some 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 inity, and to a lopt 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 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 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 orced 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 the report of a Committee appointed at a meeting meeting broke up a little after two o'clock. Mr. T. Morgan reso 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 npwards 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 Kuk, was unanimously adopted :- "That this meeting highly appreciates and thankfully seknowledges the very munificent subscription of £6,000 and upwards, lately raised, and distributed town of Leeds; and deeply regrets that notwithare 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 attention of the Overthe fund applicable to the relief of the Poor to the distresses of the poor, and begs to press upon them the 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 com-pellable to contribute to the poor rates', Mr. Thos. Morgan proposed, and Mr. Thos. Wilkinson seconded-"This meeting will further recommend all all persons in a state of actual distress to make their distresses as fully known as possible, and at the same time would impress upon them the absolute necessity of preserving, as they have hitherto done, the strictest regard to the public peace, and to abstain from all acts which may tend to cause any alarm among their fellow-townsmen." Mr. Michael Lee then addressed the meeting against the New Poor Law Bill. He said he was in favour of the resolutions that had been passed, for he was one of the distressed nnemployed 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 with dismay and horror, the New Poor Law Amendment Bill now before the House of Commons, its 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 upon the New Poor Law, take steps to call public attention

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 becorrect statements in reference to the treatment and culprit walked with a slow firm step to the scaffold.

and the meeting broke up. 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 ap-Book of the Poor Man's Church is divided into six propriation of the balance remaining in the hands chapters, in which the following subjects are treated of the Treasurer. The Committee had met at want of employment still existed to an alarming extent, and that starvation and destitution were reigning predominant in some districts. 'The Mayor inquired if they were prepared with any specific 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 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, profitably employed, which, however, appeared to be doubted. After much conversation, the Mayor replied to the deputation, that every means would be adopted by the committee to carry into effect the soup kitchen at the earliest opportucalling a public meeting, and he should therefore decline it. The deputation thanked his Worship, and withdrew. The general meeting then took place, the Mayor in the chair. The report, which was of a detailed character, was read by Mr. It was received and adopted, and with the resolu-Wood, brickmaker, Selby-street, Burmantofts. The the direction of the committee appointed for the purpose. The resolution for a permanent soup establishment, and for a temporary one until that could be attained, was affirmed, as were also the resolutions of thanks to the different parties who had been active in carrying out the measures of relief which the subscription had been raised to promote. The various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Vicar, Mr. Alderman Musgrave, Mr. J. Bischoff, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. J. Jowett, jun., Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. Cawood, Mr. Baines, and Alderman Pease. There were no points of imseven o clock, a meeting of Unemployed Operatives, portance in their speeches; in fact, scarcely any was held in the Vicar's Croft, Leeds. The meeting speeches were made, and the husiness having been speeches were made: and the business having been was convened, by placard, for the purpose of hearing gone through, and thanks voted to the Mayor, the

debilitated health, from an affection of the stomach and liver; he was excessively susceptible of disorder, and his animal spirits suffered greatly at each access of the complaint. Under an attack of this kind, more aggravated than any he had before experienced, the fatal act was committed. An inquest was held on Monday morning, before J. Blackburn, E-q., coroner, and a highly respectable jury; and the evidence being such as left not the shadow of a don't 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 emiable qualities of heart combined with his literary acquirements to win the esteem and attachment of a very large circle. He was for many years on the Council of the Philosophical Society, and on the Committee of the Literary Institution. His loss. and especially under these melancholy circumstances. is very deeply and extensively lamented.

FRAUDS ON THE POOR.—On Tuesday last, the folby the Reiler Committee amongst the distressed lowing persons were summoned before the Leeds operatives of various trades and branches in the magistrates, at the Court House, by Mr. Hanson, inspector of weights, &c., to answer to a charge of standing such relief, there sull exists an unparallel. having weights below the standard in their possessed and alarming state of distress among those who sion. They were fined as follows:—William Halliday, of Mill Shay, Beeston, fined 10s. and costs, for James Foster, of Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs. for having five short weights. Benjamin Davison, of Low Wortley, fined 10s. and costs, for having four seers and other persons having the distribution of short weights. Robert Gillson, of Lilling, near York, fined 10s. and costs, for having three short weights 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. for having three short weights in the Vicar's Croft. John Wellfoot, Meadow Lane, fined 10s. and expences, for having four short weights. Of the above, Nicholson, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 witness the execution was, perhaps, more numerous 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 dyewoods, the property of the assignees of Mr. N. H. at the Board Room of the Institution. There were Taylor, ware-grinder, School Close, in whose employ the prisoner was as carter. In this capacity Thomas Smith and Dr. Drenman, who were con- children. The houses opposite the gaol also were he was frequently sent with loads of ground ware to sequently elected without opposition. different dye-works, and on these occasions, icwould appear, that frequent complaints of short were treated under the operation of the New Poor Law. all fell upon the prisoner. However, the old adage, years of age, who died in the Infirmary on Monday, jokes were bandled about, loud peals of laughter He would therefore move—"That this meeting views "When this weeking from burns received from her clothes taking fire on with dismay and horror, the New Poor Law Amend." When this week fall out," &c., was in this instance from her clothes taking fire on and hurraing as an unfortunate policeman passed weight on delivery were made, but no suspicion at verified; for, in consequence of some proceedings at Saturday night. The old woman resided with her through, were occasionally heard, and the greatest 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 "rether prosecuted "split," a 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."

With him nearly an hour; Mr. Carver, the Ordinary, greatest simplicity imaginable, said he did not HAWICK.—On Wednesday week the members know the value of, and that the prisoner had only of the Hawick Total Abstinance Society, and the asked him permission to leave it until he called Rechabites of the Hawick Tent, walked in processing the solution. The many time of the tent was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly and the tent was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly and the tent was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly was with him to a short time, who should not have the breither of the tent was with him to a short time, when he repeatedly was with him to a short time, who should not he tent to be a short time of the tent was with him to a short time. to the same, inasmuch as this meeting was not called 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 for that purpose." This, having been seconded, was appeared for Smith, cross-examined Mr. Eshelby, being decorated with the Ribbon of their Order &c., thoir attendants having other decorated to their attendants having other decorated to their order and their order are the day. put to the meeting; but the Chairman defined to and elicited from him that he had only the day made a splendid appearance. A Soirce was field at 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 vacale the 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 mebriates." The Revd. Mr. Ramsay, President of the meeting, and threatened with a prosecution himself. The magis-dent of the Secrety, Mr. Lowery, Mr. Palmer, Mr. time he appeared to be suffering the greatest mental threatened it was carried. It have the condemned cell, and the prisoner having been handed over into their custody, he was conducted to the press-room, and sat down on a bench with Mr. Carver on one side of him, and Mr. Sheriff Magnay on the other; at this time he appeared to be suffering the greatest mental threatened it was carried. It have the condemned cell, and the prisoner having been handed over into their custody, he was conducted to the press-room, and sat down on a bench with Mr. Carver on one side of him, and Mr. Sheriff Magnay on the other; at this the new chairman declared it was carried. It have trates expressed themselves in strong terms on Mr. Davies, &c. addressed the meeting, which only se-anguish, and to be quite incapable of listening to

such a purpose. He requested the meeting to hold up their hands—first, those that were employed up their hands—first, those that were not employed; which request was complied with, and not more than some four or five held up as persons in employment, whilst four or five hundred held up as persons in employment. Mr. Whitehead next addressed the meeting, and adjusted his seat, and adjusted his dees, which ing a handsome building for the residence and employed; which the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident was the same he were in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred persons. He also the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident was the same he were in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred persons. He also the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident was the same he were in chapel on Sunday, with the ployment of several hundred presons. He also known the joyful intelligence to Capt. Mitchell and stream of some capitalists, and not the property of the common of some capitalists, and not the property of the community, and that the villagers in the hangman. He then went up to Mr. Whiteheld and several times with the Ordinary and the hangman. He then went up to Mr. Whiteheld and several times with the Ordinary and the hangman. He then went up to Mr. Whiteheld and several times with the Ordinary and the hangman. He then went up to Mr. Whiteheld and several times with the Ordinary and the hangman. He then went up to Mr. Whiteheld and the creation of several hundred spond the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident the effects of the residence and employment of several hundred spond the fell shad shown the joyful intelligence to Capt. Mitchell and the clark ship, and the chief shad shown the first the effects of the recent dreadful railway accident the effects of the residence and employment. The shown

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 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 ne hastily round on the immense multitude, and there diocese of London. The annual income is returned and Mr. Whitehead were added to the deputation panions had left him as soon as the watenman came to wait upon the Mayor and the Committee and 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 watenman came of the watenman came up. Sanderson swore that he wished to go home, but that the policeman prevented him, insisted upon the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken to strike terror into the heart of the stoutest man. At this moment he turned very both before and after conviction has been very manner to cause the blood to flow in every direction. The murder the conviction for an instant was occupied in adjusting the necessary to state, from an authentic source, what are described in the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the stoutest man. At this moment he turned very both before and after conviction for an instant was occupied in adjusting the necessary to state, from an authentic source, what are described in the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the stoutest man. At this moment he turned very both before and after conviction for an instant was occupied in adjusting the necessary to state, from an authentic source, what are described in the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the heart of the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken has to be sufficient to strike terror into the facts. Since the alterations that of the Treasurer. The Committee had met at eleven o'clock, in order to prepare the resolutions, and whilst they were thus occupied, the dependence of the same cell, and remain their trial; and, if convicted, slight rising of the arms, but it was only for a mother they remain until their trial; and, if convicted, slight rising of the arms, but it was only for a mother they again return to the same cell, and remain there was no struggling, no rigidity tors' Commons, as porter, but he was discharged at weak, and when he got to Timble-bridge fainted putation appointed at the meeting on Friday night, and the was brother to the was appropriated in the cause of of its being ascertained that he was brother to the was appropriated in the cause of of its being ascertained that he was brother to the putation appointed at the meeting on Friday night, of the unemployed operatives, attended, and laid before the Mayor the request of that meeting that he would call a public meeting, in order, if possible, to devise means for their relief. A number of state ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished, to show that the distress and ments were furnished at the ments were furnished at the ments of the was appropriated in the way above described was in nine o'clock the body was cut down and conveyed was appropriated in the way appropriated in the case of Greenacre, and since recommendation? On being answered in the nega- also here heard of the case, and went to the sur- some was subsequently apprehended in Kent; ex- had failed, her clothes having been cut through and elision that the present state of the Church Establishment is calculated for anything rather than be accomplished by a public meeting, more than man, who complished then that the man and there also saw the policies of that county; and then a wound inflicted in her side. She had several be accomplished by a public meeting, more than man, who complained then that the man had decided an inflicted in her side. She had several be accomplished by a public meeting, more than man, who complained then that the man had decided an inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. She had several because of the county inflicted in her side. 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. vicions above referred to, it would have been difficult them into sensible Christians. The tract is written time to the object. He in common with them re. It should be stated that there were two or three very to have framed the case to have freed it from gretted the continued existence of the distress, and severe cuts on Sanders in's head. Six or eight wit- technical objections. It rests also with the judges if they could suggest any means for its remedy, he nesses were examined on the part of the complainant, of the Central Criminal Court to say whether a had no doubt the gentlemen present would lend shall be executed in the county where every assistance in carrying it out. A suggestion though there were several important discrepancies, the alleged offence is committed, or in Midthat a temporary scope kitchen should be fited up, a fact which is not to be wondered at when it is diesex, and as Lord Dorman, in passing senremembered that there was a very great crowd, and tonce, merely mentioned "a place of execution," the Sanderson's blood flew so profesely over Storey sher ffs now have it in their direction, not, however, panien alone, and go home quictly, when he was carried into effect on Monday next. Since his construck in the face, and his hat knocked off; that demonstron Good has never been left unattended, policeman first. A man named Thompson, a miner that the unhappy woman came by her death by her 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 Lister. It showed a balance in hand of £577 78. 7d. either see or hear the blows. Mr. Holdforth and in the awful business, he says, that all he knows Mr. Musgrave commented upon this, and the latter about him is, that he lives somewhere in Bromptou. tions, ordered to be advertised and printed under said he would not believe another word the witness It will be remembered that Greenacre told a story nttered. Mr. Bond replied warmiy to this, and similar in many respects to this statement, of Good's 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 hearing about Susan Butcher, and I now say Jane evidence in every part. They were aware of the difficulties a police of the chief justice that the counsel for the prosecution. Jones made away with herself. I don't say but

> for two months.-The Court was excessively crowded; the case will be further decided upon by the Watch thing wrong. Mr. Bean stated that he had engraved and who, during the reading of the prayers, always bert, a porter in the employ of Viessers. Bramah, the plate for Nicholson, and that no secresy was ob- went down upon his knees at the proper times, was Prestage, and Bail, 124, Piccadilly, has been discocommittee to look at and select the colour of the he exclaimed, as he was leaving the chapel, "Oh, of £1,200,000. paper. The magistrates expressed their doubts that | may the Lord be with you all !" any person could engrave such a plate as those notes had been printed from, under the impression that it was for a money club, the engraving bore too near a resemblance, and was too well adapted to deceive the unwary; they should send both of them for trial, but intimated that they would accept of bail 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, finally disposed of. The names of two gentlemen for determined, if possible, to obtain a good view, were bail were immediately handed in. THE DISPENSARY - On Monday last, the election

costs, or in default of payment be sent to Wakefield

DEATH BY BURNING -On Tuesday morning, an

man's head bore ample 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 ever his face, the executioner retired from the His punishment, however, did not end with the darkness, and suffering many other privations, until scaffold. The signal was immediately given, the blows which he had received, for after thus disabling the time came for him to ascend the scaffold. At the bolt was withdrawn, and the unhappy man was no him, Storey got the handcuffs on, and fastened him present time, however, prisoners charged with mur. longer an inmate of this world. The only motion bleeding as he was to the tail of a cart, and thus der are taken to a room in the chapel-yard, where we observed on the withdrawal of the bolt, was a has lived in the service of Messrs. Powell and Son, 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 entered the premises of Mesers, Joseph Cooper and ther policeman, who happened te be near, and in- reason of the different jurisdictions that were mixed money she had in it stolen. On getting out of the sisted 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 where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Holdforth was committed in the county of Surrey. The pri- on examination, it was found that the first attempt 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. that he looked as though he had killed a hundred exceeding a period of twenty one days, to fix the 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-only asked the man very civily to let his com- understood they have ordered the sentence to be my attention with tears, and also return thanks to mg properties they possess, and thus be induced to Sanderson refused to go, and was very violent, not either night or day. For the first two or three days 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- master and mistress than they were. My sincere 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 still persists in asserting Shiell. My dear little boy came to see me on Thursfrom Beeston Lodge, said he was charged by the own hand, and no by any violence that was offered tears, as I part from him so young, not quite eleven policeman to assist him, and did so; he was between to her by another. On his being asked to state the years old. May the Lord protect him, as he is left 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 sub-sequently gave several different one on the bench before, and he hoped he never versions of the story, and that only a few hours Esq., my former master, and his lady, they were should again. It was passing judgment before the before his execution he gave another account of the very kind to me. I do acknowledge as I am decase had been heard. Some further evidence having alleged mode of death. It is expected, however, parting this world that Susan Butcher was the cause been adduced, the case was closed, and the magistrates 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 Strey, said they had given the case effect to the chaplain, and also to Mr. Cope, the their most serious attention, and had weighed the governor of Newgate. It was at the suggestion of hearing about Susan Butcher, and I now say Jane culties 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 mob of people, who were generally too ready to take ness against him. All that he would have been able told I kept company with Susan Butcher. What I amongst the lace manufacturers engaged in the part against them, and whilst they were always to depose to was the fact, that the blue bonnet 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 public, who had a right to be satisfied that the clearly proved by other testimony, it was thought without taking the limbs off. I locked him up in the acts upon the threads the whole width of the warp magistrates sat there to administer justice even- that the painful spectacle of a child being produced stables, and I was cleaning my harness. He 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.

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 dignitories, 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 sormon Bench was that he be fixed forty shillings and the addressed to that wretched man, who, paying the penalty of his cruelties and crimes, perished upon the scaffoid. The chapel was quite full, and there were a good many ladies present. The prisoners entered the place allotted to them shortly before half-CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY. On Tuesday last, past ten, and at that hour Daniel Good was brought John Whitely and James Nicholson, (an engraver,) in by Mr. Cope and two turnkeys, and placed in the were brought before the sitting magistrates, at the centre of the chapel. He appeared very uneasy Court House, and remanded to Wednesday for the and several times clasped his hands, as if engaged in depositions to be taken, the former charged with inward devotion. His dress consisted of a long oliveforging and uttering a note for £5, and the latter coloured frock coat, with pockets outside, such as with having engraven the place from which the are worn by coachmen, drab trousers, and a clean said note had been printed. The circumstances of white neckeloth, 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 engraving was in some degree varied, and it was offences. On entering the chapel he was weeping signed in a very bad hand, "Mr. Williams and several times, in the course of the service, tears Brown" and another name. Mr. Rose at once were observed to come rapidly down his cheeks. detected the fraud, and asked the man where he had The psalms and lessons were very appropriate; the got the note? to which he replied that he had taken former were the 1st, 9th, 14th, 16th, and 17th verses it of another person a week previously. Mr. Rose of the 51st, and the first four verses of the 6th then went out and fetched a policeman, to whom the Psalm. The I ssons were taken from the 12th chap. man was given in charge. On searching a box in of the 2nd of Samuel, and the 1st chapter of James his house, several blank corms of the note, on diff r- At the conclusion of the last psalm, the culprit ent coleured papers, were found, which it was dis- appeared very weak, and night fainting; he dropped covered had been printed by Mr. Nicholson, who on into the chair, and some water was procured, when Menday was apprehended also. He stated that he soon recovered, and preserved his composure Whiteley got him to print several proofs for the ing his hands together, in an impassioned manner,

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD, THE MURDERER. murderer, explated with his life upon the scaffold. the awful crime of which a Jury of his country had

only two candidates for the vacant offices, Dr. was one mass of human beings-men, women, and paid for every spot whence there was the least proinquest was held at the Court House, before John bability of beholding the spectacle. Up to the time Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Betry Varey, 72 of execution the med appeared in excellent humour, and partook of a slight breakfast. At six o'clock Mr. Sheriff Magnay went to him, and remained

on examination, it was found that the first attempt

The following are copies of letters written at the system, is sure to shew itself. The coldness of dictation of the prisoner during his stay in gaol :-

the Rev. Mr. Russell, who has been to see me this continue them," day. My kind master, Nathaniel Dando, Esq., which day last, and read a chapter, which made me shed without father or mother, while I put my trust in James Spencer and his wife. Mrs. Spencer, that they will have eye after the boy. I was a few days at Clerkenwell, and found great kindness from the governor of that prison, and he has been to see me here. I also return thanks to the doctor, and also that prison. I also return thanks to W. Nettage, 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 son. My blessing with him.

" From your unfortunate friend,

The following letter was written to Molly Good:-"My dear Molly,-I write these few lines to bid 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 mercy upon my poor soul. "From your unfortunate

DEATHS BY EATING HEMLOCK -Two lamentable accidents occurred at the parish of Llanerfyl, Mont-At eight o'clock this morning, Daniel Good, the gomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies had occasion to leave her home on Monday, and during her absence her three children discovered some roots of water hemlock near the river side, of which they eat freely, and an old woman in passing by found two of the children very ill. Upon inquirwhat they had been eating. Information was immethere 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 £7,000 quite impassable; from that hour until eight o'clock and a messenger was dispatched for a surgeou. who of two physicians to the Public Dispensary, in place of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Hopper resigned, took place at the Board Room of the Institution. There were street from St. Sepulchro's Church to Ludgate-hill years and a half), and the other in a hop-less state, property, which perished with the vessel, a loss of but through prompt and judicious treatment is recoving. Inquests were held on the bodies, and the jury recrowded with spectators, and high premiums were turned their vordict-"that their deaths were caused by the eating of poisonous roots, commonly called water hemlock."—Cambrian.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY. -On Wednesday morning, the London up-muiltrain 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 barge-man. 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 b.d. was cold and stiff, and boro 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 his cargo, and spent the greater part of Tuesday at Newton cattle-fair. At night, he, his master, and some other men, were drinking at the Bull's Head

ment. Mr. Whitchesd next addressed the meeting and stribsted the distressed condition of the people and stribsted the distressed condition of the people of the country, and expressed his regret that the forth win more tampible means of relief. Dr. Samderson and Storey, the former insisting upon the formed throughout the town formed throughout the town for the persons who had called the meeting had not come for the country, and the "class legislation" of this country, and expressed his regret that the forth win more tampible means of relief. Dr. Samderson and Storey, the former insisting upon the formed throughout the town for the purpose of his formed throughout the town for many throughout the town for the purpose of the more fully of wine and water was brought to him, and he steing the man's head bloody, and they were a string well as a man and planthropist in all the circumstances connected with the respective in each of two instances, and string feeling of dislike to their new picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poople and that he wished to go home, desired Sanderson to suggle advertisements in a London paper, announced that the wished to go home, desired Sanderson to is suggle advertisements in a London paper, announced the time and expressed him segret was brought to him, and he drain, and expressed him segret was brought to him, and he drain, and expressed him segret was a first. The sistence of the vessel they can their families. Could let him a suffer. The single of wishers and store, the suffer. The single of wine and water was brought to him and expressed him men in this neighbourhood, in reply to him have a little, wine and water. Nearly a tumbler "social" neighbours. The him have a little wine and water was brought to him have a little wine and water was brought to him have a little wine and water was brought to him have a little wine and water was brought to him have a little wine and water was brought to him have a little wine and water was brought to him have been received, in each of

STEPNEY RECIORY .- This benefice, which has just become vacant, is in the gift of Brasenose College,

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

THE MURDER AT HIGHBURY .- A HARD CASE .-During the last two years a young man named Cooper

Co., Lawrence Pountney-lane, and, by virtue of a warrant from the Lord Mayor, seized a quantity of beaver fur, for church-rates due to the united parishes of St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney.

Spaing.-" The Spring has been always remarked as a period when disease, if it be lurking in the winter renders torpid the acrimonious fluids of the "Newgare, May, 21, 1842. 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 also return thanks to all the Aldermen who have with the blood, and thus the whole system is conkindly visited me; and also wish to return thanks tan insted. Parr's Life Pills taken three every 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;

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 nome a note for his brother announcing his desperate intention. The water was quite smooth. and the vessel going not less than eleven knots. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, and bore an excellent and amiable character.

NOTTINGHAM .- STATE OF TRADE .- There has been a considerable sensation during the past week, held in the same place, on the 6th inst., to wait upon the line had in the same place, on the 6th inst., to wait upon the line had in the same place, on the 6th inst., to wait upon the line had in the same place, on the 6th inst., to wait upon the line had instituted great forbearance, death might be spared.

Melancholy Event.—It is our painful duty to got his staff he had manniested great forbearance, death might be spared.

Melancholy Event.—It is our painful duty to got his staff he had manniested great forbearance, death might be spared.

There is little or no they were not to break people's heads with impunity, the chipci of Newgate was crowded in an unwonted and the trusted the fine they should inflict would manner, by these who, from an acquaintance with to do away with the body. I wish to return thanks most important decision to masters; 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 the tread-mill, as many of them take out work from five or six different houses, for twenty-five or thirty hands. We are sorry to say that the hosiery trade, in the numerous villages engaged in that manufacture, in this and the neighbouring counties, is if pos ible worse than ever, the masters and journeymen being equally in a declining condition; in fact,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NASSAU.-The German papers arrived yesterday aunounce a fire of a most alarming nature occurred in one of the faubourgs of Stever, a city with a population of 10,000 souls in are usually engaged in the staple trade of this district. This meeting therefore most earnestly begs to press the consideration of this distress upon all the press the consideration of this distress upon all the classes of the community, e-pecially on the public and costs, for having four short weights. Samuel Fietcher, of Farnley, fined 10s. and costs, for having four short weights. James members. He made no sceret of the job, and costs, for having five short weights. James members. He made no sceret of the job, they will do all they can to obtain relief in such a preceived nis composure, and preceived nis composure, the 7th of Winteley engaged nim to engrave the plate, telling during the rest of the service. The text was apprehended also. He soon recovered, and preceived nis composure, the 7th of Winteley engaged nim to engrave the plate, telling following extract of a letter, dated Seyer, the 7th of Monday was apprehended also. He seemed that he soon recovered, and preceived nis composure, the following extract of a letter, dated Seyer, the 7th of Monday was apprehended also. He seemed that he soon recovered, and preceived nis composure, the following extract of a letter, dated Seyer, the 7th of Monday was apprehended also. He seemed that he soon recovered, and preceived nis composure, the filling during the rest of the service. Beeston, fined 10s. and costs, for having four short was for a money ciub, and the stock was following extract of a letter, dated Seyer, the 7th of Monday was apprehended also. He seemed that he soon recovered, and preceived nis composure, the filling during the rest of the service. Beeston, fined 10s. and costs, for having four short was for a money ciub, and the stock was following extract of a letter, dated Seyer, the 7th of Monday was apprehended also. He seemed that he soon recovered the plate, telling the rest of the service of th 240 houses were reduced to ashes. We are all but in ruins. The streets present the most lamentable served regarding it. Nicholson further stated that then removed in custody of the turnkeys, and class- vered to be heir-at-law to estates in Isleworth, appearance, and women and children are frantic, Whitton. Fleet-street, and Davonshire, to the value uttering cries of despair. The working classes will be the greatest sufferers by this calamity. Many hundreds of these will be reduced to misery, and for some time, at least, deprived of means to support heir families."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GEORGIA EAST IN-DIAMAN-Five Lives Lost.-On Saturday afternoon the melanchely intelligence of the ship Georgia, of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to 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 of human life. The ship was between eight and nine being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation o years and a half), and the other in a hop-less state, property, which perished with the vessel, a loss of nearly £20,000. The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. From the account brought over by the ship Thomas Sparks, from China, which arrived off Dartmouth on Friday morning, it appears that on the morning mentioned the watch on deck, when the vessel was under closereefed topsails, and in latitude 30 south, and longitude 36 east, off Madagascar; noticed something burning about the ship, and supposed that one of the crew had left his candle burning, and that he had fallen asleep. The officer went into the forecastle to ascertain if such was the case, but found the interior apparently safe, and the lights all extinguished. On returning to the deck he observed that the stench increased, which excited his suspicious, and ultimately aroused the commander. Captain Mitchell and the rest of the ship's crew and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed and the main hatches taken off. the burning was found to proceed from the cargo when orders were given to remove some portion of it, so as to get at the fire; the crew, however had not proceeded far before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat that they were forced to desist, and leave the hold, net-The sum charts was axia put to the meeting, and the properties of the served with making large articles. However, the was carried. However, the was carried that was carried that was carried that the kaper, he was carried that the kaper, and saveral other mitted when the shaces of the night was being a goal and the property instantion, the wash stand then the worker that the property instantion, the wash stand the wash stand the property instantion, the wash stand the wash stand the property instantion, the property instantion is the property instantion, the pr withstanding large quantities of water had been

A FEW WORDS ON PROPAGANDISM AND ORGANIZATION.

" The spirit of Chartism is essentially one of expansion and diffusion: like the small seeds borne upon fall, they cannot fail to take root, and bring forth fruit. This is shown by the reception our agents. and lecturers, have met with; in whatever part of the country, as yet, to which our missionaries have penetrated, they have been invariably received. by a propagande of truth, bearing light and intelligence. But truth to be loved must be known as ever seen. such; Chartism must be preached to gain disciples, and the question is now, when the harvest is so great, and the labourers so few, and when so many large and enquire for the Felting Company. and promising districts lie open before us, the 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 despotio 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; EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN the man 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 Plinlimmon 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 would make efficient auxiliaries to the Chartists of Glamorgan and Monmouth, in extending the faith of democracy throughout the principality of Wales. 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 agitation of the Executive. They will repay culture a hundred-fold, and open us a passage into the In my next, I shall pursue this subject further.

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

BRETHREN.-The duties which devolved upon us, as members of the National Convention, are terminated. The period is now approaching when it becomes us, in accordance with the principles of the People's Charter, to resign into your hands that trust which you have 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 will be eligible to vote for the officers of the Association unless they can produce a card of membership. The 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 of all the candidates. The elector shall then, at his own convenience, draw a pen through all the names except the five for whom he votes, and the five names left standing on the card shall be considered as the persons whom he thinks eligible to serve on the Executive. The sub-secretaries shall also be empowered to grant to 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 box provided for the purpose, and to be called the

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

On Tuesday, the 21st of June, or earlier, if possible, the names of the new Executive will be announced and on Friday, the 1st of July, the new Executive will Brethren, we trust these directions will be strictly

adhered to, and that all of you will vie with each other in exhibiting the proper spirit of Chartism during such an important practical application of our

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

porting us in the course we have advised, regarding the

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

CLOTH.

I beg respectfully to inform manufacturers, and all who are interested in the staple trade of this important manufacturing cloths on a woven fabric, and that I shall exhibit specimens of the success of my invention, Cioth Halls, or in annia large room convenient for the purpose, of which the spides will be given through the medium of the Leeds Papers.

On that occasion I will undertake to prove that cloths made upon my new principle of felting on a much labour as cloths of the same quality require by the present mode; they will cost one-third less, and will for general purposes, and the demand for them at they will agree us that the force and power of the by which weakness and disease can be engendered, whole people should be called into instant activity and premature decay accelerated. To those who are unacquainted with the nature of my process, the above statement may appear to contain paradoxes beyond their comprehension, but I pledge 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 centine myself to the best that can be produced. During the last two years, I have spent upwards of £2,000 in patents and experi ments to bring it to perfection, and the mental anxiety and bodlly 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 scrutiny and comparison. WILLIAM HIBST.

Leeds, May 23, 1842.

(COPY.)

"May 21, 1842.

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

pleasure of receiving one of your handbills, recommending it to the manufacturers of England, saying you have three patents for it, and that you have brought it turing from three to four hundred yards per day, and cannot supply one half our orders.

"I am coming to Leeds some time this month, to buy machinery, with a friend. I hope to find you and my partners in good spirits. One thing I know, if you their especial clients, the poor, with open arms, and had money I should not have left Leeds; but you was the truths which they have preached have been poor, and I was poor, and them that ought to have eagerly imbibed by thousands in every part of the paid me £20 have lost £2,000 for it. I am sorry to way House Pit" page 112, sec. 40, that Josh. Gledhill, beth Eggley, the younger, who is not above fifteen, whilst doing what is called topping the corves, lifted a its zenith, never made such great strides as Chartism that never saw me before than by them who ought to has done during the last eight and forty months in have supported me to bring the thing out. I shall Britain; the reason is plain. The propagande of start in Leeds a factory on my own account, and defy the French was a propagande of the sword, ours is all manufacturers of woollen cloth to compete with me. I can bring you samples of the most splendid articles

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

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

"The writer of the above letter came to me from the West of England better than twelve months ago, pennyless; I took pity on him, and relieved his wants, and employed him, at 30s. per week. When he had

> "Yours truly, "WM. HIRST.

"Leeds, May 25, 1842."

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

SLAVERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

IN COAL MINES.

as Holy Writ," that the boasted liberty of the companying him in his survey:-British empire was a mere name. We knew that "I say, Jonas,' said the groun I balliff to one of the in the mills and factories of this degraded land, an amount of crime and misery existed which no Chris- eleven." The collier immediately said, 'Sir, my boy is | Symons, Esq. Evidence, No. 38: App. I., p. 233, 1. 66." tian could contemplate without horror and dis- only a little more than four." Let the Executive look to Bilston, and say whether may. We were also aware that a number of young persons, including females, were employed in our 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 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 such unimpeachable authority as can neither be controverted or explained away. The first Report fact." of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the employment and condition of the children of the poorer classes in mines and collieries, and the various branches of trade and manufacture, in which numbers of children work together, exclusive of those employed 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 consti- to the ages at which they are employed, the number tuents and the benefit of the common cause. 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 effects of such employment, both with regard to their girls; they are my sisters; they hurry for me. The morals and their bodily health, -has been laid before morals and their bodily health,—has been laid before and nine. She has been working ever since she was "About a year and a half ago I took to the ignorant as they are vicious. No wonder that they Parliament, and presents a picture of physical six years old. Sometimes when I have got my stint, I girdle and chain. I do not like it. It hurts are defective in the performance of their moral and misery, mental ignorance, and moral depravity to come out as I have done to-day, and leave them in to fill which, we believe, the history of no other Christian and hurry.' (Symons, p. 268.) of labour; it has embraced, therefore, all occupations made to follow him to the workings, there to hold the pit, and it hurt it very sore. The legs ached very badly. age, are engaged. This first report comprehends only took regularly to work at the age of five. such modes of labour upon the classes of persons so umberland. He says:engaged. This will form a partion of the second report, which will shortly appear," and to the publication boy whom I saw keeping a door down Flatworth of which we shall look with intense interest, as pit on the 20th of May. It was about seven o'clock

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

in this important document.

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

"1. Ages at which children and young persons are employed in coal mines. -2. Sex, employment of girls weighing from two to five hundred weight, mounted and women in coal-mines. - 3. Number of children and young persons so employed.—4. Hiring of children and NEW FABRIC IN THE MANUFACTURE OF Joung 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.-10. Holidays allowed to children and young persons the ragged roof than sixteen, eighteen, or twenty employed.-11. Treatment of children and young persons slothing district, that I have completed my process of employed in coal-mines.—12. Accidents to which such persons are exposed.-13. Wages of children and 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- four feet of chain, terminating in a hook." dren and young persons."

We shall at present confine our notice to the condition of persons employed in the coal mines. We last week selected a few cases from the report, bearing woven fabric, will require, in one way or other, as an especial relation to our own neighbourhood. To that article we beg most especially to call the attensell 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 the effectuating of those social and political changes which in their practical operations would forbid this fearful system of home slavery any 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 ores." Of these three—Coal mines are said to be "by far the most ex- aged thirty-seven, drawer in a coalpit, Little Bolton, tensive; to employ the greatest number of children and young persons; to require different modes of working according to the geological character of the country, which exert an important influence on the condition of

the workers, and particularly of those of tender age." We will first invite the attention of our readers to the physical condition of young people employed about six boys and girls in the pit I work in; it 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 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.

statements in reference to the same subject, 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-

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

"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 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 as six, five, or even four years of age. Some are so young that they go in their bed gowns; one little proved by Harriet Morton, No. 38, and intelligent to an Hottentot unenlightened by Christianity. Infellow whom I endeavoured to question, could not even articulate, although his father, between whose legs he hid his little black face, as he stood before me, 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 lane Pit, Shropshire, belonging to the Madeley Wood It has often been our painful duty, as public Company, gives the following dialogue between a ground journalists, to record facts affording proof "strong bailiff, and one of the charter masters who were ac-

charter masters, 'there are very few children working

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,

"I have been practically acquainted with collieries. nearly all my life. I know it as a fact that a collier now living has taken a child of his own, who was it, if required, by undeniable evidence to have been a

John Ibbetson, also working at the same place, says :-"I have been forty-five years in the pits. I know a man, called Joseph Cawthey, who sent a child in at four years old; and there are many who go in to thrust behind at that time, and many go at five and six; the sooner they go in the sooner their constitution is mashed up."

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

oldest is twelve and a half, the youngest is between eight

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 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

the condition of children in mines—and of that, only Mr. Sab-Commissioner Leifchild adds to this evitheir physical condition, not the moral effects of dence, touching the pits of North Durham and North-

"I visited the house of the parents of a little to the same kind in the West Riding.) It is very hard throwing additional light upon the dreadful system on the Sunday evening and the boy, Thomas Roker, to draw with the girdle and chain. I had a girdle was in bed asleep. His mother said he was aged 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 was at school about three years old, and his father rank and station. There can, in fact, be no doubt 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. wished to make him a better scholar before he went get up every working morning at three o'clock, and he I have had pieces like shillings and halfcrowns, with or a quarter to five p.m., and then he washes himself, and goes to bed between six and seven, so that he will chain. In all the pits about this part they use the never be up more than two hours from the pit for girdle and chain." with a good few boys in, and sometimes he goes on his

But we might go on to almost any conceiveable United Kingdom, exclusive of Ireland. And we ask, The evidence thus adduced affords to us the means is a system so atrocious, so utterly abhorrent to beaten."—(P. 68.) every feeling of humanity and Christianity, to be generation are moving heaven and earth to relieve tremity of the globe?

But we must now turn to another feature of the picture. We want our readers to understand something as to the nature of the employment in which those young people are engaged. A great deal is which is thus explained :-

"Hurriers," says Mr. Scriven, in his report, page 65, "are children who draw loaded corves or waggons. upon four cast iron wheels, of five inches diameter, 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

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

All this would be bad enough and repulsive dress, and subjected, not only to the same kind of domestic life. but to the same amount of labour. Betty Harris. Lancashire, says :--

"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. 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 feiler (husband) has beaten

"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-

"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. Very unusual circumstance. The Eggleys are, however, duced by this portion of our social economy. Thus their livelihood. On coming out of the mine, after a 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. to perfection, which I doubt not, for your partners and of infant labour in mind, we call upon the country but owing to the size of the corves, which weight 121 subject :the winds of Heaven, our principles bear within mine in England have not spirit to do it; but I have carefully and seriously to consider the following out, it is work very far beyond the strength of females them the germ of fructification, and wherever they brought it to perfection in France. We are manufactured to the strength of 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 | are abominable." 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 galley. says:slaves 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 za- children, in this district, is decidedly amongst the ing for her father, who was standing by at the time."

> "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 size of a tolerably large drain. I would beg particularly of this colliery, No. 33, whose evidence repecting the says :number of girls employed by him was distinctly disso keenly that it was quite painful to take her evi-

"Harriet Morton-'I am nearly fifteen years old, and began to work in Webster's pit when I was going pit; I have hurried all the time; I am the oldest girl there. There are seven regular hurriers, who are girls read. There are six boys who hurry. Two of us are employed at each corve both full and empty. When the corve is waist, and a chain comes from the front of the belt, the peace for the county of York :and passes betwixt our legs, and is hooked on to the corve, and we go along on our hands and feet, on allin this mine; I think we have none under ten or We wear trousers always as when you saw us'-(J. C.

> After this the following will excite no surprise, sympathy and active exertion.

"The stunted stature of the collier children arises. they have to traverse, being frequently not above thirty inches in height; and along these, children of both sexes either push or draw little waggons or corves, 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 go along on all fours, like animals: and this work is done by girls in trowsers, as well as boys, in the thin coal districts alike of Yorkshire, Lancachire, and the east of Scotland."

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

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

have often had blisters on my side, but when I feet. I often knocked my back against the top of the When I came home at night I often sat down to rest me by the way, I was so tired. The work made me look much older than I was. I worked at this drawing with the girdle and chain for three or four months. many boys draw so now. * * * A great 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 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 before night we were so tired that we could hardly walk 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 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

"Robert North.—I went into the pits at seven years 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 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-overseen and the reeve, who works under him,) would take a length in making extracts like these; similar facts stick and beat us. I have seen lads of nine drawing are recorded in reference to all the coal fields of the with the girdle and chain. I have seen them at six, but they were not able to draw the full day out. If they are put to do the work, they must do it or be

"Ann Hague.- I am turned of thirteen years old. tolerated or endured, while those who ought to be hurry the same as the last girl, in Webster's pit. I the guardians and the careful protectors of the rising draw the corve with a chain and belt. There is a exhibit the grossest ignorance, numbers having no to Sanday School; they teach me a b, ab; I do not ittle girl, my sister, who pushes behind. We have twenty-four corves to go in and out with every day. distress, and abolish slavery at the opposite ex- Sarah Moorhouse gets as well as hurries; she gets and hurries eight corves a-day; I don't like working in the pull so hard in the pit makes me poorly sometimes.'

> Such is the testimony of the children themselves. Let us next see whether the plea of necessity is borne passage throwing some light on the subject :-

"Matthew Fountain, under-groundsteward at Darlaston Colliery, Yorkshire, belonging to Thomas Wilson, ought not to be admitted into pits, though they work as well as the boys. In my belief sexual intercourse without rails, from the headings to the main gates. In does take place, owing to the opportunities, and owing these seams this is done upon their hands and feet, to lads and girls working together, and owing to some same profound ignorance in which they are training having frequently no greater height from the floor to of the men working in banks apart, and having girls their offspring? 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 of Manchester, the petitioner says: females at all. The girls are unfitted, by being at pits, from learning to manage families. Many could not make

And here is another fact which evinces the nonnecessity for this kind of brutal labour. We find that in the other classes of mines very few children, if any, are employed underground, and where they 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 ments. To which we may add, that in East females were not taken into the pits at a very and destroying hedges, it is no wonder that the Scotland-The sub-commissioner states that the early age, no after inducement could prevail information imparted should be of the mest worthemployment of females in the mines is universally upon them to enter a pit at all. We quote his less character. For our own parts, we have onceived to be so degrading that all other own words:classes of operatives refuse intermarriage with the daughters of colliers who are wrought in the pits; that ment of females in coal mines is to be attributed to enough if its hardships were inflicted only upon is is a labour totally disproportioned to the female the early age at which children are introduced to such the male portion of the juvenile population. This strength and sex; that is altogether unnecessary; and places by their parents. The purents having spent however is not the case; girls as well as boys are that it is wholly inconsistent with the proper discharge subjected to it; they are dressed in a common of the maternal duties, and with the decent proprieties in them. The female children, brought down in early From all this, and much more which want of

the conclusion that thousands of the rising geneanimals could not; subjected to toil which has a subjected to. the substitute for this destructive, and, as we shall

"In some parts of Yorkshire the men work comat any age, especially females of sixteen and eighteen pletely naked, the girls working with them as described; and in both counties the immoralities described

Mr. Kennedy, one of the Lancashire commissioners.

"The moral condition of the colliers and their lowest of any portion of the working classes. 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 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 letters and spelling the words, that they did not nn-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. I go to the Welsh Sunday-school, to learn the letters,

"An act of worship is nearly as strange to them. as girl, who seemed to feel the degradation of her lot struction they have no idea of, and if they had, the want 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 in ten. I've always worked in Webster and Peace's 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 loaded, one of us is harnessed with a belt round the THORNLEY, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of

" I consider it to be a most awfully demoralising fours I do so myself, and a little boy pushes behind. practice. The youth of both sexes work often in a halfnaked 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 though we hope it will be productive of genuine that women brought up in this way lay aside all modesty, and scarcely know what it is but by name."

Nor is this state of things at all to be wondered at. in the thin coal districts, from the height of the passages 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 waist, and a chain passing through the legs; thus they as ignorant as the children. They had heard of God as a name to swear by, but nothing else. They had never heard that thieving, drunkenness, nor the indiscriminate indulgence of their carnal passions, were sins. How should they; buried alive from infancy, and with none to teach them? From the whole of the evidence taken it appears that the general age for bringing children into the pits is from five to seven; that they are kept there as many hours as men; and that, in going to First, let us inquire what the children themselves and returning from their work, they frequently fall into

No wonder that these outcasts of society are as "About a year and a half ago I took to the ignorant as they are vicious. No wonder that they day-school of the Independents." me. It rubs my skin off. I often feel pain. I 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 rudiments of secular education. On this subject the report affords ample information. We select a few

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

"With regard,' he adda 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 mental darkness which must excite horror and grief in every Christian mind; I can most conscientiously say on the Collieries in Halifax, we find the following: that it is anything but an overdrawn one. Some are indeed better instructed, but of those who work in collieries there is not above one out of three, or, at most, two out of five, who can answer the commonest questions relative either to scriptural or secular knowledge. I unhesitatingly affirm that the mining children. as a body, are growing up in a state of absolute and appalling ignorance; and I am sure that the evidence I herewith transmit, alike from all classes,-clergymen, magistrates, masters, men, and children, will fully substantiate and justify the strength of the expressions which I have alone felt to be adequate to characterise the mental condition of this benighted community. That their moral condition is not equally bad I attribute to the hard work they are subject to, to their close confinement when at work, and to their weariness when

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

The answers given by many of the children knowledge of a God, a Saviour, or even of the common-

Probably we shall be told that this ignorance is pit so very well : I would rather not do it. Having to not the necessary consequence of employment in mines, but originates in the criminal neglect of their parents, to avail themselves of the means of instruction in at least the first principles of religion and 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 means of national, parochial, British, or Sunday Schools. Admitting this, to some extent, to be the case, we would ask how came these parents to be so Day. Esq.—'My opinion decidedly is, that women and girls criminally negligent, is it not to be traced immediately to the fact, that these parents themselves have been brought up in the mines, and in the

In a petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Brotherton, from Edward William Binney "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, "That your petitioner is convinced that the employ-

most of their lives in mines, and being thoroughly accustomed to the scenes they witness see no impropriety infancy, have no correct ideas of the dangers of a mine, the scenes of vice and wickednessa they witness, or the disgusting and laborious nature of their employspace prevents us from bringing within the compass ment. If female children were never allowed to enter of this article, we are warranted in coming to a mine under thirteen years of age your petitioner considers that no inducements could scarce prevail on them to even go down into a pit, much less persuade 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 life, even though unable to provide for themselves

"That your petitioner has visited many of the coldirect tendency to shorten life without the smallest lievies in Lancashire and Cheshire, and he finds the necessity. The fact that these atrocities are not moral and intellectual condition of the working colliers 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 mit allow them to work in the nits. Amidet the second not allow them to work in the pits. Amidst the scenes add, that in some places even in England, consider- before described are children, brought at the tender able 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 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 The Sub-Commissioner states that instances of see presently, demoralising toil. Into this, its true and mothers, and make the poor man's home comforts. oppressively hard work performed by young females legitimate field, machinery has not yet entered. A ble? Colliers are often accused of being an ignorant and productive of the most terrible results, occasioning 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 as to the cause of their ignorance and disorderly conduct. inquiry he has not been able to find any instance What can any person expect from a poor boy sent down where machinery was substituted in the place of as your petitioner has before described? He goes into a years of age, says, "Mr. Jones tells us that Jesus 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 the grave at an early age like himself; probably both you, hoping to find you in good bealth, as it leaves me at present—thank God for it!

De respectable and creditable, and both gave their evidence with much good feeling and propriety. The work of Elizabeth Day is rendered more severe by her having deny that it is high time to try the experiment. (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 speaks the report, in reference to this part of the hard day's work, the poor wife has little time and 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 Snnday 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 (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 Welsh, and so does Mr. Jones, the preacher, whose Sunday-school I go to. I can say the Welsh letters, for I have been two years at school. (Net able to manage the letters—said D was G, and C the letter A.) I de not know anything about Ged."

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

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

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

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

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

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

nor do I know who he is." Henrietta Frankland, aged eleven, drawer: "Sister Maria, (thirteen years old, as well as myself) have not been to school since at work; I do not know whether God made me, nor anything about Jesus; there are no commandments."

David Thomas, aged fifteen, in-filler:

"Was at day-school, and learned the spelling; there are Ten Commandments; one say you must not steal. and that Christ is God. Thinks Jesus Christ was born in Wales, and went to England: now goes to the Sun-

We wonder what those who are perpetually telling us of the deplorable ignorance of the heathen and the necessity for sending missionaries to convert them, will say to this. Perhaps they will shrug 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 evidence of the children exhibits a picture of moral and than in benighted Wales. In Mr. Scriven's Report

> "I never heard of Jesus Christ; I don't know what you 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

Thomas Mitchell, aged 13:

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. Anna Hoile, aged twelve: "I never went to day-school, but I began for the first time to go to Sunday School yesterday; I cannot

read; I have heard of God, and of Jesus Christ, but I

can't tell who that was; if I died a good girl I should

in brimstone and fire; they told me that at school yes-

terday: I did not know it before. Father nor mother never reads to me at home; they never go to church or chapel; I never went before."

work is over, and which often renders rest the greatest | go to heaven; if I were bad. I should have to be burned

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

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

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 "respectable 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 en the Sunday, and doing mischief from beating the fields, and destroying hedges, but very few colliers care much about it."

When masters only think it necessary that in-

struction should be imparted to young persons in their employ for the magnificent purpose of keeping them from doing mischief, beating the fields, 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 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 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."

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 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 is a fearful picture of the manner in which the shildren of the poor are instructed by the saintly hypocrites who are compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and who denounce the imparting of nseful knowledge of a secular character on the Lord's 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 MITCHELL, aged thirteen, at Halifax, in the heart afflicted, and maintain the right of the poor." of Christian England, who never heard of JESUS CHRIST-does not know what you mean by Gop: has heard of a Bible, but does not know what it is all about; and as a proof of the excellent moral training he has received. He says-"I do not know what would become of me hereafter if I am wicked; I have never been told. If I tell a falsehood or lie, 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 of antiquity are white as snow. We are told of the What was that in atrociety in comparison with the binding pauper children by Poor Law Guardians for and we trust they will act accordingly. a period of sixteen years, to labour in those dens of darkness, misery, and vice, more hellish in their character than we can conceive even of hell itself? 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 bru:al 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 alter of Idolatry, as were any of the ancient sacrifices. Mammon is the god of Britain. Mammon is exalted on our altars, and is enshrined within our palaces. Capital has usurped the throne of Omnipotence, and even in the temple of God is elevated as supreme. To this monster Devil, this modern Juggernaut, all 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

We want to know whether the pulpit will follow the example of the press; whether the priesthood, who were first and foremost in 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 and profound ignorance everywhere so apparent, and not institute a searching inquiry in order to provide a remedy? We can readily conceive that a large portion of the ignorance, vice, and wretchedness, which the commission has brought to light, was unknown even in the places where it existed in the greatest abundance; but we cannot permit the plea of ignorance to be carried so far. It is impossible that magistrates, proprietors of mines, and especially ministers of religion living upon the spot, would be altogether uninformed as to what was going on. And yet nothing has been done—and why! We This Plate will be as much superior to the Engralear 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 undenizble. We now, therefore, have a right to ask for practical proof, that all the denunciations against slavery, that all the mournings over the wrongs of Africa, that all the professed anxiety to convert the heather, 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, circommissances, temporal and eternal, to all concerned in it. The same power which broke the chains of blavery can rescue the children of Britain from present thraldom and future ruin. The same zeal and animation as animated the country in 1833-4, is required now, and the same result would inevitably follow a similar exhibition of moral determination.

guilt of innocent blood.

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 us 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 anything of Jesus Christ, nor do I know who he is." every precept of Revelation, and to every dictate of A girl, thirteen years old, does not know whether feeling and of sympathy. You would not have your God made her, and says roundly, "There are no own children so deliberately handed over to des-Commandments;" and, to finish this enlightened truction, and you are bound, therefore, to exert specimen of the "religious" tuition imparted in every power on behalf of those helpless victims of

An appeal to Parliament, on this subject, from every congregation throughout the land ought instantly at school to arrive at this conjecture; while another to be made. On your Altars petitions were laid of the same age—aye, who now goes to the Sunday for the abolition of slavery, and were numerously school of the Independents-"thinks Jesus Christ signed, even after divine service, on the Sabbath, in was born in Wales, and went to England!" This many places; let those Altars be now consecrated 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 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 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

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 betravers 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 benefitted by an honest non-buying Representative, infanticide sanctioned by the laws of Sparts. than by a Candidate who wishes to buy them with a sovereign or two, in order to continue the system; F.—We will take his file of the Times at the price he

We hope every friend of freedom will be at his post and manfully perform his duty. Let local 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. STUBGE 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 cath. 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 money, they will do their duty.

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

..... THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

WE again call the attention of the people to this subject. They will find the instructions of the Executive as to the voting, &c. elsewhere, to which we refer them. We would also beg the people generally to read the plan of organisation. Many localites, we perceive, have nominated several 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 the whole range of public men before them, and instruct their sub-Secretaries accordingly for the nomination. For Heaven's sake, let us have an 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

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

this victim, to which we call attention,

SPLENDID AND COSTLY PRESENT TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN

DETERMINED to commemorate every great national event connected with the present "movement," Mr. O'CONNOR has entered into arrangements for presenting the Subscribers to the Star with 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 Perition IN THE HOUSE, when " laid on the table;" being a general view of the Interior of the House of Commons, the Bar and the Speaker's Chair being prominent features.

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

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

The terms upon which the Plaze will be issued are

as follow :-

the date of entering his name with his newsnot promise to have it ready at any particular time, for the work will be one of such a character, and will need such careful 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, just as if he had continued to subscribe.

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

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

To Readers and Correspondents.

G. S. Nussey.—The subject of his letter is one on which, as he must be aware, the readers of the Money Orders to this Office.—Our Cashier is Star have been often warned. Our space does uot at present allow of its insertion; but we shall be glad, with his permission, to reserve it for awhile: it may be useful by and by: we by no means intend the subject to sleep.

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

of the money due for wages.

Job Plant, before he 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.

RISTOPHER 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 Charlist. 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. RRATUM.—In the balance-sheet of the Convention last week, Robert Wing was printed, instead of Robert King, in the list of Yorkshire contributions. OBERT KING - We are very sorry that parties pro-

that which he describes in his letter. ARLINGTON CHARTISTS.—Write again to Mr. Hey-

fessing Charlism should evince such a spirit as

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

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

to address Chartist camp meetings on Sundays, they beg that in future all those who may wish IE GREENOCK Young Men's Charter Association

addresses. All letters to be directed (post paid) John Smith, tailor, Hill's Land, No. 9, William. street, Greenock. ENUNCIATIONS.—We have received from our London

correspondent very strongly worded resolutions from two of the Chartist districts of the metropolis in reference to the conduct of a very prominent character in connection with the ball for the give the following:-

We have every desire to oblige our friends so far as squabbles and individual denunciations. While approve and feel delighted with everything done and said by some parties has been termed" dictation" and "denunciation," and has been made the pretext for heaping upon us coarse and offensive ribaldry, we have the satisfaction of bear ample—and some of them have borne sufficiently angry-testimony to this fact. We have been always of opinion that local and sectional differences should be confined to the quarters in which they unfortunately exist; and that when individuals are—as in the present case—charged absolutely with dishonesty and unworthiness of 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 distinc-tion between denunciation and criticism will be carefully noted by the people; so that hereafter

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 the Editor of the Northern Star. Do oblige the subscribers by inserting it. " Yours respectfully.

"ABEL HEYWOOD." All we can say in the matter is, that so far as we know, every list of subscriptions received by us has appeared. Whether in the mass of letters which reach us some one may have been overlooked we cannot say; but we are as careful as we can be to prevent this from happening. There can be no doubt that all monies received by Mr, Heywood wili 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

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.

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

his balance-sheet. 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 society."

SAMUEL SIDEBOTTOM -His long letter, written on both sides, received on Friday morning, is reserved for

Classes came just as we were going to Press. CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NORTHERN STAR -London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Kuightsbridge. 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

ings, Swanswick, Bath.

frequently made to endure an amount of inconve- untimely end. nience, utterly inconceivable by those who have not 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 therethe 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 negthem not blame us.

To AGENTS.—All those Agents who have orders for the back portaits, had better send them as early as possible, so that they may be forwarded with the specimens of the Petition Plate.

W. M. CHESTERFIELD.-Yes. To six week's sub- availing. suscribers 7 d. in addition to the charge for the six papers. 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 parce 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 Devenpert Friends, per T. Smith, sent on the 6th of April, but omitted ... 0 5 0 FOR MRS. WILLIAMS AND MRS. JONES. From the Female Radicals of Bath 0 14 0

Local and General Entelligence.

those whom it may concern, that on account of so 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. This sum will be expended in improving the Magda- 10,000 persons passed through the gate on this occafor their services will correspond with them pre- len Green, the only public ground of easy access in sion. The Society paid 3d. each for all who were viously, at Mr. Alderson's, tailor, Bank-street, the neighbourhood, and will give employment to a admitted, retaining the other 3d. towards the Bradford, Yorkshire.

E Greenock Young Men's Charter Association 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 one side of which was the following inscription:- before the 6th of June, if they are to be continued

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

" 'Tis tyranny and submission." They went to the Magdalen Yard to wait the result 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 conpolitical victims. Our correspondent accompation vened by the magistrates to take into consideration nies the resolutions by a note, from which we the condition of the unemployed. This meeting broke up without adopting or even considering any must request your insertion of it, or upwards of means of alleviating the misery of their fellowtwenty subscribers will leave the Star, they feeling townsmen. After several of our respectable phimuch "crabbed" that the last denouncement was lanthropists (?) 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 we can do so consistently with public service; but the removal of the distress, should still continue in the one thing against which, more than all others, office. The sufferings of the poor cast-off tools of we have set ourselves during our whole political the fortune makers must increase-must come to be existence has been the publication of sectional 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 the slightest and most respectfully expressed in-timation from us that we did not perfectly to save them from death. The unemployed were Villera e, and Royer-Collard.—Provincial Medical addressed by several persons who enjoined them to preserve the peace, and not give the magistrates an opportunity of pouncing upon any of them. They resolved to hold a public meeting en Friday, which 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 soys. each, h it, for three yes well, that we never yet denounced any man; and the magistrates, who had retained several sums of none know better than the yelpers about "dictation" and "denunciation" that we have ployed, and when questioned about it, spoke of the always deprecated and struggled against it.

Nottingham, Leicester, Sheffield, Newcastle,
Huddersfield, Birmingham, and London can all to remonstrate with the magistrates, and ascertain what the committee elected in the Town-hall, intended to do.

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 the old one, which with the south and cross and outstanding debts: 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 spectators were present at the laying of the stone. 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 n 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 loyal subjects who had the misfortune to wear a "hat." Mr. Mackisson, Superintendent of Police, having his cranium covered with one of these, then unwhen thin-skinned or insidious and dishonest men shall seek to jumble them toyether, for the purpose of covering villanous practices, and "getting away in the smoke," they may be in no danger of being "humbugged."

W. H. Dyott has gratefully to acknowledge the promptitude with which his appeals for Stars have been answered, and much recrets that time of lovely challenging any one present to fight him.

man, and led him away - Correspondent. meeting of the framework-knitters of Sheepshead, right ear and fired, when the bullet, after penetratheld on Monday last, Mr. Thomas Callis in the ing the head, passed out a little above the left ear, chair, it was unanimously resolved—lst. "That a causing instantaneous death. Inquests were many gross i Committee of seven persons be immediately chosen, this day held over the bodies before Mr. years past. to watch over and protect the interests of the workmen." 2nd. "That the weekly sum of one halfpenny
be solicited from every framework-knitter having
employment" 2nd to the the son was accidentally shot, and that employment." 3rd. "That the respectable trades- the father put an end to his own existence in a fit of the reason, and I have no way to get out of the men of the town be solicited to aid and assist us in frenzy consequent upon the previous accident. matter but by laying the whole of the blame upon our houest and lawful endeavour to resist and over. Mr. Eaton was a gentleman very highly respected throw the attempt recently made to advance the by an extensive circle of acquaintances, to whom his frame-rent." 4th. That Mr. John Rogers, a urbanity of manners and his known worth had respectable freeholder resident in the town, be ap- greatly endeared him. His melancholy end will be pointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised as above, a subject of unfeigned grief to all who knew him. such fund to be at the disposal of the Committee, whose Secretary shall lay the accounts before the him at Ashover, and a son who is in business in

increased frame-rent, and any person having know-ledge of parties so acting are requested to report the same to the Committee without delay." 6th. "That 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 employers, and shall, on giving up such frame or frames, allow them a weekly sum of money as an equivalent." 7th. "That a report of the proceedings of about six miles to the south-west of Chesterfield: was not the author of a paragraph in our last, this meeting be sent to the Editors of the three Overton Hall, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks, stating the number of the meeting on Bagslate newspapers having the createst circulation in this is within about half a mile of the residence of poor newspapers having the greatest circulation in this is within about half a mile of the residence of poor

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

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

tended to be held in a few days. BRADFORD.-FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.-On Monday last, at the Dudley Hill Colliery pit, a frightful accident occurred by which one man lost his life. The name of the deceased is Abraham Simpson, who, with another man, was removing some scaffolding in the pit, on part of which being CARLISLE CHARTISTS.—Their address to the Middle 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 Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 19, Gloucester Road Bui.d. 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 has left a widow and four children to mourn his

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BRADFORD .- On Tuesday evening, an accident attended with loss of life, occurred a little below Bradford Moor. It appears a fellow-creature from the horrors of starvation, while that 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 Chartist friends, to render their mite in so good 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 be backward in lending a helping hand; to them he is weight of the load on the animals caused them to well known, and I need not say one word in his behalf. move forward at a rapid pace. He ran to the head They have on many occasions witnessed his zeal and of the leaders to arrest their progress, but not devotion to the Six Points of the Charter. Then arouse. 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, fore beg that all parties having money to send to or the road wall, as to fracture his skull and cause will much oblige, 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 lect to produce inconvenience to themselves let 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 dead. He was taken up and conveyed to the publichouse, kept by Grace Brear, and surgical assistance 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 Monday last.

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 initiated into the mysteries of this Ancient and Honourable Order, and a number more expressed their wish to be made on the next meeting.

gardens, last week. It is estimated that more than 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 active canvass for subscriptions. Surely there is

BURIAL GROUNDS IN FRANCE.—The subject of 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 be removed to a distance from towns and all inhabited places? and is there any danger in permitting the deposit of dead bodies in churches ! Supposing the second question to be answered in the affirmative, to removed? The questions were submitted to a comand Surgical Journal.

EPSOM RACES.-THE DERBY.

old colts, 8st 7ib; and fillies, 8st 2lb; the last mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive continues to carry on the business of Printer, in 100 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner to pay 100 addition to that of Bookseller, and trusts that, from sovs. towards the police and the regulations of the Course. (183 Subs.)

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

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

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

0 2 6

AWFUL AND HEARTRENDING SCENE. - From a Correspondent.—The peaceful and romantic village of Ashover became the scene of one of the most deplorable 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 his son, a youth about 16 or 18 years of age, and immediately after, in the frenzy of the moment, took a pistol and shot himself through the head and fell H. Dyorr has gratefully to acknowledge the promptitude with which his appeals for Stars have been answered, and much regrets that time does not permit him to reply personally to all the kind friends who remember him weekly. The struggle is setting in in good earnest in Ireland; the good seed has been sown, and is germinating in the minds of the many; events are rapidly ripening it to fruition; an early and abundant of a crowd of boys, at the top of Union-street. He of a crowd of boys, at the top of Union-street. He apistol and shot himself through the head and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with the "ardent" spirits and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and after passing in an oblique direction and shot himself through the head and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with the "ardent" spirits and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and after passing in an oblique direction and shot himself through the head and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slags and loster ports, to lodging house keepers dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with the "ardent" spirits and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and after passing in an oblique direction and shot himself through the head and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with the "ardent" spirits first struck the young man's arm, and after passing in an oblique direction and ster passing in an dear, dear son !" he took a loaded pistol, rashed out SHEEPSHEAD, NEAR LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a into the garden, applied the muzzle just below his

next general meeting for their approval." 5th. Nottingham. The younger son, who has lost his life "That the Committee shall make every inquiry concerning parties who are or may be paying the Mr. Hicklin, the bookseller in that town, and bad locality for insertion—namely, the Northern Star, Mr. Eaton. Mr. E. was formerly Governor of the the Nottingham Review, and the Leicestershire Mer-County Prison, Derby, and had retired with a 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 man in the place.

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

better health.

I saw him again on Whit-Tuesday. Alas! what a strange alteration; the bloom that used to adorn his manly cheek had nearly all fled, his countenance was pale and sallow, and marked with scorbutic eruptions. I told him he looked much worse than when I last visited him. I asked how he felt? His answer was, that his constitution was completely broken. He attributed it to his long confinement. But though his constitution is injured, and his health impaired, his love of liberty is still unconquered; his spirit still remains the same, determined to battle with tyranny and oppression to the last moment of his life. He has got nine months and a few days to serve of his time. Something ought to be done for him in order to raise his shattered constitution. He was not sentenced to hard labour, and will in consequence be allowed to find his own provisions, if our Chartist brethren will only enable him to do so. This will cost about eight or nine shillings weekly. The good men and strue of Northallerton and Brompton have it in contemplation to raise a fund for that purpose, if they can be assisted by other Chartists of the kingdom. They instructed their delegate, Mr. Isaac Wilson, to bring the question before the delegate meeting at Darlington, on Sunday, the 21st inst., and to ask them to

I feel confident I shall not appeal in valu to my 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

co-operate in the noble and God-like work of rescuing

a prisoner for no other crime than trying to stay the

Sir, yours, &c. JOSH. BROOK.

Bradford, May 25, 1842.

THE NEW TARIFF. VITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE PEERS OR CONSENT

OF THE QUEEN. IMPORTANT TO CHARTIST AND TEE-TOTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A GENEROUS OFFER!

A NY Chartist or Tectotal Association, or Individual, engaging to sell One Cwt. of Jackson's FAMILY BEVERAGE, or unrivalled Breakfast Powder, will be presented with a Donation of TWENTY-SIX SHILLINGS, Five Shillings of which to be given to the Executive, and the remainder to the persons who sell the Article. This offer not to extend to those places where the Proprietor has Agents, without the consent of such Agents. Prepared and Sold by the Propietor, T. Jackson, author of "Triumph of Principle," "Religious Equality," &c.

Address :- Redcross Street, Leicester. Sold by Webb and Co., 93, Briggate, Leeds; T. Brooke, Dewsbury; J. Diggles, Ivegate, Bradford.

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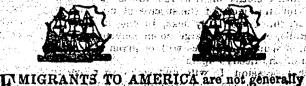
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present represent its mining and agricultural interests Law party, in the district of Coalbrook Dale, but he had and, at this season, the windings which lead to its address. Mr. Mason retired amid great applause. heights are beautifully embowered with the foliage of

The procession having reached the place where the meeting was to be held, we found ourselves honoured attempt to trespass upon them at any great length. deputy-henterants of the county, and a few score of would therefore briefly review the principles of the of the sessen, by the assigness of the lessess of the rural gens d'armerie

Mr. Child was called on to preside. small pleasure he congratu ated the thousands he raw they who have deprived us of our rights justify the which had been planted by the other party; by which 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 follows 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 Bishops 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 (Mr. H.) was astonished how the rich address them probably at some length. He would now i dared to insult the working classes after this barefaced call upon Mr. Brattan to propose the first resolution. robbery; but he hoped the men of Shropshire would, much 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, by whom the fishery on the Donegal side, under the 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 realma" 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 of it. Men of Shropshire, said he, I can assure you means in his power to prevent disturbance. In obelamentable state of things, without endangering the that I never felt more highly gratified in my life than I dience to his mandate they at length dispersed. peace of society or the security of property, do now do at this moment. How little did I conceive some solemnly declare their opinion that the only means of few weeks ago, when I first lectured in this county, trates of Upper Ormond, and Owney effectually conferring justice, security, and happiness on that in so short a time so many thousands would assemevery class of society, is by and through a complete bie in this place to adopt the glorious principles of the and equitable representation in the Commons' House of People's Charter? Well, I hope it will not stop in its Parliament; and, further, we consider it an act of gross progress, but go on until every town in the county has usurpation to deprive any class of their legitimate rights its Charter Association. (Hear, hear.) To-day you as members of society, the violation of these sacred rights have nobly done your duty. I hope you will carry out being the real source of all our national and social

Mr. LIONEL rose and seconded it. to their notice Mr. Linney to support it.

Men of Shropshire, to-day you have proved, in the beef, like their forefathers. (Hear, hear.) But what numbers which we now behold, that you have made up! was the case? Why that the working men were treated year minds to demand justice—(hear)—to-day we have with more cruelty than the dogs or horses of the rich. unfurled the banner of Chartism, and he kope i 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-thear, hear.) We have them present, that they would not submit to it one day struggled long, and suffered much for eur principles; longer than they could help. Mr. Mogg then west on but who could now say that we had not gained much- to describe the hardships of the working classes in a may, 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 Shropskire; and he was certain it that it would be one rags, and perishing for the want of food. Now, could of the best Chartist counties in the kingdom. (Hear.) a father look on such a sight without feeling indignent Mr. Mogg addressed the meeting at considerable length, at the wrongs his family were suffering from unjust and retired amid great applause. income tax came into operation, perhaps their middle- between twenty and thirty thousand persons present. class friends would be glad to join them 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, having spoken with great energy and ability for about an

introducing Mr. Mason to them. even more cruel than all their robberies put together, inasmuch as it tended to perpetuate not only our miseries, but to make us the instruments of our own debasement. (Hear, hear.) Our object, then, is to overthrow the asurpation 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 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 displyantages. 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

THE TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS OF DE- preciation of property, and altimately, 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 adver- Sir C. Napier called the attention of the House to claims. There was some danger in the introduction of Hitherto this county has remained silent on those speaking of our distress, se 55, 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. great principles of democracy embodied in the People's before as at present, and I opes it will seen pass. And nearer home. Charter, and even this can scorely excite wonder when this man presumes to fill one of the offices in the state. Dungarya we reflect that such is the aristocratic character of both Why does he not proclaim a the cause, if he knows it, and the mindle and higher classes, that twelve Tories at propose a remedy? If he does not know, why not avow his ignorance, an A let us legislate for ourselves? in Parliament. Tuesday last, however, presented a (bear, hear.) We have not courted his services, and new seasure in the political history of this rich and will allow him to retine without an apology—(laughter.) beautiful county. But before I attempt to describe Well, my friends, there is but one real cure for our

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 say that the first lecture given in this county on the say a power, let rue be understood to mean that every Charter was delivered by Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton, man at the use. 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 Chair 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 Parlinment; but I believe the laws are as bad in the adno sooner heard the principles of the Charter mooted, ministration as in their nature; and further, I believe the fate of the deceased had be not fled into Kilmacthan 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 ruffirms. 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 a vertice of "wilful murder" was returned. I have pocket. 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 subanother gentleman in the locality, is lecturing on the ground work of our cause—it is very simple and equit- posed to be the perpetrators of this foul and malignant principles, and has already displayed considerable able. The man who would deprive you of a vote, forability. And now to resume. Tuesday 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 Gaul. 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 | 2cts of Parliament. It is law which determines the | locality was somewhat shaken by the intelligence that 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 and every thing seemed to inspire the mind valuable to the very existence of society—you who pro- have a tragical termination, our Peace Preservers on with the greatness and solemnity of the cause duce every fraction of wealth or property possessed by learning the tidings armed with their batons, &c., and Two bands were engaged for the occasion. At the middle and higher classes—you, but for your skill he ded by Thomas Locke, E.q. Justice of the Peace, draw his arrangement, and summon for compensation sidering the thinness of the House, he would suggest tion of foreign cattle, he expressed himself grateful for ten o'cleck, 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 ground were J De B ______, Esq., with his the members of the Council. According to arrange- our shores-not an ounce of mineral be brought to the friend and second L. De M. _____. Esq., and at a disment, the other part of the procession was to meet surface of the earth, and this is done at a great sacri- tance the towering and handsome figure of _____ M____. them at Watling Street, about three miles distant, and fice of human life; not a house erected—no manufac. Esq., supported by his friend. A considerable time on 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, regretted that they believed they could not make the assembled at this place was tremendous. As we pro- -no harbours-no products for commercia exchange- the principal time having been occupied endeavouring ceeded 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 har ingers of peace—the worthy all directions—it was impossible to form any idea of sition of the causes of the present distress, and the men. Justice with his " men in buckram" having arrived on the numbers. The Coalbrook Dile wing of the process sures for the amelioration of thei condition. His speech the "unsaturated turf," in time to put the bloodsion here took the lead, preceded by a splendid band, occupied nearly two hours and a half. During the less antagonists under arrest. The duelants were subse-About one o'clock the dense mass reached the spacious whole time he was listened to with the most marked quently bound to keep the peace,—and it is to be hoped summit of the Wrekin. It cannot be less than a mile attention, and the magistrates, who were on horseand a half to the top of this majestic edifice of nature. back, drew close up to the speaker, and listened with quisite port at the Courtney Arms. 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 with the presence of five or six magistrates, one of the after the address which had just been delivered. He People's Charter. This gentleman then, in a most able manner, went through the six points seriation. Why, On taking the chair, he observed, that it was with no ; said he, should we not have the right of voting? Can! Mr. BRATTAN then came forward, and said he felt from that day forward, struggle with their fellow-

"That the rights referred to in the foregoing reso- some of them tauntingly called upon the fishermen in "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 dured, the causes of the distress Which row 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 constability stationed in Derry and fal to contemplate; also feeling descrip the degradation; cease agitating until it becomes the law of these Muff (County Danegal) were soon upon the spot, as was

Mr. NICOLAS seconded it.

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- against the return of the Hon. E. L. M. Mostyn, re- able with an equivalent rate, and not removable from Intion proposed and seconded; he would now introduce the rich would be giad 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

government: that distress was now becoming universal. A resolution of thanks was given to the Convention What was to be done? Were the people to be for their exertions; and the remonstrance and memodoomed to this for ever? He (Mr. L) would say, With- real were adopted. A vote of thanks was given to the our 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 plarm of every class. Chartism was so fearful a makers that this state of things should be put an end subject to a great number of the smaller tradesmen to, the Government talk of their (the people's) " exemthrough the representations of the press, that some plary patience." But it cannot be endured, and he went off to a great distance, and others closed their hoped the men of that county would, from that day shops. The peaceable conduct of so large a meeting forward, swear before high Heaven never to rest satist 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; aircady the hear, and clapping of hands.) We (said Mr. L.) Will Star has entered the cottage of many of the miners; and tell Sir R. Peel that if he will not do us justice, the day at the close of the meeting every one was inquiring was not far distant when his Ministry would meet whether there would be a report of the proceedings? the same fate as the Whigs. The country (said he) was About a thousand copies of the Chartist Circular were in a deplorable state, and he thought, when Sir Robert's disposed of. The general opinion is that there were

IRELAND.

(From The World's Correspondents.) CASTLEBAR. - MURDER WILL OUT. - That "truth is strange, stranger than fiction" has been most 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 distance would ensue to the British farmer a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty man, men and women of Shropshire. I rise to address closure reflects great credit on Mr. Jackson; the efficient 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, to in the pure and simple language of political truth; and just y respected sub-inspector of this district;— an abatement of the rector, 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 theyou in the pure and simple language of political truth; and just y respected sub-inspector of this district:yet, when I stand here and survey the magnificence of Two revenue policemen named Exan and Caulfield. creation, the postic grandeur which clothes and va- were in company with a girl in the town of Swinford. riegates this wast and lovely scene, I almost forget our in November 1839, when a man named Naughten came social degradation, did I not behold at one moment up and attempted to take the girl's cloak. Upon this your dejected and care-worn countenances, contrasted the two policemen followed him, and inflicted injuries with the beauty and loveliness 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 any, 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 Eran 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 2 few days since, and he states classes throughout these realms, prove you are robbed be could not rest, from remorse of conscience, until he landlords. beyond ca'culation, 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 against suffering humanity—thear, hear!;—had they woman who was in company with them on the night even limited their outrages to despoiling you of the in question. On this search was made for her, and it the instance of Licutenant Friend, Emigration Agent, to Captain Warner's invention. The former governwealth you produce, and which you have the was found that she had left the neighbourhood, but to show cause why he would not pay Daniel M Carthy ments had been accused, he said, of neglecting the sumption of London was about 200,000, and that of distinct voice said, "I publish the banns of maronly legitimate title to possess, experience would owing to the ex-ritors of sub-inspector Jackson, her a shilling per day, since the 15th instant, until the advantage to be derived from securing the inventors. have proved the injuries, and society would wherea outs 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, mathine 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 bla me 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 twin Cork, by Mr. Jackson, she was arrested, and is the county prison.

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The distribution of the successful was also and the county prison. to this inhuman state of things—either by perverting. The Bill which Mr. Phelan and his brother com-

religion to deprave the mind, to suit the herrid con- missioners are desirous of foisting upon this unfortunate dition the oppressors of society have doomed you to country is in bad odour here. The Bill is founded on fuifil; and wickedly attributing even to God the the reports prepared by these sapient functionaries calcultous consequences of their own crimes-or by and what is the fact? Meetings of the subscribers to degrating the character in infancy with such brutalising the Ballina, Ballinabe, and Killaila 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 report regarding these institutions were a tissue of blunders.

Knowies 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 glorious visud has been brought at the Victoria Hotel to the ship. by M'Cormick. As for any good they may do to science beyond arming themselves with tiny hammers and

comfort and security, then we may expect that every and tasted its detestable of France, its frightful pigs, and tasted its detestable of the parson received his fee, the bridegroom additional in the sciences, implies the sciences, implies the sciences, implies the sciences, which had a security then we may expect that every thousands of our industrious population are leaving this frightful pigs, and tasted its detestable our thousands of our industrious population are leaving this line. However, as Mr. Murray stated that "10" was not a day or two after, the license was prorain of so man'y families—the increase of human woe— clime that subsistence which bad government denies the parties to that effect, he (Lieut. F.) would only widows,

DUNGARYAN.-I regret to have to inform you of a most horrid, and malicious murder, which was committed on Thursday the 12th instant, near Kilmacthomas. The victim of this atrocious deed was a young man about twenty-three years of age, from Faha in this county. He was at the fair of Kilmacthomas. on three fellows, who, it is said harboured towards him some spleen on account of an old grudge; one of the villains took up a stone about eight pounds in weight, and with it dealt upon the unfortunate man's head a deadly blow which had completely broken his skull. His brother who was a witness to this bloody and murderous scene, would have in all probability shared c-imo, have been arrested by the police at the funeral

NEWCASTLE -AFFAIR OF HONOR .- At four o'clock on Monday evening last, the peace of our usually quiet placid Deele, and apprehensive that the combat would immediately hastened to the scene of attraction. On from the 15th. they will enter into a solid truce over a dezen of ex-

LONDONDERRY .- Another serious riot has been caused here by the Marquis of Donegal's tenantry, associating together for the purpose of putting up stake-nets on the Derry side of the Lough. Accordingly on Wednes by, 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 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 party they were stoutly, though unsuccessfully, resisted; and, in the course of the melce, one of the Donogal 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 skiful treatment the injured organ will not be utter y deprived of the power Monday se'nnight. 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, claim of the Marquis, has been chiefly conducted, when until Monday. 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

and Arra, convened by the High Sheriff, was held at into consideration the disturbed state of those baronies, and to suggest to Government such remedies as would he advisable to adopt for the protection of life and The meeting was well attended, there being twenty- ordered to be printed. seven magistrates and four stipendiaries present. Resoillegal societies, the fruitful source of all the crimes the return for that place. which disgrace this country, it having been understood chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by read- motion on Thursday. ing to the effect. That having heard with consider. The following Bills were read a second time, and 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 which these rates were now applied. every principle of religion, ruinous to the deluded victims themselves, and subversive of the best interests) 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 and the United States, and the report of the commisbefore the immense multitude congregated, and express sioners sent out to inquire into the matter. unfeigned sorrow and contrition for their past conduct, and give solumn assurance that they would renew the 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 Nenagh. The Rev. Mr. Nolan, in continuation, dwelt to were not yet quite ready. a considerable extent on the frightful consequences that | In answer to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Lord ELIOT said 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

POLICE OFFICE.-WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Thomas Murray, ship agent, was summoned at burden, while in fact she was only from 3 to 400 tons. invention were at present suspended. Emigrants had taken their passage by this vessel under the representation that she was to sail on the 5th; the was that the emigrants were sustaining serious losses, spirit should make this important invention an affair o. CORK — Our distinguished townsman, Sheridan and eating out their little sea stores. Under these cir- pounds, shillings, and pence, but should throw himcumstances he had issued summonses against the agent self on the generosity of the country. for 1s. 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 experiotherwise he would sue for each. His charge against ment. the agent was, that he had put forward false advertisements to lure the public. Mr. Murray being sent for, here entered the office, ner's invention, if it were of such important results.

Lieutenant Friend contended that as agent Mr. Lord Ingestric thought that, if any government beyond arming themselves with tiny hammers and breaking all the fanny little stones they meet in Cove, it is all moonshine.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.—You are aware that thought the ship was 1,000 tons thousands of our industrious population are leaving this

Lord Ingestric thought that, if any government man, addressing the widow, with your permission, ment.

Lord Ingestric thought that, if any government man, addressing the widow, with your permission, ment.

Lord Ingestric thought that, if any government ment.

Lord Ingestric thought that the stone and the deleast of the captain of the captain m Lieutenant Friend contended that as agent Mr. breaking all the fanny little stones they meet in Cove, and was chargeable with putting forward a delusive

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 the day above-mentioned, and on his returning home not be here on the 10th, he wrote to those who had some amendments, which were severally put and about eleven o'clock at night, was attacked by two or engaged passages not to come in until the 15th, and she carried. would have arrived before this but for the adverse winds. He would further say that there was no neces- carried. sity to bring him here as he told all these men that they should be paid 1s. a day. Bench-Will you see them paid? Mr. Murray-I will, but not as a matter of right. Lieut Friend claimed it as a matter of right.

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

Tuesday to get the price of a meal of victuals, as he was of church property. starving, but was refused; and this day he had only Mr. Roebuck said that the Right Hon. Baronet was, apply similar and equal principles to manufactures as eaten two potatoes. Mr. Murray was advised to get 100 passengers for the | plated increase in the case of corporations aggregate; and ship, and that was all he knew about it. He preferred yet he left the increase untouched in the case of corpora-

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.

The Bench thought that quite fair, as it was an ex-

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 Barliament.

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

Lord SYDNET presented a petition from Charles Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, complaining of an individual who called himself the Earl of Leicester, being elected as such to serve in Parliament for the borough of Bodmin, that being the second title of the Marquis of Townshend. The petitioner stated that the 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 in their Lordships' House.

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

move the second reading of the Quarter Sessions Bill on The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners for the year 1841 be laid on the table. Ag eed to.

The House then adjourned, shortly b fore six o'clock,

Monday, May 23.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The House re-assembled to-day for the first time the Court House, Nenagh, for the purpose of taking since the Whitsun recess. The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock. The attendance of members was very limited. The minutes of evidence taken before the Newcastle-

property, and the suppression of crime in the country. under-Lyne Election Committee were brought in, and Sir E. HAYES, as Chairman of the Committee aplutions were passed and forwarded to the Government pointed to try the merits of the Flintshire petition sent is witheld. Crime in the North Riding, particu- ported to the House that Mr. Mostyn had not been

larly in the neighbouring baronies, is still as rife as duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for ever. An enormous meeting was held here on Sunday Fintshire; but that Sir S. R. Glynn was duly elected, last, at which thousands and tens of thousands congre- and ought to have been returned for the said county. gated from the adjoining districts of Borrisokane, Tem-! The SPEAKER informed the House that the petiplemore. Roscren, &c. There could not be less than tioners against the return for the berough of Kinsale 40,000 persons present. The object was to discourage had resolved not to proceed with the petition against Irish provision trade. Mr. BULLER, there being some doubt as to the right but Mr. E. ROCHE supported the resolution.

test numerous attempts had been lately made to seduce to precedence of his motion for referring Mr. Wartectotallers from temperan e preparatory to enrolling burton's petition, complaining of corrupt practices at John Russell, and Sir Robert Ferguson, the motion was them among the hellish promoters of these gangs. The Bridport, to Mr. Roebuck's Committee, deferred it till scene was very imposing, and was frequently enlivened Thu sday next; Mr. Mitchell announcing it to be his by the bands of the Nenagh and Templemore Tempe-intention to defend himself from the charges conrance societies. The Rev. John Scanlan, a president tained in that petition on an earlier night, if it should of the Dunkerrin Temperance Society, occupied the appear that Mr. Buller could not bring forward his

able pain that attempts had been recently made to ordered to be committed:—The Imperial Insurance induce some members of the Temperance Society to Company, the Medbourne Inclosure, and Cass's Charity

The Aberdeen Road's Bill and the South Metropolitan Gas Bill were read a third time and passed. Sir JOHN EASTHOPE gave notice of a motion for the 16th of June of a bill to abolish church rates, and make with a view of leading thoughtless parsons into illegal some other provision for the service of the church to also, the different amounts of taxation to which each Mr. MILNER GIBSON gave notice that on the 9th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to pre- | charges, that the British grazier would be exposed to a | comforts and welfare of the community.'

> boundary between this country's possessions in America Sir R. PEEL said one report had been presented, but

spring from Ribbon Societies. He drew an appalling it was true that some outrages had been recently compicture of the enormity of murder; the fears, terrors, and mitted in part of the county of Tipperary, but he could 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 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 dis- tomed to place it (her hand and arm were was to talk to morning he could not tell half their ought to maintain their own expenditure, but they did crepancy, as had been argued, between the duty of £1 delicately fair,) and placing in it a small neatly-

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 more extensive mention of the benevolence of good could not be remedied, unless some method was dislandlords.

The Government proposition was imperatively called complacency. Our minister saw all their sly procedures for, when our rapidly-increasing population was conceedings, and continued to watch them with scruti-

After a few words from Captain Boldero,

Lord INGESTRIE, in reply, said that Captain War-

Colonel Fox recommended that the country should our le, visiation. come to some determination respecting Captain Warand in answer to Lieutzmant Friend admitted a receipt Mr. BROTHERTON said that the former and present man for such an infernal invention-(laughter).

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 of the owner, but when it was found that she would Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. Hongson moved

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

by his bill, enabling the state to deal with the contempulling down 1,000 tons to 500, as it was more likely to tions sole. This inconsistency, he thought, required articles? explanation, apart from any consideration of the pro-

Mr. WAKLEY thought the motion of the Right Hon. thing for the incumbert, and nothing for the congre-Lieut. Friend, under these circumstances, would with- gation; the subject was so momentous a one, that, conto sit again.

cessively hard case towards the poor people. They hoped Sir James Graham said he could not see the validity Lieut. Friend would lay this case before the Lords of the of the objections urged against the bill, but he would sion—a difference which he hoped would not last. Admiralty, and get an opinion on the law, for they take the discussion either on the report or on the beyond the evening. The interests of the community second reading.

The bill then went through committee.

The Bribery Prevention Bill was then read a second

Sir James Graham then moved to amend the acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, Treasury, of importing the finest bulls of continental and to continue certain officers, appointed under the stocks to improve our own breeds, was now to be said acts for a time to be limited. The other orders of the day were then disposed of. and the House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

Monday, 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 Vere Ferrars Townshend, commonly called Lord Ipswich election Committee report, which stated that extensive corruption had prevailed at the last election. Such a statement should not rest on their records unnoticed; and he recommended inquiry, and, if neces-

sary, prosecution by the Attorney-General of the guilty Sir GEORGE GREY hoped that such an alteration of

than any partial or limited inquiry. After some conversation, Mr. Hume proposed the suspension of the writ for fourteen days, in order to ree what was going to be done by Lord John Russell in the way of a general measure to put down bribery and

Lord JOHN RUSSELL considered that both parties suffered very much from these practices. He supported the amendment. Sir ROBERT PEEL also considered that these practices were most injurious to the credit and authority of

the House. He recommended the suspension of the writ, in order to enable Mr. Wynn to bring formally before the House whether or no the Attorney General should be instructed to prosecute the guitty 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 case of Ipswich, and Colenel Rushbrooke withdrew his move the adjournment of the debate. motion for the issue of the writ.

On the motion for going into committee on the Customs Acts (the Tariff) various preliminary matters arose, including a statement from Mr. CALLAGHAN respecting the present condition and

future prospects of the Irish provision trade. He concluded with proposing a resolution, that in removing the prohibition to the importation of any article, there ought not to be charged any duty on the raw material which should not be charged to articles the manufacture thereof; and that so long as living animals be charged warehouse without payment thereof, except for exportation.

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

After some observations from Sir Robert Peel, Lord withdrawn.

The House then went into committee; and Mr. WILLIAM MILES rose to move that the duties

on all live stock imported for the purpose of food should be taken by weight. The county members who supported Sir Robert Peel had gone along with him as far vent persons losing their votes by removal after regis. ruinous competition under the government proposition. He asked not for undue but for just protection; and Lord PALMERSON asked a question as to the limit of 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, differed in opinion with him. Mr. HEATHCOTE supported the amendment, from a conviction of the injurious consequences which would result from the Government proposition. Mr. GLADSTONE affirmed that the Government had

navogue, together with forgiving them 5 years' arrears of and abstain from joining or having anything to do with Peel would have failed in his duty had he proposed 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 ex- was on the side of the proposition for levying the duty that in which a young widow-lady had her sitting. gratitude, to envy these who had the happiness of hav- 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

ment proposition would be considerable, while there glance a ternately at each, "if you don't approve of was no cause of alarm for the interests of agricul- it, I'll forbid the banns next Sunday." "Sir," said

our superior breeds. Sir Robert Peel was as much the her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was our superior breeds. Sir Robert Peel was as much the her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was the debasement of our morals, consequent upon the them at home. It would be expected that humanity claim is afterwards said that all parties were satisfied with poverty it entails, the derangement of society, the de- would induce every person to facilitate these poor creations. The original advertisement was that the should be pursued respecting naval architecture. terest, and was labouring to adjust their conflicting their gains. - Literary Gazette.

in universal anarchy; let statesmen and legislators frequently heard of the snares which the emigrant had tised for the 20th. He spoke of the false statement of the improper system which prevailed in the dockyards the narrow end of the wedge of free trade, but there answer. What shall they any? 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 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 anti-

cipating any serious importation of cattle. Mr. OWEN STANLEY was satisfied that we had only to create a market in order to receive from abroad a large supply. He supported the amendment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL contrasted the arguments of those who opposed and those who supported the amendment, and regarded the speech of Mr. Miles as most convincing against his amendment. Surely the wisdom of Parliament did not consist in legislating against the welfare of the community, and compelling 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, nevertheless, looking at the arguments with which the present proposition of the Government was supported. or at other parts of the tariff, he could not reconcile them with other parts of our legislation, especially with the Corn Act of the present year. He would well as to agriculture; and if the British grazier was to compete with the continental one, why not permit 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 strictly to the proposition before the house, that of the propriety of removing the prohibition on the importathat the chairman should report progress, and ask leave the generous support which he had received from the great body of the agricultural members of the house, even though differing from them on the present occaimperatively demanded the change now proposed, and the apprehensions entertained respecting it were per-The Property Tax Bill was then postponed till Mon- feetly groundless. The quality of the cheap meat sold in Hamburg or other places must be taken into the account in estimating the effect of the competition with British stock; while what had hitherto been made a matter of occasional favour, through application to the afforded to the entire agricultural community. He had not yielded to the solicitations of many esteemed friends who had waited on 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 the law would be made as would prove more effective as it would have been conclusive in their favour. duty on foreign corn, or even for Mr. Villier's motion. The House became very impatient during Mr, O'Connell's speech l

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 preced-Thursday of his intention to bring on the motion for ing speakers, and Mr. HUME, who rose to address the instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute in the Committee, and was greatly interrupted, threatened to 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 consta-

ble. "But why do you think so?" "Why, 'cause he looks larned." "Have you no other reason for thinking so?" "Oh, yes, your Worship." "Well, what is it !" "'Cause he's married to a werry respectable sort of a woman." The reason assigned was conclusive; and the man who married "a werry respectable sert of a woman" was duly appointed. THE INCOME TAX.—Fifty-eight operatives of Worcester have addressed Sir Robert Peel, to express their thankfulness to him "for proposing a direct

as they could, and had borne many unmerited tounts | tax on property; a tax that shall affect the rich; in so doing: but the time was now come, in justice to a tax that will compel absentees to contribute their their constituents, to offer a legitimate opposition. He quota to the exigencies of the country; a tax that entered into a statistical comparison of the cost at will affect the fundholder, and throw the burdens of 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. In a brief but courteous reply, the Minister says, "It is my earnest wish to propose, and to pass into was subjected; and proceeded to show, from the prices law, such measures as may tend in their result to at given continental ports, with the freightage and other promote the demand for labour, and to increase the FIRING HER MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS NEAR WIND-

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

ing of first impressions at church brings to my mind goodness." The Rev. Mr. Nolan next adverted to the not do so, notwithstanding that we had given the West per head for oxen, and the duty of 8s. per cwt. on dead folded note. By and by the lady's Prayer manner in which the tenantry of Loughane were ludia Islands a monopoly by our tariff. treated by Mr. R. U. Baly. He hoped the next time An Hon. Member complained of the idleness which tion of an averaged sized ox would be £3 68, and of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, lent amount of dead meat, would be about £3 10s. a passage, which evidently caused a smile of 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 Bayan, 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 Captain Pechell called the attention of the House he could persuade himself that a much larger importation beadle yet obsequiously waited to attend him to and the ports of the German union, was it at all likely cause," &c., &c. The eyes of the whole congrega-Sir R. PEEL said he had been a witness to an expe- that the enormous consumption in this country would tion were turned on the widow and our gay Lothavessel arrived in port. This ship was the Albion of the public expence. Captain Warner had not agreed to our population, increasing at the rate of 227,000 souls meanwhile proceeding through his accustomed London, which was advertised as a vessel of 1,000 tons this, and the communications with him respecting the annually, if the rate of increase for the next five years duties with the same decorum and ease as if perwas in the same ratio as the last ten, this country would feetly innocent of the agitation he had excited. The require a supply of 85,000 head of cattle, in order, not sermon preached and the service ended, away to the Lord INGESTRIE eulogised the invention of Captain to reduce prices, but to keep them from rising. Horses vestry rush the party at the heels of the pastor. advertisement announced that she was to said on the 10th, warner. He said that any government that n eglected bore relatively a high price in this country; yet for "Who authorised you, Sir, to make such a puband some of the people received letters from the agent, it incurred a very heavy responsibility. Reference had years their importation into this country was permitted. lication of banns?" demanded they both in a breath. 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 vessel was not yet in pert, the consequence of which major Vivian contended that no officer of project of the proper quarter on more than one with our consequence of which major vivian contended that no officer of project of the proper quarter on more than one with our consequence of which major vivian contended that no officer of project of the proper quarter on more than one with our consequence of which major vivian contended that no officer of project of the proper quarter on more than one with one permitted. Why were we not overwhelmed with cheap continental and the proper quarter on more than one with a start of the proper quarter on more than one with the proper quarter on more than one the lady, "you have been too officious already; Dr. Bowning gave various statements in support of nobody requested you to do any such thing; you the Government 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-ment, for it won't be carried." But, as he considered man—"to procure the license, the ring, and—the for a deposit for passage money, and that he was agent Governments acted wisely in refusing to reward this this to be t browing dust in the eyes of the farmers, he fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as would be no varty to it, and should oppose the amend- soon as to-morrow." "Well!" replied the gentleWATKINS'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 signts, would there be such scenes as appear-as are acted without intermission on this great stare of knaves and fools-in this threatre of the world? We need not secend or descend into garrets, or cellars, or dog-holes, those charnel houses of the dying and the dead, where plague, pestilence, and famine huddle their victims together; we need not explore prisons, 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 done by. I will pass along one of the principal thoroughfares of this mighty metropolis—the capital of Eagland—the emporium of the world—great in wealth, little in worth, magnificent in outward appearance, mean in real character—in a word—London! see two extremes of wealth and poverty that abso-Intely meet: they not only co-exist, but they commingle; and the wealth is more shameful, more disgusting, more abominable than the poverty; for there 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. with shops and warehouses—an emblem of religion, beare shown the Monument; and look at the shipping in 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 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—he is full of sores, and shames—why is this? Answer it ye who have the making of the laws, who govern the country, who leave us not a will of our ewn-answer it, ye lords and bishops, who profess to reverence the very name of God-who tell us that man was created in the likeness of God! Is this the condition in which you would behold the image of Ged? You say that God gave dominion to man over all things—that all things were made for him, and given other as we would be done by. to him. True, my lords and bishops, but such as you have robbed him of all, and we now frequently behold God's image pars along-a pale spectre of reproach to man-perishing with cold and hunger, and with no place of rest, not even a pillow for his drooping, his dying head, except the stony step of the door of some vannted charitable institution barred against him. That man is our brother, and is this doing to our brother as we would be sheuld be done to? Is it doing try:as we would be done by ?- for we ought to put ourselves in his place-to identify ourselves with him, to sympathise with him, to succour him-for, as we would not wish to suffer this, we should resolve that neither should one of like nature with ourselves be made to 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 enquire, will wonder, will be softened by pity, wiil be fired with indignation; but the town passengers are bent on business; on pleasure, on wastefulness, on wantonness, and suffer not their attention to be diverted for a a penny would be to them; but no man gives them anything. There is the Lascar who has been bronzed by the heat of a torrid sun-he finds our climate cold, but our hearts are colder; a few tatters of his native costume yet flap in the wind, and tells too plainly. 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 formnumbers of deformed, crippled, mutilated objects whom your unseemly letter, I desire to know the names of the during the two years of his confinement most severely we see in public, but who ought to be nowhere seen 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, the way they should go; but in a way which they example of such? would fain not go-in a way which they are forced to go. Ah, necessity is a vile thing, and makes villains of and not grow up to become the victims of the suffering life of sin that awaits them. Many fathers wish their sons had not been born to be a burthen on them which they cannot support. How many little sinless ones innecently wonder why they are made to suffer so much cold and hunger, and with the voice of first nature implore their parents to get them food from the abundance which they see every where around them? How many parents commit suicide, or destroy their children, or sit in sullen impotency, unaffected by the cries of want 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 tion. It expressed our sentiments; though if we had at ease in their possessions, and saying to themselves, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years, 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 eat, drink, and be merry,"—it is very well for them, not pressed by poverty, not tempted by sin—for them to exciaim against the vices of the poor; but let the mons, it would be sure to displease some. rich do as they would be done by, and the vices, the ignorance, they so eloquently denounce, would cease, would be known no more. Many honest men are balancing the horrors of starvation on the one hand with the degradation of dishonesty on the other, and in hopeless helplessness wish for some swift disease to is written at the request of the National Charter Asso- the summit of our social system, or rather unsocial come and carry them off. Many put themselves into ciation. the way of death; many plunge into it from a life that has robbed death of all its terrors, a life of pain and frantic woe. The verdict on such victims is self murder! A lie-s 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 assumes a character it is but right that he should be bosoms glitter with the stars of nobility? Descending a public virtue at present in voque. The patriot first up for recruits, when he was interrupted by a great vers, Southampton-place, New road, Pancras, Middlesex, abould waken the sleeper, that should make the blood 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 5, at 11, at the Court of Bankthose who would torment the soul after killing the body. Ah, the grave! that is the true place of rest for as such. Had you not claimed the character of electors riches. Proceeding further we will observe a multithose whom the wicked has made weary; the grave is and demanded on that ground an answer, I should tude of petty speculators, all pressing forward on the the only refuge for the destitute! Now the knowledge of these things, the know-

ledge that so many instances of this kind have taken place, that so many are now taking have perfect liberty of speech—and I will not, by any establishments, and all this fashionable luxury, extraplace, that so many will take place in future, the knowledge of all this ought to make our blood boil; ought to fire us with virtuous indignation; ought to fill us with fury; we should burn; we should be all I deem essential, I will do so. And therefore, a fixed to redress these things, to stop them, to alter the cursed system that Causes them. If we would not transpire. The Magistrates of the cursed system that Causes them. If we would not transpire to make representations to Government. The protection speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was better the cursed system that causes them. If we would not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was better the condition of the powerty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was better the condition of the proper regard for the petitioners who aspects; their homes are embittered by domestic cares King's County likewise assembled; but the promption of the following speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was bettien of the powerty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was bettien of the powerty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was bettien the powerty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was bettien to make representations to make representations to make representations to make representations. It was an advice to the median powerty. Destitution speaks too plainly in their ceedings did not transpire. The Magistrates of headed "Hints to the Army," and all through was better to make representations they shall not be; for while such things are, while they are suffered to continue, who shall say, which of us can tell that he will not be the meeting the original such things are, which of us can tell that he will not be the meeting therefore broke up to their work. The meeting the rozen breath of adversity, and the parent love is fying the neighbourhood, and several rioters returned as too is hold of the prisoner and brought him into and July 5, at 12, at the Coleman-street-buildings. In the frozen breath of adversity, and the parent love is fying the neighbourhood, and several rioters returned as too is hold of the prisoner and brought him into and July 5, at 12, at the Coleman-street-buildings. In the contemplation of the furner. The to their work. The meeting therefore broke up to their work. The meeting therefore broke up to their work. The meeting the rozen were the follows. The Nonagh to their work in the contemplation of the furner. The to their work. The meeting to ulterior measures. The Nonagh to their work in the contemplation of the furner. The to their work in the contemplation of the furner. The to their work in the contemplation of the furner. The to their work in the noise in the follows. The Nonagh to the rozen street buildings. Some in the series to the furner. The to their work in the contemplation of the furner. The to their work in the noise in the follows. The Nonagh to the rozen street buildings. In the contemplation of the furner. The to their work in the noise in the follows. The Nonagh to the contemplation of the furner in the follows. The Nonagh to the rozen street buildings. In the contemplation of the furner in the follows. The Nonagh to the contemplation of the furner in the follows. The Nonagh to the follows in the follows in the follows. The follows in I frequently see in the street of this proud city-and.

shame on it for showing such sights, old men and old write the National Petition were Mr. Philp and bead of venerable old age is bowed down to the grave of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of ostruct him by causing a crowd to assemble around Regent-street, London. Regent-street, London. Regent-street, London. Regent-street, London. Thirdly.—I am total the winter of of Grange, and her care-taker. At first Mrs. Glee- of ostruct him by causing a crowd to assemble around Regent-street, London. Re some quiet nook, 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 ordered to retain soldier; to protect the government; and when he mack, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London. Fairclough, age, and shelter their infirmities in: yet they must be that any further explanation I would not give. To multitudes of those who seem to flourish in the higher the man is and finally, the cottage of the man him. with their tottering steps, sing, or rather attempt to say, never wished to say, one word that could be consing, for in London it is 'no song, no supper!' They strucd into an insult of the petitioners; but to them, as to yeu, I expressed strongly that I never did circles of society are becoming its victims.

Self was entered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that could be considered by an armed and disguised part y, vered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner say.

The prisoner is the same time to take the prisoner say, never wished to say, one word that I never did to take the prisoner say.

The prisoner is the same time to take the prisoner say that I never did to take the prisoner say.

The prisoner is the same time to take the prisoner say that I never did to take the prisoner say. sing,—for in London it is 'no song, no supper!' They strued into an insult of the petitioners; but to them, as must sing for always, though alms ought to be given to you, I did say that I had the same opinion of the interfered with the prisoner had it not been for the interfered with the prisoner prevent them being put to the pain of singing; but they petition itself. prevent them being put to the pain of singing; but they petition itself.

They bills which he was delivering. He caused a great chorley.

They bills which he was delivering. He caused a great chorley.

"I will not now remark on the language of your stretched in vain. How can they sing? how unfeeling resolution. You may deem it proper to abuse me, but the resolution. You may deem it proper to abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance. Three crowd the great distance are all three comes from a great distance are all three comes from a great distance. Three crowd to assemble abuse me, but they come from a great distance are all three comes from a great distance are all three comes from a Three crowd to assemble about him, and the people ob structed him in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magis- 5, at 12, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sheppard, it is to expect them to mock their own miseries by meriment. 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 the second was killed with a bayoner; the third and the people ob structed him in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magis- 5, at 12, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sheppard, them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, trate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against. Castle street, Holborn, London. William Gover Gray, dentus, Bath, Sheppard, policemen were attacked near Michelstown; one of this I am sure, my country men we want Universal Suffrage first. And also recollect them was so beaten as to be past hope of recovery, that, while the landlords rob us of 120 millions, the prisoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding will am Donald, furrier, Brighton Rennett. The Government have found in the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of these things a second. The Government have found in the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of these things a second. The Government have found it is the form of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of these things a second was killed with a bayoner; the third of these third was a second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner; the third of the second was killed with a bayoner.

daughters of our isle, who have been scared by the grant aspect of famine into the amiling embrace of the power; that power is the Court of Bank-query remaining spark of lost virtue a pain to themselves, so to speak; and strive to extinguish it by unwomanish is weak, the contains, one of the regular New York in early 300 passengers on board. The beller of contains of the help of contains of the power and the mark of the same of the part of the spatem that perpetuates the court of Bank-query. The work, by Medden had his skull cleft with a spade, while at for the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The swond has one clease of a poor woman, named crass- way and the second was suffered to walk off. The Ceinster Express says that perpetuates the court of Bank-query. The work, by Medden had his skull cleft with a spade, while at for the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The work by Great distrost on prisoner sapron. One of the mwsheaded, "Rhymes for the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The work by Great distrost on prisoner sapron. One of the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The was suffered to walk off. The Ceinster Express says that perpetuates the coord was fructed to salt the spade, while at for the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The was suffered to walk off. The Ceinster Express says that perpetuates the count of the army; blood, battle, and plunder." The was suffered to walk off. The Ceinster Express says that the court of Bank-query. The was suffered to walk off. The Ceinster Express says that the power is the Charter. That obtained it would be the means of not only doing away with the would be the means of not only doing away with the would be the means of not only doing away with the would be the means of not only doing away with the world of Bankrupter. Canavor, June 11. and the proposition of the army; blood, battle, and plunder."

Let it be our object to annihilate the gaug, and the murder record with t

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

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 I shall have the honour of advising you of the result into; but no committee sits to inquire into the condition as soon as I can obtain an official reply to my applicaof the outcasts in the streets. Oh, what a tale each one tion. could tell; but a tale that our Government would not listen to, because in it they would hear their own condemnation. But let us get the Charter, and all these evils will be inquired into and remedied-we must not expect it till then. Therefore I call on all who have fathers, who have mothers, who have brothers, is something very unjust, very revolting, very insulting who have sisters—I call upon all who are themselves fathers, mothers, brothers, er sisters -upon all who are men, who have the common feelings of humanity—I call upon you for the sake of cthers, for the sake of yourselves-for the sake of our Paul's Cathedral—surrounded and almost smothered fellow-creatures, not only those who wear the human form, but also for the sake of the poor dumb animals forled and burthened with the traffic of Mammon; you that toil in torture, that are driven to death by hard taskmasters for whom they work till they die, running the Thames—the carriages in the streets—yes, and I till they drop with bursten hearts; I call on you for point you to the miserable beings you meet there, 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, with cramps, he shivers with agues—the keen pangs of that these things may pass away, and a newer, a better order of things may come in their stead.

And now I conclude—conclude as I began with the text-it is the first and the last, and if there had been sistenly with his public duty, in advising her Ma 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

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., M P. "19, Gloucester-road Buildings, Swanswick, Bath.

"SIR,-I am requested by the Council of the Bath suffer so. How many do we meet doing penance for Chartist Society to forward the fellowing resolution to the crime of poverty, walking barefoot, and howling as 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 to which this letter refers. It is as follows:-

"'That we, the Councillors of the Bath Chartist Society, being a portion of those who elected Mr. Roe- Home Secretary of State, the said prisoner was removed buck, feel called upon to state, that while we approve from the Northallerton House of Correction to York made in defence of our principles, we denounce his moment to those who have no business, no pleasure, 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 there recover from the effects of his former severe treatsigned 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, IN REPLY, MR. ROEBUCK SAYS:-

"Londay, May 13, 1842. electors who passed the resolution.

"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 for his release from confinement, and by timely restoring from an empty home, and imploring with hopeless kindred regard for you as an avowed democrat. They him to freedom and to the bosom of society, confer a eyes, a little foed to keep them alive. Is this the fate regret you should have raised any quibble, or we would wish for our fathers and mothers? Fathers, doubted the veracity of the person who forwarded you who in spite of the Dake's declaration, that all may eat their resolution respecting your attack on the supposed who work, find that those who do no Work eat all- author of the National Petition-an attack which they for, unable to procure Work, they have been obliged to considered to be an insult to themselves, and all others to pawn their very tools for bread, and who signed that document. They asked you to apoloyet lack food-mothers who with aching hearts, gise for your conduct, to prove the charge of malignancy after parting with every comfort, every con- and cowardice, or to retract your assertion. For reply venience, every accommodation for the necessaries you say you must know the names of the "electors" of life, after stripping themselves and their homes of all who passed the resolution, before you can pay the the graces of life, of its very decencies, have been com- slightest attention to my unseemly letter. This they pelled to strip their little ones, and sell their tiny consider to be an evasion of a plain question, which, articles of wearing apparel for food—then as a last whether put by electors or non-electors, you ought in resource, have gone forth not with the pride of a justice to have answered. However, I overlook the mother's joy, the pleasure of a mother's love, when she 'unseemly' attack you have made on my veracity, and takes her children forth to walk or play: but with the here give the names you require. But permit me to degrading, the distressing, the despairing feelings of a state one or two things. At a late meeting you admendicant who must exhibit her offspring as spectacles; vised us, if dipleased with anything you may have of painful pity to excite the compassion of those whose done, to ask you to explain. We do ask you to explain hearts have been hardened by avarice, who rejoice at why you attacked the supposed author of the National the wretchedness which is the foil and food of their Petition? You also, on the occasion in question, adsplendour. Alas! such children are trained up not in vised us to bear and forbear'; but is your conduct an

We consider your attack to be unwarrantable and 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 otherwise have effected. Had you attacked, by fair argument, 'the very foolish petition,' we should have of wrongs which it has taken a thousand years to erect ter on Tuesday; and Bury on Wednesday. My other be thrown over the last inmate of a parish grave. applanded your candour and straightforwardness; but, instead of doing this-instead of pointing out the foolishness of the petition, you conjured up a supmaligning his motives, and misrepresenting the chathousands of our fellow creatures are dying for want of rected edition will appear in the next Star. racter of the Chartists generally. Your attack was evidently made in the same spirit as that which you condemned.

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 Associahad the drawing of it up, in the first place, we might pretext for the enemy to cavil about the principles. and libels that were put forth by Mr. Thomas the Member for Maldon, has transferred a sum of Common? Is not this horrible? Can our Exeter But whatever petition may be presented in the Com- Babington Macaulay, on the above mentioned de- £95,000 from the British to the Irish funds, as a Hall saints—our missionaries—our guides to heaven

Wishing an answer as soon as convenient. I am respectfully yours, Bath, May 17, 1842.

P.S. I enclose the names and resolution. The above

MR. ROEBUCK'S REPLY.

"SIR,—The resolution you sent me purported to be

have said nothing on the subject of electors. necessity that every member of the House of Commons act of mine, by way of explanation, diminish that vagance, waste, and money gathering depends. right (!!) When, however, I can remove mistake,

them, and strive to extinguish it by unwomanising themselves, so to speak; and yet these poor, demorable demonised creatures might have been the help of mothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of brothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the help of mothers, the solace of husbands, the ornaments of who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to demonise the regular New York the purpose on the tyranny of the master manufacturers, by the poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hoourhood, for the purpose throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hook in the poor people in the new hook in the poor people in the poor people in the new hook in the charge which might be preferred against throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hook in the charge which might be preferred against throwing the mantle of the law around the working of potatoe-setting. The poor people in the new hook in the poor people in the poor

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

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

"London, May 9, 1842. SIR.—I did not receive your letter of the 7th inst. Parliament instituted to inquire into and to correct until my arrival in town this evening, and I beg you appointed to inquire into the condition of felons in on behalf of Samuel Holberry, and to urge Sir James

Your very obedient servant, GEO. R. PECHELL. Mr. Robt. Colling, Brighton.

"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, con-

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, "S. M. PHILLIPPS.

"Capt. Pechell, R.N., M.P." At a meeting of the members of the National Charter going having been read, a vote of thanks was unani- metropolis. One part of our duty was to procure the Express. mously passed to the Gallant Captain for his exertions aid of the Members of Parliament and others in behalf in behalf of poor Helberry.

"To the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The memorial of the members of the National Charter

"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 Northal-"That the effect of this imprisonment,—the rigours

of the silent system having been strictly enforced, -became alarmingly injurious to the health and future safety of the said prisoner's life. "That subsequently, under your administration as

of and are pleased with Mr. Roebuck's general remarks Castle, where it was hoped-nay, gratefully believed by your memorialists and other friends of the said Samuel Holberry—was less injurious, and that he would "That it is now become too manifest that the prison

discipline at York Castle is fast destroying the said at least to a sense of burning shame. can hardly crawl, and death itself must be the consequence of continued imprisonment.' "That whatever opinions may be entertained as to

"SIR,—Before I can pay the slightest attention to berry was convicted, it cannot be disputed that he has, the enormity of the offence for which the said S. Holpaid 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 benefit on him for which not only he, but thousands of his fellow men will be deeply grateful.

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c. &c., "Signed on behalf of the meeting, "JOHN PAGE, Chairman. "Brighton, April 27th, 1842."

AN ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATES much less than it is, whilst the trifling expence of the ASSEMBLED AT DARLINGTON, ON SUN-

BROTHER CHARTISTS AND WORKING MEN.-We are now arrived at a crisis in the history of our country which will in after ages characterize us as a nation of tame, submitting slaves, or a society of men determined to exhaust every means within our power to shake off the yoke of slavery. We have now gained a position which depends on our own exertions to maintain. We have proved to the world the possibility of instituting the nation. a national organization of the working classes. We have done much; we have rallied in thousands, pay milions; 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 can be overwhelmed instantly. Through endeavours promises shall be fulfilled as soon as possible, of which This, then, being the way in which we treat the prolonged, through difficulties immense, through perils I shall give due notice. innumerable, you must work out your emancipation. the common comforts and necessaries of life. Where is 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 Dancombe, M.P. for Finsbury, of human beings eating a cow that had died by disease to satisfy the cravings of nature? Good God! that statement alone ought to raise every patriot hand, and bring shewing at least a spirit of resentment by redoubling

gentleman so much dreads? Fellow-men and fellow-slaves, do we not behold on system, a gorgeous court and a grinding and grasping aristocracy fixing their deadly and merciless fangs on the sinews of industry, and coining the blood of labour into gold for their own selfish pleasures and their unscrupulous 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 names of five persons (six) who were so, I answer them conspicuously, fluttering about in all the extravagance of 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 industrious community on whose labour all these diadems and stars, all the princely

But here reader pause; the scene is sadiy changed,

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 four teen auxilisome of the bravest but unfortunately the poores aries of the Labourers' and Artizans' Frie and Society, operatives in England, can afford to pay a lecturer, their wages not averaging four shillings a week, Nottingham from many places to form oth ers. Up. surely Durham Cour y, and the Borders of Yorkshire wards of one hundred and thirty acres in the is neigh-

united, at least, can have one also. Brother Chartists, the delegates assembled at Dar- ments, and seed has been found on loan for a nany of lington, on Sunday, the 22d May, have laid a plan them. The Town Council of Nottingham pr ssed a tearing along the street at a furious pace. The down whereby the money can be raised, and have em- resolution in January last in fayour of the culttage powered Mr. Charles Connor, who acted as Secretary garden plan, but the lands intended to be gra inted 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 has been obtained. Mr. Orange, who is the act ive national evils, never inquired into these things, will will assure the Association, that I will not lose a moment in mediately commence, if they approve of the plan, and persevering agent of the society, proposes to in forwarding their Memorial to the Secretary of State, to set about collecting the money, as we came to the form auxiliary societies through the Northern and we had a month's pay in hand.

The following is the plan the delegates proposed :-Sunderland to raise 5s. a-week, Darlington 4s., tages, almshouses for the aged, and agricultural Stockton 4s. Richmond 3s., Barnard Castle 3s., schools. Bishop Auckland 3s., Northallerton and Brompton 3s., West Auckland 1s. 6d., Stokesly 2s. 6d., Dwitan 2s. 6d., South Shields 2s., Wingate Grange Colliery 2s. 6d., wife of a labouring man residing at New Pound Hartlepool 1s. 6d., which will amount to the sumrequired in a month. The delegates conclude this address by making an earnest appeal to the working men of the above-men-

tioned places to have, if possible, the monies forthcoming by the next delegate meeting, which will be held 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. 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 of our incarcerated brethren, and to procure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

With the view of effecting these desirable results, we

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 the prayer thereof. "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 Lithoimprovement in the science of despotism, will be to cast an iron man for the purpose of answering the people's prayers, and I really believe the mockery would not be machine would be something to recommend it to the people's notice.

I would advise some of the Chartists to forward their memorials for the mere purpose of having one of these lithograph evidences brought up in evidence bouring classes in the little town of Sutton-inagainst a callons and desperate faction, which may rest assured that our complaints, our wrongs, and our rights fever, produced by want of necessary food. This, John Rowley, senior, Wolverhampton, curry-comb will have in every Chartist mouth, a machine which will lithograph cur grievances with ten-fold energy and it is not only most lamentable, but most dis- Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks

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; Manches-

The memorial and remonstrance have been slightly 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. Duncombe, and the cormanity and decency towards for igners, if poor! It

> AN OLD LADY named Dosson, is now living in Bridgewater, who is in her hundredth year; she their arrival, but, if they should sink under the has all her faculties about her, and can see to united hardships of our climate and their sufferings, read and sew without the aid of spectacles.-Western Luminary.

a burst of execration from every patriot tongue. Where THE INCOME TAX .- It is stated, on the authority of man cares for either their souls or bodies! and, 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, We know not, of course what foundation there may the condition of those who look to them for an exour 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 Distributing Bills against the Army in Bir- Barnsley, and Co., Manchester, engravers to calco general 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 Son, Liverpool, tailors. 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 bur the staff, and many of the Society of Friends. Serof the electors. I desired to know who those electors great mercantile capitalists, whose enormous fortunes then 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 passed the resolution, and as you have sent me the amongst them many of the learned professions shine a tax for them, and his next care is to secure himself saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of bills ruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; by running away from its operation. We wish Mr. Roebuck would interrogate the Hon. Member for Maldon, as to the truth of this runnoured movement to elude the Income Tax. If it be true, we presume saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of onlist among the people, who were using violent language. Johnson, Cannon-st.

Mary Quick, baker, Compton-street, Burton-Crescent, Mary Quick, baker, Compton-street, Burton-Crescent, To hell with the Government," "To hell with the soldiers." He applied to one of the head officers of runty. Turquand, official assignee; Drake, Bouveriethere must be a compromise of the seat.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers teem with accounts he must apprehend the prisoner, or any man who of "outrages," mostly of an agrarian kind. We obstructed him in the exercise of his duty. He and July 5, at 12, at the Old London Inn, Exeter, enumerate some of the number of instances. Tipperary has been so disordered, that the High Sheriff came close to him delivering his bills, and he (wit. Devonwithout 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 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, "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, the government and the soldiers. The prisoner did tislaw, Rugby. Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton-chambers, merriment. Is this the fate we wish for our grandsires and grandmothers? But, alas! the very commonness that makes them only more mournful, more shocking, makes them be unconsidered, unheeded.

And if these be the every-day sights, what are the feery-night scenes? when misery comes out of its thirdly seven the misery comes out of its thirdly seven the misery comes out of its thirdly more mournful, more and grandmothers? But, alas! the very commonness that makes them only notice a remoistrance because it came from persons not or station an additional Simmons, and John Pine, and if these be the every-day sights, what are the feeting place, and seeks relief by sin—when the fairest occasion of which you complain.

The prisoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding that, while the landlords rob us of 120 millions, the profit-mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is escaped. The Government have found it necessary to stake them only notice a remoistrance because I would not have it said that I neglected to profit-mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is escaped. The Government the magistrate in remanding the profit-mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is only a struggle between them both which party will not join in that abuse. I answer you described with a payonet; the third that I neglected to make them only notice a remoistrance because I would not have it said that I neglected to wish as the form us 450 millions; therefo e it is important the magistrate in remanding the profit-mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is important to the prosoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding the profit-mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is min, until they could learn from the Crown what the two because I will not profit mongers take from us 450 millions; therefo e it is min, until they could learn from the Crown whith an additional Slighton. Bennett, because I was to be done with the whole; and short an additional Slighton. Bennett, because I was to be done with the whol domestic usefulness, but they fell into arms that ought to have been stretched to save and not to sink, and now their portion is guilty wee—the abomination of deso-

and applications are being made to the society in bourhood have been broken up into about 8 90 allotcannot be appropriated until an Act of Parlian lent raised should be appropriated to loans with bonus or interest, and part be applied to the erection of cot-

BILLINGSHURST.—STRANGE DELUSION AND CON-

SUMMATE CRUELTY .- A womun named Barns, the 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 his head with such force, and to that may be atneighbours also, that she was bewitched, and looking tributed his quictness afterwards. Never did we see at Darlington, on Sunday, the 20th June, at Mr. 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 The letter from Newcastle was deferred till the tually destroy the witch's power. In order to rewhile the operation was going on, they would effecduce this scheme to practice they procured pigeons and tied them in pairs back to back by their wings. and lighted a large fire, and stopped up the room as close as possible; some of the poor pigeons they opened at the breast in order that the fire might burn their hearts while alive. How many were burned the writer cannot say, but he heard a 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 appointed to attend to that business of the Convention neighbours that from a dozen to sixteen pigeons Association, on Wednesday evening week, the fore- which the members left us to do on their leaving the were destroyed in this cruel manner.—Sussex

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 waited on Mr. Duncombe, who, with his usual earnest- 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. serve us in any way; at the same time stating his fears one of the crew of the William Brown, stood charged Association residing in Brighton, agreed to at a that his and our labours would end in disappointment.

Association residing in Brighton, agreed to at a that his and our labours would end in disappointment.

Salled from this port for Philadelphia on the 12th of March 18th. On the night of the 19th of April unfounded, handed to us an answer he had received March, 1841. On the night of the 19 h of April, from the Home Secretary, in reply to the prayer of a when about 250 miles from Newfoundland, she and instantly remarked, "Why this is a printed answer, 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 ment answer to our memorial." "To be sure it is," the passengers and sailors, forty-two had got into said Mr. Dancombe, "and I have no doubt they have 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 lots who should go over. Although the sea was more trouble than to put in Frost, Holberry, or any calm, baling was constantly necessary; but at night other name mentioned by you." "That beats Whig- the wind freshed and the rain was violent; the gery altogether," said both Ridley and myself. I car- boat leaked, and the waves were dashed into it, so ried the document with me, and will exhibit it as a that, according to the witnesses for the defence, the curiosity at every public meeting, until the universal danger was great and inevitable, alhough those for burst of honest indignation shall arouse the present the prosecution did not believe it to be imminent. prisoner's health, and that unless timely mercy be shewn Fellow-countrymen, are you disposed to submit to secution) that the boat was sinking, and that the suffocated." him, his life must be endangered; for, to use his own this brazen faced insult? Know all of you that the gunwale was within two inches of the water's edge. Government have not time to answer your memorial, In this extremity, the expedient of lightening the ken, R. N., sailed on Saturday aft ruosn, from far less to listen to your complaints. It follows in boat by throwing over of passengers was resorted to, Liverpool for New York. She carried sixty-five proper order, after the refusal of the House to hear and on the following morning two others were passengers, amongst whom was Mr. H. Palmer. thrown over, but by whom does not appear to have She had a fair quantity of fine goods on freight. 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 unalterable, 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 overcoard, they would all have inevitably perished. Here the case rested, when the Judge charged the Jury that the obligation merchant, May 27, at 11 o'clock, July 1, at 1, at of the captain and crew to carry the passengers safe extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and New square, Lincoln's inn. Official assignee, Mr. they were bound to sacrifice their own lives, if neces- Belcher. sary, for the preservation of the rest. The Jury, after a consultation of twenty hours, found Holmes graph-office, at Whitehall. What they will do next I guilty, but unanimously recommended him to the cannot pretend to say, but I should imagine the next mercy of the Court. Judge Baldwin said, that their recommendation should have the most respectful

THE POOR AND THE GRAVE. -- If any additional proof could be required to establish the fact that the poor in this country are less cared for than brute animals, we might find it in the following disgusting realities:-It seems that for a considerable time past a serious mortality has raged among the la-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, through a species of low fck's-place, Old Jewry. one would think, is sad enough for the survivors, among families the inhuman treatment to which the and Hessrs. Turner and Corser, Wolverhampton. bodies of the poor victims are subjected. For want 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. remains of our poor brethren, can we wonder at the and Sudlow, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Scholes, Dewsfollowing companion picture, as it regards our hu- bury. appears that the unfortunate Lascars, who are, from time to time, brought to this blessed land of cant and cruelty by the agents of the East India Company, are not only abandoned to partial starvation upon they are left to do as they may. No consolation is afforded them-no pious, forty-horse power tongued TRICK OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO ELUDE spouter of Oriental literature addresses them-no

police to know what he should do, and was told that street, Fleet-street.

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 farmer kept his seat well-he pulled with all his still tore on at full gallop, in spite of the waving of hands and hats to stop him. At the end of Bridlesmith-gate, the driver tried to turn him to the left, but without avail, as he darted with his head and conclusion unanimously not to employ a lecturer, until Midland counties; and contemplates that the fundal the shafts with immense force against the front of Mr. Johnsons', the Postern gate. The crash seemed as if it would dash the cart to pieces, but in the most wonderful manner the driver kept his seat -the horse turned himself round and walked very gently, and the cart was uninjured. In turning round, the horse knocked a woman down into the gutter, and drew the cart over her, before he could be stopped. Accidently, however, she had a thick cloak on, which saved her from a broken limb. The horse seemed quite stunned with striking or hear of an accident evidently so appalling, anding 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.-Nottingham Review.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Two LIVES LOST.—

CHATHAM, MAY 19 .- This day a Jury assembled at the Duncan's Head public house, New Road, Chatham, to investigate the circumstances attendant upon the death of two men, named Thomas Turner and William Taylor, whose lives were lost on Monday night last, whilst emptying a cesspool in Beststreet. The first witness examined was Robert Taylor, brother of the deceased. William Taylor. He stated that his brother was a bricklayer, and had been employed in making a cesspool adjoining to another cesspool, on the premises of Mr. Farmer, Best-street. The new cesspool was nineteen feet deep, and the old one nine feet. A stage was erected in the new one, about nine feet below the surface 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." Turner did so; he, however, fell in also. Mr. Dunstall, who was then on the stage, sang out for the rope, and before it could be brought up he fell and memorial he had forwarded. I looked at the document, struck, as is supposed, on an island of ice, and sank 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'c'ock. 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. Turner, when brought up, was also dead. Their deaths were produced by suffocation, by inhaling flinty-hearted Ministers, if not to the practice of justice, at least to a sense of burning shame. It seems to have been admitted on all hands (at a quantity of gas. The Jury, after some little at least to a sense of burning shame.

THE GREAT Western steam-ship, Lieutenant Hos-

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, timberthe Bankrupta' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Surman, Alexander Duncan, Cowper's court, Corn-hill, mer-

chant, May 31, at half-past 1 o'clock, July 1, at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Kirkman, King William-street. Official assignee, Mr. Pennell. John Stewart, Hampton-street, Walworth, linendraper, May 31, at 1 o'clock, July 1, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Reynolds, Adamstreet, Adelphi, Official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. William Hooper, Reading, tobacco manufacturer, May 27, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Faulkner, and Follett, Beaford-row. Official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Freder-

maker, May 31, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Swan and perseverance throughout the length and breadth of graceful also, to us that we must add to this calamity and Marriss, and Mr. Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square; William Thorpe, Goole, stone-mason and builder, of space in the churchyard of this place, graves have May 31, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Guildhall, Doncaster. Solicitors, Messrs. Galaworthy, and

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

> James Irvine, Liverpool, salt-broker, June 6, July 1, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple: and Messrs. Littledale and Bardswell, Bank-buildings,

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, Party, 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. Horseman, Blackburn, Lancashire, cheese-dealers. --- Buckley, 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. William Finden and Edward Francis Finden, engravers, Southampton-place, New road, Pancras, Middlesex,

John Radford, upholsterer, Tiverton, June 21. Robert Attree, hosier, Brighton, June 3, and

Lancashire, June 15, and July 5, at eleven at

William Gover Gray, dentist, Bath, June 6, and July

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

DEWSBURY.-Mr. O'Connor will lecture at Dews. bury on Friday, June 3rd. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

sermon at two o'clock in the afternoon, out of doors if the weather permit. MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—On

Monday, May 30th, at Cleckheaton; Tuesday, May 31st, at Wakefield; Wednesday, June 1st, at Dewsbury; Thursday, June 2nd, at East Ardsley; Friday. June 3rd, at Ossett; and Saturday, June 4th, at West Ardsley.

TROWBRIDGE.-A county delegate meeting will be held on the first Sunday in June, at the house of Mr. Stephen Tudgey, Monkton Deverel, Wilts, when and where delegates from Trowbridge, Bradford 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-MB. BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE-Wellingborough, (to-morrow), Saturday, May 28th; Raunds, on Monday, the 30th; Oundle, on Tuesday, the 31st; Peterborough, on Wednesday, June 1st; Oundle, on Thursday, the 2nd; Kettering, on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th; Isham, on Monday, at eight o'clock. the 6th; Northampton, on Tuesday, the 7th; and Daventry, on Wednesday, the 8:h.

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

three o'clock. Notice.—A general meeting will be held on Sunday (to-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 RICHMOND STREET .- Mr. Farrer will lecture at the Three Crowns, on Sunday next.

REGENT STREET -Mr. Fusseli will lecture to the Teetetallers, 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.

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

Man's Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, New Road, on nnday 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 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 audience meeting at the Albion, on Sunday next. ALBION COFFEE HOUSE,-Mr. Rouse will lecture here on Sunday : ext. 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 Shoredich locality, who is in great distress from sickness. Tackets 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 Hamler: -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 Chartists of the Tower Hamlets.

DOCKHEAD.—The Charists of this locality are rea 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, LEEDS.—Mr. John Smith will the 30th, for a Dutch clock, the proceeds to go to the furnishing of the above hall. A vocal concert after. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

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

ward the cause of the People's Charter. CHEISEA. - The Chartists of this locality will meet Fulham Road, where lectures will be regularly delivered.

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

WALTHAMSTOW - On Sunday afternoon, at three, o'clock. the Rev. E. Maniz, of Buck's Head College, London,

will preach a sermen on the Forest, at Wnipp's BRISTOL-Mr. John Copp will deliver a lecture, on the present state of society and its duties, in Bear-

Iane Chapel, Temple-street, on Sunday evening, to commence at seven o'clock. SHEFFIELD .- The friends of the Charter will as-

semble, weather permitting, on Atterchiffe 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 Merring will be held in the above

-subject for discussion-"The means to be used to obtain the Charter." A MEETING of the members of the Association

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 Garden-

street lecture room, at eight o'clock in the evening. MR. BEOPHY will lecture at Sutton-in-Ashfield on Wednesday, June 1st; and at Mansfield on Thursday, June 2nd.

LOUGHBORGUGH.-A delegate meeting for the Northern Division of the County of Leicester will! Names of Candidales. | Where Nominaled for. be held in the Association-room, Loughborough, 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 considering the propriety of engaging a lecturer for the County of Derby, and the transaction of other important business. Delegates from all the towns

STOCKPORT. - Mr. John Campbell will lecture here to-morrow evening (Sunday) at six o'clock. On Monday evening there will be a public meeting in the Market Piace to adopt the memorial and petition.

in the county are requested to attend.

Herwoon.-A public meeting called by requisition, will be held in the Market Place, on Monday evening next at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of passing the memor al 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. MACCLESFIELD.—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 or letter, as a county lecturer must be engaged, and the remainder of the Convention and Lecturers' Fund must be furthcoming and settled at once; the 15. Ruffy Ridley, attention of those districts in arrears, is called to the balance sheet of the Finance Committee of last week, which must be paid. A meeting of the members of the Macelesfield Chartist Association, is requested on Monday evening the 30th, as business 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

Saturcay (Chis day.)

afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. RIPFONDEN.-3. r. 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. Welch, Lve-waste.

Oldham.—On Sunday next (to-morrow), Mr. Jno. BIRSTAL.—Mr. North will deliver a lecture on Leach of Rochdale, will lecture in the Chartist Saturday (this evening), in the Co-operative Store Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening, Room, and on Sunday (to-morrow), he will preach a and at Water-head Mill, at two in the afternoon. On Wednesday June 1st, Mr. Philp of Bath, member of the Executive Council, will deliver a lecture in the Independent Methodist upper school room. George-street; admission by ticket, at one penny

COALBROOK DALE.—On Monday, Mr. Mogg will lecture at the Oaken Gates, on Tuesday at Dawley Green, and on Wednesday as Ketley. He will be disengazed 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 the evening. SUNDERLAND .- Mr. Williams will lecture on the

Town Moor, at two o'clock. On Monday evening, Mr. Chapple will lecture in Bridge-steet Chapel. Ashron.-Mr. Bayley, of Manchester, will lecture in the National Charter Association, on Sunday, (to-

STROUD.—A special meeting will be held on Monday, when the members and friends of democracy duty from other foreign countries. 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; Man-field, 2nd; Ches-ment was commented on, in applying different terfield, 3.d; Sheffield, 5.h; Barnsley, 6th; Wake-principles to the trades in corn and cattle. Amongst

field, 7th; Leeds, 8th; Bradford, 9th; Bingley, 12th; the speaker, was Lord Sandon, who vindicated Halifax, 13th; Todmorden, 14th; Rechdale, 15th; the Government, on the ground that foreign corn and Manchester the 16th. All communications for could be imported in unlimited quantities, while Mr. Brophy to be sent to Mr. G. J. Harney, 11, the supply of cattle was limited. This called up Hartshead. Sheffield.

Mr. Cobden, who spoke warmly and indignantly on Hartshead, Sheffield. 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 lecture in the above hall, on Sunday (to-merrew) in the 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. Doghouse.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach three

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 sively the different items of the tariff. At the resulting from an inculgence in vicious habits; and | article "fish," some debate arose as to the proposed in the evening at six, on the valley of dry bones.

true use of knowledge.

STANNINGLEY.—Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening (this day); and will

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 pro-

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; to 10s., leaving the duty on colonial butter at 5s., as ing man the expences of my tour must be paid, by the charge of one penny on each lecture. Next week I intend to visit Derby, Belper, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Gresley Green, Potteries, Newark-on-Trent, Mansfield, and their several localities. Due notice of the quested to meet early next Monday evening, to elect day on which I shall visit each of those places, will

> LEFDS.-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

> night at eight o'clock. WORTLEY. Mr. Frager will lecture on Tuesday night, at eight o'clock. ARMLEY.-Mr. John Smith will lecture on Monday night, at eight o'clock. Woodhouse .- Mr. Longstaff will lecture on Wed-

held as this place, on Monday evening next, to for- nesday 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. to reduce from the 10s. 6d. proposed on the tariff to Council Room .- Messrs. Alderson and Rawnsley 7s. 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 halfpast two o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Alderson, ations of revenue, before the county members had 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 after- inveighed against the agricultural party, who, they noon. Mesers. Kitchen, Hammond, and Arran will said, resisted the relief of the starving people, for 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. LANCASHIRE -A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, June 7th, when a balance sheet of the Cor- viding on these single items, to take the tariff as a vention fund will be laid before the delegates. The will be held on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, in meeting to take place at ten o'clock precisely, in

Brown st, Manchester. TODMORDEN.-Mr. R. K. Philo 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

1. P. M. Brophy,

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Arnold.

Honley. Newton Heath. 2. James Leach. Manchest r. Huddersfield. Norwich. Salford. Salford Youths. Brighton. Manchester, Crs. and Jrs. North Shields. 3. John Campbell, Heywood. Rancliffe Arms, Notting- of freight. ham. Halifax.

Barnsley. Mary-le-Bone. 4. P. M. M'Donall, Yew Green. Union Coffee H., Notighm 5. Christopher Doyle, Stockport 6. Thomas Cooper, Leicester. 7. J R. H. Bairstow. Sowerby. 8. John West, Macclestield. Stockport Youths.

Yeovil.

Lancaster.

10. Wm. Beesley. Clitheroe. Accrington. 11. Ed. Stillwood. Hammersmith. 12. John Skevington, Loughboro. Butchers' Arms, Nottingh 13. W. Dean Taylor. 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 nominated persons to serve on the Executive. I have me. Mr. Brophy's was first, Mr. Jones's last. I sincerely hope that every member will vote. Forty thousand members ought to poll at the forthcoming election.

I am,

Your faithful servant, J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

P.S. As, perhaps, some sub-Secretaries may request member will vote for five caudidates.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

The Judges on Thursday morning chose their respective Circuits for the ensuing Summer Assizes as 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

with reference to his motion of last night; that in 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 cluded, the following resolutions were unani-be levied 5s. 6d. per cwt. That be levied 5s. 6d. per cwt.

agriculturalists themselves. Some talk followed, and on a division, the amendment of Mr. Miles was rejected by 209 to 44. Major VIVIAN moved thal the duty on cattle, meat, and other provisions mentioned in the tariff, imported from the Canadas, be equal to the import

Sir ROBERT PEEL could not agree to the proposition. Mr. CHARLES BULLER declared that though the tariff was not the greatest free trade measure ever of, making this, upon the whole, the most important this branch for frame rent, slur-clocks, and a variety 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 described. greatest which this country ever obtained. Though agreed to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants of other such impositions, are a frightful drawback opposed to differential duties, he yet could calm 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 Canadas.

A somewhat desultory debate now arose, shared in by various members, Lord Howick, Sir Robert will give this all the publicity in their power, amend its prospects, as he was indefatigable in Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell, and others, in which the inconsistency of the Govern- in June. 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 up afterwards in some way so as to afford more adequate protection. The amendment was supported

by Mr. Miles; but on a division it was rejected by 121 to 32. duty on lobsters, it being alleged that it would operate injuriously to the interests of individuals BIRSTAL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on 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. 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 A LARGE MEETING was held in the Social Instituten, in the afternoon at two, and in the evening at bushel on app'es. Mr. Wakley moving that the pretion, on Wednesday evening last, at eight o'clock, which state he continued till his death in the sent duty of five per cent. should continue CHURWELL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture here on amendment was negatived by 110 to 51.

The House accourned at half-past one.

Wednesday, May 24. The House proceeded with the tariff in committee. Lord Howick proposed, that the import duty on

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 HUNSLET -Mr. Longstaff will lecture on Tuesday dairymen.

Mr. C. Buller thought it much more important to provide cheap food for the poor population. Lord John Russell was resolved to take this

principles of free trade against Sir Robert Peel himself. The Committee divided, sustaining the 20s. duty.

Mr. LABOUCHERE referred to a Cheshire newspaper, in which the high rate of duty preserved in the tariff on this article was ascribed to the inflaential exertions of the county members with the Government.

Sir R. PEEL assured the Committeee, that the decision of Government had been taken upon considerbrought in any application whatever. Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Wakley, and Ward,

the sake of their own rents. Mr. Jenvis, though generally favourable to free

10s. 6d. Sir R. Peel regarded the preceding speech as a strong illustration of the difficulty of his task. Mr. That it is the opinion of this meeting that machi- the country. Anything more indecent I never heard; Jervis was making an exception in favour of cheese, nery must ever work detrimentally to the interests to pass judgment in the middle of a case is unpreas being member for Chester; and thus it was that of the labouring classes, until a wise Government cedented, and the country and the public will each man thwarted the Government measures in the shall so legislate as to bring its powers within the particular matter that touched his own constituents. This showed how necessary it was, instead of dicould do would be to pass the entire measure that

very night. The Committee, on a division, negatived Mr. Mr. PALMER, of Essex, moved to raise the proposed duty upon onions from 6d. to 1s. per bushel.

Mr. GLADSTONE resisted this, as unreasonable in amount and nunccessary for revenue. Mr. PALMER 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 take 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 were not to be blamed if they now required the ful-

filment of that pledge. checked by their bulk and the consequent dearness | Pleasant, Redditch, Worcestershire.

Browley-street, Notting- if he supposed there would not be a very extensive first gave a short report of the proceedings of the Mr. Musgrave—It seems Mr. Bond, you have a importation of potatoes. The admission of them Convention, and afterwards some advice to the right, but 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 scheoule of duties upon tood having been dis-

posed of, the schedules relating to spices, seeds, and

wood were passed without opposition; and the Committee then came to the schedule affecting minerals 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

engaged in smelting the metal; and was followed Sir C. LEMON, who supported the view taken by Mr. Turner. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Charles Buller were

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

discussion, after which an adjournment took place. day, the distance of six miles, if requested.

Chartist Intelligence.

meeting of this district was held in the Association Room, Woodhouse, on Sunday morning, May 22. Delegates were present from Leeds, Holbeck, Armley, Wortley, Woodhouse, Morley, Churwell, Sir Robert Peel could not consent to the propo- the best thanks of this meeting are eminently are due, and accordingly given, to Messrs. Duncombe their wages. and Leader, for the noble and independent services they have rendered the people of this country, in presenting and supporting the 'National Petition of the Industrious Classes, in the Commons' House of caunot be said to be any material improvement in Parliament." 3rd. "That a copy of the last resolution be transmitted to both of the Hon. Gentlemen. with the delegates' names attached." After a

> The meeting was then adjourned till the third Sunday BRADFORD. - GENERAL COUNCIL. - This body

> considerable quantity of business had been disposed

monstrance" to the Commons, and "Memorial" to

the Queen, as recommended by the Convention, and

to Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock. the Chartists of this locality was held at Mr. Pickles', was held at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, on greater advance than millers, in the present state of on Monday evening last, at eight o'clock, to hear a the 23d May instant, before P. R. Falkner, Esq., the Flour trade, are disposed to give, and we cannot lecture from Mr. Joseph Brook. The room was Coroner, over the body of Mr. George Raworth, who quote the article more than Is. per qr. dearer. Oats crowded to excess. Mr. Mirfield, worsted manufactory was a respectable currier, aged between thirty and tree in demand, and id per stone higher; Beans turer, was called to the chair. Mr. Brook made an forty years. He lived with his father, but the fully as dear. Barley nominal. Flour has been able appeal to the meeting on the distress which the latter had never spoken to him for upwards of two advanced 3s. per sack. working classes of this country were now enduring, years. The deceased, on Saturday last, had put and showed that this distress was not local, not con- his horse into a cart, and was ready to start to fined to one particular class, but extended itself to Newark, when a neighbour, Mrs. Gilbert, called, and every branch of manufacturing industry. This the requested him to wait five minutes whilst she fetched ecturer 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, were enrolled. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and not seeing him in the yard on her return, went into chairman was given, when the meeting separated. | the house, when she found him in an inner room, in

ine for the purpose of hearing Mr. R. K. Philp. Mr. Charter would give to the working classes of this had in making head-way for the petition, and the members of the Convention. He stated that so great 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 witness the procession. He next gave a vivid description of the approach of the Petition to the doors of the House of Commons, and of its get-ting jammed fast in the door-way. Mr. Philp then replete with sound argument and good sense, and in

chairman, when the meeting separated. LONDON.—The members of the Walworth locality met at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy, on Mon- thing you may say after that, I shall not believe." meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. P. M. son-I did not, sir. 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, and at enhanced rates. They comprise sales of Messrs. Ridley and Child, sen., were elected delegates to the forthcoming delegate meeting. It is Mr. Musgrave—The man states he was between lbs. delivered here; fine Polish Odessa at 7s. 6d., Some discussion then followed respecting the duty Messrs. Ridley and Child, sen., were elected dele- but I did not see the blow struck. 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 requested that the whole of the members of this them, and yet did not see the blow struck. It is common Odessa at 6. 9d.; Settin 81. to 8s. 4d. in

evening next. THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE AGAIN -It having with the Corn Laws, on Wednesday evening, at the shall again. Red Cross Tavern, Hare-street, Bethnal Green, the Chartists of that locality being practically ac- tween them, and the man must have struck in front. quainted with this subject, made it their business it is impossible for him to be so struck with a trunto 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 questions as they might put to him connected with conscience believe anything he says. the subject of his lecture; these fair conditions, this six o'clock in the evening, in Little Horion Chartist trade, would support the protection of cheese, on a dispense with Sydney's services, and almost un- I never heard before, and I must say I have no Chapel.

Chapel.

I never heard before, and I must say I have no animously called Mr. J. Shaw to the chair, respect for any one who does so.—Mr. Musgrave: Sydney making his exit. Mr. Mantze in a very able manner moved the following resolution: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. that the majority of those who head the anti-Corn now agitate this question to bring themselves again into office, and retard the progress of Chartism." This was seconded by Mr. Treadwell, and supported in a manner which drew down great evidence; I have not prejudged the case. Mr. Boud applause 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

Feargus O'Connor, and the Charter. REDDITCH.—The Council met on Saturday Thompson's evidence. last, at the Chartist Hall, when the following resoluwill 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 of providing for the importation of potatoes in time place; and no one is expected to attend unless he of scarcity. The consumer of wheat could fall has written to the Secretary, and received an an- have a right, Sir, to be here. 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, ance." All communications to be sent to W. Pin-

Mr. WARLEY said Mr. Giadstone was mistaken North Lancashire, lectured here on Friday night; he with Mr. Musgrave. people how to act. His speech called forth repeated bursts of applause.

Local and General Entelligence.

TODWORDEN.—On Monday night last, there

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 pre- their authority. sent 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 Law Commission any longer is a gross violation of the rights of Englishmen." It was seconded by Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Wm. Scholefield, withthe proposed rate of duty would confer upon those out 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 in favour of the Government measure, and several of 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. scriptions of ores, the proposed changes in the duties James Lord. Mr. John Clegg moved the next re-upon which were agreed to without scarcely any solution:—"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 Salem Chapel. HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Mr. West will lecture here on Saturday last, aged 25, after a somewhat profite the Executive that the list can be taken from the South of the Interests of Every vote must be taken by ballot according to the tical periodicals, will lecture gratuitously any Mr. Wm. Fielden moved the next resolution, which of Church Lane, Halifax. He was much respected ciple of the Bill which takes away the right of the by all who knew him.

in an increase of numbers, but in a thorough know- sition to the New Poor Law." Moved by Mr. Rob. ledge of our principles. The Charter has been very Brook, and seconded by Mr. Henry Shepherd, "That extensively read and circulated; and the much though this meeting have no confidence in the House abused 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 con- present circumstances, we agreed that petitions be verted many to a right way of thinking. Upon the got up, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and be whole, we may say we occupy a proud position in sent to both Houses of Parliament; that to the Lords this part of the country : indeed, all other political to Lord Stanhope, and that to the Commons to parties have sunk into insignificance before the good John Fielden, Esq., for presentation." All the resense, straightforward action, and determination of solutions were carried, and the petition was adopted; Mr. Miles brought forward a defined proposition the good men and true. After the local business of and after votes were given to Mr. James Taylor and Good fresh Wheat has been is. per qr. higher, but

STANLEY (NEAR WAKEFIELD) .- For the last twelve months the colliers of this district have not received more than ten shillings per week on an sition. He had no fear whatever of any injury due, and hereby given, to the members of the average. Reductions of 3d. to 4d. 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 ward conduct, and for the important services they twenty to thirty per cent. At the present reduction 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

STATE OF THE HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES.—There

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 of this borough on the 26th of June, in the Vicar's ative bad indeed. The silk hose branch is in the same depressed state that it has been in for some the Glegates hope the members of the Association appressed condition, which will not much the petition demonstration. The meeting adjourned in the higher circles, particularly in ornamenting caps cover the cost price. and bonnets.

HOLME LANE, NEAR BRADFORD.—A meeting of MURDER OF A SON BY HIS FATHER.—An inquest ADWALTON.—A Chartist Camp Meeting was held a state of great suffering, and scarcely able to speak, on Sunday last; there was a very large assembly with blood flowing profusely from one of his ears. Messrs. Dawhirst, 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 unconevening. The father at first denied any knowledge The Chalkman reported progress, and the House was received with acclamation, introduced himself to of the injury, but afterwards confessed he had inflictresumed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

The House adjourned at half past one son had provoked him to it. On opening the head itkingdom. He next explained the principal features at the back of the ear, and that the deceased had also Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the great difficulty they head. The Jury immediately returned a volume Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the great difficulty they wilful murder," against the father, who was comhead. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of mitted by the Coroner to the County Gaol, to take his trial at the next Assizes.

A SCENE IN A JUSTICE ROOM.

In another page we have given a report of the adverted to the proceedings of that and the following witness named Thompson, called by Mr. Bond, a on other arcicles of the trade the rates of impost day, and spoke for two hours. This speech was scene quite novel for a Court of Justice took place. remain unaltered. Throughout the week there has conclusion he made an appeal to the meeting to cuff Sanderson, and although betwixt the two he and prices have advanced fully 4d. per bushel come forward and join the National Charter Asso- never saw or heard Storey strike with his staff. On Flour, too, upon a moderate sale, must be noted 6d. ciation. Several new members were enrolled. A hearing this, Mr. Musgrave (evidently in great a barrel dearer. Fine mealing Oats have again vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and the warmth) rose from his seat and questioned Thomp become scarce, and all qualities are held for 1d. per

answer. whereupon Mr. Musgrave (addressing Thompson) said," Any opportunity of supporting Sir R. Peel's general day evening last. The minutes of the previous Mr. Bond—Did you see the man struck?—Thomp- Irish manufacture. Barley, Beans and Peas, remain

been announced by public placard that Sidney Smith | me; I never before heard judgment given from would deliver a lecture on machinery as connected the Bench before a case was closed, and I hope I never Mr. Musgrave-When the man states he was be-

Mr. Bond .- You are quite at liberty to do that, one-sided declaimer positively declined accepting; but to give judgment before a case is closed is upon which the lads decided that they could what I never before heard. Anything more indecent

You may say so if you like.

Mr. Bond.—Yes, I do say so, and in the face of judge it.-Mr. Musgrave: I hope the public will

sedes; and that we consider a wise Government can Mr. Bond,—That is worse; that is passing judgwhole; and he believed the wisest thing the House never be constituted, or good regulations made, ment upon a piece of a case. If I were to call a while the present system of class legislation continues regiment of soldiers, and they all swore to it, and to exist. And, more over, this meeting feels convinced you should not believe it. I should not wonder. After the other witnesses for the defence had been Law movement are mon who supported or formed examined, Mr. Musgrave suggested to Mr. Bond to a part of the late detestable Whig Ministry, and who recal Thompson. Mr. Bond declined. alleging that the case had been prejudged by one justice, so far as this man's evidence was concerned. Mr. Musgrave-My remarks applied to this man's

> Mr. Musgrave reiterated that he had not said anything about the case; his remarks applied solely to

Mr. Bond-Take the witness to be a liar if you tion was unanimously passed :- "That no lecturer 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

Mr. Musgrave-You have no right to examine Still the ordinary importation of them was greatly field, care of W. Cook, fish-hook maker, Mount Yes I have, and if you don't know the law let me witnesses only through sufferance. Mr. Bond-Todmonden.-Mr. Beesley, district secretary for Mr. Lofthouse, the magistrates' clerk, here spoke

> 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. Mr. Bond-I am no hypocrite, Sir; I don't profess 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 was a public meeting of the inhabitants, called by indecorous here.

Was a public meeting of the inhabitants, called by indecorous here.

Mr. Bond said he had never had occasion to make 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

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 want. hands of three Commissioners (the Somerset-house ing a curacy. He sums up as follows:-"The LEEDS DISTRICT.—The usual monthly triumvirate) is at variance with every principle of advertiser cannot follow the example which unbanjustice, and in opposition to the principles of local pily but too many advertisements afford; he will legislation." Mr. E. Gibson seconded the motion. The next resolution was moved by Mr. Robert Brook, and seconded by Mr. Barker Greenwood, the place of bellman or town crier, he considers it and Hunslet. The accounts received from the dif- "That the best thanks of this meeting are due and unnecessary to allude to his power of voice. No one ferent delegates were very satisfactory. Chartism hereby given to Messrs. Fielden, Wakley, and Dun- need take or give the trouble of replying to this is making rapid progress in this locality, not only combe, for their manly and straightforward oppo- advertisement who does not hate the Record, and all proud, self-righteous, hypocritical, gloomy, nasal, snuffling Recordism like poison."

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARRET, TUESDAY, MAY 24th. The supply of Wheat to this day's Market is larger than last week, other kinds of Grain much the same, no improvement in the secondary and chamber'd sorts. Barley little alteration. Oats, Shelling, and Beans have been full as well sold.

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

HUDDERSPIELD 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 conviction 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 "father of that trade," we fear, will not much the continued substitution of Cotton Warps.—Yarn. -We are glad to learn that more inquiries are scraping up orders. The fancy hose trade, though making for Yarns. The general opinion is, that extremely flat, is yet the most stable of all the they have seen their lowest point, and we hope in branches. The drawer, pantaloon, and shirt branch our next to be able to give intimation of more exheld their meeting on Monday, in their room, But- is still in the same feverish state—extremely limited tended operations.—Piece.—Nothing worthy of terworth-buildings. The members were recoming its employment. The bobbin-net trade is in a moment has occurred since our last report. There mended to use their influence in getting subscrip- most unsettled state in England. The warp lace is a steady business in Merinos, Orleans, Figures, &c.; tions up in the various localities, to assist in trade is somewhat better, and from what we can the manufacturers complain that pr ces are so undefraying 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

YORK CORN MARKET, MAY 21.-Wheat continues in moderate supply, and our farmers are asking a

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MAY 23 .- We have not had so many merchants in the market to day, but some of the manufacturers have purchased rather freely; upon the whole there have not been so many goods sold as on the preceding Monday. There is no change in prices. There is not much doing in the wool market. Prices remain steady.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. SATURDAY, MAY 21. -Notwithstanding that business is at all times very much interrupted by the holydays customary at Whitsuntide, a steady demand has been experienced for English Flour, and, as the stocks in warehouse 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 are nearly exhausted, a clearance of fresh parcels sympathy for his son. A medical man was sent for, and soon after arrived, and found the prices. For Oatmeal, likewise, there was a very fair inquiry, and the sales made were at rates which which state he continued till his death in the 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 home consumption is limited in extent. There was much firmness exhibited by the holders of Wheat at was found that the skull was extensively fractured our market this morning, and au advance of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs. generally demanded. On Flour we metropolis, the manner of forming the procession in received three or four other violent contusions on the raise our quotations 6d. per sack, and choice qualities -Oats may likewise be noted Id. per 45 lbs. dearer. but in the value of other articles no alteration can be noted.

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 23 .-The arrivals of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, into this port since this day se'nnight, are of very small amount; from abroad there are reported examination of a policeman at the Court House, on 20,310 quarters of Wheat, and 651 barrels of Flour. a charge of assault. Mr. Musgrave was one of the The duty on Wheat and Flour has fallen one step. Justices present, and during the examination of a to 12. per qr. and 7s. 22d. per brl. respectively; Thompson said he came to assist Storey to hand- been a fair demand for free Wheat for consumption, son on this point, but always received the same bushel above our previous rates. There have been several orders for Oatmeal for reshipment to Ireland on which holders have demanded high prices: 27s. to 27s. 6d. per load has been paid for good marks of unaltered in value, each moving in retail. The Mr. Musgrave-Did you see any blood on his transactions in bonded Wheat have been numerous, locality will attend at half past seven on Monday impossible; I cannot believe anything he has to say store; Ancona at 50s, per qr., cost and freight incluevening next. Mr. Bond-I must say this is something new to have changed hands in bond at 30s. per brl.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, MAY 23 .- There was only a moderate supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, and a limited quantity of Barley, Beans, and Peas from all these counties, with a short fresh arrival of English and Scotch Oats, but seven or eight vessels were in this morning from Ireland, with Oats, the wind having been very favourable for their arrival. Slight rains have fallen since this day week in and near the metrpolis, but in many distant counties there have been copious and lasting showers, which appear to have fallen very opportunely. There was again a good demand for fresh-thrashed wheats at an advace of ls. to 2s. per qr. on last week's prices, with a fair steady sale for free foreign, an improvement of ls. per qr. on all heavy qualities, and bonded was for 1s. to 2s. per qr. more money, which was complied with in some few instances for choice heavy lots. Ship Flour was Is. per sack dearer, and prime marks were in fair request. Barley was without alteration in value, grinding samples being saleable at full prices. Malt was fully as dear, prime season-made meeting a tolerably good demand. Beans and Peas realized last week's currency, with a moderate inquiry for both ar icles. 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 to state, that, upon the whole, the result of yesterday's business was favourable; there was no turther 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 13d. per piece on the quotations of a fortnight ago. Un 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.

(BY RXPRESS.)

FRIDAY MAY 27. — We have a good arrival of Wheat to-day; the finest sorts are is. per quarter dearer than last week, but chambered parcels move slowly. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling dearer. Beans as before. No variation in other articles.

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