THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

WE, for once, feel an interest, though by ne means a pleasurable one, in referring our readers to the savings of the middle-class House of Representatives. We have given elsewhere a full report of the debate on Mr. DUNCOMBE'S motion, and the most valuable debate that has occurred in that House during our time;-valuable, as evincing, if further evidence had been necessary, the real character of the middle-class advocates for liberty, and the true prospects and only resource of the people. Comment, for the present, is out of the question; we not fail to discharge my duty to the cause, although reserve what we may have to say till we shall have I have no skin on my heels or ancles. It was trod prepared the people to receive and estimate it with- as I have had my blood shed, also to have out excitement. Meantime, we entreat them not cast my skin, but not my principles, in the good to permit the contumely of their oppressors to cause. No power but the power of Chartism could exhaust their patience; it would but give the have mustered the numbers that we mustered on wretches too much pleasure to see endurance, having Monday. Every house, every hole, and every correached its limit, burst the bond of prudence. We ner is now full of the demonstration on Monday. It have never expected, nor encouraged the people to has paraded Chartism in open day, and brought us expect, any better result from this motion. We under the eye of the heretofore blind. They ask give here the names of those who voted for Mr. what it was? and echo answers "LIBERTY." DENCOMPE's motion as we find them in the Sun.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, &c.

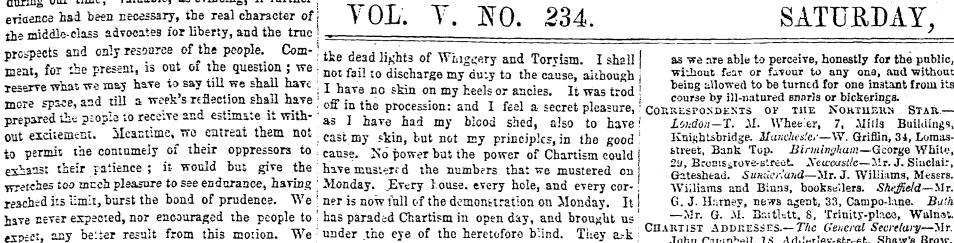
Motion made, and Question pat, "That the Petiticners who signed the National Petition be heard at the Bar of the House, by themselves, their Counsel, or Agents, in support of the allegations in their Petition :" Mr. Themas Dancombe :)-The House divided :--

MINORITY-AVES 49.

Blake, Sir Tulentine	O'Connell, N. J.
Blewitt, Regizald	O'Connell, J.
Brikin. J. J.	Pechell, Ciptain
Bowring, Dr.	Plumridge, Captain
Brotherton, J.	Powell, Caleb
Browne, R D.	Ricardo, John Lewis
Cobden, Richard	Roche, E. B.
Collins, W.	Roebuek, J. A.
Crawford, W.S.	Renāle, John
Dalrymple, Captain	Scholefield, J.
Dashwood, G. H.	Seale, Sir J.
Duncan, Lord	Somers, J. P.
Dancan, George	Strickland, Sir G.
Easthope, Sir John	Tabered, H. W.
Eliis, Wynn	Thornely, Thomas
Elphinstone, Howard	Villiers, Charles P.
Fi-lden, J.	Wakley, Thomas
Hall, Sir B.	Wallace, R.
Hollond, Robert	Ward, H. G.
Hume, Joseph	Williams, Wm.
Jerris, J.	Wood, Benjamin
Johnstone, Alex.	Yorke, H. Redhead
Muniz, G. F.	
Marphy, F. S.	TELLERS.
O'Brien, J.	Dancomte, T.
O'Connell, Daniel	Leader, J. T.
O'Connelli, Liaurice	1
•	

DELEGATES.

We have given a report of the proceedings attendant on the presentation of the Petition, as copious as could be, save those attendant on



AND

We have no chance whatever from the House of Commons; our Charter must be carried out of the House before it is even temperately discussed in the House.

The Tories did their work with a slyness peculiar to their order. Sir James Graham knew that the word "fire," though softly given, would insure the discharge of the heavy artillery of Whiggery, and sure enough Macaulay took the hint, and under the Tory General the Whigs did fire away! But no matter; Dancombe and Leader stood to their posts like men, and like Chartists. During this day, of course something will be done to maintain the position which we have now acquired. Be not intimidated! be not down-hearted!! be not

influenced by the House of Commons' defeat. We are now discussing the subject of "denunciations" in the Northern Star; but, my friends, you must take up the Star and investigate it, and endeavour to point ont to me and to the country the name of any one individual who has been denounced by Feargus O'Connor or the Star, who was not first denounced by the people, for some act of tergiversation or injustice to the people. Was I to submit to the denunciation of the men of the Champion, of Dr. Fletcher, of Mr. Collins, of Mr. Hume, of Mr. Hetherington, of Mr. O'Connell, of the Church Chartists of Glasgow and Birmingham ?- Iask, was I to bear the fire and not to retaliate ? Is not every man aware that the first fire has been at Fearges O'Connor, and the Star, as that paper was the great cock-shot to fire at! But am I so foolish as THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION not to know well, that every leader injured is an injury done to all, and to the cause generally? Therefore, now hear me! judge for yourselves! and come weal come woe, whenever I discover anything i calculated to injure you, I will proclaim it from the watch-tower !! I tell you that public consorship is neecssary and requisite; and as long as I live, I will not shrink from the responsibility; but it shall always be against measures and not against men. M'Donall, the vice-chair by Mr. Leach. On the No power of open foe or pretended friend shall over right of the Chairman sat Thomas Duncombe, place mein the false position of allowing the mine to spring under our feet, without warning you of our common danger. You must look to the position of the Editor of the them Mr. Duncau, (President of the Convention), Northern Star; and bear in mind that both the and Messrs. Meir, Roberts, O'Brien, Lowery, Ed.tor and myself are charged with the insertion of Leach, Doyle, Mason, M'Pherson, Philp, Williams, every resolution passed at public meetings, just as I am charged with every violent word spoken by Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Stephens, Lovett, Col-We give below the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in Star has published every letter of Fletcher, Hewhich some reference is made to one subject of the therington, Duncan, of Edinburgh, Hill, of the S ar deliberation of that body, and upon which we may in the East, Richardson, and others ; all were pub-; Convention Fund.-An arranged list of the sub-) after the 5th inst.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

GENERAL

as we are able to perceive, honestly for the public, without fear or favour to any one, and without being allowed to be turned for one instant from its

LEEDS

London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge. Manchesler-W. Griffin, 34, Lomasstreet, Bank Top. Birmingham-George White, 29, Bromsprove-street. Newcastle-Mr. J. Sinclair, Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Mesers. Williams and Binns, booksellers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo-lane. Bath -Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 8, Trinity-place, Walnet. CHARTIST ADDRESSES .- The General Secretary-Mr. John Campbell, 18. Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester, Charlist Blacking Manufacturer-Mr. Roger Pinder, Edward's-square, Edward'splace, Pottery, Hull. Secretary to the Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee-J. Wilkluson, 5, Cregoe Terrace, Bell's Barn Road, Birmingham .- J. T. Smith, Chartist Blacking Maker, Taviet sek-street, Plymouth. DERBY .- The friends of this neighbourhood havving communications for the Star, or otherwise affecting

the Charrist movement, are requested to send to me to Mr. Thomas Briggs, care of Mr. John Moss, several addresses were delivered. shoem ker, Piumtree-square, Darley-lane, Derby. MONEY URDERS TO THIS OFFICE, Our Cashier is evening and read the reports of Convention. Thanks nience, utteriy inconceivable by those who have not vention have been passed; and Mr. Candy has multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by lectured. the negligence of parties not attending to the plain instructions so often given, to make all money orders sent here payable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL Some orders are made payable to Mr. O'Connor-

some to Mr. Hobson-some to Mr. Hill-some to Slar-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 faw 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 there- livered in the town. fore beg that all parties having money to send to the Star-office for Papers, by order, will make their orders plyable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL. If they here. neglect this, we shall not hold ourselves bound to attend to them: if, therefore, they find their neglect to produce inconvenience to themselves let them not blame us.

IBISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION .-- We are requested by the President of this Association to passed on Monday evening, and also thanks to state that E. F. Dempsey is not Secretary to the the Convention. Irish Universal Suffrage Association, nor was he ever elected in the 100m of Mr. P. M. Brophy. Mr. demonstration took place here on Monday night. W. H. Dyott, printer, bookseller, and stationer, No. A large procession was formed, and a public meet- ovening, at half-past seven. 26, North King-street, Dublin, is the Secretary to ing was held in Grammar School-square.

CHARTIST NOTICES. The following are brief notices of the Chartist

correspondence which reached us on Thursday morn-BIRMINGHAM.-Parties wishing to obtain a ticket ing. The extended report which we have given of to the dinner to be given to Foargus O'Connor, Esq. the debate in what ought to be the People's House, must make early application, as the number of tickets on the motion of Mr. Thomas Dancombo, " that the is limited. The dinner will take place at the Black petitioners be heard at the bar of the House, by Horse, Ashted Row, on the 17th instant. Tickets nemselves, their counsel, or their agents, in support | may be had of the Secretaries of the localities, or at of the allegations of the petition," will, we are the Black Horse. sure, be a sufficient excuse to our numerous corres-MR. MEAD will lecture at the open ground, oppopondents for the slight manner in which, this week. site the Orphan Asylum, Summer Lan, on Sunday

ADVERTISER

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or

Five Shillings per Quarter.

:Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

their communications are necessarily obliged to be (to morrow) morning, at eleven o'clock; and in the afternoon at Duddeston Row, at three o'clock. onced. At most of the places resolutions of confiience in the Convention were passed. BRISTOL .- The Chartist Youths held their anniver-Ship, in Stechouse Lane. ary on Wednesday week.

HOLBECK-It is the intention of the friends of OLDHAM.-The Chartists here met on Monday, and thanked the Convention. ciation Room, on Whit-Tuesday. The tickets are WEDNESBURY .- Mr. Linney of Manchester, lec- 9d. each ; and we doubt not but the entertainment that the working classes might be more leniently tured here on Monday. will be such as to give universal satisfaction.

HINCKLEY .- An Association has been formed here ; a meeting was held on Monday evening, at which of Manchester, will lecture in Greaves-street, at six scale he trusted the meeting would abide by. With c'clock in the evening. REDDITCH .- The Chartists here have met every

frequently made to endure an amount of inconve- to their representative (George White) and the Con- Robert Lowery, of Edinburgh. MR. WEST'S ROUTE for the ensuing week :-- Cleckheaton, Monday, May 9; Wakefield, Tuosday, May BROMSCROVE .- Mr. Candy addressed an out-door 10; Dewsbury, at the Market Cross, on Wednesday,

meeting on Monday. BELFAST.-Meetings continue to be held here weekly, at which interesting addresses are delivered. May 14.

The cause is progressing. WEDNESBURY .- A lecture will be given in the RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.-Mr. James Duffy lectured Association Room, on Monday evening next. A tea- just. He was in favour of one uniform scale, and here on Tuesday night. Thirty-four members were party and ball will take place on the Wednesday in would exempt cottages under £6 rent from being Whitsun week. enrolled.

BANBURY.-The Chartists here are determined not MR. Jones will visit the following places during to agitate for any thing less than the Charter. ALCESTER -Mr. II. Candy loctured here on Tues- Mansfield, on Wednesday; Sutton-in-Ashfield, on resolution being carried, he would consent to admit day last. It was the first Chartist lecture ever de- Thursday ; Arnold, on Friday ; and Nottingham into the bill amendments as to the time of holding on Sunday. London -- Messre, Campbell, Thomason, and Bairs-WALSALL -A resolution for the whole Charter.

and of confidence in the Convention has been adopted | tow will address a meetingon Sunday evening, at the Queen's Head, Dog Row, Mile End. STOCKPORT .- A tea party, in honour of the pre-'TOWER HAMLETS, -- The monthly meeting will

sentation of the petition, was held here on Monday | take place on Tuesday next, at the Carpenter's Arms, Brick-Inne, at eight o'clock. Doncaster. - The treasurer's accounts were

in the evening. HAMILTON.-A splendid presentation of petition

MARYLEBONE .- Mr. Mason will lecture at the

funeral disconrector admittance sixpence cach, to be had of the Com-

LEEDS NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL. We gave last week an account of all the vestry. meetings that had then taken place, when the

meeting stood adjourned to Monday evening, at which time there was a very full attendance. In consequence of the Court House being occupied by T. H. Marshall, Esq., who was holding a Court of Requests in the large court, it was half-past seven o'clock before Mr. Roberts took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business, acquainted the meeting with the business which was under discusion when the Wednesday evening's adjournment took place, and read over Mr. Barr's proposition.

Mr. GEO. NEWTON, in a few brief remarks, opposed the bill altogether, which he declared was unnecossary, the ratepayers being already burdened sufficiently with expenses, without an addition of five or six thousand pounds for obtaining a New Improvement Bill. He did not care what the House of Commons thought, he should support the amendments introduced, in preference to the original bill.

Mr. Thos. Dixon replied at some length to the remarks made by Mr. Barr, and the principles contained in his resolution, and contended that the alterations introduced had been adopted after mature deliberation by the meetings which had been held. at which both considerable time and great attention had been devoted to the object.

Mr. FRAZER followed in a speech of great length, and of surpassing elequence. He thought it was an insult to the meeting and to the ratepayers generally, to tell them that the amendments which had been MR. SOARS will lecture on Tuesday night, at the carried out. He took the opportunity of replying to some remarks in an article in the Leeds Mercury

of Saturday. last, and contended in favour of the Chartism to take tea together, in the spacious Asso. | amendments which had been adopted, arguing for the principle of a graduated scale of taxation, so taxed than their employers. Twopence in the pound, OLDHAM.-On Sunday next, Mr. Daniel Dunivan, have to pay out of his earnings; and this was the

the amendment adopted in reference to the tolls of LECTURES .-- On Monday and Tuesday next, two the free market he did not agree, because he thought lectures will be delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. it was making a class distinction, and legislating for one class of the community at the expense of another. Mr. ROBINSON, who said he was a small tradesman, argued against the introduction of the graduated scale of taxation, and would have all classes to pay May 11; East Ardsley, Thursday, May 12; Ossett, the same amount of rate per pound, let that amount Friday, May 13; and at West Ardsley, Saturday, be fixed at what it might.

Mr. THOMAS MORGAN pointed out the inconsistences and inequalities of the proposed graduated scale, which he characterised as dishonest and unrated at all.

Mir. SUMMERS, decorative artist, put some questhe next week :--Sheffield, on Monday and Tuesday; tions to Mr. Barr, as to whether, in the event of his the meetings, say April or May, instead of January ; as to the substitution in certain cases of affirmations instead of oaths ; and as to the amount of fine to be levied by the magistrates on parties who are found guilty of exposing for sale unsound meat. Mr. BARR replied that the first point was met in the bill; that so far as the second was concerned. the times for holding the annual meeting had been BRICK LANE-A lecture will be delivered at the fixed after and deliberation, by the commissioners. Carpenter's Arms, on Sunday next, at eight c'clock | themselves ; and the last was also met by the bill, which provided a maximum fine of £5.

Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON, after some excellent obser-Working Man's Hall, 5, Circus-street, on Sunday | vations, during the delivery of which he was loudly

STROUD.-The Chartists meet in their room on the charge of the proposed Leeds Improvement Bill, has the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to whom all Papers and Communications should be ad-tured in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday afternoon Tea party and seizer on Whit Monday. Tickets of ther professional connection with that bill, because of

the dinner at White Conduit House, where above six hundred sat down, the tickets being half-acrown. The chair was taken by Dr. Peter M. Esq.; on the left, J. T. Leader, Esq., and Feargus O'Colnor, Esq. The head table was occupied chiefly by Members of the Convention. Amongst

Bairstow, Ridley, &c. &c. The Convention sittings we have been compelled to reserve.

hereafter have a word to say ; for the present the lished.

great matters of attention.

people's triumph 111

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-I really know not how I am to commence my communications of this

week, it has been so full of Chartism ! man vieing with his fellow in rendering all the as- by artful and designing men, who would sacrifice

been selected as bearers of the muster roll of the tism for bith. nation's will to the House of UN-COMMONS. Sixteen good men and true were just able to move under the names of

3,317,752!!!

We marched from our Convention Room to Lincoln's-inn-fields, where all was life and bustle. The state of our columns this day, is an ample The hive was full. I cannot attempt any description of the enthusiasm!

The life that animated one animated all. We were as one man. Our procession took one hour and ten minutes to pass one spot. Procession did I say! we had no procession ! it was a dense mass of streets fall !! Procession means a number of persons marshalled four or five a-breast, but our numbers could not have been marshalled. The Times allow us 59,000. Now you may safely multiply that by 10. the very largest gathering of people that ever was seen in London.

Our Petition smashed the door frames of the norrow House-it broke them in pieces-it took forty or fifty men to carry in the fragments. I took a famous lump on my shoulder to the table of the House. Beesley also had a share of it. Not one drunken man was to be seen in London on the 2nd May, 1842. Was I then wrong in my opinion of the Chartists of London ? Our dinner was as glorious as our demonstration. But what I esteem 4. Address communications not to any particular person as-to myself-the greatest triumph, is this: after mutual explanation, and a rather angry debate, I had the pleasure, amid the most rapturous applause, to balk the wily and disappoint the artful, by shaking hands with James Bronterre O'Brien ; and bury for ever all hope of our enemies' triumph

through our disunion. No, my beloved friends, no private feelings of my

petition, its presentation, and reception, are the The Editor of the Star all but denounced me for my letter upon Church Chartism. Tectotalism and That PETITION, signed by Three-and-a-half Knowl dge Chartism. Did I reply to it ? No: I Millions of People ! has sealed the doom of left public opinion to right the thing; and events faction, and made sure the foundation of the prove that I was then right, as I now find that men who have professed themselves infidels, have become preachers of Church Chartism. This is shocking, odious! and hypocritical! Let all be union now; forget the past, and prepare for the future. Onward

and we conquer, backward and we fall. "The Whigs have shown themselves in their true colours; and yet the old Whig administration is the On Monday morning all was bustle and excite- substitute which the Corn Law Repealers effor us ment in the neighbourhood of "Our House"-cach for those now in office! Let not our cause be injured Stroup.-A correspondent writes us, that on Whit-

sistance in his power to make our demonstration as millions for the restoration of Whig Comission. powerful as possible. At ten minutes past twelve without destroying the venom of Toryism. I am the shoulders of the Trades' Delegates, who had both, and "injure property" by sub-tituting Char-

> Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Wednesday, May 4, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

apology for the non-appearance of our promised article on the Poon Laws. To find room for it this week was impossible. Next week we shall give it; and with it the entire of the famous

43rd OF ELIZABETH.

to show that the rights of the Poor were then cared for; and that modern legislation has gone far to remove the legal ligament which binds society together.

It was acknowledged by all that it was the largest, Co Zicader's and Correspondents.

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO WRITE FOR THIS PAPER :--

Write legibly. Make as few orasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every English.

2. Write only on one side of the paper.

3. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write ont every word in full.

but to "The Editor."

5. When you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry, Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing. 6. Remember that we go to press on Thursday; that one side of the paper goes to press on Wednesday; that we are obliged to go on filling up the paper the whole week, and that, therefore, when a load of matter comes by the last one or two posts, it unavoidably happens that much of it is omitted; and that it is therefore necessary to be prompt in your Cations. All matters of news, reports of meetings, &c., &c., referring to occurrences on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, should reach us by Monday's post; such as refer to Monday's occurrences by Tuesday 'evening's post ; Wednesday's occurrences by Thursday's post ; and Thursday's news by Friday morning's post, for second edition. Any deviation from this order of supply will necessarily subject the matters so received to the sluget certainty of rejection or serious curtailment, and we take no blume for

and evening, the latter being a AGENTS.—A great portion of the Orders of our Henry Frost. Agents which should be in our office on Thurs-BOLTON.-Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, lectured day, at latest, have for several weeks back come

on the Friday; nearly all the Scotch Agents' here on Monday. Orders have come on the Friday often. BIRMINGHAM,-ASTON STREET.-The Council met This may be occasioned by the delays of on Thursday, when it was resolved that this Council the mails, owing to the weather, but there do recommend the women to form a separato Ascertainly is no reason why the Agents at Hull, Liverpool, and even Barnsley and Bradford, Charter Association. On Sunday night, Mr. Mead Moor. should send their Orders to reach the Office just dectured; and on Monday night, Messrs. Mead and MR. at the time the papers are going out of it. ANY Lyndon. ORDERS NOT IN THE OFFICE ON THURSDAYS DUDDESTON ROW .- Mr. Mead preached on Sun- o'clock. CANNOT BE ATTENDED TO : and any papers day afternoon. returned in a n-equence of orders being late. will not be c dited.

the Chartists of S.can Coppies are requested to deputation, they reported that the dinner was fixed square. correspond with Mr. B. Butterly, No. 8, Back for Tuesday, the 17th inst. Tickets, which are Albion-street. scriptions will be published as a balance-sheet in FROST'S COMMITTEE.-The usual routino business

next week's Star .- John Cleave, treusurer. was transacted on Monday. W. H. DYOTT continues to receive many Stars from his English friends. They are rap dly shedding locality was hold on Tuesday. There was no busilight on the political mind of Ireland. Large as ness of importance. is the supply afforded by the generosity of the friends of freedom in England and Scotland, it is set inadequate to the inquiries after truth in Ireland, where as yet no people's press exists. Direct 26, N. King st cet. Duhlin. sent from this towe. CHALFORD - The resolution next week.

THOMPSON, DONCASTER .- Write to Mr. Burley re-organized, and officers appointed.

again-we have no account of the money he mentions. Rochdale.-Hold your meeting, be peaceable, and W. J. Taylor lectured in the Town Hall on Monday, o'clock. have no violent language.

HENRY SWIYGLEHULST will thank Duncan Robertson for his address, as he has forgotten it.

LONDON,-OLD-STREET ROAD.-Mr. Stallwood Monday he will reffic four portraits, given with lectured to the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Makers, on the Star, and jourteen numbers of Tait's Magazie. The whole proceeds to be given to the Sanday evening, at the Cannon Coffee House.

A BERDEEN.-At the usual woekly meeting of the cause. the BEAUTIFUL THING was ready for hoisting upon of opinion that by courage and prudence we can beat Enward Long - We have received a letter from Aberdeen Charter Union, the following resolution Wigton, bearing this signature, and complaining was carried amidst great che ring "That this meetof the writer's name having been inserted in the jing, after naving calmly considered the conduct of list of nominations for the General Council with- certain parties, is of opinion that they only want the out his authority. We think it very possible distruction of our National Chartor Association,

there may have been some mistake-that an and the men who have boldly stood by our cause. Edward Long may have been really nominated ; Resolved, therefore, that we stand firmly by our though probably not the writer of this letter. Mis- order and organization, and by Feargus O'Connor takes and complaints of this kind might be and in Northern Star, and we hereby further avoided if sub Scoretaries would send with their declaro that we have no confidence in the men at half-past seven o'clock. nominations the residence and occupation of the the head of such conspiracies against our best friends parties nominated. If they do not, we shall not and advocates. insert them.

and at Weston on Tuesday.

of Mr. Markham, 66, Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

W. A. MAYNE writes that he attended the meeting week, and Mr. West on Sunday. alluded to by Mr. Harrison, the member of Con-DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa- defray expences.

vention for Notlingham, and that Mr. Harrisons' statements were false.

ROBERT HAMILTON .- You must pay the poor rales as long as you have anything to pay them with. SUNDERLAND .- ME-SRS. MONARCH AND MOWATT'S LETTER.-We have received another letter from Mr. Mowalt, and another from our Sunderland correspondent, each reilerating his own statement. He shall leave the matter in the hands of letter, Mr. Crawford's reply, and his own rejoinder, our Sunderland friends, to whom, of course, the facts are known.

G. R., NORTHAMPION. - The collector can follow your minutes. Mr. Dyott then gave notice that on Sungoods. You must pay your rent to the collector day next he would present for their approval an unless you have some agreement to the contrary. DERBY CONVENTION FUND.-Thomas Briggs writes to say, that out of the £2 sent to the Convention, reliance on his integrity and wisdom in the present from Derly, £1 was from Burton and Swadlincote.

letter distinct and clear-also in using words not JOHN ROURKE.-We are compelled, by want of space, to reserve his communication.

VID HAYNES, Sherlorne-street, Spon-street, Coven- "National." Ninety-three new members were en- hit his opponent so forcibly on the breast with it, On the motion of Mr. Hobson, the vestry try, will send a Star to Ireland if some one will rolled, and a resolution passed pledging the people that he unseated his heart, and the death of the meeting was then adjourned to Wednesday. DAVID HAYNES, Sherlorne-sticet, Spon-street, Covensend him his address.

GEORGE CAIPNS, NEWCASTLE.-The resolution to which he refers was given in the terms complained of to prevent the carreise of that very here on Monday. Thanks to, and confidence in, "unfairness" of which he writes. We think it the Convention were unanimously voted. very unfair that the names of the other Chartist delegates were not set forth in the resolution, as well as that of Mr. Cairns's protogee. If Mr. Cairns wishes the resolution forwarding to the person named in his note he must forward it. We have noither time, means, nor inclination to do

MR. TAYLOR'S NOUTE for next week:-On Sunday STEELHOUSE LANE. On Tuesday a deputation morning, May 8th, Russell square, at half-past nine it is the deliberate opinion of this vestry meeting that was sent to the Black Horse, Ashred Row, to ar- o'clock, and at All Saints' Open, at siz o'clock; the mest indicious and safe course will be to abandon Monday, Great Wigston; Tuesday, at the Townrange matters concerning the dinner to be given lins and others. Now, also, bear in mind that the HALIFAX -All persons having communications with to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. On the return of the Hall, Leicester; and on Friday night in Russell-THE DOCKHEAD Chartis's meet at Caplen's Coffeelimited to a certain number, will be ready for sale eight o'clock.

MR. JOHN HURKELD will deliver a series of Ice- and there, from their party, political, and legislatorial tures during the summer months. on Sundays, at influence procure the passing of the bill in a shape to PECK LANE .- ' meeting of the shocmakers in this half-past two in the afternoon, at the Chartist rooms, i suit their own party and class interests, but in a shape near St. Martia's Gates. Norwich ; and on Monday | objectionable to the majority of the inhabitants. This evenings, at the Greenhills, near St. Augustine- meeting, therefore, composed as it is of the owners and Mr. FUSSELL has received 1s. from James Clark, gates, ot seven o'clock.

of Blayden, near Bristol, which will be handed to FINSBURY .- The Chartists of this locality are ear the Convention, with other moules that are to be nestly requested to attend at the Aylesbury Coffee House, on Tuesday evening next, to take into consi-GLOUCESTER.-The Chartists of this City have been deration a plan for the better collection of the funds of this locality. LLICESTER .- ALL SAINTS CPEN.-This society is

ROODEN LANE.-Mr. Dixon will lecture at doing well-every week adds to our numbers. Mr. Rooden lane, on Monday evening, at half-past six by this meeting."-Carried. LEEDS.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture in the Assoment

LETTERS FOR Mr. Taylor may be addressed, care ciation Room to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at halfpast six o'clock.

HOLBECK -- Mr. George Hobson will lecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six o'cleck.

Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

ARMLEY.-Messrs. Fraser and Newhill will lecture here on Monday night, at eight o'clock.

NORTHALLERTON,-Mr. Brook will lecture at this place on Whit-Sunday, if all be well.

SHEFFIELD, FIG-TREE-LANE.-A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, in the above room, at

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, of Liverpool, will deliver two lectures to the Chartists of Sheffield, on Monday DEWSBURY .- Mr. North lectured on Wednesday and Tuesday evenings, May 9th and 10th, in the which he was determined to take the sense of the Town Hall. Admission each evening, one penny, to meeting.

tion held its weekly meeting on Sunday. Mr. Dyott CLECKHEATON.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach said ne had been in correspondence with Mr. Sharthree sermons on Sunday next, in the morning, at | great cheering. ten o'clock, and in the evening at six o'clock, at

The subject in the afternoon will be on the impor- power to do so. tance of female influence in effectuating the reform. ation of the world.

Local and General Entelligence.

day. Two young men had a quarrel respecting a Barnard.

young man was almost instantaneous.

FONTYPOOL-Mr. Edwards of Newport, lectured ground, in front of the Oddallows' Hall, Thornton- | ariso. road; a requisition was presented to the constable,

daily since the sitting of the Convention, whose ing declined, the requisitionists called the meeting reports have been received and read. A delegate themselves, for Thursday, at one o'clock. Mr. Clarkconfidence in the Convention was carried.

the alterations and mendments made in it by this vestry mittee, and of II. Pritchard, secretary. meeting; and as, under these circumstances, and the NEWTON HEATH .- William Booth will lecture extraordinary and unwarrantably hostile positions here on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock pre- assumed t wards the vestry by the Town Council and the Borough Magistrates, there is little, if any, pres-

Mn. B. RUSHTON of Ovendon, will locture at pect of the proposed bill passing the Parliament in a Bailey-beidge, on Monday night, and on Sunday, shape conformable to the wishes of the majority of the sociation, to be called "The Women's National the 15th instant, he will preach at Hartshead- persons who will be affected by the measure should it become law; and as there are now before Parliament certain public bills for regulating buildings and effecting

MR. Norrh will address the Female Chartists improvements in cities and boroughs, which bills if of Halifax, on Sunday (.o-morrow) evening, at six passed into law (of which there is every reasonable prospect), will mainly accomplish the objects sought to

be accomplished by the new Leeds Improvement Bill; o'clock, and at All Saints' Open, at six o'clock; the mest judicious and safe course will be to abandon all further prosecution of the Leeds Improvement Bill. and petition Parifament to make the public bills as . efficient as possible, and to pass them without delay.

This course will save the town a great amount of exhouse, Parker's-row, on Monday evening next, at pence, and prevent any section of the inhabitants from going to Parliament with a private bill (having a general sanction of the inhabitants in vestry assembled),

secupiers of property in the borough of Leeds, withdraws its general sanction formerly given to the new Leeds Improvement Bill, and forbids may party from

going to Parliament, and there prosecuting the measure in their name, unless such party will afford all reasonable guarantee to this meeting, that they will endeayour to carry INTO FULL EFFECT the alterations and amendments (both in principle and detail) agreed upon

Mr. BENJAMIN KNOWLES seconded the amend-

Mr. BARR then replied on the whole question, and went into a detail of the circumstances connected

with the bill from the first commencement of its formation, the reasons which had led to it, the measures adopted with regard to it, and the con-Woodhouse. -Mr. Longstaff will lecture here on duct of the Magistrates and Town Council after the amendments introduced by the vestry meetings. He gave his own candid opinion that with those amendments the bill could not pass Parliament; this was also the opinion of the Parliamentary agent, of his friend Mr Eddison, the Town Clerk, and he would ask, without knowing his opinion at all-he would ask Mr. Naylor, the clerk to the commissioners, what his opinion was upon the question.

Mr. NAYLOR gave a concurrent opinion.

Mr. BARR continued, and after arguing against proceeding with the bill as it had been amended, he concluded by again reading his resolution, upon

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment and the original resolution to the meeting, and the former was carried by an overwhelming majority, amidst

Mr. BARR announced that he should not distract Cleckheaton; and in the afternoon, at Littletown. the parish by demanding a poll, though he had the

Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON then moved that a committee of seven persons be appointed to watch the proceedings of the public bodies in the borough, with regard to the Improvement Bill, and to prepare a petition to Parliament, for the incorporation of Leeds in the public bills.

This was seconded and carried: and the fol-

girl, and agreed to decide it by fistic argument. The petition was ordered to be signed by the chair-CLITHEROE.-Chartism in this place is very They met accordingly, and one of the young men by man on behalf of the meeting, and to be transmitted name Hexley, finding that he stood a good chance of to Wm. Beckett, Esq., and Lord. Wharneliffe, for evening, in honour of the presentation of the great being beaten, made a battering ram of his head, and presentation.

evening, May 25.1, at the Court House; Mr. Hobson made this motion in order that the meeting BRADFORD.—A public meeting of the unemployed operatives took place on an open space of might be realy to act at once should any emergency

The proceedings did not terminato until half-past eleven o'clock.

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.-At a meeting of meeting was held on Saturday, whom a resolution of son, attorney, was called to the chair. Mr. Dew- this body, held on Monday morning last, specially hirst moved the following resolution :- " That we, convened to take into consideration the steps to be

dered that the correspondence be entered on the address to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., expressive of BIRWINGHAM.—A most lamentable acci-their admiration of his past career, and their entire dent cocurred in the parish of St. Thomas, on Mon-Habson, Knowles, Dixon, Ardill, Longstaff and

critical juncture of the people's affairs.

ilourishing. A public meeting was held, on Monday to stand by O'Connor and the Convention.

COALSNAUGHTON .- Meetings have been held here requesting him to convene the meeting, but he hav-

man Crawford on the subject of the petition. Mr. Crawford took some exceptions to their petition, as he did to the English one, and called for explanations. These he (Mr. D.) had afforded him to the best of his ability. Mr. Dyott read his preliminary which were received with much approbation. Or-

own shall ever enter into your councils. I will always surrender private feeling to public duty But, mark me, I have no feelings-I never had any feelings but those of affection, regard, and love for O'Brien. But it is now done ; and, therefore, my friends, let it be aunoanced to the world that disunion of your friends shall not injure your cause. Well, I attended in the House last night, to hear the debate on your Petition. The first hour was spent in prirate bill business, church business, and enclosure of poor men's land business. For that hour the House All personal correspondence, postry. literary com-Was too small to hold "our representatives," but they moment our champion, Duncombe, was called upon to state your case, then, by degrees, the House thinned, till it was reduced to 18 on the Tory and 30 on the Whig benches.

You will have seen the "Petition Debate." I shall not comment on the vile speeches of Macanlay and Roebuck: I shall leave them to their constituencies. I am now but one of many; and shall not therefore say one word as to your future course, as that will be pointed out by your Convention. Suffice it to say, my friends, that what your Convention decrees, I, as one, will sacrifice my life, if necessary, to carry out.

Nothing can equal the bravery, the decision, and nnanimity of your delegates. Not one word of disunion; but all, on the contrary, endeavouring to soothe down anger and heal differences. O, how different from the middle-class Convention of Attwoodites, Cobbettites, and Londonites ! No deserier! no two objects! no bia words and little actions !

I am going this evening to Brighton, to stand between the Whig and Tory at the election, for the Purpose of placing the true light of Chartism between

munications, and articles of comment to be here by Tuesday, or their chance of insertion for that J. H. CLITHEROE .- Write to the Postmaster-General, week will be very small indeed; if not here by Wednesday we don't hold ourselves bound eren to notice them.

7. Finally, remember that we have only forty-eight columns weekly for all England, Scotland, J. BIRD will be entitled to the plate. Wales, and Ireland; that we have no interest in preferring one town or place to another, because ours is not a local but a national paper :that we are bound, therefore, in dealing with the masses of matter which come to us, to hold the FOR ASSISTING THE TRADES OF LONDON IN THE scales of Justice evenly-our first object being the promotion and enhancement, according to our own best judgment, of the success of the great and good cause; and our second, the distribution of our time and space so 25 to give least cause of complaint; that we are alike bound to this course of action by inclination, interest, and duty; and that, therefore, it is useless and senseless for individuals to fume and-fret, and think themselves ill used because their communications may not always be inserted, or for societies to trouble their heads and waste their time in passing votes of censure upon us for devoting too much space to this, or too little to that, or for inserting this thing which they think should have been omitted, or for omitting the other thing which they think should have appeared. All these are matters for our consideration, and for the exercise of our discretion and judgment, which, we assure all parties, shall be always used, so far

to the Executive from the sale of Pinder's blacking and its vicinities, amidst the intensity of our suffer- atter the amendments introduced into it by the vestry GREENECK.—The constituents of Mr. Wallace have is as fullows :-written that gentleman, in approval of Mr.

Sharman Crawford's motion. The letter and Mr. Wallace's reply have been sent us, but we have no room for their insertion.

LEPION WEAVING - We cannot interfere between them and the Leeds Times. If they send any news to us for publication it shall receive attention.

Totnes CHARIETS.-The postmaster is justifiable. as usual on Monday ught. They veted five shillings There should be an heading to the petition sheets. to Mr. Christopher Wood, the treeholder who pro-Directions were given in the Star to that effect.

General Post-office, London-he will make inquiry into the cause of delay.

J. BROOK .- The 5s has not been received for Jeffrey's paper.

FOR THE O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND. £ s. d. From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 6 PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION. From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 0 ... T. Ireland, Danfermline ... 0 1 0 FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Dewsbury Association, per W. Robshaw ... 013 0 FOR MRS. FROST.

From All Saints Association, Leicester, per J. Markhain ... 0 6 0 ... a Bolton Friend 9 10 0 ... a few Chartists at Warrington per T. Lowe 0 2 2 FOR THE CONVENTION. From Leeds Association, per Mr.

Bradford ... ,.. 000

Mr. Scott, Hawick $2 \ 9$ Mr. Weods, Sudbury Mr. T. B. Smith, Leeds 1 10 ... 1 9 6 4

BRADFORD COUNCIL MEETING .- The Council met posed Mr. Pitkethly at the late West Riding elecion, and fer which he lost his employment, and being a bond man for auother person, has in conse-

Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

hirst also preached a sermon against the hireling priesthood of every denomination. The large bore evident marks of the want of foed.

ceedings. HOLLINWOOD .- Mr. Bailey lectured here on Sun- worsted spinner, and a very pious Baptist, made a day evening, to a large and intelligent audience, on reduction in the wages of his woolcombers of twenty the present position and the future policy to be pur- per cent. last Saturday. Wool that was 5d. per sued by the Chartists. Three members were enrolled, pound he has now reduced to 4d.; and for six months previous to the reduction, the sorts had been made DROYLSDEN.-Mr. Dixon lectured here on Tuesday 11d. or 2d. per pound worse than they had been; so evening, to a large and respectable audience, on the evening, to a large and respectation and its effects upon society. that the reduction within the last han year and its effects upon society. to upwards of forty per cent.; so much for piety! CARPENTER'S HALL.-Mr. Cartledge lectured in He is not the only one that has made inroads into

LONDON.-The type-founders of London have combers the enormous sum of 13d. for combing widows of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

ings and misery, do most respectfully ask for the meetings, it was unanimously resolved on the motion interposition of the magistrates in our behalf, and of D. W. Nell, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Wood that a memorial be adopted to the above function-aries." Mr. Rueben Pye seconded the resolution, in which the Leeds Improvement Bill now before which was unanimously carried. Mr. Edwards Parliament is placed, the conflicting claims and which was unanimously carried. Mr. Edwards moved the memorial to the magistrates, which set forth their distress in very strong language, and that if their distress was not mitigated and relieved, the consequences would be fearful to contemplate. Mr. Edwards made a short but an excellent speech on the sufferings of the operatives of the whole king-dom, and called on these who possessed such large heaps of wealth, the produce of their hands, to come forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at this critical incertance to pass the same forward at the produce of the parliament with such alterations and addiquence been thrown into prison; his wife and family are in a state of the greatest distress. After transacting other business the Council adjourned to next was carried without a dissentient. Mr. G. Flinn and constitution of the body for executing the moved, and Mr. Brook seconded, that four persons powers proposed to be taken by the Bill, under con-Ecclesult Moor. - On Sunday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Chart st camp meeting was held. A large concourse of people came from

was held. A large concourse of people came from Clarke were appointed. The adjournment of the borough at large? The resolution was ordered the surrounding villages to witness a scene so extra-the surrounding villages to witness a scene so extra-meeting to Monday next was agreed upon, to hear to be sent to the magistrates and the Town Counordinary. After singing and prayer, Mr. Edwards the result of the conference with the authorities. cil, through their respective clorks. It may be delivered an excellent political sermen. Mr. Dew-The meeting then separated. The poor fellows noticed that previous to this meeting the magistrates seemed in a sad forlorn state, and their countenances had a private meeting, and after it broke up they adjourned to the Commissioners' meeting, the reso-

lution having been most probably drawn up by

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, at the Parish Church of Burtonon-Trent, Mr. Joseph Hall, to Miss Ann Kent, of this place.

DEATHS.

this room, to the Carpenter's body, on Friday the comforts of the toil-worn slave. There are evening. London.—The type-founders of London have combers the enormous sum of 12d for combined since and the base of the toil of circle of friends and relatives to bewail his loss At Shildon, in the county of Durhan, on the 27th ult Feargus O'Connor Marin agreed to hold a public meeting for the purpose of English wools. Trade is indeed very bad; hundreds At Shildon, in the county of Durh joining the National Charter Association, and have of the poor fellows are daily parading the streets 27th ult., Feargus O'Connor Martin, voted £1 to the Convention, and 7s. 6d. to the without any employment; and we fear their con- William and Elizabeth Martin, aged 16 inches and four days. dition is becoming desperate.

ANTICIPATION OF THE INCOME TAX .- A large themselves.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

LEICESTER.-Large Chartist meetings were held

NORMANTON .- This agricultural village was visited

the close gave three hearty cheers for the Charter.

LOUGHBOROUGH.-For the last week this place has

town. This gave alarm to the wealthy classes, but

Skevington delivered an energetic address, for which

Regent-street three cheers were given for the

Charter, and three greans for the bastile ; the

BOLTON.-On Wednesday, the 27th of April, a

lecture was delivered by Mr. Swinglehurst, of Preston,

attentive audience. On Sunday last, Mr. David Ross,

gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

of Manchester, delivered an animated address, which

EURY .- Mr. James Duffy lectured here on Monday

last. At the close of the lecture twenty-two members

STOCKPORT.-Mr. James Duffy, of Oldham,

O'Connor, the Slar, and to oppose all, or any agitation,

of the People's Charter." Three cheers were given for

CHESTERFIELD.-At a general meeting of the

Chartists on Monday evening last, it was agreed that

people then returned home.

on the recreation ground, last Sunday. Mr. Beed-

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON,-A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Civet Cat, Kensington. The room | clusion, invited Mr. West most pressingly to visit them | Thurncaston, on Sunday forenoon ; and Mr. Cooper was crowded, and numbers were compelled to leave sgain, as they were perfectly convinced of the truth of the villages of Oadby and Wigston. from the intense heat. Mr. Gifford was called to the his statements, although they could not see clearly the manner. Mr. Preece moved the first resolution :- created. " That this meeting is of opinion, that the evils under which the country groans are to be traced to class-legislation, we therefore resolve to use our best energies to abolish the same by causing the principles, whole and entire, contained in the document called the People'z to society to have them amongst the foremost in our address in the open air to a good assembly, who at Charter to become the law of the land." Mr. Swatton seconded, and Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Stallwood moved the next resolution :----"That this meeting hereby determine, individually and and attentive andience, and exposed the working of 26th of April, in consequence of the alarm at Leicescollectively, by joining the National Charter Associa- the system which gives to the willing idler nearly the ter, the soldiers were called away from our barracks tion, and by every other legal means in their power, to whole of the produce of the willing labourers. The The same evening the people, to shew their sympathy carry into practical operation the principles of the meeting seemed satisfied that the only way to prospe- for their brethren, assembled and perambulated the foregoing resolution." Mr. Wheeler seconded, and rity was through the People's Charter. restore them to the bosoms of their afflicted families." Mr. Millwood seconded the motion, and Mr. Mason law guardian, spoke highly in favour of the restoration in the agitation of the Charter-name and all. of these exiles to their native land, and denonnced the treachery of the Government in transporting them. man, and the meeting separated.

LONDON DISTRICT COUNCIL - On Sunday afternoon, after the transaction of considerable business, the sum of £1 was received from the Star, Golden-lane, 7s. 4d. from the Tailor's, Bricklayers' Arms, 3s from the Tailor's Committee, to assist in carrying out the Procession.

CIECUS STREFT, MARY-LE-BONE .- At the working man's hall on Sunday evening, Mr. Nagle reported the lent lecture on the causes which had given rise to the The place was crowded to excess, and Mr. Bairstow was highly applauded. Mrs. Godwin also ably addressed the females assembled, and urged upon them the necessity of swelling the procession on the following morning. lecturer.

DUMFRIES.-At a public meeting held here on mitted to Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for presentation, praying for the Charter, whole and entire.

CARLISLE .- At a meeting of the Conncil of the Chartist Association, held on Saturday evening, a further sum of 14s was ordered to be forwarded to Mr. also, the sum of 63. from the spirited village of Dalston.

KIDDFRMINSTER .- Mr. Candy lectured here on

last. There was a large attendance of the manufacturers, as well as the working classes, who listened ham preached in the afternoon, and Mr. Cooper at attentively to the arruments adduced; and, at the con- night. Mr. Beedham also visited the village of

OSSETT.-Mr. West visited this town on Friday

reated. OVERTON.-Mr. West lectured here on Monday to cards, and eleven that had not, decided to use renewed the miners of this district, and produced a good impres- exertions in the cause of the people. sion. The people here scarcely know anything, and only want to be set thinking of their value and worth on April 27th, by Mr. Skevington, who delivered an ranks

LOWER WORTLEY.-Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, lectured, on Friday evening last, to a numerous been in a state of great excitement. On Tuesday, the

the next resolution :-" That this meeting deeply sym- afternoon, in the open air, to a numerous and attentive poverty had not for a length of time had the means pathise with our suffering friends, Frost, Williams, and andience, subject-" The necessity for an Extension of of coming to market, came in a body, at eight o'clock, Jones, in their unjust exile from the land of their birth, the Representative System," which was handled in an and proceeded to the Chartist rooms, where they and hereby determine to use their utmost exertions to argumentative manner, and to the satisfaction of the were joined by the Loughborough friends. Mr meeting. The evening's lecture was delivered in the Association Room-subject "The benefits to be a vote of thanks was given him. They then prosupported it. Mr. Percival, son to the Minister who derived from the adoption of the People's Charter." Ceeded round the town. On arriving at the top of was shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of This lecture seemed to give the greatest satisfaction. Commons, also supported the resolution ; he was also Chartism, in this neighbourhood, is on the increase, in favour of Universal Suffrage. Mr. Hanson, a poor and the men of Sowerby are determined to persevere

CRAIG VALE.-Mr. Bell gave a very interesting in the Chartist Association Room, to a numerous and The resolution was then unanimously carried. A vote lecture in this place, on Monday evening, in the open of thanks was given to the delegates, and to the chair- air, to upwards of three hundred people, who listened sitentively to the lecturer, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connor, for the strightforward manner he has advocated the cause of the people.

were enrolled. On Wednesday, the 27th of April, Mr. OAKEN GATES .- The first Chartist lecture at Oaken Duffy lectured in the same place, and enrolled twenty-Three Doves, and an additional 8d. from Camberwell. Gates, was delivered by Mr. Mogg, on Friday evening eight new members. The Council then resolved itself into a provisional last, in the Bull Ring; about two thousand persons were present. delivered a lecture, at the Hare and Hounds, on

HOOLEY HILL-On Sunday evening a lecture Saturday last, when eleven new members were enwas delivered here by Mr. Wm. Aitkin, of Ashtonrolled. business connected with the ensning demonstration. under Line, on Government. The attendance was Mr. Payne also reported on the local arrangements for numerous and the lecturer was listened to with the the procession. Mr. Bairstow then delivered an excel- most profound attention. At the conclusion of the lecture four members were enrolled. The Association Charter, and the present position of the Chartists. although only three weeks old, and in a parson-ridden village, bids fair to become a numerous one, for we. machinery, the external and internal position of the already number forty seven members, who are for the Charter, the whole Charter, and no surrender. support the Convention, the Executive, the brave

NEWCASTLE.—. The Chartists of Newcastle other local business was transacted and the meeting held their usual weekly business meeting on Monday not embracing the Six Points-details, name, and alladjourned, with a vote of thanks to the chairman and evening; on the motion of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Wm.

Dees was unanimously chosen to preside. The minutes the Convention, three for O'Connor, three for Frost. of the last meeting having been confirmed, the secretary Williams, and Jones. Eight members joined the the evening of the 26th ult., a memorial to the House read three letters which he had received from Mr. of Incurables was adopted, and ordered to be trans. O'Brien since last meeting night; likewise, Mr. Abram Dancan's answer to the requisition of the Newcastle Charter Association to favour them with a visit on his we should meet for the future, (until we can procure a return from the Convention, to which requisition he room,) at the house of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Beetwellvery kindly complies, and promises to deliver a lecture street, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. At in Newcastle on the evening of Monday, the 9th inst. the close of the meeting fifteen new members were John Cleave, for the use of the Convention in London; to the Convention reported that they sent sheets, con-The committee appointed to transmit the petition sheets proposed. taining ninety-two thousand signatures, by the steamer,

mined to celebrate that event by having a public meet-

to Mr. Cleave, and upwards of fifteen hundred by on Derply Common, between Burnley and Bacup. make a purchase) with his Family Beverage; such post to Mr. Duncombe. The secretary reported that Mr. Thomas Chew, of Burnley, presided. Mr. Tatterthe evening of Wednesday week, to a numerous sadi-ence, and gave entire satisfaction. HUDDERSFIELD .- At the district delegate Petition (and a request to support the prayer of the eloquent style. Several other speakers from the sur- think proper, either towards the spread of civil

meeting, on Sunday last, the following delegates were same,) to each of the M.P.'s for this borough. Mr. rounding districts were also present. The following liberty-the support of religious institutions-the present :-- Mr. John Chapman, Huddersfield ; Mr. Sinclair then moved, and Mr. Frankland seconded, resolution was unanimously carried :-- "That we, the furtherance of temperance, or the relief of any fellow-David Gledhill, Yew Green; Mr. Bramwell Dyson, That a committee of five be now appointed to make Chartists of Bacup, are determined to stand by the creature who may be suffering on account of penury Mr. Edward Haigh, Honley; Mr. Thomas Maddock, the necessary arrangements for Mr. Duncan's lecture; Charter, name and all, and by Mr. O'Connor, and the or any other afflictive circumstance. Holmfirth. A number of letters were read from various that Messrs. Johnstone, Cross, Purvis, Dees, and the rest of the Chartist leaders, so long as they remain places for and against the appointment of a lecturer; Sinclair form that committee; and that the secretary true to our cause; and we place our implicit conafter which the following resolution was passed :- be empowered to get two hundred bills printed an- fidence in Mr. Hill, the Editor of the Slar." There "That the consideration of appointing a lecturer be nouncing Mr. Duncan's lecture." This was carried, were twelve thousand persons present.

association.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

78, BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP.

from the intense heat. Mr. Gifford was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in an argumentative means to carry out his views. A fine feeling was Skevington visited this place for the purpose of re-trom Manufacturers whose circumstances compel them to offer their Goods at the following astonish-

Broad, Wool-Dyed Black Cloths,at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per Yard.

- Superfine Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,.....at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.
- Olives, Browns, and Green, Ditto,.....at 5s and 6s. 6d.
- Superfine Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.....at 83. 9s., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.
- Superfine Invisible Green Ditto,.....at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.
- Blue Ditto,.....at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d., and 12s.
- Doeskins.....at 1s. 6d. and Upwards. Drab Cassimeresat 3s. 6d. and Upwards. Wool-dyed Black Cassimeres,at 4s. 6d. and upwards. Waterproof Tweeds,.....at 2s. 3d.

6 4ths Druggets,.....at 1s. 2d.

All Goods warranted Perfect.

Wholesale Buyers served upon the same Terms as at the principal Warehouses.

78. BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Mr. Alexander Sales, framework-knitter.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. KEARSLEY, of Fleet-street, whose widow found it necessary to make the following affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798 :--AFFIDAVIT.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed

to her late husband. Second-That this Recipe was purchased by her late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for msking the medicine for public sale. Third-That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also

C. KEARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me, ANDERSON, Mayor.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effec-Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable. especially those which, at an early period of life frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders. Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per

MORISON'S PILLS.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through the medium of the press, been laid before the Public, is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism. Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire,

Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield; Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby; Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon ; Mr. Bowmen, Richmond ; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

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MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not peculiar merely to the independant States of ancient Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages

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 suc-

cess 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

Mr. Thomas Coupe, do. Mr. Samuel Jephson, do. Mr. George Holland, do. Mr. Matthew Jackson, do. Mr. Samuel Hall, do. Mr. Joseph Sewson. do. Mr. William Pike, do. Mr. George Lee, do. Mr. George Kendall, do. Pingle, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Thomas Crompton, framework-knitter, New Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Renil, do.

Mr. Joseph Saunders. do.

The best substitute for Coffee in the Kingdom.

BLACKBURN.-Mr. Swindlehurst lectured here, in the Music Hall, to a crowded audience, and the spirit

of pure liberty breathed through the entire mass. The lecture contained comments upon the land, agriculture. country, &c. The following resolution was agreed to: -" That this meeting declares its determination to

> is required to sell it. Co-operative Societies supplied on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS. Sold in half pound and quarter pound

son, Redcross-street, Leicester.

J. Diggles, 10, Ive-gate, Bradford.

like this can be obtained for eight-pence?"

BACUP .- A Chartist meeting was held on Sunday, Companies, (a number of persons joined together to societies and companies are presented with a dona-

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.

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The immense quantity which is sold week'y of this very superior article, is its best recommendation. Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received A liberal allowance to those who purchase a quantity the money of the said Mr. George KEARSLEY, to sell again. An active person might realise an for the purchase of the absolute property of the said

A Chartist Lecturer.

Climates.

"Why pay 2s. per lb. for Coffee, when a Beverage thally removing Obstructions, and relieving all other

to The Proprietor supplies several Societics and

deferred for the present; and that we have the greatest and the Council adjourned. confidence in Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartist leaders, and are determined to support them so long pointed for the presentation of the National Petition, as they support the principles of the People's Charter, the working men of this neighbourhood were deter-

name and all.

STOCKPORT .- On Sunday night last, our room ing on Wadsworth Moor. On the morning appointed, was as usual well-attended. Mr. Smethurst, of Old- the working men and women of the surrounding vilham, delivered a highly-instructive lecture, in which lages might be seen wending their way towards Hebhe showed up the hypocrisy and deceit of the pro- den Bridge, from whence a procession was to proceed fessed Christian ministers, for which he received an to the place of meeting. Mr. Jones, the Chartist Misunanimous vote of thanks. Mr. Thos. Clark was then sionary, having addressed the meeting, exhorting them called on, and said he felt it his duty to take this early to be peaceable and orderly, and to let the factions see opportunity of testing the opinions of the Chartists of that they knew how to conduct their own business Stockport as to what they thought of their newly- without the interference of any other party, the procesacquired friends; for his own part, whilst he was sion formed. It was headed by a band of music, and willing to admit that there were men who met at contained numerous flags and banners. On arriving at Sturge's Conference who were honest and sincere as Mytholmroyd the procession halted, and were briefly either himself or any other man in the movement, addressed by Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, who urged nevertheless, he felt coulident that there were some the assembled multitude to conduct the business of the whose whole and sole aim was to destroy the noblest day in that peaceful and orderly manner so characterisand best of men, he meant Frargus O'Connor-(hear, tic of the proceedings of working men. The procession hear;)-and also to extinguish their bright shining then proceeded through Midgley to the place of meet-Star; but, thank God, all their poor attempts would ing. Mr. Robert Sutcliffe having been appointed chairprove futile. He would then conclude with proposing man, introduced a member of the association to move the following resolution :- " That whilst we hail with the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the feelings of satisfaction the recognition of our principles working class having been instrumental in the producby any party, more especially of that class that has tion of all the wealth that existed in the country, they bitherto prosecuted and persecuted both the advocates had a right to a voice in the making of the law which and doctrines of Chartism, we, at the same time, are regulated its distribution. The resolution having been determined to stand by that organisation, and those seconded, Mr. Bell was introduced to support it, who, brave men and true, who have already undergone the in an argumentative and lengthy address, showed up flery ordeal of the dangeon, and which has been made the abuses of the system. The meeting was subsequently sacred by the blood of martyrs, by the lamentations addressed by Mr. Rushton and Mr. Jones. Three and wailings of mothers and starving little ones, by the cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and groans and meanings of the dungeoned, and by the three for Mr. O Connor, and the Convention, after sighs of the exiled patriots; and further, that as that which the meeting broke up; thus ended one of the bright luminary, the Northern Slar has fearlessly and largest meetings that has been held in this neighbourhonestly asserted and advocated our rights, and as its hood for these many years, there being upwards of truly patriotic proprietor, Feargus O'Connor, has done. 2000 persons present, and proved to the factions that the same, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to stand Chartism is not dead in this neighbourhood. by, and support them as long as they stand by the principles and name of the Charter." Mr. John Wright, in a neat and brief speech, seconded it. Mr. Smith, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Gurdie spoke to it, when it was carried unanimously.

BROMSGROVE .- On Thursday evening, Mr. H. Candy delivered a lecture, in front of the Market Hall, palace or country residence of the Bishop of Durham, to a numerous and respectable audience. His subject is considerably under the influence of the priesthood, was the present position of the working classes, and but still there is a noble, though a small band of intelthe necessity of union to obtain the People's Charter. ligent and honest reformers, who hold the principles of WORCESTER.-Mr. H. Candy lectured at the As. the People's Charter. The town of Bishop Auskland sociation room, on Friday evening, Mr. Turntul in the is now the centre of a large and increasing colliery street, sub-Secretary. chair. The meeting was thinly but respectably at- district, and, consequently, may be made the head tended. Mr. C. was heard with attention, and gave an quarters of a Chartist reform movement. This is likely excellent address; at the conclusion, a vote of thanks to be the case, as Mr. Charles Connor, late of Manwas given to the lecturer. Worcester wants more chester, has now settled there, and if he be supported agitating. There is plenty of material for a flourishing in his business, as he deserves, there is no doubt but association.

DUDLEY.-Mr. H. Candy addressed a meeting from Sunderland, and Mr. Charles Connor. of upwwards of two thousand on Wednesday afternoon, in the open air, chiefly of nailors and the poor operatives who now are starving. The lecturer entered into i the svils under which society is labouring, and forcibly | nearly 13,000 signatures. explained to the satisfaction of his hearers that they arose from class legislation. He impressed upon their minds the necessity of joining the National Charter Barker Gate, on Sunday morning last, the following Association, as they may rest assured that the People's resolutions were unanimously agreed to :-" That this Charter were the only guarantee to obtain justice for Council, having known Mr. G. Harrison, our worthy the millions, and secure permanent happiness and prosperity to the country. He concluded, after an excel- of the oppressed, and for the last four years an honest lent address of one hour and upwards.

BILSTON .- At a meeting held in the large room, Stafford-street, belonging to the National Charter Association, which was crowded to sufficiation, on Thursday night last, Mr. Frogget in the chair, a vote of confidence in the Convention was passed unanimously, without a dissentient, for their firmness and untiring exertions on behalf of the people. Several letters were read, ineluding Mr. O'Connor's, from the Chartist Circular, and the Chartists of Brighton, in reference to Mr. O'Coz-Mr. Bairstow's, from the Commonwealthsman. Mr. nor," &c. Linney lectured on Sunlay evening to a crowded LECTURE.—Mr. Beggs, late delegate to the Birmingandience, and was afterwards engaged by the commit- ham Conference, lectured in the Democratic Chapel, on Secretary. tee, for one week, to open new associations within three Tnesday evening last. Subject-" Political knowledge." miles around Bilston. On Friday last, an out-door A motion for a memorial on behalf of Holberry, was meeting was held at Sodom, a village two miles from put and carried, and ordered to be sent to Mr. T. Wak-Bilston, for the first time, when Mr. Linney addressed ley, for presentation to Sir J. Graham. upwards of 3,000 persons. This is the way

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.-The proceeds due to the Executive, from the 23rd to the 30th of April, from BEBDEN BRIDGE .- Monday being the day apthe Chartist Beverage, are as follows:-

	£.	8.	·d.	
Mr. Baird, Bolton	0	7	6	
Mr. Yates, Stafforshire Potteries			9	
Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield	0	6	U	
Mr. Gilespie, Bolton-le-Moors	. 0	6	0	
Mr. Sweet, Nottingham	. 0	- 3	0	
Per order, by Mr. Heywood			0	
Mr. Baley, Newcastle	0	2	-3	
Mr. Parker, Gainsbro'	0	1	6	
Mr. Johnson, Stoke, Staffordshire	0	1	6	
Mr. Skevington, Loughbro'	. 0	0	9	

£1 18 3

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Mr. James Law, nailor.

Mr. Thomas Hammersley, rope maker.

Mr. William Twanley, cordwainer, Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Raworth, carpenter, sub-Secretary. Address Yoxall, near Litchfield.

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Yard. Mr. John Goodson, cabinet maker, Castle-street. Mr. Joshua Carrington, frame work knitter, Para-

lise-strect. Mr. James Wardley, smith, Canal-st.

Mr. Richard Lawson, frame workkitter, Currant-

Mr. George Pickering, shoe maker, Union-street sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Skerrit, shoe maker, 24, Currant-street. MOUNTSORRELL.

Mr. Samuel Fisher, frame work knitter.

BISHOP AUCELAND .- On Sunday afternoon, a giorious Chartist meeting was held in the Batts of this Mr. James Preston, weaver.

Mr. Joseph Baum, frame work knitter, Watlingplace. The Batts is a tract of land or common, runstrcet.

ning by the side of the Wear. It is a beautiful place, Mr. Benjamin Derry, frame work knitter Watlingand consequently is the general resort of the inhabitants for promenading. Bishop Auckland, containing the street.

Mr. Joseph Paget, frame work knitter, Watlingstreet.

Mr. John Hawkins, frame work knitter, Watlingstreet, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Freeman, forgeman, Portland-place. Mr. Wm. Dumberline, tailor, Charles-street. Mr. John Picken, miner, Monmore Green. Mr. John Dunn, hinge-maker, Northamptonstreet.

Mr. S. Pritchard, miner, Monmore Green. Mr. Nevill, ditto, ditto. Mr. W. Hummond, ditto, ditto. ditto. Mr. Oliver Jenkins, ditto, Mr. John Stewart, spectacle-maker, Graisleystreet. Mr. Thomas Pritchard, miner, Monmore Green. Mr. David Gibson, cordwainer, Lichfield-street. Mr. Thomas Wooley, tailor, Charles-treet. Mr J. Beeston, tailor, Graisley-street. Mr. Win. Mogg, baker, Snowhill, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Wilcox, news-agent, Worcester street,

sub-Secretary. COMPSTALL BRIDGE. Mr. James Hambleton, weaver. Mr. John Armstrong, spinner. Mr. James Lomax, weaver. Mr. James Kershaw, weaver. Mr. Josiah Fielding, carder. Mr. George Ashton, carder. Mr. George Booth, labourer.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, shoemaker, Compstall, sub-

BARNOLDSWICK, Mr. William Ridge, Vapping. Mr. Christopher Starkey, Back lane. Mr. John Hey, Wapping. Mr. James Bell, ditto Mr. Robert Barass, ditto. Mr. John Shut, ditto. Mr. Richard Wright, Buts. Mr. Henry Bradley, Longing, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Wright, Buts, sub-Secretary. BURY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th of MAY, will be published, No. 1, of a NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, entitled the

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could ever achieve, but which the pencil must at all times materially enhance." The Wars in Affghani-tan, the sad defcats and

sufferings of the British Army, and we hope also its glorious triumphs, will open a wide field for Pictorial Representations, and our Artists will not fail in their task. Foreign circumstances, however, are but a slight feature in our Gallery-the realities of London Life, the Phisiognomy of its Police Courts, its Theatres, Exhibitions, Public Amusements, its out-door Society, its daily increasing Public Buildings, its Works of Art,-all that has the charm of novelty will be brought before the reader in a pictured form, and will give to the country resident

that exact impression of London progress which no | nent and radical cure. other Journal by description alone can convey.

Correspondence have been opened in each of our Provincial Towns to ensure a quick transit of Illustrations of all matters of interest. Racing and Sporting Scenes, Rowing and Sailing Matches, Military Reviews, Fublic Festivals, Cattle Shows, and other Agricultural Assemblies, will be reported with the pencil as well as by the pen; while for the particular entertainment of our fair Countrywomen, Engravings of the Fashious, Gardening, Fancy Needlework, Sketches of Public Balls and Concerts, will be from

time to time provided. A vigorous tone will be adopted in politics, freed must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease. at the same time from all party views. Arrangeand leave the system free from all infection. ments are made for giving with more than usual Mr. John Clarke, frame work knitter, Watling. effect, the fullest and latest Reports of the Parliamentary Debates, Public Moetings, Police Intelligence, Theatrical Information, &c., &c. Critical Reviews will be given of all British and Foreign

Literary Publications of sterling interest. The latest accounts of Markets, &c., with the fullest Commercial Information, and all the usual Con-

administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-The Illustrations are entirely confided to Messre. tution by suffering disease to get into the system, VIZETELLY & Co., and will be Engraved under their which being carried by the circulation of the blood superintendance, to ensure the public against any into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes thing of an inferior charact r being introduced into tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conour columns.

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

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

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

and have previously gone through a regular course

are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-

particularly the head and face, with eruptions and

in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-

What a grief for a young person in the very prime

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

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For the accommodation of either sex, where

distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS.

pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

a period to their dreadful sufferings.

ignorance.

And every THURSDAY, at No. 4, George Street, Opposite East Brook Chapel. Bradford.

HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generawell-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 VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. said, depends for the most part on the mother. And Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning of how great importance is health to the kuman till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and being ! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental development, and absolutely indispensable to the country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body ? medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. Good health is happiness and success, as ill health is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a is completed in one week, or no charge made for parent can give to a child ; the other is an inherimedicine after that period, and in those cases where tance above all price or purchase, and without which other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance necessary then is it that mothers should not only from business, will ensure to the patient a permastudy their health but be made acquainted with a safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous It frequently happens that in moments of thought- disorders incident to the human frame. As a prolessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion moter of health and a remover of physical debility s least likely to be excited ; this state of security | Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history leads to a want of caution which aggravates the of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the nature of the complaint. But where immediate working and middle classes as well as hundreds application is made, the corroding poison is checked | among the aristocracy have been cured by their use in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and de- when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of stroved before its venom can effect a perceptible extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere, appearance in the system.-Where the disease has are occurring daily, to the truth of which the medibeen allowed to exist and remain, the more cause cine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, have we to fear the undermining influence of this Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hobpoison, and a more removal of its external appear-ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure 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 ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can PARR'S LIFE PILLS ; to enumerate the cases would only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION ; for, unfortunately, there hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold ! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was ulcers closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, much better, and when she had taken the second at another period producing the most violent pains box, it was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had takon for rheumatism ; thus the whole frame becomes been afflicted above two years, and had tried many debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's 1, will contain numerous engravings of the vari-ous Costumes, and every particular of this interesting of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the waggon, thirty six dozen boxes at 1s. 12d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

" I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully. JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. 'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.,

"9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

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

" Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842.

"Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immense good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be useless, and would occupy too great a space, suffice it to say that one individual who had been long conthey may cure themselves withous even the know- fined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, a

Fete.

Mr. James Ratcliffe, publican, Compstall, sub-Treasurer.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

tion.

on Sanday, the following resolution was carried unaniname and all.

WORCESTER .- Mr. H. Candy visited this place. street

profits arising from the same to be devoted to the fund organisation. He had suffered imprisonment and for the support of the delegate at the Convention for bonds for the sake of it, and he would not now sub-Secretary. by 842, this one praying for the Charter whole and man had delivered. Mr. Jackson again asked if any entire, has served 1,244 signatures.

different sapacities.

to go to ATA MEETING, at the King George on Horseback, work. We hope other towns will go and do like on Monday last, the following resolution was passed :-"That this meeting feels indignant and disgusted at DERBY .- Mr. P. M. Brophy, from Dublin, lectured the base attempts of a class of sgitators to overthrow on Wednesday and Sunday evenings to attentive audi- Feurgus O'Connor and the Northern Star. This meeting, ences. On Sunday night a letter was read from Mr. therefore, pledges itself to stand by O'Connor and the Strat, M.P., stating his objections to support the Peti- Star as long as they continue the unflinching advocates

that he may do much good. The speakers at the meet-

ing on Sunday were Messre. Chapple and Williams

SUNDERLAND, -On Friday last, the petition from

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the United

Conncil, held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place,

representative in Convention, as an unflinching friend

and consistent Chartist, and an able advocate of the

rights of the toiling millions-having always known

him to strictly adhere to truth in the advocacy of our

cause-having full confidence in his veracity and

honesty, pledge ourselves to support him to the utmost

of our power, to defeat the machinations of those

who seek to divide us and injure our cause." "That

this meeting do adopt the resolution emanating from

this place was forwarded to London. It contained

of the rights of the industrious orders."

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- The delegate meeting, BRADFORD .- On Wednesday evening week the held in the Chartist reading room, Sutton-in-Ashfield, proprietors of Philadelphia Chapel, Wapping, invited the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Manchester, to preach a mously :--- "That the delegates assembled do place im- series on behalf of the funds of the chapel. The Rev. plicit confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., the Northern Gentleman preached an excelient sermon on the occasion, Siar, and those who have really stood by the Charter, but the congregation was very small. At the conclusion it was announced that the Rev. Gentleman would deliver a political lecture on the ensuing evenining, when Brock.

on Friday, and lectured in the Chartist room, Foundry. Mr. Dewhirst was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business of the meeeting. Mr. Jackson LASSWADE.—A social meeting took place on tism, contending not only for the principles of Mr. Robert Taesday evening last, in Bonnyrigg school room, the the Charter, but likewise the name and the present sub-Treasurer.

Midlothian, Mr. John Stewart in the chair. The school, for the pleasing any party give it up. He dwelt at which is capable of comfortably holding 400, was liter- great sength on the distress of the country, notically crammed to the door, many having to go away. ing the disturbance of the people of Dudley, Addresses, songs, and recitations were the order of the Leicester, Wigan, and Wales, and deprecated all secevening, and gave great satisfaction. The greatest tional movements of the people. He concluded a praise is due to the Cannon-mills fine instrumental most powerful, elequent, and argumentative speech, band, for the handsome manner in which they volun. which occupied two hours in the delivery, by recomteered their services, and the skill they displayed in mending them to stand firmly to their own organizaplaying several fine pieces. The first national petition, tion, and their present leaders. The chairman expressed from this district, was signed by about 400, the second his gratification at the lecture which the Rev Gentle-

person had any objections to make to anything he had BIRSTAL-UNION OF CHARTISTS AND TEETO- said, or any questions to ask, as he always wished for TALLERS At the late Birstal meeting, Mr. James discussion. No opponent appearing, Mr. Brook moved, Millington, the elequent lecturer on tectotalism, enrolled and Mr. Smyth seconded-" That the thanks of the himself a member of the National Charter Association, meeting be given to Mr. Jackson for his able and and took out his card; and Mr. John West, Chartist ! talented advocacy of the rights of the working classes." lectarer, publicly signed the total abstinence pledge- Carried with three rounds of applause. Thanks were Mr. Robert each agreeing to advocate the respective views in their voted to the Chairman, when the meeting separated, sub-Treasurer. , highly delighted with what they had heard.

Mr. George Townhand, piecer, Freetown. Mr. John Ratchffe, tailor, Walker-row Mr. Robert Reeder, spinner, Livesy row. Mr. Danie: Corlett, joiner, Nor h-street. Mr. Michael Roberts, watchmaker, do. Mr. James Schoefield, weaver, John-street. Mr. Henry Muilhalland, weaver, Scx-street. Mr. Christopher Crowshaw, weaver, Untley

Mr. Henry Roberts, shoemaker, Barlow-street. Mr. Edward Jones, shoemaker, Firth Barn-street Mr. John Scroggey, shoemaker, John-street. Mr. Robert Booth, weaver, Bolton New Road,

Mr. Martin Ircland, shoemaker, Hornby-street.

CHESTERFIELD.

Mr. John Rycroft, rope-spinner. Mr. Thomas Taylor, bobbin net weaver.

- Mr. John Wigley, Mr. William Burker, do. do.
- Mr. William Holmes,

do. Mr. J. Williams, hatter, Brampton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Martin, hatter, Mr. Thos. Taylor's bobbin net weaver, Beetwell-street, sub-Secretary.

CHOWBENT.

Mr. Joseph Cleworth, weaver, Harrison's fold. Mr. Robert Pollitt, weaver, Factory-lane. Mr. Peter Green, Bag-lane. Mr. James l'restwich, nailor, Bag-lane. Mr. Richard Ekersley, weaver, Tildsley. Mr. Richard Davis, nailor, Cleveland-square. Mr. Robert Brown, corawainer; Market-street,

Mr. Richard Aldred, nailor, sub-Secretary.

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These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommoda tion of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passen gers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the Passage by the officers of the ships Fresh water is served out daily. Good conversiont apparatus for cooking is provided, and every necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post or otherwise, £1 each, as

early as possible ; and passengers will not require to | and on Sundays from Nine till Two. be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.-Address.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo road, Liverpool. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NU-E-STREET,

propped up with pillows, has been completely restored They are particularly recommended to be taken by taking a few boxes. The pills have been partibefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest cularly useful to married women afflicted with headthe indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of ng his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the remark, that many talented individuals who have evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. tion.

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

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Booksellør. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield-At the Iris Uffice.

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. in a letter.

Price, 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, GRATIS .- The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine

1

Engravings, Anecdoces, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, may be had grates of all agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills.

really a good medicine, and worthy of general adop-I am Gentlemen, Yours, respectfully, W. HICK, Northern Star Office, Leeds."

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London, and sold wholesale by their appoint-ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. HOBSON, Star Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medi-cine Venders. cine Venders.

THE NORTHERN STAR

Poetry.

SONNET.

In Battersea Church there is a monument by the famed Roubiliac erected to the memory of Lord and Lady naby, of Rothwell, steward to Kirkby Fenton, Esq, Bolingbroke.

Awake, St. John! arise! we need thee now. Come forth ! thy country calls thee ! lead us on. O thon whose voice charm'd the rons'd senate ; thon Whose deed-like words still stir us with the tone Of Liberty ! But thou hast long been gone, O Bolingbroke! laid like thy country low. Alas! 'tis so-Pope's " all accomplish'd friend" Sleeps here ; so says Roubiliac's sculptur'd stone, Ann's lord of war and state ; but, ere his end. "Something more and better." Yes, he did spend His age in peace. Vile faction's noble foe; Proscrib'd by power that virtue's self would rend. He, like the Roman, exil'd to his farm. Lived with his loved Vilette and felt each rural charm. J. W.

Batterses, Surry.

WHAT IS A PEER?

What is a peer ? A useless thing ; A costly tey, to please a king ; A bauble near a throne; A lump of animated clay; A gaudy pageant of a day; An incubus ; a drone !

What is a peer ? A nation's curse-A pauper on the public purse : Corruption's own jackal : A haughty, domineering blade; A cuckold at a masquerade; A dandy at a ball.

Ye butterflies, whom kings create : Ye caterpillars of the state : Know that your time is near ! This meral learn from nature's plan, That in creation God made man; But never made a peer.

Local and General Intelligence.

B. Gott and Sons, whilst cleaning out the mill goit, and though greatly decomposed, and entirely disjointed, were recognised, by the boots which were on the feet, to be those of Samuel Bucktrout of Armley, who, on the 11th of August last, was drowned along with a young man named William Boddy. We gave the particulars of the accident at the time. The accident arose from a boat in which the two, deceased and another man were crossing the river from Mr. Green's mill to Armley, being washed away by the tremendous flood then in the mills. Verdict-" Accidental death."

HUNSLET FLORAL SOCIETY.-The first meeting of the members of this society for the present year, was called the Wallace. held on Wednesday week, in the large room of the Punch Bowl Inn, for the show of auriculas and

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED .- During the night of Saturday last, some villains slaughtered a valuable tup sheep, in a field on Rothwell Haigh, the carcase of which they carried off, leaving the skin and entrails wrapped together, and thrown into a beck at some distance. The sheep was the property of Mr. Par-

and would weigh about thirty pounds per quarter. ROBBERIES .- On Friday morning last, a drab mixture Taglioni coat, and a black and white house coat, were stolen from the house of Mr. Edward

Jackson, carrying off the principal prizes.

CHANGE RINGING.—On Sunday morning last, at six o'clock, the Leeds St. Peter's company of change ringers ascended the noble tower of the parish church, and rung a true and complete peal of grand sire cinques in the fittams, consisting of 5148 changes, which was brought round in a masterly and beauti-ful style, in three hours, forty-three minutes, and nine seconds, by the following persons, viz:-Samuel Smallpage, treble, (composer and conductor of the peal ;) John Robinson, second ; John Groves, third ; John Hudson, fourth ; James Gill, fifth ; Christopher Iles, sixth ; Jonas Baldwin, seventh ; John | Mortimer, eighth ; Benjamin Ely, ninth ; William Gawkroger, tenth ; William Groves, eleventh ; and William Pullein, tenor. Weight of the tenor 36 cwt. This herculean task was performed by twelve men rung in Yorkshire. It was rung in honour of the this discovery, immed ately raised an alarm; and birthday of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY .- On Monday last a man off to the police office, Superintendent Davis, with named Elward Emmett, was brought up at the Court Some other constables, were promptly in attendance. House, on a charge of having assaulted a person named A notice of the discovery was then forwarded to the Glover, and stolen from him a basket containing a piece | coroner of the borough, T. Davis, Esq., who at once LEEDS -- DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY .-- On of mutton and other articles. Glover was going home issued his warrant for holding an inquest on the Friday evening an inquest was held at the house of about half-past 12 on Saturday night, when he met the body. A jury was then impannelled, who, having Mr. Grant, the Wellington Inn, Wellington-road, prisoner and two others in Calverly-street, they attack inspected the body and viewed the position in which Ing mill, on the previous day. The remains were apprehended by the watchman. He was committed for time to the police to collect evidence, and, if possible, discovered by some men in the employ of Messre. trial.

is supposed to have originated from the firing of a lent disposition. About two years ago, he was gun, as one of Mr. Berry's sons was shooting rats. apprehended on a charge of killing an Irish girl in We understand the property was insured.

LASSWADE .- Mr. William Daniells has river. Boddy was found soon after at Thwait's taken some pains of late in spreading the principle. assizes, where he was acquitted. of the Ancient Order of Foresters in this place,

LEICESTER .- The cavalry have quitted "he polyanthuses. The display of flowers was very town, and all is quiet, once more. The slavery at good, and the judges. Mr. Bairstow, of Leeds, and the bastile, however, continues; and a recurrence of Mr. Hodgson, of Hunslet, awarded the principal the discontent is not unlikely if the hand-corn-mill prizes to Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Mr. B. Ely, of Roth-be not abolished by the guardians. To talk of recon-well Haigh, and Mr. John Kearsley, of Woodhouse ciliation between the middle and working classes in Hill-the latter gentleman sent an excellent assort- Leicester, will, henceforth, be a farce. The coldment of greenhouse plants, which were greatly ad- hearted manner in which even the Sturgites could ! look on the plaints of the poor bastile sufferers, and beast, in a state approaching to putrefaction, and constables to put down the discontent, -- has created which had been brought into Leeds by a man named, a gult between the poor and the respectables that Edwards say that his mother was gone to Llanfabor

MURDER OF A MOTHER BY HER SON. who met his gaze was his wife, who was greatly agitated, but the sight of her did not appear to MERTHIR, SATURDAY .- A case of murder, attended affect the prisoner in the least. The room was with circumstances of unusual atrocity, inasmuch crowded almost to suffication. The prisoner having as some suspicion is entertained that the murderer been placed at the bar, a great many witnesses were is the son of the aged woman who has been so foully examined, including those who gave their evidence at the coroner's inquest. He was fully committed assassinated, was discovered in this town to-day, and has produced much excitement. The name of on the charge of wilfal murder. On being re-conthe unfortunate victim is Tamar Edwards. She was veyed to the lock-up, he was accompanied by iman old and infirm woman, aged upwards of seventy mense crowds of people, as before.

years, a widow, who resided with her son. Richard Edwards (the supposed murderer) and his wife in a Mallett. No. 21. Grove Terrace. - On Tuesday last, a small house, situated on the side of the tramroad, in FIVE HOUSES BURNT, AT COLCHESTER .- An alarm-Mallett. No. 21. Grove Terrace. — On Tuesday last, a contract of the circumstances under which ing fire broke out, at a quarter past twelve o'clock the bonse of Mr. Askev. in Merrion-street. The discovery of this horrible crime was made, are on Sunday morning, at Mr. Wallace's, ironmonger,

the house of Mr. Askey, in Merrion-street. LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY.—This Scciety held its annual show of auriculas and polyanthuses in Gardens, Roundhay Road, on Monday last. The display of auriculas and polyanthuses was numerous and of the first rate order. The room was beauti-fully decorated with plants and evergreeps, by Mr. ried out by a ladder being placed on the balcony fully decorated with plants and evergreens, by Mr. a reply inevitable, his answer was, "O, she is only Rogers, Mr. Birkby, and Mr. Bradley. There was gone from home for a little time; she is a few miles an efficient band engaged for the purpose. The judges were Mr. Dobings, Mr. Chadwick, and Mr. statement had satisfied the neighbours, as no further partor how the price warded to the The ladies were with great difficulty removed. Mr. Henry Heritage, of Friday street, Cheapside, forced is way into the next house, belonging to the Rev. S. Carr, which was also on fire, and was seen carry-Bastow, by whom the prizes were awarded to the investigation of the matter took place until this ng the children across the street to a place of safety various competitors, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Edward morning, when Richard Edwards left his house for In less than an hour, the houses of Mr. Wallace, the Rev. S. Carr, and Mr. Knight, seedsman, adjoining Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Walker, and Mr. Joseph the purpose, as he stated to his wife, of going to Mr. Carr's, were in one complete blaze, and threat-Dowlais, where he worked, to receive payment of

his wages. According to the statement of the woman, as given by the neighbours, he told her, before he left, that there were reasons why he wished her particularly not to look under the bed. This was also on fire; but being strongly built with brick, request was or so singular a nature that it naturally and the engines constantly playing on it, they were enabled to check the fire, but not before it was created surprise in the mina of the wife; and, very thought necessary to commence pulling down the shortly after his departure, she went into the house of a neighbour, to whom she communicated the ingreat part of the adjoining house. This operation junction. The neighbour immediately suspected was p-rformed by the navigators employed on the East rn Counties Railway, with great expedition. that there was something the matter, and she advised the wife to go and see if there was anything concealed At half-past three all further danger was at an end, there, which ought not to be there. The wife took but it was necessary to continue playing the engines their advice, and, followed by two or three women, till five or six o'clock. All the houses are insured. she returned home, and, on raising the under-cur-TAKING THE VEIL.-On Monday morning a spectains, at the foot of the bed, they were horrified at tacle of very unfrequent occurrence in this country

beholoing a dead body, which proved to be that of the aged mother of r dwards. A small sheet was took place at the convent of " The Sisters of Mercy," situate near Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey. The ceremony was for the initiation of two young ladies, one of whom had to receive the white veil, and the information of the circumstances having been sent other the religious (or black) habit of the community.

The two novices, Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett. who are both young ladies of considerable fortunes. entered the chapel, led by the superioress, assisted by two of the sisters, one of whom was Miss Aguew, iece of Sir A. Agnow, Bart.; and the other Lady Barbara Eyre, daughter of the Earl of Newburgh. The religious names the latter ladies bear are Sisters Mary and Clara. The novices, Miss Baxter Mr. Grant, the weilington inn, weilington road, prisoner and the black in other shocking him down ran off with his it was found, adjourned their inquiry until six. The religious names the latter ladies bear are before John Blackburn, Esq., on the remains of a cd him and after knocking him down ran off with his it was found, adjourned their inquiry until six. The religious names the latter ladies bear are body which had been taken out of the water at Bean Sunday's dinner. The prisoner was pursued and of clock, Monday evening, for the purpose of giving and Miss Kellett, were both elegantly dressed in white embroidered muslin, wearing chaplets of white

roses as head dress, and each held a lighted wax difficult, from the facts which have as yet transied. HUDDERSFIELD .- On Thursday night a fire to imagine what motive could have prompted the son taper in her right hand. During the delivery of a was discovered in the Farm Yard belonging to God- to imbrue his hands in the blood of his own mother ; very affecting discourse by the titular Bishop on their retirement from the world, the novices shewed no signs of agitation, for did their countenances betray frey Berry, situated on the banks of the river Colne, and it is to be hoped that the result of the inquiry Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield. Two engines were will be to show that the death of the unfortunate any symptoms of reluctance, but, on the contrary, immediately on the spot, four corn stacks were con- woman is to be ascribed to some other hand. sumed and two others were very much injured. It Edwards is said to be a man of an exceedingly vioappeared to be lightened up with an expression of enthusiastic feeling.

A JUMP FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN .- While a train the town; and the su-picion against him was so on the Guasgow and Ayr Railway was coming strong, that he was committed for trial at the towards the latter place one day last week, and when on the highest part of the embankment between Kilwinning and Irvine a man who was a passenger WEDNESDAY NIGHT.- The coroner's inquest on

in one of the third-class carriages asked a fellow and has been so far successful that a Court in the body of the unfor unate woman Tamar Edwards, traveller when it was likely the train would arrive compliance will be opened here on June 17th, to be of whose murder by her own son I sent you some at Kilwinning. He was told that he had just passed particulars on Monday lass, has brought its inquiry "What ! past Kilwinning am I ! Gude faith, if it. to a close by returning a verdict of "Wiltul Murder that be the case, I'm lang enough here." So sayagainst Richard Edwards, alias Tamar Dick," the villain upon whom suspicion first fell, and who has buttoned his coat, and, in spite of every remoning, he fastened his skull-cap firm on his cranium. as yet managed to clude the vigilance of the officers. —The jury having as-embled at the Angel Inn, a number of witnesses were examined. The first down which he rolled like a ball continue of the environment. called was Mary Treharne. who deposed that, on not the most graceful summersets, while the passen-Saturday last, Margaret Edwards, wife of Richard gers in the train were in great terror lest he had Edwards, better known as Dick Tamar, came to her killed himself by his rashness. He, however, found and said she could not think where her mother-in- his level, where he was accosted by a labourer in the the zeal with which they accepted the office of petty constables to put down the discontent,—has created much about it. Witness had previously heard no an inch o mo atweel," and giving his jacket a summer the near the near and summer and same source of the support of their idle hands; shake or two to deprive it of the dust which it had (about two days' journey), where she occasionally collected during his descent, he stepped off across dresses and Mr. O'Connor's letters from the Northern the one half the poor rates in England. Notwithstandwens to get parochial relies. Margaret Edwards, when the field, exclaiming as he went-alluding to the Star. They were listened to with deep interest. she said to this witness, added that she had cleam d the train now in the distance-" That wad be a go inhouse all over except under the bed. She said there deed ! You haulin' me on to Irvine, and me dressed was something under the bed, and she should not and a' for our Mall's weddin' at Kilwinnin."-Ayr touch it. Witness told her to look under the bed, Advertiser. but she said she was afraid to do so, and asked DISASTROUS FIRE AT LEWES .- DESTRUCTION OF witness to look, which she (witness) refused to do, THE SUSSEX ADVERTISER OFFICE .-- LEWES, MONDAY. unless another neighbour, Martha Waters, went in -Aboat half past two this morning, an alarming al-o. They then went, all three of them, into the house, and Martha Waters, looked under t obed, and fire broke out at the prin ing office of the Sussex said, "Oh, God! the old woman's dead-and long Advertiser, situate in Watergate-lane, Lowes. The voted to the Lecturer and the Chairwoman, and the Sussex Auvertiser is one of the oldest Sussex papers, dead, too." They then all three left the house. The having been established in the year 1745, since which witness further deposed, that on the Monday previous, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, she saw time it has remained in the same family—"the Richard Edwards near his own door, and he asked Lee's." The fire was first discovered by one of the her when she had last seen his mother ? Witness East Sussex constabulary, named Bristow, and the replied that she did not know when it was, and engines were speedily on the spot ; but unfortunately added that she dared to say that she was down where she used to go. He said, "Down sho is, I dare to say "When mitness and in the say with stream from the flames were added that she dared to say that she was down where she used to go. He said, "Down sho is, I dare to raving with stream from the flames were and in the say that she was down where be obtained, during which time the flames were added that she dare to the say that she was down where be obtained, during which time the flames were added that she dare to the say that she was down where be obtained, during which time the flames were and in the say that she was down where to be obtained, during which time the flames were and she the say that she was down where to be and the flames were and she the flames were and she the say that she was down where to be and she the flames were and she the say the say the she say the she say the say raging with great fury. At this time considerable say." When witness went to the house on Saturday fears were encortained for the safety of the adjoinshe observed that the floor had been recently. ing premises, belonging to Mr. Browning, a spirit washed and sanded. There were curtains about the merchant, who had a very valuable stock, part of bed .- Martha Waters having detailed the particulars which were deposited in vaults under the printing connected with the discovery of the body, depo-ed office. The engines eventually got to work, and, that the body appeared to have been dead for some through the exertions of the constabulary, the time. Witness told the others that she had been dead a long time, and told Margaret Edwards (the fire was got under about five o'clock in the wite) that she must hav lain upon her, and that she morning. No cause can be assigned for the was no better than Dick was.-Mary Jenkins dewas no better than Dick was.—Mary Jenkins de-posed that she knew the deceased Tamar Edwards, office, and put out his caudle; but having forgotten and saw her alive at about three o'clock on Thurs-his spectacles, he returned in the dark to obtain day, the 14 hult. She appeared to be in her usual them, when all appeared quito safe, although it is them, when all appeared quito safe, although it is the neighbourhood. Witness had been in the habit of seeing her almost daily. She used to go out and feten water and coal.- David Lloyd, a train con-dystor. are destroyed; in fact, not a vestige was destroyed. and a buffer taken away. The following inght the workshops of James Hodgson. Lead Mill place bills bil ductor, examined-Saw the son of the deceased Mr. Browning, the spirit merchant, has also sustained a loss to the ext at of $\pounds 2,000$. Mr. Baxter, pieces, and tools taken away. (Richard Edwards) on Saturday morning last, at about nine o'clock. He was at his house, and the proprietor of the Sussex Express, came forward THE QUEEN'S BAYS .- This regiment left Sheffield his wife was with him. Witness spoke to him, and said, "Where is the old woman ?' (meaning the assistance to Mr. Lee, which will enable him to asguadron of the 11th Hussars; the inefficient state your Memorialists are fast sinking into premature deceased), I have not seen her for there days past ?" bring out the Sussex Advertiser as usual this even- of the Sheffield barracks rendering them unfit for graves. Edwards replied, "Oh, she is gone down to Llanta- ing. Great praise is also due to the inhabitants of head quarters, they are now removed to York. bor; I expect her up to-day by the trains." Wit- Lewes for the great exertions made by them to supness did not stay there above two or three minutes. Water Company, for although so great damage The wife, Margaret Edwards, was washing the floor of the room by the bedside. The husband was occurred through their negligence in the first instance, they absolutely turned the water off before sitting by the fire-place distant from the bedside -Jane Phillips deposed that Margaret Edwards (the obtain water from the wells. We have been informed wife of Tamar Dick) was her niece. On Monday, that Mr. Lee is not insured, as, in the settlement of the 18th ul., she was at witness's house, and at about six o'clock on the evening of that day Richard the partnership affairs, he neglected to renew the insurance in the Sun-office, where the concern had Edwards came there, and asked his wife what she been insured upwards of fifty years. wanted there. The wife said to him, "I must go EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL .- On Monday somewhere, for my father has thrown me out of morning, at two o'clock, the extensive premises of doors." Edwards replied, "Why did he not throw Messrs. Walker, large builders and shipwrights at you out of doors when I was there ?" She replied, Woodside, near Liverpool, were discovered to be on Because he wished to keep me till it was daylight?" fire, and nearly all are consumed. The fire raged Edwards then asked her if she would go with him piece which attracted the most attention was the neighbourhood took place at Ince Hall colliery, the (they had been separated, and living apart for three statue of Napoleon, which was of colossal size, and property of Messrs. Wheatley, Gerred, and Co. months). She said, "Where to ?-where can you surpassed in splendour and variety anything we whereby a woman, whose name we understand is take me to, Dick !" He said he would take her to had before seen in the science of pyrotechnics. Ann Walsh, met with her death by the following his mother's house, to which the wife replied, entirely extinguislied; but as there is little left to consume, it will thus expend itself. The property destroyed is immense, and no doubt remains but it was the work of incendiaries, some trace of whom has been already obtained, and little doubt remains she used to do ?' He said, "Never mind, you have that between me and my mother." She asked him of their being brought to justice. It is supposed the large saw mills have given rise to the malice where he intended for her to sleep, and he said, "In which has thus ended in the destruction of so large his bed to be sure, and if she did not like to go to LEEDS POOR RELIEF FUND.—On Monday last, a tance of upwards of 300 feet; she was literally at Dowiais." Witness then asked him, as his wite an amount of property. So intense was the heat that the iron safe was melted, the books destroyed,

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE NATIONAL PETITION,-The number of signatures sent from Sheffield amount to 26,000; of these about 1.000 have been obtained in the villages adjacent, and 25,000 in the town of Sheffield.

CONVENTION FUND .- The following is a statement of monies received for and sent to the Convention by Mr. G. J. Harney, Treasurer for Sheffield :-

		RECEIPTS.	1		. •
1842.		ACULAT IS.	£	8.	d.
Jan.	22	From Stannington	0	0	6
	31	Collected in Fig-tree Lano		¹	
11.			0	2	3
Feb.	5	Room William Wragg	0	0	6
	7	Collected in Fig-tree Lane		·	
		Room Mr. Richmond	0		
	10	Mr. Richmond	0	1 -	
	10	J. Greaves, Ecclesfield			9
	12	william wragg	0	1	U
	28	Collected in the Fig-tree Lane Room	~		~
Lunch	19	<i><i>a a</i></i>	.0	1	2
Tarca		Collected in the Fig tree Tene	0	1	0
	-41	Collected in the Fig-tree Lane	•	c	71
		Room Mr. Abbott	0		73
	99	Geo. Wright, collected among	- 0	1	0
	نې لېد. •	the shoemakers	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		George Wright		4	
	28	Collected in the Fig-tree Lane	, v	<u> </u>	а т .,
	20	Room	0	10	11
April	2	Benj. Spooner, Stannington	ŏ	Ĩŏ	6
•	3	Collected by Morton Roy-ton-	Ţ	•	7
		Morton Royston 1 0			4.7
		John Linaker 1 0			
		John Linaker 1 0 Elizabeth Hartley 1 0			
		George Walker 0 6			
		John Jones 0 4	;		
		George Huntington 0 4			
		Wm. Jones 0 4			
		Collected in Intoles by Takin	0	4	6
	. 0	Collected in Intake, by John	~	ï	1
• .	9	Rogers, jun William Hammond	- 0 - 0	- 4	14
	5	Benjamin Spooner	Ö	_	6
1		James Evans	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ
	10	Collected at Handsworth.	v	. *	
		Collected at Handsworth, Woodhouse, by Tnos. Date	0	3	6
		George Julian Harney's sub-	-	-	
		scription (profit on Pinder's			
	· .	blacking)	0	4	0,0
		A friend	0	-	6
	15	A friend	0		4
	17	A friend William Ward, Woodhouse	0		0
	23	William Ward, Woodhouse	0	0	6
		A friend to freedom	0		0
		Wm. Hammond	0	0	4
	24	Collected at Woodhouse, by T.	~	-	
		Dale	- 0	2	3
	00	Mr. Green	0	0	2
		A friend	0	-	4
Mar	30		0		2
May	2	John Carr	0	0	3
			00		7
			£3	2	4.
		DISBURSEMENTS.			
April	11		2		
		Post order and postage	0	0	-4
	- 90	Corrigue of noticion cheats to			

29 Carriage of petition sheets to ... 0 1 8 Loudon 2 Remitted to Mr. John Cleave 1 0 0 May ... 0 0 4 Post order and postage

> $\pounds 3 2 4$ Letter to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. ...

 $\pounds 3 2 5$

0 0 2 raise funds for the support of their idle workmen, and Balance in hand

CARLISLE.

AWFUL AND ALARMING DESTITUTION OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS. PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

3

On Friday last, a deputation from a preliminary meeting of this body, waited upon the Mayor, G. G. Monusey, Esq. and presented to him a requisition, signed by about two hundred inhabitant householders, requesting his worship to call a public meeting, in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, May 2nd, to take into consideration the propriety of nemorialising her Majesty's Government, on the listressed and destitute condition of this numerous ody of men.

The Mayor, with that frankness and urbanity which are the leading features of his character, promptly responded to the call, at the same time leeply deploring the wretched condition of this patient and industrious body of his fellow citizens. The memorial will speak for itself, without any comnent of ours, further than our bearing testimony to he accuracy of the various statements therein set forth. We attended the inquiry, which took place in 1838, before Mr. Muggeridge, and heard that gentlenan declare, at the close of the inquiry, which had asted for three days, that the working men had conducted the inquiry most ably, and that in no other place he had visited, had he observed a greater egree of talent and good behaviour displayed by a umber of working men than he had there done. Ine following memorial was unanimously adopted by the meeting, which was very unanimously ttended.

O THE BIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, FIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The respectful Memorial of the hand-loom weavers of the City of Carlisle and neighbourhood, in public meeting assembled, May 2nd, 1842,

SHEWETH,-That your memorialists are at present uffering most unparalleled distress, destitution, and nisery, in consequence of the unprecedented low rate f wages and the present high price of provisions. That such was the suffering, poverty, and wretchedless of the hand-loom weavers throughout the country, in the year 1838, that her Majesty was pleased to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into their desitute condition.

That in June, 1838, a Commission was held in Carisle, over which Mr. Muggeridge, one of her Majesty's Commissioners, presided. It was then ascertained, on the most searching and careful investigation, on exanination of the master manufacturers' books, and the vidence given both by masters and workmen, that there were in Carlisle 1.963 looms, and counting every one who manages his own affairs, as the head of a family, that there were 994 families engaged in weaving, and that the number of persons in those families was 3 814, being about one-fourth of the entire population; and that the average weekly earnings of the very best worknen was only six shillings ! a sum totally inadequata to the maintenance of a single man, much less a man with young and helpless family.

The inquiry lasted three days, during which time your memorialists recommended to the notice of the Commissioner several remedies, one of which was, that protection to industry from home competition, which is considered more detrimental than even foreign, would secure us from the consequences of unprincipled specuation in manufactures.

That Boards of Trade, something like that proposed in Scotland, would have some effect thereto; and that neither a reduction of taxation, nor a repeal of the Corn Laws, would have any permanent effects without this protection ; which, if sanctioned by the Legislature, would hardly fail of producing the most beneficial effects. It would give confidence to the manufacturers : it would gradually better the condition of the workmen; and the increased circulation of money from such a vast body of workmen, would give an additional sping to every other branch of trade. It would enable them to

mired.

BAD MEAT.-On Friday last, the carcase of a John Crossfield, a tallow chandler, at Clifford, for will long be impassable. sale to the low priced butchers, was seized and destroyed. We are glad to see the officers on the alert on this subject.

of physician to this institution, vacant by the resig- the recent reductions that have taken place, they are nation of Dr. Hunter, owing to ill-health, was filled actually starving. Improvements in machinery are up by the unanimous election of Dr. Wilson, who was day by day throwing numbers into the street desti-proposed by Mr. T. T. Dibb, and seconded by Mr. 11te. A general reduction of wages has taken place J. M. Tennant. Thanks of the trustees, on the in every department within the last few weeks. The motion of Mr. M. Cawood, seconded by Mr. John following is only an outline:—Persons having seven Sykes, were unanimously passed to Dr. Hunter, for shillings per week are reduced to five; and those his services to the institution for nearly twenty-four having five shillings and sixpence per week are reyears. Dr. Wilson was the only candidate.

STEALING SPIRITS .- On Monday last a man named Wm. Walmsley, who for the last four years has been in the employ of Mr. Benjamin Gale, wine and spirit merchant, Kirkgate, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a gallon of gin and another of rum, the property of his employer. It having come to the ears of the police have no profit for the ortlay of their capital; but that Walmsley had been offering to sell a quantity this excuse is without foundation. How is it that of spirits to the keeper of the tap room at the there is in the town masters of small capital, who Queen's Arms, and which is opposite to Mr. Gale's have to come into the market with them, and are premises, the purchase was recommended and a paying a great deal more for their work, and appear watch was kept. The spirits were conveyed away to be getting a comfortable livelihood ? The small in bladders, by the prisoner, on Tuesday morning, masters with their old machinery are paying 12-. 6). while carrying water from the yard in which the for spinning one hundred pounds of tens weft. The warehouse is situated. He was committed for trial at the sessions.

police.

delightfully fine, and the yard being beautifully illu- peace would not have been broken. minated by variegated lamps, presented an appearance altogether different from what we have been in the habit of witnessing at these displays. The of those melancholy occurrences so common in this The attendance, we are sorry to say, was but judif- circumstances :- It appears that in attaching the more extensively patronised.

signed by Mr. Edward Jackson, as Chairman. This lament their loss. committing frands upon its funds, was not to be ex- between the hours of twelve and one, a respectable pecied until such an occurrence had taken place." woman from Pudsey, of the name of Wharton, a The report having been received, the Chairman pro- shopk eper, being on her way to Bradford to duced the books containing the accounts, which he loy cut money for her shop, was stopped by said it would be necessary should be audited. He five or six men within two hundred yards of the could not speak exactly, but the balance in hand, latter place, on the Leeds road, and her purse after paying all arrears, would, he thought, be about containing between eight and nine pounds was £575. It was then resolved, " That the clerks be abstracted from her pocket. directed to write out 250 tickets, at one shilling value each, to be given in bread, and that those tickets be divided among the visitors now present, to be dispensed by them among the poor in their districts; such tickets to be presented at the depot before noon on Tuesday." On the motion of Mr. Jowett. James Brown, Esq., Wm. Gott, Esq., and Robert Walker, He has been carrying on his brutal practices with the Esq were appointed auditors. Some conver-eldest for a period of three years. Eation ensued as to the time for holding a general meeting of the subscribers, and FATAL THUNDER STORM.—Monday, a terrific have led the wretch to perpetrate the unnatural and it was determined that it should be held storm of thunder and lightning broke over the awful crime it is not easy to conjecture. on Monday, the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock towns of Banwell, Worle, Wrington, and places committee. The meeting then broke up. spot.-Bristol Puper.

WIGAN - The distress prevailing at present in this town is truly alarming-four-fifths of the hand-

loom weavers are out of employment, and those that HOUSE OF RECOVERY .- On Monday last, the effice are in employment half not have work ; and from duced to four shillings per week. The throstle spinners, taking care of three and a-half frames, having eight shillings and sixpence per week, by the recent alteration are compelled to take care of four frames, and receive for it seven shillings and sixpence. The overlookers and machinists are reduced two shillings per week. The musters' plea for thus reducing the wages of their workpeople, is that they large manufacturers with their improvements, by which they can produce goods with greater facility,

FIGHTING IN THE STREET, AND ASSAULT ON THE only pay three shillings and threepence per hundred Police.-On Monday last, seven young men were pounds weight, of eleven and twelve weft, therefore placed before Henry Hall and J. R. Atkinson, Esqs., the plea of no profit will not stand the test of public at the Court-House, on a charge of fighting in the examination. One of these pretended friends of the street on Sunday morning, at near three o'clock, and people declared the other day that four shillings per with having assaulted the police. Their names are week was sufficient for a young man or woman, and Andrew Wood, Thomas Rider, John Parker, John that twelve shillings was enough for mu'e spinners. Atha, Richard Freeman, John Wilshire, and John Another of the same stamp said that before long he Batley, along with others. They had been drinking would make the spinners glad to spin fourteen weft till that hour at the house of Mr. Cross, Pack at one shilling for one hundred pounds weight. Horse Inn, Briggate and on turning into the street, and this is the party who call so loudly to a quarrel arose, a fight ensued, and the police, who the working men to join them. On Thursday interfered, were assaulted. Mr. James, who was week the unemployed went to the Board of on the spot, unknown to the parties, witnessed the Guardians to ask for relief, and the police were transaction. Wood, Rider, and Parker, who had brought to drive them home The conduct commenced the fight, were ordered to find sureties of one of the Guardians was calculated to arouse the for their fature good behaviour ; the others were passions of the starving people, who after insulting fined 20s. each, and costs, for assaulting the them sent for the military to give them steel instead of bread. But firelocks and bayonets have no terrors

for starving men, at least it proved so upon this DILPLAY OF FIREWORKS.-On Monday evening, occasion. They told the solviery to do their worst. the best display of fireworks which has been for for they would rather meet death than return home some time witnessed in Leeds, was given in the to their families without relief. They did not White Cloth Hall Yard, by Mr. Bates, assisted by injure either persons or property, and had the Guar-Messrs. Johnson and Knowles. The evening was dians received them as they ought to have done, the

COAL-PIT ACCIDENTS .- On Saturday morning, one ferent; but as we hear the spirited artist intends tub to the rope, the unfortunate woman put one of to give another display, we trust this notice of his the hooks, through one of the rods of which merits will have the effect of causing him to be the tubs are made, instead of the iron ear of the tub, therefore when her weight came upon it the rod

meeting of this Committee was held at the Court smashed to pieces .- The same morning, two men, did also, whether he had fiting and victuals in the and the cash reduced to one molten mass. House, John Cawood, Esq. in the chair, at which a employed in a coal pit the property of Mr. Ashall, of house? He an-wered, "On, yes;" and said his MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—A young woman, named report was read from the Provision Committee, Plantlane, were killed; they have left families to mother left enough of bread for him when she Eliza May, a loose character, living in a court in went to Liuntabor. Edwards and his wf. Preston-street, Liverpool, on Friday had some words

report announced the closing of the depot on Saturday evening, and also the fact that at that time, BOWLING.-Total Accident FROM FIRE- seven o'clock in the evening, - the house, the brothel keeper's son, William Smith, only that respectful attention which a petition signed Saturday evening, and also the fact that at that time, in consequence of a greatly decreased demand during the week, there were about 500 loaves of bread remaining. The report concluded as follows: -"It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. -"It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears unnecessary, after the long and cir-cumstantial account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "It appears on a company with a compare to account which has appeared in the public. - "I

cumstantial account which has appeared in the public water, mark ruis, and bayin fills, and fills, and bayin serious and paintul traud which has been perpetrated water had all the skin ourne of his abdeniant to the had as though his data in the skin ourne of his abdeniant to the had as though his data in the skin ourne of his abdeniant to the had as though his data in the skin ourne of his abdeniant to the had as though his data in the skin ourne of his abdeniant to the had any head, the right arm was resting across her chest, sex, was waited upon the other morning by a lady cult to separate such an act of courtesy from a pre-have had moderate imports of British Grain, Flour, which was made by this Committee. The Provision skin, was under his heel and great toe; every other her right leg lying over the left. The arms, legs, who bitterly complained of a tooth which gave her sumption of confidence in the general objects of the and Oatmeal since this day se'nnight, and the im-committee, however, would strongly recommend that part was completely raw. He lingered till Friday and body were quite supple. There was some great pain. The beauty of the fair patient made no petition, that I consider it by far the most straight.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Treasurer. Sheffield, May 2d, 1842.

in the above room, on Monday evening, on the rights their report, which simply gave a statement of the rate and duties of women. The lecturer delivered an argumentative, eloquent, and soul-inspiring discourse, and was warmly applauded by his auditors, particularly his fair hearers, who mustered in considerable strength. Mrs. Harrison presided and well filled the post of honour assigned her. Thanks were proper quarter-that some remedy would have been meeting adjourned.

inmates of the Sheffield poor house number nearly 600: the sum paid to the out-poor being regular £92 10s; but this does not include the casual poor ; time, a still further reduction has been made of about the amount paid to the latter in money, bread, &c, ten per cent.; so that the average weekly earnings of in weekly payments, for the five weeks ending a handloom weaver at the present time is only three Saturday, April 23.1, is as follows: - March 25th, £201; April, 2d, £229; April 9th, £243; April which he earned at the time of the inquiry in 1838. 16th, £274; and April 234, £298 53. 6d. The the end come ?

saved, and the damage is estimated at nearly $\pounds 2,000$. night the workshops of James Hodgson, Lead Mill pletely blighted; a long vista of gloom and desolation Mr. Browning, the spirit merchant, has also sus- Road, were broken into, and the bellows cut to is before them; their once happy homes are now become

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION -In reply to applicapress the fire; but we cannot say much for the Lewes tions made to the members for the Borough and Riding to support Mr. Duncombe's motion, for the people's delegates to be heard at the Bar of the House of Commons, in support of the National removing your Memorialists from their present employit was put out, and some of the men were obliged to Petition, the following auswers have been received:---

"Curzon-street, April 28, 1842. "SIR,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which has reached me this morning, requesting my support to Mr. Dancombe's motion on

Tuesday, the 3rd of May; that a deputation from the working classes be heard at the Bar of the House in support of a petition to be presented by him. " I regret much that I must, with all possible respect

for some time with unabated fury, and it is not yet not appear to be compatible with my duty to support to those in whose name you write, reply, that it does a motion, the objects of which I do not believe to be smaller. There has been a fair demand for all fresh comm

" Mr. G. J.	Harney, Sheffield."		
	"JOHN	STUART	WORTLEY.'
	"Your obedient		
•	"Sir,		
	"I remain,		
ommunity.			

"No. 16, Norforlk-street, Pall Mall, April 30, 1842. "SIR-I have received your letter of the 27th inst, with its inclosure.

Friday.

do away with that disagreeable provision, which the local authorities are periodically under the necessity of making, for the idle and famished operatives in almost every manufacturing district. But that is not all, the country. Mr. Royston read the Conventions' ad- it would have the direct effect of the doing away with ing this, no notice whatever was taken of their sug-LECTURE .- Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered a lecture gestions by the Central Board of Commissioners in

of wages. and suppressed the most important portions of the inquiry. Your Alemorialists had expected, that after their suffering condition was fully and satisfactorily ascertained and made known, as it ought to have been in the applied, , with a view to protect so numerous a body of her Majesty's subjects, against further reductions in their wages. But, to their great grief and disappoint-STATE OF SHEFFIELD.-Bankruptcy, crime, and ment, no such remedy or protection has been afforded misery, are rapidly on the increase in Sheffield; the to them. The consequence has been that, from the period of the inquiry to which they have alluded, up to Uctober, 1841, a most sweeping and uncalled-for re-

These being the facts, your Memorialists leave you to number of new applications for relief, for the last judge of the absolute necessity of some protection-for five weeks have averaged 200 weekly ! When will they are fully persuaded that whatever measures you may be pleased to bring forward for improving the RATTENING .- On Wednesday night, April 27th, state of trade, and increasing the comforts of the work-

blank, cold and cheerless; their affectionate wives and innocent children are clad in rags and pining away for

Under these distressing circumstances your Memorialists most solemnly implore you to take their case into your immediate and earnest consideration, with a view to relieve them from their present degraded and suffering condition, either by affording them protection from the iron hand and callous heart of the spoiler, or by ment altogether, by adopting a system of home colonization, or by such other means as you, in your wisdom,

may deem expedient,

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY THE 3RD, 1842. -The supplies of Wheat, Oats, and Beans to this day's market are larger than last week; Barley consistent with the true interests of any one class in the qualities of Wheat, and such have fully supported

last week's prices; and other descriptions in very limited demand. Barley has been very dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans in better demand, and full as well sold.

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS. - There has been a slightly improved demand for goods at the Cloth Halls during the week, although by no means that activity which should have been manifested in order to render the markets even tolerable. Our merchants purchase sparing y-merely to meet urgent demands. Stocks, consequently, are accumulating, and a very large amount of goods must be taken out of the Halls before any material reduction will be percep-

at 6s. 11d. per 70lbs., and that of a few hundred barrels of Western Canal Flour at 28s. per barrel,

form the only transactions under bond. The new

Importation Bill has received the Royal Assent, and

will, in all likelihood, come into operation here next

LIVERPOOL CATILE MARKET.-Monday, May, 2. -There has been a small supply of cattle at Market

to-day, and prices were about the same as last week. Best Beef from 6d. to 61d., Mutton 7d. to 74d. per lb. Number of Cattle :-Beasts 672, Sheep

a firm and undaunted demeanour. The first person' of doors.

in the case of any future distribution of relief in this evening at six o'clock, when death put an end to his coagulated blood about the right nostril, and a dis- small impression on the doctor's heart, and he flatway, the tickets be regularly compared with the sufferings. The other two are in a fair way of re- colouration on both sides the neck and throat - tered himself that at the least he might steal a kiss that I cannot do so without a separation from those and 2 498 barrels of Flour, are, of course, placed way, the tickets be regularly compared with the suberings. The other two are in a fair way of re-constraint on both sides the might stear a kiss that 1 cannot do so without a separation from those and 2498 barrels of Flour, are, of course, placed with impunity Accordingly when the tooth was a police con-books from which they are cut, at least once a week, covery. The accident is said to have occurred from Rees Thomas deposed that he was a police con-books from which they are cut, at least once a week, covery. The accident is said to have occurred from Rees Thomas deposed that he was a police con-perhaps it would be beiter every day. This would the boy. Holmes, coming briskly to where the men stable. He took Margaret Edwards, wife of Rich. effectually prevent anything of the kind taking place, were at work, with an empty curve, and driving the Edwards, into custody. While taking her down by of his passion, he wound his arm round the fair one's these realms. or ensure its immediate detection. That no such foul air before it, to one of their naked lamps. By- the house of the doceased, the prisoner called out to neck and pave her a twanging salute. It would "I am far from wishing to keep the door of the consti- quired for immediate use, and prices generally have or ensure its immediate detection. That no such foul air before 1:, to one of their naked lamps. By- the noise of the door of the consti-precaution has been taken heretofore, is not to be water has left a wife and child to lament his un-wondered at, as the fact of a member of the Commit-tee appointed to manage a public charity, himself IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — On Monday, committing frands noon its functs, was not to be ex-between the house of the door of the consti-quired for inimediate use, and prices generally have appear that she did not relish this excess of tution closed against many individuals of the working given way. Free Wheat must be quoted fully 2d., has done it at last. On being asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against him tee appointed to manage a public charity, himself IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — On Monday, committing frands noon its functs, was not to be ex-between the house of the consti-det at last. In the noon of the consti-given way. Free Wheat must be quoted fully 2d., has done it at last. On being asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against him tee appointed to manage a public charity, himself IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — On Monday, committing frands noon its functs, was not to be ex-between the house of twelve and one a respectable

bed. She afterwards mide a statement to witness, CHANGES IN THE JUDGES' CIRCUITS - The judges which he had reduced to writing. (The reporters, decided on last week to separate the County of York were not allowed to use it, as it was alleged it might from the Northern Circuit, and attach it to the frustrate the ends of justice.)- Mr. Edward Davis, Midland Circuit. In addition, the judges detersurgeon, deposed to the mjuries which had been mined to take Warwickshire from the Midland inflicted on deceased. The Coroner summed up the Circuit, and attach it to the Oxford Circuit ; and evidence.-The Jury retired, and after a short con- to take Shroushire, Herefordshire, and Monmouchsultation returned a verdict of "Wilful murder shire from the Oxford Circuit, and attach them to against Richard Edwaros, for the murder of his one of the Weish Circuits.

DREADFUL DEPRAVITY.-Edward Ellis, a wool-and the police officers in the neighbourhood are Saunderscourt, Newcastle, and all that part of the DREADFUL DEPRAVITI- Duwald Line, a not and the point the person of the Saunderscourt, newcashe, and an one part of the sorter, at Leicester, was finally committed to gaol on using every exertion to secure the person of the country along the side of the Slaney down to the a charge of having been guilty of a rape on two of his villain, but up to this he has managed to elude them bridge of Deeps, have been in the greatest and most a charge of having been guilty of a rape on the other ten. Than, but up to this he has been traced to one or two or local beeps, nave been in the greatest and most daughters, one thirteen years of ageand the other ten. altogether ; as ne has been traced to one or two alarming state of excitement for the last ten days, in places there is every reason to suppose that he will before long be captured. The motive which could

ties who are entrusted with the presentation of the Peas. The sale of a small parcel of Ancona Wheat 'National Petition.'

> " I have the honour to be, "Your obedient servant, " &c. &c. &c. " J. PARKER. "To Mr. George Julian Harney, Sheffield."

Up to the time of sending this report from Sheffield, (Tuesday evening) no answer had been received from Mr. Dennison or Mr. Ward.

2792. STOPPAGE OF IRON WORKS .- We regret to learn

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL that a large number of forges in this neighbourhood consequence of the number of mad dogs now prowl- have ceased work, whereby a great number of hands 30.-Great langour has prevailed throughout the ing about and attacking every animal in their course. are thrown suddenly out of employment. We are trade in all articles during the week, which may, The first appearance of the kind took place in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the influence early part of this month, when a dog from the Deeps | prices, has compelled many of the masters to stop fine weather has at all times : the stocks of Flour COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER .- MERTHYR, FRI- ran through the neighbourhood of Killown, where their mills and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as at noon, to receive the report of the committee, and adjacent. The continuous flashes of the forked DAY NIGHT .- At au early hour this morning, the he attacked two or three dogs and a calf belonging very uncertain when they will recommence. Among well as in the hands of consumers, and the recent apportion the remaining funds, upon which it was lightning were awful, and, we regret say, not un- lock-up house was surrounded by a crowd of people, to Mr. Paul Walker; three cogs and two heifers of the extensive forges closed are those of E. and G. arrivals have not caused any accumulation at the resolved, "That it be a recommendation to the attended with fatal consequences. Between one anxious to catch a glimpse of Richard Edwards, Mr. Thacker's; and two dogs of Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. Thacker's; and two dogs of Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. Paul George Jellicoe, and George J much of the balance in hand as may be necessary, two horses, engaged in ploughing on the farm of brought up before the county magistrates for ex-to the establishment of a permanent soup kitchen, Mr. Young, at Banwell Moor, were struck with amination. As he was brought through the streets, been destroyed. Two favourite greyhounds of Mr. been destroyed. The immense crowd testified their satisfaction at Thacker's have been shot since Saturday; and there is not a single forge owner who does not contemplate of Oatmal. The transactions in Wheat and Oats. R. Burchall, R. Pyatt, J. Simpson, S. Maud, and the day of his death had just completed his 20th his apprehension, and vented their executions on are many of those furious and rabid animals still the necessity of stopping. The most flourishing of at the market this morning, were unimportant at John Jowett, jun., were appointed a sub-committee, year. The lightning rent his clothes in pieces, and the unnappy wretch. The magistrates assembled going about. In fact, such in the state of this part the nominal rates of this day se'nnight, and those of this part to inquire into the site, the best mode of fitting and even his shoes up in his feet. Scattered portions of about twelve o'clock, at the large room of the Augel of the country that the families residing in the of their customers and workmen when it suited Flour and Oatmeal were confined to the purchases conducting, &c., and to report thereon to the general his clothes were found ten or twelve yards from the Inn. On being brought into the room, he displayed neighbourhood are absolutely afraid to venture out them to recommence, they would forthwith discon- of bakers and dealers for present demand, without tinue their works. -Staffordshire Examiner. I material change in prices.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY, May 3.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Provisional Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, dated the 15th of April, praying for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and No Property Qualification. The body from which the present petition emanated was coniposed of between ninety and one hundred delegates from different parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. They met at Birmingham, were they held several deliberate assemblies for the space of several days, and they came to certain resolutions. They afterwards convened a public meeting, which was attended by many thousands of their fellow citizens; that meeting consisted of persons of all descriptions, amongst whom the greatest unanimity prevailed. The middle classes showed the greatest anxiety that their fellow citizens should be brought within the pale of the constitution. As the patition spoke not only the sentiments of the individual that had signed it on behalf of the meeting, but also those of 3,3: 0,000 and as its object was Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and No Property Qua lification, he trusted their Lordships would not think he was asking too much when he requested that the petition should be read at length.

The petition was then read at length at the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 3.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from 480 letterpress printers in London, setting forth the sufferings to which that class of persons was now exposed in consequences of the application of steam power instead of manual labour to the process of printing. The petitioners respectfully called the attention of the House, and especially of the Speaker, to the fact that the Parliamentary papers were printed by steam. by which they believed little was gained to the public, whils: great loss was certainly imposed upon them. They alleged that their sar ferings were enormous in consequence of the deprivation of work which the introduction of steam power entailed upon them, and begged that the House would take the subject into its serious consideration with the view of affording them the relief for which they prayed. Mr. HUME gave notice that in Committee on

the Railway Regulation Bill, he should move the insertion of a clause to prevent Sunday travelling !!!

THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PETITION.

bill, but in it they had been greatly disappointed. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that in rising for the At the first election alterwards, in the year 1834, the purpose of submitting to the House the motion of which people found great difficulties thrown in their he had given notice, he should not do justice to his way in the excretes of their franchise. They were intimiown feelings, or discharge the duty he owed to the dated and browbenten. Everything was dene towards House, or to the cause of those whom he had been com- proventing them from registering themselves, and missioned to advocate, if he did not, at that stage of the that system was carried on down even to the present proceedings, express on their behalf their sense of the hour. The Conservative party had faithfully followed kind and respectful manner in which the House had the advice given them by the Right Hor. Baronot. received the petition which he yesterday had the honour They sedulously attended the registration courts, of presenting to it. He must now call upon the where they did all in their power to obstruct the en-House to increase that obligation by giving a patient franchisement of the people; and what were the consehearing to one who was now selected to savocate, to the quences? Why, a general dissatisfaction amongst best of his sbility, the interests of a large portion of the people with the Reform Bill-no thanks were felt which it was his wish to direct the particular attent believed that House to be more corrupt, more distances, one of the communications he had received from better than they that be slain with hunger?-Lamen- signed by 3,500,000 of adult males in England and tion of Hon. Nembers was signed by nearly 3 500,000 mere given to class legislation than even the unreformed thence :-of the industrious classes of the country. Two millions House of Couluons-(Cheers) When they saw the of the signatures were those of male adults alone. In evidence given before their election committees, they the situation of the people I represent in the Convenaddition to this, the petition was signed by a large could not help coming to the conclusion, that corrupnumber of the wives of the industrious classes; a large tion, intimidation, and bridery were more rife at the the name of 'The Vale of Leven,' one of the most He would ask was that a state of things which could to the petition were those of adult males. He would, self by expressing any approbation of its principles, country, had also subscribed their names to the petition. (hear, hear -whether they were right or not was pared to prove that 1,550,000 of the fimi-" best known to Hon. Members themselves. lies of the industrious classes of the community had they were now in 1842, and he did not believe prising three villages :----- Bonhill, 2,115 persons; grievances in the petition, long as it was. That was given their sanction to the destrines advocated in the that either the House or the Government were Alexaudria, 3,060; Kenton, 2,326; making a total of the state of the people, and he would like to ask the during the last two or three years, and especially petition by attaching their names to it. They had essen fully aware of the state of the people, and he would like to ask the many petitions emanating from the working classes of the public mind at the present moment, and it investigation, will give you some idea of the extent in order to render it more comfortable? Surely the had most powerfully attracted the attention and the state for one moment to adhere to the same course. presented to the Econe on former occasions. Two had would be his duty, and a painful duty it was, to of destitution; it includes only Bonhill and Alexan-Bight Hon. Baronet did not suppose his income tax and elicited the enthusiasm of the people was any allu-Bat he conceived that the proposition of his Hon. been lately laid upon the tible of the House by Hon. inform the House and the Right Hon. Baronet what was called "the Charter ?" (Hear.) It his tariff would cure the evils of which the petitioners sion to what was called "the Charter ?" (Hear.) It Gentiemen on the other (the Ministerial) side in favour was really the state of the public mind on the ques-of the financial measures of her Mainter's Gavern, tion of the Hon Member for Rochdele to of the financial measures of her Maje-ty's Govern- tion of further reform, and what were the distresses of the financial measures of her Majerty's Govern- tion of further reform, and what were the distresses ment. One petition had come from Manchester, and which the people were now suffering. It would be said ment one petition had come from Manchester, and which the people were now suffering. It would be said ment one petition had come from Manchester, and which the people were now suffering. It would be said to bill would be to reduce the middle classes to a level were not sincere in petitioning the House on this sub-bill would be to reduce the middle classes to a level were not sincere in petitioning the House on this sub-clat; 5 at 6d.; 21 at 514; 11 at 514; 13 at 50; was presented by the Noble Lord the Secretary for the that some of the statements made to him had been to connected with the operative and mercantile classes of keling which existed in the public mind of the state connected with the operative and mercantile classes of keling which existed in the public mind of the state connected with the operative and mercantile classes of feeling which existed in the public mind of the state at 214; 65 at at 214; 126 at 134; 128 Baronet did not intend to have recourse for the supthat town. The other petition was presented by the of the political bundage which the people thought they might be convinced of the intelligence; the pression of the Habers that they might be convinced of the intelligence; the Right Hon. Bironet the Secretary for the Home D.- were suffering under-it was his duty then to enlighten at 151; 15 at 15 partment, and was laid upon the table with great so- them. The House was perhaps not aware that the all. This statement numbers in all 1 211 persons. I put down Chartism by force? He hoped the Right excluded by our laws from exercising the franchise. lemnity; that petition came from Carlisle, and was petition which he had had the honour of presenting to know scores of families who had never tasted animal Hon. Baronet would not have recourse to such means signed by 3.000 operatives, and was in favour of the the House yesterday had been, to use a common term, food in that time; oatment boiled in water, swetened for effecting that object, but that he would endeavour precedents in support of the proposition for hearing financial measure of the Government. It was not his in the course of signature during the last four or five with a little sugar, is their principal diet. Notices of to accomplish it by reason and conciliation. He was wish to say anything with the view of detracting from - months, and that the persons interesting themselves in the importance or character of these petitions, but, if it had formed themselves into national associations for and preprietors of houses are refusing to let their houses to treat the petition with disrespect, though a tion that of the celebrated orders in Council, when they were entitled to any notice, surely the petition; the purpose of giving to the working classes those unless the applicant can find a surety for the payment majority of Hon. Members might strongly disapprove Lord Brougham was heard at the bar. Many Hon. signed by more than 3,000,000 of the industrious rights which undoubtedly belonged to them. There classes, which was yesterday brought down to the House - were above 600 of those associations throughout all by so large a mass of persons, conducting themselves parts of the country, and nearly 100,000 adults of the of destitution; the carpenters are nearly out of the requests of the requests of the requests of the requests of the solution adults of the country and nearly 100,000 adults of the solution; the carpenters are nearly out of the requests of the solution adults in a respectful, peaceable, and orderly manner, was working portion of the community had determined to work. Kirkintilloch contains many weavers, and, portion of the public press-the organs of that Canadians. That was a case in point, for the Canadeserving of their attentive consideration-thear. It hay aside one penny per week from their miserable after toiling twelve or fourteen hours daily, can political party to which Hon. Gentlemen opposite were dians were not represented in that House. The pewas his sincere and fervent hope that the House would | wages for the purpose of carrying out the agitation give a patient hearing to the case of these petitioners, in which they had engaged. Out of that number beand those whom they represented. He asked this not tween 50,000 and 60,000 had taken what was called a on his own account, but on behalf of those whose in-, card, by which they pledged themselves, that so long terests he had been commissioned to advocate. He us they received 13. as wages, they would set apart one thought that it was possible to arrive at some know- peing of it for that purpose, and would not desist ledge of the arguments which were likely to be arged until their voice was heard within those walls through against the petition by means of private conversations a representative in the choice of whom they were with members of that House. He found, by conversing allowed to take part. If Hon. Members thought that with several Hon. Members, that one great objection the signatures to the petition were fictitious in any to the proposal which he was about to submit for the great degree-if they thought the working classes were approval of the House was, that there existed no pre- not determined, by every constitutional means in their cedent for hearing the petitioners at the bar in sub- power, to possess the franchise, they were much in dence and esteem of that people of whose liberties destroying boon, of universal suffrage-in terms; in the learned Attorney General that the real principle of port of the allsgations contained in the retition error, and at that moment he (Mr. Duncombe) fully be-He affirmed that there did exist precedents lieved that they would not long be able to prevent them for hearing parties complaining of grievances from freely lifting up their voices within those walls at the bar of the House of Commons. He The distress which unfortunately so prevailed throughwished that was the only objection to his motion, and out the country augmented the cry at this moment, and that he only had to establish that there were precedents, it was most natural that it should, for when their cry for the course which he intended to propose for the reached the Legislature they obtained nothing but a few adoption of the Honse. He would call the attention of words recommendatory of the "exemplary patience" Hon. Members to what occurred in 1785. In that year, with which they bore their sufferings. When they were a petition was presented by the clergy, landowners, and met in such a way, what was to be expected but that manufacturers against the duty on cotion stuffs, they would attempt to do something for themselves? which it was said would diminish the public revenue. He had documents showing the progress of the question and increase the tax upon labour. The persons who in the manufacturing districts. When the Convention signed that petition prayed to be heard at the bar of the of the working classes was sitting in Loadon, he had House. It should be remembered that this was a tax, 'asked some of them for information, and statements not under consideration, but actually in being. They had been made to him that appeared almost incredible, prayer of that petition was complied with, and the but they were well authenticated. He had received up-House ordered that the petitioners should be heard at wards of 500 communications from all parts of the the bar. The House resolved itself into a committee country, from which he had selected a few, which he of the whole House, and the claims of the petitioners trusted the House would allow him to read. The first were urged at the bar. Again, he would direct the was from Sheffield, and was in the following terms :-attention of Hon. Members to what had occurred in 1789. In that year Mr. Wilberfores presented a petition from a numerous class on the subject of the slave trade. will number 27,200. Sheffi-ld is in a deplocable state, will number 27,200. Sheffi-ld is in a deplocable state, will a provide dat the piece, and for the last four months large complained. He would appeal to those Hon. Members occasions been brought under the consideration of that Agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, they were The number of instates in Shefiled poorhouse alone up numbers of them have had to wait one, two, three, and who witnessed the assemblage of persons by whom this head at the bar. In 1812 a perition was presented to the 23rd of April, numbered 574. The relief to the some four weeks before they got another piece of web petition had been brought to the House, whether their forward by Mr Grote, the subject of the abolition of the numbered 574. from Lancashire against the orders in Council. Lord regular ticket poor in money and bread for the week out. Were it not that, being in an agricultural dis- demeanour was not characterised by the utmost order the bord of members of Parliament Stanley moved that this petition be heard at the tax of ending April 234, amounted to £92 10s. For the last trict, they are enabled to plant and propriety; indeed, their proceedings had through. The beard of the b the Honse. He would refer to the opinions of several five weeks the number of new applicants for relief have cheap, they could not live-their dwellings are gine-Hon. Members who took a part in the discussion which averaged 200 weekly. The weekly payments to the rally ill-furnished, and were it not that they struggie was no allusion to anything like physical force in the Molesworth, and the suffrage had been took place on that occasion. Sir G. Rose soid, that it was casual poor in the five weeks ending yesterday week on in their suffrage, being buoyed up with the hope petition he (Mr. Daucombe) presented yester av. Some advocated by other homes. The weekly may members that they struggie was no allusion to anything like physical force in the five weeks ending yesterday week on in their suffrage bad been the hope petition he (Mr. Daucombe) presented yester av. Some advocated by other homes advocated by other they belle advocated by other they belle advocated by other they hope and the hope advocated by the belle advocated by the hope advocated by the belle advocated by the hope advocated by the belle advocated b due to the wish of the petiticizers that their proper in the new seeks ending jesterolay week on in their enderings, being buoyed up with the hope petition were grounded on the house now to decide was, the were as follows: Match 24, £201; April 1. £220; that legislative charges will come to their relief, they objections urged against the petition were grounded on the house now to decide was, the beaution were as follows: Match 24, £201; April 1. £220; that legislative charges will come to their relief, they objections urged against the petition were grounded on the house now to decide was, the beaution were an an an and the base of th should be taken into consideration. Mr. Buring April 8. 2248; April 15. 2274; and April 22, 2298. would sink into recklessness and despondency, for how its requiring a repeal of the union between this country would hear the petitioners at the bar, or whether they stated that he was gratified that the Government One menth increased £97, although the scason is im- they contrive to subsist they scarcely know themselves, and Ireland. He was authorised to say, that it was would refuse their request. If it was the wish of the Sheffield, and Manchester, and were ordered to attend ranks of the pupperised and destitute. Sheffield is much so that it is only working men, or such such as I of Ireland required such a measure they were entitled with a view of giving evidence before the House of tranguil at present; that it will remain so for any out in communication with, that can know it. In to have it conced d, but that he would oppose such bar. Commons. He maintained that he had proved that length of time, with starvation and misery increasing Dalkeith there is also great distress from want of em. steps to the utmost. The petitioners did not them-there were precedents for hearing the claim of reti- daily, is very doubtfal." tioners at the bar. The petition which he had pre- The next piece of evidence was from Wolverhampton, sented had proceeded from every part of the country, and it was this :and was entitled to the attentive consideration of the House. He did not ask the House to decide upon the merits of the petition; he asked them to listen to what . the petitioners had to state at the bar. The petitioners would be able satisfactorily to establish the existence of being greater than the demand, the operatives have no great distress in the country; that abuses prevailed in power to prevent their wages being continually reduced. those abuses and distresses. That subject, however, great reduction in their already too scanty wages. The would not legitimately come under the notice of the ceneral impression of the working men in these parts House that evening. He thought that it would be, is, that their cause of complaint can never be effectucurious, but at the same time necessary, to trace the ally removed unless they possess the power of choosing progress of the different measures of reform which their own representatives. The whole of this district had been brought forward in this country within the is in an alarming state of agitation. Chartism is last fifty years; and although the doctrines promulgated rapidly progressing. Towns and villages, where even and supported by the Chartists might be designated as the name of Chartism a short time ago was unknown. wild, utopian, and visionary, still he was prepared to now have their Chartist Association; and, unless some prove that a number of persons in . both effective measures are speedily adopted for the removal Houses of Parliament had stood forward in of the present alarming distresses of the telling sous the support of principles similar to these now advanced by the Charists. In the year 1777 the serious." question of radical reform was for the first time serious. The following was from another part of the country :-ly taken up ; Major Cariwright was at that period the champion of those princip'es; radical principles were then repudiated, and those who entertained them were instant, 1 can only say that it would be useless to received the answer inclosing the certificate of the exposed to all kinds of odium and contumely. So the attempt to send you a statement of wages, &c., as you question remained until the Whigs embraced the prin- desire, for if I did so, before it reached your hands it is ciples of Radicalism, and called themselves Reformers, likely that there would be a material reduction. I, thereand this name they retained until the Reform Bill Was fore, deem it sufficient to state to you, in a general way,

consequence of that coalition all confidence in the honesty and character of public men was lost. A Whitemoor, on the confines of Yorkshire and Lanca- people in that House. They said that without bad regard for you as well as out of respect for those prin- qualification was merely a security for the predomiserious blow was given to the progress of Radical prin- shire. Thousands assembled from places within twelve Government it was impossible that any civilised country ciples which have progressed by the aid of reason alone, nance of the landed interest in that House. Scotland cipies, and all active proceedings in their behalf were suspended from that time until the year 1792. The question was then taken up by a society which called and at each of these meet-

question was then taken up by a society which called itself the Corresponding Society, at the head of which was Lord Grey. This society was, however, found incon-venient and troublesome, and the Government had re-venient and troublesome the second the House; it was the magnet good can be effected for the working of April, and was not more than a week old. It was cours: to measures with a view of putting it down. In classes. as follows :---

"A portion of the mills in Burnley are shut up, and 1793 this society sent two delegates into Scotland. By the order of the Government these delegates were ar- the remainder are running short. There will be meetrested, tried, and transported for a period of fourteen ings held every Sunday during the sitting of the Conyears. The Government having been successful in its vention; next Sunday on Enfield, the Sunday followpersons going together to private houses, and also procee lings against the Scotch delegates, directed its ing on Derply, and so on throughout the district. of parading the streets, highways, and other public attention to the Corresponding Society in England.

"I can assure you, Sir, that when news arrives in places, to beg and gather alms, which conduct is The result of this was that eleven members of the Burnley of a bad market in Manchester, it is received society were arrested : four were brought to trial, but with joy, and a good market the contrary. The cry is, fortunately a Lordon jury was not found so disposed it is hastening the crisis.

"This is a fearful stite of things. A people must as the Scotch jury to play into the hands of the Government, and the prisoners were acquitted. A num- be bordering on despair when what was formerly conber of prosecutions were then abandoned. This cir- sidered as disasters are hailed with general joy. It check such illegal practices, and to preserve the peace House, in order to state facts bearing on the subject, cumstance conduced greatly to give an additional zeal would be well for the Government to look to these and tranquility of the neighbourhood, it is thought ad- did not exceed six. The statements of these persons to the cause of Rudical principles. These principles things, ere it is too late. The people cannot suffer visable to issue this public notice and proclamation, could not occupy more than two days; but if they occukept steadily advancing until they became so formid- starvation much longer-hope is fled; and God only able to the contrast and boroughmongering House of knows where this state of things will end.

"The hand-loom weavers-poor fellows-they are aforesaid. Commons that Government was compailed to suspend the Habcas C.rpus Act. Lord Grey, in his place in the compelled, against their very nature, to turn out into the House of Commons, stated that if some Reform was not streets and beg. On Sulurday last they were begging conceded, he was prepared to vote for Universal Saf- from door to door, driven to it by sheer want. The police

The House would see that it was not private begging frace. In 1817 the Habeas Corpus Act was again sus- made an attempt to take them into custody, but the which was spoken of, but begging by the people colpended. In 1819 the Manchester massacre took place. brave but starved fellows resisted, and the police made In 1829 the Right Hon. Baronet concelled to the a virtue of necessity and left them alone. lected in large masses. The answer which the people of Burnley made to the proclamation was as fol-Roman Catholics their long-advocated and just claims. "To-day a case has been brought before the magis. lows :-

This was done, to be sure, at the expense of the 40s. trates of a young man from Padiham who, driven to

freeholders. This concession on the part of the Right desperation by starvation, broke two panes of glass, in "V. R .- TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THIS TOWN. Hon. Baron: t was the first step towards a change in 'a shopkeeper's window, in order to get sent to prison, the constitution of the House of Commons. In 1830 so that he could get something to eat. His mother is a the Tories abandoned the Government of the country widow, with six children, and all of them out of work. in consequence of the declaration of the Duks of They had four shillings weekly allowed by the board of in rather a curious position. Now, we wish to know of the people to obtain redress, and to require an altera-Weilington against all reform. Such was the state of guardians to maintain six children and the mother (who how long it is possible that a town like Burnley, under tion in the constitution of that assembly, he called proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the public mind at that time, that the King was re- was sick); the young man took the children before the present circumstances, can be rendered praceful upon the House to hear the petitioners at the bar. If many real and substantial complaints would not have commended not to visit the city, in order to dine with guardians, and solicited further allowance. It was re-the chief magistrate, as it was apprehended that seri-the chief magistrate, as it was apprehended that seri-fused; and he stated before the magistrates to day, that by oppression and misrule, thrown upon the justice of their demands, that would be their fault; ous results would ensue if he did so. The Whigs then when he asked the overseer what he was to do, he teld came into power, and in the following year they intro- him he must go and steal ; but the young man preferred duced the Reform Bill. It was his belief that the breaking windows to stealing, and the humane magis-Whig Government was perfectly honest and sincere in trate committed him to Preston House of Correction bringing forward that measure. He believed they fully for one month, the young man thanking him kindly for make the inquiry:intended to improve the system of the representation of the boon. That heart, indeed, must be steeled against

the people. But in the Riferm Bill the people had the feelings of humanity that can contemplate such a been grossly disappointed, he would not say deceived, state of things as this without endeavouring to remedy but they had been disappointed to the greatest extent. it. All who heard him would remember the enthusiasin. The above, Sir, I will youch to be correct. I have

which then existed amongst the entire population; not in the least exaggerated; indeed, Sir, I fear it is they would recollect the occurrences of that period; far short of the real picture.

none would fail to remember the black fing at Glasgow, the riots at Nottingham, and the fires at Bristol, and He had similar accounts from some of the midland other things of the same nature. They obtained the districts, from Leicester, Leughborough, Mountserrell, Sheepshead, and Hinkley, respecting the stocking and other trades carried on in that part of the kingdom; trouble the House. Distress of the severest kind also

never tasted animal food for various periods-some, not

portion of the youth-the industrious youth of this last general election than even in the worst times- beautiful spots in Scotland; on the banks of the silvery be allowed to exist in England? All he wished was, stream that runs through it are a great many print- that the House would hear the parties at the har, be-

"Sunday week there was a numerous meeting on dition they attributed to the misrepresentation of the heartily, yet decidedly, adopted this course, out of make laws for his fellow-citizens. This property "PUBLIC NOTICE.

demand.

imitate us in the practice of rational patience, at the signed by millions of the people, and if the House same time that we prepare to advise you on the should consent to listen to them it would be the first future course to be pursued the moment the Legislature step towards popular satisfaction and content. At all Burnley and the neighbourhood, of large numbers of have given their negative or affirmative to a nation's events the petitioners would be bound to say that that House was willing to listen to them. If their reasons "ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. were absurd they would be the more easily answered ;

"JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary." if their reasons were judicious, then their claim to be heard was the greater. He joined with his friends illegal, and subjects such parties to the punishment What he (Mr. Duncombe) asked, on the part of the who had preceded him in thinking that it would be provided by the Vagrant Act ; and whereas such prac- petitioners, was that they might be allowed a hearing most nawise in the present state of the public mind. tice is also calculated to create terror and alarm to the at the bar of the House. That hearing would not agitated as it was from one end to the other, and in peaceful inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood ; occupy much of the time of the House. The number which social misery was mingled with so much political notice is therefore hereby given, that with a view to of persons whom it was proposed to bring before the discentent, to say to 3,000,000 petitioners, " Return to

your homes unheard." Mr. J. FIELDEN next rose. He was for some time quite inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to that the law will be put in force against any parties pied ten days, the time would be well spent. It might say that he had heard a letter read stating, that in so assembling in the manner and for the purposes be well said the petition was absurd, and that many Barnley, in Lancishire, the sum paid weekly for the of the propositions of the petitioners were wild and relief of the poor amounted to £500, and that the poor visionary. Suppose it were so, that afforded no justiwere prowling about in large numbers, begging alms fication to the House for passing over the petition from door to door. The state of destitution was such without hearing the statements of persons in its supthat unless something were done he could not tell what port. It was, he thought, unnecessary for him to occupy would be the consequence. He had heard similar statethe time of the House further, for though he might mention other facts illustrative of the distress prevalent | ments made from other places, and, in fact, the whole in the country, they would be in effect a mere repe- of the manufacturing counties were in such a state of tition of his previous statements. He considered he poverty, that unless something were done to alleviate had proved that the cause of Parliamentary Reform, the distress which prevailed, it would very soon lead to "The unemployed and starving operatives of this Radical Reform, or Chartism, was progressing at a disasters which they would all lament to hear-thear, town feel disposed to put a plain question or two to most rapid rate throughout the country. If the House hear). Last October he had suggested to the House the above authorities, as they find thenselves placed doubted any of his statements as to the determination that some person should be appointed in each parish to lovely and pleasant, but now, alas! miserable, de- but, at all events, by agreeing to such a course, that turned this starving population into politicians-thear, graded streets and lanes of this town and neighbour- House would prove that it had once more identified hear); and they had got this impression into their hood ? Under these circumstances they feel themselves itself, as it ought to do, with the people. and would minds-and it was extending to their employers, who bound, by the nearest and dearest ties of nature, to secure their confidence, their affection, and their gratid were becoming as poor as themselves-that nothing tude-(hear, hear.) He begged to move that the National but a radical alteration in the constitution of that House would ever give the reforms which they been deprived of every comfort, and almost every ne- tioners heard at the bar of this House, by themselves, desired. He had been doing all he could for the last essary of life, after having applied to our several their counsel, or agents, in support of the allegations of two years, at a tremendous sacrifice, to give employment to the poor ; but this could not last long. There Mr. LEADER said, he had great pleasure in second-

was an old saying in Laneashire, "That continually taking out of the meal-tub, and not putting any in, must soon come to the bottom." The poor were in a most destitute situation, and they said, "What are we to the people were in a state of deep suffering, and that do ?" He implored the Right Hon. Baronet, if he had any regard for his fellow-countrymen, and for the peace of the country, that he would allow the petitioners to be heard at the bar; it would give them some encouragement. He did not see that mischief could question was, would the House hear the statements arise from it : but he did say, that if they were so far to hold out the "olive branch" to this suffering people, He entertained no doubt of the sincerity of the petithey would make statements to them which would shew tioners. He had seen, in one of the most extensively that something was absolutely necessary to be done te alleviate their condition, and at any rate they would observations on the proceedings of yesterday, in which suggest things to the House which might be worthy of its attention. He therefore trusted that the Government than 15,000 or 20,000 persons, and that the affair was would not refuse to hear the petitioners ; for if they did, considered rather as a May-day show than as a serious ! it might lead to disappointment and reflections amongst manifestation of the political sentiments of the people. those millions whom these delegates represented which It was also intimated, in the same publication, that might be productive of injurious consequences. He thought that they had much better consume two or three days in hearing what they had to say, than run this risk -(hear. hear.)

that the proceeding was merely intended to afford an Sir. J. EASTHOPE said, that on a recent occasion, impression of the power of the committee of the Conwhen a similar petition had been presented to that vention. Now, he might state, in reply to this insinuation, that it was not pretended that all the signatures house, he had felt that he should be compromising himhowever, ask those who doubted the sincerity of the and had no hesitation in resisting it by his vote; and petitioners, or the numbers of persons interested in this | if he were to convey by his vote in favour of the mo-

tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favou

of those principles to which he had then objected, er

the slightest approbation of much of the reasoning by

But he conceived that the proposition of his Hon.

the proposition of the Hon. Memoer for Rochdale. to

which he had been opposed. In the present case the petitioners came forward in numbers beyond comparison, under distress which could not be described, and

which he himself knew to an extent that it was impos-

sible he could be indifferent to. He did not believe

that house to be indifferent to it; he did not believe

any of the members of that House to feel indifferent

towards it; and who that was anxious about it was not

anxious to find out a remedy? (Hear.) These petition-

ers came forward under feelings of distress and discon-

tent-the very natural companion of their distress; and

they complained of principles of government wherein

he thought they were injudicious, with reasoning which he thought was inapplicable, and asked for remedies

which he believed would aggravate the distress which

now existed. They proposed to theniselves plans and

laid down schemes than which he thought no greater

evils could be inflicted upon them than by applying

them as remedies to their case. His sincere conviction

was, that if he were to devise any thing to aggra-

vate and augment the distress which he lamented

he could not do so more successfully than by granting all

the prayer of the petitioners who had come before them

(Hear, hear.) But whilst he felt this mos

strongly, and stated it without the slightest hesitation,

that he would refuse to hear their putition. He was

bound to believe that a very large majority of the pe-

titioners were most honest and sincere; a very large

number improperly engaged in misrepresenting the

causes of distress, and in trying to produce mischiefs. rather than to find out remedies. But he had nothing

to do with all this; the distress existed-(hear, hear)-

it existed to an extent to which it had never existed

Members on the other side of the House, which must

have harrowed up the feelings of the coldest breast.

In this distress, could they say to three and a half

millions of people suffering, under all these privations,

"We will not hear you?" He believed that when

they had represented what they conceived to be the

cause of that distress, and when they had stated what

they supposed to be its remedy, that they would them-

selves discover that they had not made out their

case. He believed that a very large number of the

petitioners would feel that if the House entered on a

conciliatory, and kind, and patient hearing of their

tale, and investigation of the causes of their distress.

that they had pity for them. He was convinced that

if this were done, the good would countervail the dis-

advantage of the other course. It could not be said

that he was convinced by any of the reasons of the

petition, or of the reasonings on which they were

founded. He declared that to many of its principles

he was most distinctly opposed, for the reasons he had

stated. But acknowledging the distress which prevailed, and anxiously desirous as they all were to con-

vince those who petitioned that they felt for them, he

did think that the conciliatory and the wise and the

politic course was rather to err on the side of hearing

the petitioners than on the other. He should most

cordially vote for the motion of the Hon. Member fo

"What, as human beings, are we to do, after having Petition be now taken into consideration, and the petiparishes, without anything like reasonable success, and that petition. when now by starvation we are compelled to expose curselves and families to public inspection, in order to ing the motion. The whole question might be brought crave a portion of bread for our miserable starving into a very narrow compass. It was acknowledged that

"Burnley, April 25."

"Whereas a practice has recently prevailed in

"By order of the magistrates.

"Yours, &c." wives and children, we are even denied this right by those persons from whom wo ought to have expected they had borne their grievances with exemplary pa-

better things? And we say that to close the scene of tience. A vast number of the working-the suffering misery the law is consulted, and about to be introduced, classes now came before the House, stating their and simply for the purpose of smothering the cries of grievances, and suggesting certain remedies; and the but with these perhaps it was unnecessary for him to the widow and the fatherless; but even those who have the law to back their proceedings, must at the of these parties, or would it refuse to listen to them ? prevailed in the metropolitan counties; all trades were present crisis be very cautious how and to what purin a most depressed condition, and let him tell the pose they apply its restrictions, because we, though Right Hon. Baronet, that his tariff would only make out of work, cannot live without (at least) some of the circulated newspapers in this country, some sneering that condition worse. But he would go to Scotland, necessaries of life, and we must have them from someand read to the House most heart-breaking accounts where. We wish not to do injury neither to persons it was stated that the procession consisted of not more from the Vale of Leven. It appeared that wages there nor property, but at the same time we cannot lay vary from 73d. to 04 i. per day, and scores of families ourselves down and die. "What saith the scriptures in support of these

for twenty-eight weeks; ontmeal boiled in water and allegations? Doth it not say that, 'Ho that will sweetened with a little sugar being the principal diet not provide for his family is worse than an infidel?' the signatures to the petition were not real and genuine tations, iv. 9.

"At your request I present you with an account of

"By order of the Starving and Unemployed Operation. The spot from which I was sent is known by "Burnley, April 25th, 1842."

"Sheffield, May 1, 1842. "The total number of signatures sent from Sheffeld

"Wolverhampton, April 29, 1842.

"The colliers, meilors, mechanics, and labourers, are in a state of poverty. The supply of all kinds of labour .

ejectment are being served by landlords to their tenants, convinced there was no disposition on the part of the be cited in support of the practice; and he might menof rent-a tick, being unemployed, they find it difficuit of many paragraphs which it contained. He (Mr. Members present would also remember that his Hon. to accomplish. Dumbarton is suffering a vast amount Duncombe) would not say that he subscribed to all Friend the Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) was heard go home with about five shillings weekly, attached, had attempted to ridicule the mode in which tioners in this instance were, however, in a still worse Campsie in Stirlingshire, with a population of 5 000, is signatures had been obtained to this petition. He was position ; they were Englishmen, living in the country, suffering much from destitution ; many of the men are glad, however, that one of the Ministerial organs of contributing to the taxes, rendering obedience to the cut of work, and pleuty more are only on half time. to-day had treated the petition at least with some laws, and yet having no voice in the election of the The great body of the people look to universal suffrage degree of respect. The Morning Herald stated, "The persons by whom those laws were framed. He reas the only hope left them, believing that no House of petition was signed by 3,315,752 persons described as membered that the late Attorney-General, now Lord Commons, but one representing the whole people, will belonging to various sections of the industrious classes Campbell, after having been engaged in the prosepermanentiv remedy the abuses of which the working of the country. Allow a vast deduction for signatures cution of some Chartists for their conduct at he durst not say to three and a half millions of people classes complain. These are a few facts connected with not genuine, signatures repeated even in duplicate and public meetings, told him with great exultation my district ; you are t liberty to use them as youthick triplicate, and perhaps we ought still to assume that that Chartism was entirely put down. (Hear, hear) proper in the House when presenting the petition. this is the petition of a vast body of the people who are His (Mr. Leader's) reply was, that it was true the Hoping that you may lorg live to erjoy the confi- urging on their growing demand for the fatal-the violence of Chartism had passed away; but he told you have stood the uncompromising advocate,

"I remain, dear sir, "Yours in the cauge of public justice, " WILLIAM THOMASON, " Member of Convention.

at the bar of the House if your motion is acceded to; 1 there any to which the Legislature and the Government, should be most happy, if called upon, to answer any without compromise of their constitutional functions show the condition of the people."

The Hon. Member next read a document from Ediuchange the composition of the House :--

DISTRICT.

lation are suffiring from extreme poverty, more espe- trickery had been resorted to, in order to swell the voaffected by the tariff: where they formerly had large were in favour of such a measure it ought to be granted. two.'

However, works. Its population, in 1841, was as follows, com- cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not nocorious that at every hear the petitioners or their representatives at the bar, (Hear, hear.) His Hon. Friend had alluded to several Chartism never could be put down till the grievances of its effect, universal anarchy! Are there in the long catalogue of political grievances and evils to which the people were redressed, and till those were admitted within the pale of the constitution who were now exthese hosts of petitioners ascribe so much of the positive suffering of enormous communities of their countrymen-are there any the destructive tendencies of which saving hand? If there be, we trust that nothing in

cluded from a voice in the representation. He (Mr. before, not only in the opinion of Members of that side Leader) had seen last night some of the leaders of that of the House, but it had been described in terms, by "I do not know whether I am balloted for to speak are at once undoubted and susceptible of remedy ? Are party from whom the petition now before the House had emanated, and those individuals had totally disclaimed any idea of resorting to physical force for the questions it is in my power to reply to, calculated to and state responsibility, can apply a healing and a accomplishment of their objects, and had expressed their determination to confine themseives to the exerthe well known characters and schemes of a few artful tion of moral force. With regard to the petition itself, burgh, showing that in all quarters there exists the demagogues, who prey on the unsuspecting credulity of there were doubtless many unwise expressions constrongest determination, by constitutional means, to their deluded followers-that nothing, even in the tained in it; but he hoped the House would not refuse notorious trickery and cheating which are resorted to | a hearing to the petitioners, or their delegates, in order in order to swell the volume and multiply the sub- that it might be known what their demands really "STATEMENT OF THE DEELGATE FROM EDINBURGH scriptions of these huge petitions-may be permitted to were. He believed those demands might be embodied int riere with duties of an importance so paramount." in very few words; they asked substantially for the "In every part of the east of Fifeshire the popu- He denicd, on the part of the petitioners, that any adoption of the principles comprised in what was termed "the People's Charter,"-Universal Suffrage. cially East Wen:yss, Markingh, Kettle, and their sur- lume and multiply the subscriptions of these hugo peti- Vote by Ballot, the abolition of the Property Qualifirounding neighbourhoods. The people are chifly en- tions. He hoped the House would not refuse at least to cation for Members of Parliament, the Payment of ployed in linen weaving of various kinds; many of them give a hearing to the petitioners, and, if possible, to Members, and the division of the country into cannot earn above 6s. per week, by long heu a of labour provide some remedy for the grievances of which they electoral districts. These points had on several House. The question of the ballot had been brought

Sir J. GRAHAM said, if this were a more matter of bad consented to the inquiry asked for by the proving. The foregoing will give you some idea of the except from the fact that not having died they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish they must be the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house the petitioners to prefer such a house the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a house the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to prefer such a house to establish the petitioners to petiti petitioners Lord Castlereagh said, that although state of this once prospercus town : it is said that the have managed to keep life in. Trade of all kinds is very request. They merely desired to express the sentiments great body of the people, they would not refuse so would be best consulted, perhaps he might have against his own private opinion, he should vote in obe- trades societies are about to break up, unable longer dall, and of course the labouring classes feel the present Earl Spencer, who stated, when reasonable a demand. He appealed to the sympathy agreed with the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman dience to the wishes of the country. In support of the to keep up their funds; if this should be the case, sure very much. In and around Edinburgh there are the question of the union was brought and to the sense of justice of the house to who had just sat down; but he could not regard it in petition witnesses were summoned from Birminghand, in this should be the very large numbers of the petitioners, and to permit any such light. The Hon. Member for Westminster them in person, or by their delegates, to be heard at the had appeared to anticipate what would probably te the course pursual by some Hon. Members on that

Finsbury.

Dr. BOWRING supported the motion of the Hon. occasion-namely, to criticise the various paragraphs ployment. In the currying trade there is a complete selves pray for a repeal of the union, but they stated Member for Finsbury. He called on the House to con- of the petition now before them, and to comment on stand; also some others that are afraid they will be their opinion that if a majority of the people of Ireland sider that this was the prayer of 3,000,000 of men, who them with severity. Nothing could be further from were oppressed and humbled by the legislation which their intention-(lond cries of hear, hear). Unfortunumbers of men employed, they now have culy one or He (Mr. Dancombe) thought the people of Ireland were denied them a voice in the representation. Those per- nately, the facts in this case were but too generally mistaken in asking for repeal; but he considered that sons were called upon to contribute to the expenses of admitted. The distress was great; the number of the In a paper recently established, called the Brilish the circumstance of the petitioners having expressed an the state and the support of the Government, and yet petitioners was very large; their statements in many Studesman, it was lately reported that in a certain part opinion on this question offorded no reason for refusing they saw the power of the state centred in the hands particulars were founded in fact. It was not a quesof the country a cow which had died of disease had their request to be permitted to state their grievances of a privileged few, who exercised their authority for tion, therefore, of fact to be investigated-it was a great been buried, but so great was the destitution of the at the bar. The National Convention had, previously the promotion of their own interests. The language of question of policy. It was not a question of fact to be the state of representation. They would also suggest internation of pointy. It was not a question of point, in conce-what they considered were the proper remedies for guestion of their masters having attempted to make a those abuses and dispresses. That subject, however, great reduction in their already too scanty ways. The that a gentleman known to some members of the House, permission to read to the House. [The Hon. Member at the bar. He asked how that House, whose special more disastrous, in the midst of excited feeling and duty it was to protect the rights and to redress the aggregate suffering, than for that. House to adopt any grievances of the people, could refuse to grant this course which might excite hopes which were certain to "The National Convention of the Industrious Classes, inquiry? If their ancestors deemed it a duty to strag- be disappointed, and hold out expectations which they gle for the acquirement of the rights and liberties they who held them out were aware must be fallacious. "Fellow-countrymen,-We have received many im- now enjoyed, surely they ought to support these who The Hon. Member for Leicester, who had just sat portant communications from various districts, de- were now striving to acquire similar privileges and im- down, had on a former evening strenuously resisted ecribing the excitement and dissatisfaction which pre- nunities. At one time few persons in this country the main points of the prayer on which this petition vail in the minds of those who have been driven inter enjoyed the privileges of citizens, but the bounds of was founded. He said he still retained his opinion poverly and starvation by political causes, which they citizenship were gradually extended. They were im- The Hon. Member would allow him (Sir J. Graham) to have no nower to destroy, and scarcely any liberty to pelled by a patriotic wish to obtain the rights they saw ask what circumstances had occurred in the interval describe in Parliamentary petitions. We have decided possessed by their neighbours; and why were these, which should have so induced him to change? (Heat on politioning Parliament on Monday, the 2nd of May, rights so desired? Because that House had not redressed There was no addition to the number of petitioners, to be heard at the Bar of the House of Commons, to the evils of which the many had to complain. There the suffering of the people had not been aggravated lay before the world a fuil and honest statement of the was no one point put forward by the petitioners which within the last eight days, everything remained uncauses of your grievances, the extent of your sufferings, was not advocated by wise, prudent, and conscientious changed, so far as he (Sir J. Graham) was aware, within and the grand remedies to be proposed for the imme. He thought it wise to listen to the petitioners the short interval since the Hon. Member had on a diate and permanent removal of all national suffering and hear what they had to say, as it would tend to former occasion joined with him in resistance to the and social wrong. We wait with patience and sub- conciliation. The safest Government must be that motion of the Hon. Member for Rochdele. Task dued feeling the result of our mutual prayer. We are which had the greatest mass of public opinion to night the Hon. Member was prepared to vote for the fully sensible that it is almost a mockery of justice to support it. The petitioners had a right to com-ask the starving to be submissive, and the injured to plain of the length of Parliament; they might J. Graham) could not devise what was the altered cirbow their famished bodies to the footstool of oppres- remain unrepresented for years, and they asked cumstances which had produced this change. As the sion ; still the sacredness of our cause, and the hope- that members might be more frequently elected. Hon. Member put it, it was a mere question of inquiry lessness of all attempts at violence, are sufficient to And was it proper that some of our smallest towns -inquiry, as he said, that might produce somewhat of guide us in now calling upon you to abstain from any should possess an equal amount of representation with a heating effect on the wounded feelings of the petiact likely to bring our principles into disrepute, and dye our largest cities? Ought 100 men in one place to be tioners. If they were to arrive at a foregono conclusion deeper the red tanners of despctism with the blood of as much represented as 1,000 men elsewhere? It was with respect to the remedies to be applied-if they our brethren. We deeply sympathise with you. We said that property only ought to be represented; could were bound on questions of high state policy to recistion? What did they resolve upon? They sgreed "I can assure you, Sir, that all are in a feverish to support the six peints of the Charter. The next state of excitement. I never, in the course of my life, in the same paper it also appeared that the Rev. Mr. society which was established was called the Constitu-saw this part of Linceshire in such a state; and I am Herbert, the Dean of Manchester, had read from the House and the Legislature was bound to interest itself? tional information Society, at the head of which was one of these who have watched well the motions of pulp's only a week ago a statement of the extreme dis-the Table of Pick and threatened butchery. You ask us for advice. Was he to deny to a man, because he was poor, the could be more aggravating than to call on the petitioners tress prevailing in that town, calculated to excite the We counsel you to watch the decisive answer of the rights possessed by the individual who was mighty? to prove a case of distress by evidence at the bar of charitable feelings of these who had anything to spare. Government. The month of May will bring the intel- Was such a man, because of his poverty, to be ex- the House, with their minds made up beforehand that He cited two from many cases, wherein the families ligence to you. You ask us how you are to act. Await cluded from those rights? When Providence denied a remedy was utterly inadmissible, and having heard highly respectable individuals besides. This Associate Meetings-consisting of theusands, are hid no bad, no chair, no fire, little clothing, and scarcely the decision of the National Convention. Your deletion, like the one which precided it, advocated the six being held almost daily, to take into consideration what any food. That was stated from the pupit to be the gates will carry with them the results of our delibera- supposed to be his superiors, did it take away from their demand-(hear.) He could not agree in the points of the Charter. In the year 1.58 great shall be done to prevent the multitude from starving condition of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and the too of the labouring population of the enthusiasm was manifested in favour of the to death; and, after mature and deliberate consider-principles of radical reform, but what happened ation, they come to the conclusion that they have during that year? A coalition unhappily was but one alternative—namely, to take it rather than formed letween Lord Forme Lord Formed letween Lord Forme Lord F

were not so termed. It was in 1777 that Major Cart- ment. wright made the first move in favour of those princi- "The working classes are in an awful state of destitu-

the Duke of Richmond, and connected with which the people.

were Lords Effingham, Derby, and Kinnaird, and other

noblemen, and 11 members of this House, and 166

" Burnley, April 18, 1842.

"MY DEAR SIR,-In enswer to yours of the 15th introduced into Parliament. The men who were called the state of the town and neighbourhood; and after Radicals in those days entertained views similar to you have read the statement, you may, if you have an those now entertained by the Chariists, although they opportunity, read it to Sir Robert Peel and the Govern-

ples. In 1780 the Westminster Reform Committee tion; there are hundreds out of employment, and those of THOS. HORNE, owner of cer. held a meeting in London in favour of radical reform. that are employed, or partially so, cannot by their earn-What where the principles of the Westminster Asso-cistion? What did they resolve upon? They zgreed "I can assure you, Sir, that all are in a feverish

' Coming events cast their shadows before.'

a banker named Livesey-M. COBDEN. - I know him, and am acquainted with all the circumstances.

Mr. DUNCOMBE .- That gentleman wrote a letter o the editor of the newspaper after he had ascertained the fact, and it was in these terms :-

"I received a letter from Master Brown, of Burnley, March 1st., containing a statement that such was the distress of the poor in Pendle Forest, near Burnley, of industry, the consequences are likely to be most that a dead cow Lad been disinterred and eaten for food. The statement was so revolting to my feelings, though requested to publish it, I could not help suspecting that it was either a fabrication, or much exaggerated. I therefore wrote to Mr. Brown to get a certia-Lorrible fact given below.

"JOS. LIVESEY, 28, Church-street, Preston. " ' Higham, March 3, 1842.

"'This is to certify, that Thomas Horne, of this place, had a cow died on Wednesday, the 23rd. any of February last, which he buried, and that it was afterwards taken up to use for food .- As witness cur hands.

" 'JOSEPH WOOD, gro-"J. ASPDEN, fariner. COW. "'THOMAS AUTY. WEAVER. "'JOHN LORD, WEAVER.'

then read the following address :-

to the Suffering and Starving.

munity—points on which he would not now enter; but above all, he was satisfied that the subversion of all the great establishments of the country must inevitably ensue, and that to grant the prayer of these petitioners with the deepest interest in the security of pro-ment which should assemble after the concession of man, and he was convinced it was not that man who

great "establishments of the country must meritarily must mere other remedy that could be proposed. Entrated ing these opinions—having expressed them by his vote on a former evening—seeing that nothing had since occurred to induce him to doubt the soundness of the conclu-to induce him to doubt the sound the hi is in the which he had then arrived—differing from the assurance with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-sions to which he had then arrived—differing from the assurance with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-sions to which he had then arrived—differing from the assurance with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-Hon. Member for Leicester, he should to-night adhere tion he (Mr. Macaulay) now asked? Had he the assur-the petitioners that the wages of labour could be in-countrymen, and not from the trashy doctrine con-admitting the labouring classes to a share in the benefit of the people. They did not attempt to deny to the course he had then taken, and, however, reluc- ance that if the Government were placed in the hands creased by means of measures to be adopted con- tained in the petition, which would be of itself ridi- representation of the country the power of electing to the course he had then taken, and, however, reluc-tantly, firmly but decidedly resist the motion of the Hon. Member for Finebury. He (Sir J. Graham) was satisfied the concession would produce the most disas-satisfied the concession would produce the most disas-be satisfied the concession would be th satisfied the concession would produe the most disas-trom results to the working people; one of which would be the making them believe that doubt and hesitation existed within those walls with respect to the remedies they in their petition proposed. He was satisfied, that the presence is the motion of the solution of the solution of the people, and must be con-they in their petition is to be disastrons in the extreme; and, they in resist the motion of the Hon. Member for thist to resist the motion of the solution solution solution of the solution of enterphing that cpiklow, it would be has dury cpr intary to relate the motion of the Kun. Menny control Karley weight the Board rom and hiser of the Caret weight and the Kun. Menny control Karley weight the Strate weight the Board rom and hiser of the Caret weight the Board rom and the set of the control Karley weight the Board rom and hiser of the Caret weight and the set of the set of the control Karley weight the Board rom and the set of the control Karley weight for the Home Department. He Str J. East hope thought the the board rom and hiser of the control Karley weight for the Home Department. He Str J. East hope thought the the board rom and hiser of the control Karley weight for the Home Department. He Str J. East hope thought the the board rom and hiser of the Caret weight for the Home Department. He Str J. East hope thought the the board rom considerable in the set of the Home Department. He Str J. East hope thought the the set of the Strate weight the Strate set of the Strate Weight the Board rom and hiser of the Strate in consequence of indisposition. His Noble Friend, in dividends and the right of the landed preprietors in whose absence he now again deplored, was, by accident, the land. It appeared, however, that the petitioners not in his place; and he (Mr. Macaulay) though he made no such distinction, for they declared against the cond with confidence say that not a single member of monopoly of land. It was impossible to misunderstand the late Government, who was present, withheld the the meaning of these words in the petitioners from any unworthy expression of their sentiments from any unworthy betitioners deeply deplore the existence of any kind of the volume the volume of monopoly in this nation; and, whilst they unequivo-motive whatever—thesr, hear.) He should attempt to motive whatever—thesr, hear.) He should attempt to monopoly in this nation; and, whilst they unequivo-the in was by imagining that it would be something of their country would be the first to reduce to one wild is reasoned to the country would expression of their sentiments from any unworthy between the subject in other nations of Europe, and motive whatever—thesr, hear.) He should attempt to monopoly in this nation; and, whilst they unequivo-the pression of the sentiments from any unworthy be also that the something of any try mony the masses. Here the reasone of all other country would be something from the pressing of any try mony the masses. Here the reasone of all other country is the law of the words of the sentime to hear the should attempt to the trained some heavier of all other country as he height of the the regime of any try mony the masses. Here the reasone to consistent the heavier of any try mony the masses. Here the reasone the subject is that he law the declared the the rest to the pression of the reasone the subject in other places, and the sentements from any unworthy petitioners deeply deplore the existence of any try mony the masses. Here the reasone the subject is the the reasone the subject is the the regime of all oth imitate, as far as he could the proper temper shewn cally condemn the levying of any tax upon the neces-by the Right Hen. Gentleman who had just sat down; saries of life, and upon those articles principally required the law, - (hear, hear.) he would resist the demand of the people for a share the interests of the people, would not, in this inby the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; striges of life, and upon those articles principally required and if he (Mr. Mscunlay should be betrayed for a bit the upon those articles principally required by specific or any one menopoly will here unshackle if the whole body of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a share of the Busk. How would resist the demand of the people for a sha in such a manner as to give him (in Machina) a very perty cubit to cause to exist? They then went on to fair plea so to vote for it, if he wished to evade the dis-charge of his duty), and yet to be able to say to his polies which they conceived to arise from the fixed charge of his duty), and yet to be able to say to his polies which they conceived to arise from the fixed fair pleas of use of the monopolies of patents, and the mono-charge of his duty), and yet to be able to say to his polies which they conceived to arise from the fixed conservative constituents, "I never said a word in favor of Universal Suffrage, or those other changes for machine of his own invention. They then mentioned in the monopolies in travelling and travelt is despot of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken the believed that is the answer to be given. myour of unversal Sourage, or those other changes for machine of his own invention. They then mentioned which the petitioners called;" and at the same time the monopolies in travelling and transit; and he firmly the Hon. Member for Einsbury had so shaped his believed their meaning to be the conficcation of all which should think that after this they would ever again motion as to effer him (Mr. Macaulay) an opperunity of railways and chanles. It was hardly necessary for him saying to a large assembly of Chartists, "On that, to go further, for, if he understood the petition right, conston, when your petition was made that your petition was before the Honse of he believed the the remedies for conston, when your petition was before the Honse of the reply to be given to it might give some cort of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken motion as to effer him (Mr. Macaulay) an opperunity of railways and chanles. It was hardly necessary for him saying to a large assembly of Chartists, "On that, to go further, for, if he understood the petition right, conston, when your petition was made that you he clieved the remedies for commons, and the motion was made that you he called every evel under which the remedies for commons, and the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the said that they ware muchants he had on the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the motion was made that you he analled every evel and the analyse of 3 000 000 of their faller country and the analyse of 3 000 000 of their faller country and the analyse of 3 000 000 of their faller country analled every evel Commons, and the motion was made that you be found the rest of the formation of the formati that he should not discharge his duty if he had recourse such measure would be not only to ruin the rich, but that he should not discharge his duty if he had recourse such measure would be not only to ruin the rich, but to any such evasion, and therefore he felt compelled to to make the poor still poorer; and that such a result meet the metion with a direct negative—ther, hear, hear.) would press more heavily on the labouring than upon from imperfections, but which contained within For it seemed to him, if the Honse departed from its elevated in the institution. While he cen-ther ad allow the way to the nears of legally and constitution.

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detailing the distress in that town and in the adjoin ing borough of Salford. These were the scenes, he said, which were herrifying the country; and yet, these were the scenes the details of which elicited laughter in that house, and for which they neglected to apply any remedial measure of legislation. Day after day, session after session, they frittered away

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For it seemed to him, if the House departed form its any other class in the community. While he cent themselves all the means of legally and constitution-ordinary and general rule of baring persons sit the sured the doctines c.ntimed in the petition, had allow then in their own way to bar, that the petitiones might understand, in all reason-able acceptation of nuch a corcession, that though the House was not decidedly favourable to, yet House they had acted as it was a natural they should act. They was they asked. Now, his (Mr. Maculay's mind what they asked. Now, his (Mr. Maculay's mind would have a right to complet not bar of the petition was a sort of cry of existing distress, which would have a right to complet not be discussion by toting for the method so by persons which had beginned to fiber to show that they petitiones charge to bring against the great body of persons who which, with but ithe alternation, had continued for their could the point his finge to the subject of Universal was they had acted as it was a not they should act. They would are a right to complet not be and permition was a sort of cry of existing distress, which would have a right to complet not be discussion by word are a right to complet not be discussed to the permition. They what no reason would have a right to complet not be discussed to charge to bring against the great discussed to they would have a right to complet not be discussed to charge to be power; she has been would have a right to complet not be discussed to be over; she has been would have a right to complet not bin if he were to ende this question by voting for the method of his greated to discusse to greated to discusse to had been represented to greated to discusse to had been represented to greate the source of the source of the source of the source of the reasons which had been represented to be reasons which had been represented to be reasons which had been represented to be reasons which had been represented to finge reasons which had been represented to ben had been represented ?-(cheers). For his own part, he was surprised to hear a gentleman of such lively imagination, of such comprehensive judgment, and such extensive intellectual powers, give such an appaling description of the character of the people of England—(loud cheers). Why, where did the Right Hon. Gentleman reside?—how did ho pass his time ?—(cheers). With whom did he associate ?— (hear, hear) - what books had he read ?- (cheers and laughter)-or where could he find aught which would warrant or justify the description which he had given of upwards of 3,000,000 of Englishmen Where would the Right Hon. Gentleman select his specimens to prove the truth of his description? Would he find them in the navy? Were the sailors of Great Britain mutinous, cowardly, or treacherous? -(hear, hear). Were the soldiers of this country mutinous, pusillanimous, or disobedient ?- (hear, hear). What was the character of our merchants, of our professions, o our trades ?-(hear, hear). Was it not too bad to make such sweeping assertions, and condemn a whole people in the mass. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he could, point out a single class to whom the description would (hear, hear). He (Mr. Wakley) was not so favour-able to the petition as the 11on. Member for Edinburgh had represented himself to be. On the contrary, there were many points in it in which he did not concur, and if any member in the House was bound more than another for supporting the motion that the petitioners should be heard at the bar. it was the Right Hon. Member for Eduburgh, seeing what an aptitude and readiness he exhibited in showing his progress as a scholar in the school of the suffrage, and he was still opposed to that point; but he had since then come round to the five other points of the Charter-(hear). It was to be presumed, therefore, that when the Right Hon. Gentleman had heard the arguments which might be urged in its favour, it would be possible to bring him to a favourable reception of the sixth. Though the Right Hon. Gentleman has declared his determination to resist Universal Suffrage, yet as he had made no finality resolution, it might be possible to induce him to make some approach to it. He (Mr. Wakley) hoped the House would not, by deciding against the motion, excite dissatisfaction and circontent amongst upwards of 3,000,000 people. He was aware it

ende this question by voting for the motion of his course of proceeding, in order to give this petition a These were the reasons which had determined him assombled in peace, and fully relied on the ing his inferences from the statements in their peti-Hon. Friend, and then on any future occasion he gave reception of peculiar distinction? Let it be re-to vote against the motion of his Hon. Friend, and had signed the document tion, had over-estimated the consequences which a distinct negative to every one of the clauses of any membered, that Hon. Members of that Hon. Gentleman was dis-which was then laid before the House, in which might be expected to follow such an extension of the bill which might be framed upon the basis of this all the advantages of education, and were very posed to grant Universal Suffrage, he (Mr. Macau-petition. He did think, if he adopted such a course, seldom tried by calamities half as severe as the pe-they would have some reason to complain of titioners had, it was admitted, undergone, tently to vote for the inquiry, but he must say that disingenousness and unfairness on his part. That Hon. Members had hardly observed the he found with some pain that his Hon. Friend, the man ; they had not banded together against the law; accusation, if he could avoid it, they should not operations of their own minds, when they had suf-have an opportunity of bringing against him - fered from sickness, from vexations of any kind, agreeing with him (Mr. Macaulay) as the Hon. prudently, forbearingly; they had come and called (hear, hear.) He was sure it was very far from from pecuniary difficulties, or other forms of ad- Baronet seemed to do in a great degree, nevertheless upon the House to hear them; and yet, with that ation. The Hon. Member for Bath seemed to expect his imagination to criticise with any severity or malig- versity which happened to everybody, and they was about to vote for the petitioners coming nity the language contained in this petition, but to the failed to remember how unreasonable such things essence of it he must refer when the question was, made them, and how ready they were to catch at Sir J. EASTHOPE.—To expound them. whether or not the persons from whom it had emanated what they could hardly hope would relieve, How his distributed to be their own as a right, file included to be their own as a right, file included to be their own as a right, file included to be their own as a right. The included to be their own as a right, file included to be their own as a right. The included to be their own as a right, file included to be their own as a right. The included to be thein own as a right included to be thein own a

should be called in to be heard in support of it. The and to incur a greater evil for the sake of present principles quite enough expounded in the petition in fixing his critically acrimonious oye upon the turnpetition demanded that this Honse "Do immediate indulgence ; therefore, he could not itself ; but, however that might be, he was so much ing of sent-nees, his almost grammarianlike sagacity armed man would arise. They had never seen an without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law consider it a strange thing that the poor man, whe without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law consider it a strange thing that the poor man, whe the decument entitled the 'People's Charter;'" and he saw h's wife grow thinner every day—who heard conceived he should not deal fairly with the house if he his children cry for food he could not give them, econsented to call the petitioners in only to be heard, as should embrace that which he was taught to believe had been magested, on the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been magested, on the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been magested, on the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been magested, on the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been the subject of the existing public the petitioners much more reason for content than had been the subject of the existing public templated by this petition to take place. Agreeing the petitioners much more reason for content than had been the subject of the existing public templated by this petition to take place. Agreeing the petitioners much more reason for content than had been the subject of the existing public templated by this petition to take place. Agreeing the petitioners much more reason for content than the beat the the take place. Agreeing the place the formation to that the place of the constitution to take place. Agreeing the place the place the take place the take place the place templated by the petitioners the place the distress. If any Hon. Men. ber moved for an inquiry be imposed upon from the want of education, owing those who voted for them now with the deter- a manner petitioned for that as an indulgence as he did in almost all that had fallen from the Right into that distress and the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the ne- mination to vote against them hereafter. (Hear, which they fully believed to be their own as a right. Hon. Gentlemn the member for Edinburgh, and

would not oppose is; nay, he would vote for it. But that education would remedy these evils, shall we the working classes, but he had ended with a de- What he did ask for the petitioners was, simply vote which he had no doubt would expose him to the concentration is given—shall we not wait scription of the results which he said would follow, that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no the results which he said would follow, that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no the results which he said would follow, that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no the results which he said would follow, that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no the results which he said would follow. ing a particular law to be passed immediately "with- until we see whether education will make them out alteration, deduction, or addition," and then to re- understand that the preservation of the sanctity present it as merely destring an inquiry into the public of property was just as important to them as to the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom asked for the very same taing, and how had he constituencies were boun out alteration, destution, or addition," and then to re-meterstand that the preservation of the sanctify itrous, paun-taking long suffering classes, which Minmer for Rechdale had, on a former evaning, present its marker destring an inquiry into he pable of property was just as in the connerry, or shall we put into disters, was really pattering with the question—hear. richest man in the connerry, or shall we put into motion of the Hon. Member for Finskyr, for three - could be more natural that there might motion of the Hon. Member for Finskyr, for three - could be more natural that when ley were to had so in the intervent of all is sire in the source of a source and proposition here elses; in truth, out of all is sire joints there was old prese to should be excited, and that when they were load by where is had seen it elaborated in a form which in truth, out of all is sire joints there was old prese to wan lands they might any time farse the hoad start of all is sire in from all the calamities to which they may inter see themeters where is had seen it elaborated in a form which in truth, out of all is sire in from all the calamities to which they were now the head an extreme and unmitigated heading and they might take member for Finsky the models where is no about the extended and they might take may time far they had they member for Ball, who, it ruth, out of all is sire in from all the calamities to which they were now Right Hon. Gentleman was this,—"1 annot willing course. Inquiry I "D propould this roos from bad. He had already to sin for some indust is proposition of the single for the function that to was about to the property qualification of the grain on coursed with the some for Ball, who is the specification of the second by real to asset is they should be early in the sole grain of the sole of the sole of the second by the specification of the specification of the specification of could stand up in favour of that on Conservative the other, he would not administer the cold water, place. There was a natural desire in every man and he should vet with the Hon. Member for Fins-grounds. It was no part of the old constitution—it was neither would he give the key of the granaries to to profit by another's labour. The object of Govern- bury now, not for the petition as a whole, not for ment he was, as he ever had been, disposed sincerely

the question before them, to those abstract political subjects which he had brought under their consider-Sir J. EASTHOPE.-To expound them. ordinary an incident in the history of man was to the strictest justice; but he (Lord Lord F. Eger-Mr. MACAULAY resumed.-He could find those be thrown aside as nothing, and that he was justified ton) agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in thinking that it was much more probable that the

Mr. HAWES thought the representatives of larger constituencies were bound to express their opinion vote, but for the Charter. On that sole ground he of reform-(cheers and laughter). It was only ten (Mr. Hawes) differed with his Hon. Friend. He did years since that he was opposed to such an extension complained of. For all practical projects of improve-

ground. It was no part of the reforms made at the time of the Re-not a part of the reforms made at the time of the Re-volution, but long sfirer the Revolution it had been it would be fatal, and in the other it would only give introduced by a had Government, and passed by a had Government, for the distinct purpose of deleating the enormous increase of evil. No person here could as men advanced they met together and formed lieved that the people ought to be admitted into the gradesion to the throne-there, hear. He was said, for instance, that an advocate for Annual Parliaments, being of the parliaments would work an advocate for Annual Parliaments would work soning at all valid. It was said, for instance, that opinion that Triennial Parliaments would work annual Parisments, but at the same time he was ready be a serious evil to the people, and an addition to in former times was done in the market-place by mankind, and from what consideration ket he disclaimed the question as being to a certain extent, to meet the wishes of the all their other calamities. (Hear, hear) Well, the whole body of the people. The Heuse of Compropie by limiting the duration of Parliaments. He then, if these were the things for the sake of which mons then sat there to prevent the desire that could be got for any people, whether look-did not go to the minor points contained in the peti- they asked for the Charter, upon what principle was man has of profiting by another's labour from ing to the necessities of instruction, the interests of with such sentiments as the imprudence of a few before, 3;300,000 of their follow-countrymen would di at reg to the minor points coatsined in the peti- they asked for the Charter, ipon what principle was fine, because there was one point so important—a is that he should consent to patinto their hands the point which, in his jedgment formed the very seasce power to effect all these evils to the country and to point which, in his jedgment formed the very seasce power to effect all these evils to the country and to the charter—which, if withheld, would have the themselves! The only arguments to be used in minutered art case stars whether the others were would be, that really whether power cameinto their hands the? The only and the shall cand, the formed the very seasce power to effect all these evils to the proposition minutered art case stars whether the others were would be, that really whether power cameinto the state the responsible to the proposition of the people was that they del-intervent as first, and the shall cand, the shall seased, the state of a contrage as a corry and case, determined, at all hards the shall seased, to with us any qualification of property at all. Having Surely that would be, in the first place, a very mande or the people was that they dele-intervents of the constry the hears of the expression of publics of the these lines here could every under any circum- for great concessions should put their demand in remainder of the propie- (near, near.) The Right Hon. Gentieman is No; it was the work account, with only so much taken (Con, and a cry of, "The states, support such a change-hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Gentieman is No; it was the work account, with only so much taken (Con, and a cry of, "The of the very electors whom that House had chosen as the rist as should orm his fair share of contribution in his hands, from it as would form his fair share of contribution in his hands, from it as would form his fair share of contribution them. (Renewed laughter, and a cry of, "The of the very electors whom that House had chosen as the rist upon which he entertained that opinion grant or withhold it; that they made their demand in national fauth.") It was very unfair to charge the he very basis of a constituency-(hear, hear.) the very basis of a constituency-(hear, hear.) her very basis of a constituency (hear, hea tried a presumption against the charge which was pro- the evil consequences that would follow from grant-ducal by the Reform Bill-he did not say this on the ing their demand, which evil consequences would grand of finality-he entertained no opinion of that not follow in reality, and which they never medi-sare principle in the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of that not follow in reality, and which they never medi-sare principle in the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of that not follow in reality, and which they never medi-sare principle in the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of that not follow in reality, and which they never medi-sare principle in the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The Hen. Member were said the rise opinion of the consequences (The working prover medi-sate that the same time he must say, be so used. How was it possible to doubt that be opinion of such men would be used for wages;" but he (Mr. Reebuck) said to the hands of such men would be used for wages;" but he (Mr. Reebuck) said to the hands of such men would be used for the terry to the wages;" but he (Mr. Reebuck) said to the hands to the hands of the hands of such men would be used for wages;" but he (Mr. Reebuck) said to the hands to the hands to be admitted backet to the secure of the opinion was to book to and apply themselves the legislature. They demanded to be admitted backet to the logislature of the op merits. He was bound by no tie, and he was ready to evil ? See what had been held out to them. Every, " remember, you have given power to the landed in- largely towards the expences of the state than to the well-founded complaints of the people. Their within the pale of the constitution, that they might merits. He was bound by no tie, and he was ready to evil (See what had ocen held out to them. Every "remember, you have given power to the interest into anter interest into anter interest, and given held out to them. Every "remember, you have given power to the interest into anter interest, and given held out to them into a pale of the constitution, that they might is any legislative reform which he bell was a means which had been used. There had been a sys-they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle and numbers. The cases of this they asserted to conthy manifested, and the more especially so when and, in his opinion, their request was a reasonable missized argument spinst a change of this sort on the temptic attempt made to represent the Government where was the difference? But all this was bad be their want of power in that House, and, rea-it was considered that many of their claims were one. He had seen much of the working people of missing argument igginst a change of this sort on the tentit attempt made to represent the Government where was the difference? But all this was bad by the working people of part of those who contract a themselves with sying as able to do for the working people of this they considered the charge would be inconsistent. Government ever would be able to do ; but decommy, said seme Hon Mumber; this was bad be do for the working people of this contract. He had been or would be able to do ; but decommy, said seme Hon Mumber; this was bad be do for the working people of this contract. He had been or would be able to do ; but decommy, said the *Edinburgh Review*. But, bo is decommy, said the *Edinburgh Review*. But, bo is decommy or good, the poor man would for the working people not be decomy, said the *Edinburgh Review*. But, bo is decommy or good, the poor man would for deforment did string would be able to do ; they would de less than their duty; the work on it demand a minimum of wages²—(hear, hear). How, compare the picture of the contract. He had have been told that there were very much de less than their duty; the work on it demand a minimum of wages²—(hear, hear). Hows, compare the picture that had been reacted with as if the Government were bound to it. How, when the Poor Laws were before the to chars, the Howse have been told at there werevery much the easies of the repople that there werevery much the mission of the contract. He had have mission at the easies of the repople that there werevery was bet ended to be are stricted with the mease of the source on the source of the most deformation of the contract, the the advect mease of the tot the most deforment the duty as if the government were bound to be the contract, the the most government in the haves of the repople had a voice of the country depended upon there incomt the people had a voice of the working people of the tot and the mass of the respective duty. The work is the the respective duty the the relatence of the country depended upon there i the stitter believed that Universal Suffrage from the least of the very day bring out constraints of the security of the secur to the vast experience which led to that result. Every-served this was what was asked for-that moment wise, and, he would say, extremely foolish, petitioners in the people would forsake and forget their dectrines -(hear, hear.) Well, and for Edinburgh asked what would be the character of working classes by the Right Hon. Gentleman he be abolished. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Well, and for Edinburgh asked what would be the character of for Edinburgh asked what would be the character of (Mr. Roebuck) would be entitled at once to say, that if they complained of these monopolies, so did he be lawshif shey were enacted by the people is this country into classes, and they espire the people of this instance, no for which a share in education were for sangui-tion of the people, to prevent a country sinking into of class legislation at the very time they were for the classes who had a share in education were not for the instance to for the classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical decrements and principles. The perimetry is in the law of entail heaped every sort of barracter of the minery and induced machine work of the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share in education were not for the minery and the orphical classes who had a share or property diverse absolute power. The discrete class barlarism-able, on the other hand, where property it ing to one class exclusive absolute power. The string to one class exclusive absolute power. The the classes who had a share in education were not against property. It is a factor of the specific of verment to prevent a nation going on prosperously. These stills had been found in the Government of the part of the comment and the night of all the mission comment to which she had from timeto to fail the mission comment to which she had from timeto to the praise fill the mission comment to which she had from timeto to the praise fill the scalar time of mission comment to which she had the scalar time of the mission comment to which the mission comment to which the mission comment to have the scalar time to the scalar

MR. ROEBUCK AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

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(From our own Correspondent.)

convened in the large Banquet Room of the Guildhall, B motion to the House (he had it now on the books), On Wednesday, April 27th, a public meeting was Bath, for the express purpose of hearing an explanation from Mr. Roebuck, Member for the city, in regard is what it ought to be, a real representation of the to his conduct in voting with the Tories for Sir Robert alluded to.

The Editor of the Bath Journal rebuked the Hon. Member on account of this obnoxious vote, and hence much disapprobation was felt regarding it.

Mr. Roebuck's address, which was issued in the early part of the week, to the electors and non-electors, entreated them to suspend their judgment on his conduct till they had heard a fair explanation from him. Hence the meeting was looked forward to with much interest by all parties.

He was to commence at one o'clock in the day, and long before that time the spacious room began rapidly to fill, and when the speaking commenced the room was so densely thronged that numbers were glad to get away from the excessive heat. Mr. Roebuck was received with great applause.

Mr. WH. HUNT, the late Mayor, was unanimously appointed to the office of Chairman. He opened the business in a short speech, by way of explaining the object for which the meeting was called. They were convened at the invitation of one of their respected members, who was desirous of explaining to them his reasons for taking the course he had done in the present session of Parliament. The invitation, to say the least of it, was highly honourable, and illustrative of his political integrity. (Cheers.) He (the Chairman) was persuaded that they would receive him in that spirit of candour, and with that respectful attention which was always due to a member of Parliament from his constituents. At the same time, no feeling of respect ought to lead them to forget that Mr. Roebuck was holding a responsible office. After making a few. more remarks on this head, the Chairman said Mr. Roebuck should be allowed first to make his explanation uninterrupted; after that, any gent eman would be at liberty to submit any question to him, or advanceany arguments to the meeting. (cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK now came forward and was again received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he had taken on the present occasion a somewhat remarkable course. which was almost novel among us; but it was one which he thought might not be bad as an example. In the cischarge of a great public duty, it happens of necessity, that many parties from misapprehension and mis-instruct on, do not always understand what has for the people ought, on every occasion, for his own sake as well as for the sake of those for whom he is acting, to explain to them distinct y what he had done in their name. It might be that he had done wrong; and if so, he could do himself no injury. if really honest, by stating openly what he had done. discussing it calmly and fairly with all parties, and then taking that new light which had been afforded him by such discussion, act according to the best of his judgment, leaving the ultimate decision with those from whom he had derived his power-cheers.) That was the course he should take on that occasion. The objections that friends, in a spirit so kind, so absolutely affectionate and was about to address himself to all parties, and to

was backward in imputing dishonesty where he had not the evidence to justify the charge. After a few more observations on this head, Mr. Roebuck said the income

tax was an unequal one, and that he would propose and we should see whether the House of Commons

people-whether in reality the proposal, as it will be carried out, will be a fair and equal taxation of the recis income tax. many of the middle classes felt much annoyed at such conduct; and on hearing that such was the case, Mr. Roebuck resolved at once upon calling the present meeting, for the purpose just sing him to have £150 a year or more. If a man

children at his death, he should be obliged to go into gestion.

great end by other means, by taxing prefessional men that they should embody their views on the release of Friday. They were to watch well the division, to see procure a deputation of as many members of Parliament who voted for it and who voted against it; and then as possible to assist them in waiting on the Government we shall learn the preponderance of the landed proprie. authorities. He should himself be very happy to make tors over every other party. The speaker next referred to one. the inquisitorial nature of Sir Robert's bill; which he proposed to remedy by proposing that every man should make that a committee of two persons be appointed to draw a fair return of what his income was upon his solemn up an address for the above of ject. affirmation, a scheme that would operate much better than the present obnoxious mode of levying the tax. pointed. He spoke for some time on this point; he could not see why a man should wish to be thought richer than he really was. We want to borrow £100 of our banker; if he knew the circumstances of the case he would not lend it. He ought to know them. Really and in truth

he could not get at the bottom of the fear which is expressed by many people, except by attributing it to mis-rics of Boglishmen that every man is attempting to make himself appear a greater man than he really is-(cheers.) " There is Mr. So-and-so, he is very rich. he keeps his carriage, he gives his dinners, and the report goes abroad that he is worth £3 000 a-year. But it is found out, by and bye, that he is really thus been done in their name; and therefore he who acts kind and benevolent having no more than £1,500 per annum. The barm, they say, there was in this, was that the man who lives on his estate, or income, did not feel it-it was the poor trader." Then he asked Roebuck next spoke in regard to the course he had puramong them. There were the rich, he had to represent them; and also the professional men. and the traders, subsistence. and the hard working men-he did tue best for all.

Mr. KEBNE, proprietor of the Bath Journal who had

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Friday, April 29.

Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach vice chair.

Secretary read over the names, and Messrs. Philp, Lowery, Stallwood, Harrison, Williams, Bartlett, Moir, Corn Importation Bill, which is now one of the White, M'Pherson, Beesley, Woodward, O'Connor, "statutes of the realm." Duncan, Doyle, O'Brien, Campbell, Pitkethly, Ridley, and Roberts were present. The minutes were then read and confirmed.

Mr. Bairstow reported from the committee for proing the Baptists' Affirmation Bill, and introducing a curing the release of the political prisoners, that in an get that £100 by the labour of his hands, in trade or art, interview they had with Mr. Duncombe, he had sug- clude all Christians having a conscientious objection to or by a profession, he was by the present bill to be gested the propriety of waiting on the Members of the taking of an oath. taxed also at the same rate. He objected to that, and Parliament for those places where the parties had Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordthe reason was this, if he wanted to ensure £100 to his been arrested, and that they intended adopting the sug-

the market and pay a sum of money for it, and that Mr. Pitkethly reported that he had waited on Mr. sum of meney would be the difference of the value of Duncombe respecting the deputation of the working his £100 a year which he gained by his profession and classes being heard at the bar of the House of Commons, that which a man gained from so much land. He, and that he wished a deputation to wait on him the working hard in his profession, had to provide for his easuing day at 12 o'clock, to put him in information of suggested by the Duke of Wellington for the trial of dance (in the nature of subpons) which had been issued working naru in his procession, had to provide for the unit in information of the state of the country, that he might give the more controverted elections, by which a tribunal wasproposed in the preceding session; and the question now was, and told his wife that as he was in a hurry he would who had land, as that would be in existence after his argent reasons for the depution being heard. He had to be created, composed of seven members of the House whether with the termination of the session the obligadeath. Therefore the difference was clear-it was the likewise waited on Mr. Muntz, who was rather of Commons, and five of the House of Lords, to be pre- tion of the process terminated likewise. Mr. Thesizer sum of money which would be required to buy an crotchety at first, but agreed to support Mr. Duncombe's sided over by one of the land, not having contended that the force of the warrant had wholly annuity of \$100 a-year. That he proposed to the motion. Mr. Crawford also without hesitation agreed a seat in either House of Parliament. He concluded annuity of 2100 sytar. That he proposed to the intricate House of Commons; but it was supposed to be intricate and difficult to determine what, in such a case, was the value of a man's life; though he did not think so. But Williams watched in a case was the which they intended sending to the various M. P's who before the Sudbury, Ipswich, and Great Marlow Election the Solicitor-General concurred, to the extent of con-distely costed of the extent of con-distely costed of the extent of contaking it at that rate, he would attempt to get this Mr. Williams, member for Coventry, who suggested Committees. and men in trade at one half at what land was taxed at, the political prisoners, in a petition, and that it should would not consider such a message an interference with the witness. He would propose that to the House to-morrow or be signed by the whole of the Convention, and then their privileges, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. O'Brien moved, and Mr. Pitkethly seconded, Bill ; and schedule D was proposed. On this,

Carried, and Messrs. Lowery and Bairstew were ap- income. When the amendment was about to be put.

Mr. O'Connor reported that, in company with Mr. Moir, he stiended a crowaed meeting at Dockhead, he had to propose, namely, that "for and in respect of without dividing, directed the discharge of the wit- that the Magistrate found it necessary to admonish which was chiefly composed of Irishmen. The subject the annual profits or gains from any profession trade, ness. was the Repeal of the Union and the Charter; and the or vocation, there shall be levied annually, for every general feeling among the assembly was that it would twenty shillings, threepence halfpenny." The difficulty be impossible to get a Repeal of the Union, unless they being, through a suggestion of Sir Robert Peel's,

first obtained the Charter. Mr. O Connor then paid a obviated, by which Mr. Roebuck's amendment obtained their vanity. He believed it to be one of the greatest high compliment to Mr. Moir, for the able address he precedence, the Honourable and Learned Member argued in favour of his proposition, on the ground that delivered at that meeting. Mr. Bairst-w gave in a report of an excellent meet- it was unequal, therefore, unjust, to lay the same amount

ing he had attended, in company with Messra. Stallwood, Campbell, and Mason, at Kensington.

Mr. Woodward reported from a meeting he had attended at the Rose, Twig Feliy.

Mr. Bairstow read a printed address from Leicester, showing the progress of their principles.

ment be rejected. Mr. Campb'll read a public notice, issued by the The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not, seeauthorities of Burnley, stating that parties had been ing that all taxes were necessarily equal, agree to Mr. the trader why he wished to be thought richer than he wandering about the streets, demanding bread, and was? (Here some one cried out, 'n false capital, that if it was continued, they would subject themselves Roebuck's proposition. Mr. WARD, regarding the amendment as a proposiis it.' Laughter, which lasted for some time) Mr. to the penalities of the aw. Mr. Campbell also read a tion for mitigating the justice of the income tax, did printed copy of a bill, issued by the inhabitants in reply, sued; he said he had to represent a variety of opinions showing that it was impossible for men quietly to not think that the argument of the universal inequality terest. and interests; he could not suit al'. He was an arbiter starve, and desiring the authorities to state some means of all taxation was a fitting or reasonable reply to a case by which the unemployed population might procure a which ought to meet with the indulgent consideration of the House.

A letter was read from Greenock stating their confihad been made to him had come entirely from his best He next said his constituents were to judge dence in the Convention and auvising that simultaneous him calmly-to hear and forbear, and not meetings should be held all ever the country, when the proposition, denied that the rent-roll of a landed prothat he hoped all would believe him when he said that to be deceived by what may be said of him fate of the petition should be decided, and that the there was nothing in his mind but kindness and grati- in the reports of the proceedings in the House Convention should advise the country as to what other tude for those who had told him what they had. He in the reports (1 the proceedings in the rouse convention should advise the country as to what other in the spectrum of commons, and would grant me its indulgence; but, as I than that derived from commerce; and therefore to petitions, and would grant me its indulgence; but, as I than that derived from commerce; and therefore to pays given notice, of a motion for the morrow that this came there in the spirit of enquiry and perfect candour; of Commons, for they give no possible insight steps should be tiken to obtain that reutess, which, in agree to the amendment would not be an "approximato blame. If his constituents thought him to be wrong House would have denied them. The letter also stated tion to justice." ask them whether the line of conduct he had pursued, they would tell him so, and ask him to come and ex- their determination to stand by the Charter entire,

ueviated from that line of integrity which should be plain. (Cheers.) He had now in reality arrived at the same time, they hailed with of a practical character, such as similar amounts of heard by their counsel and agents at the bar of the Naylor. Great Newport-street. Official Assignee, Mr. and not next whether—if having acted according to his been about from the heard according to his been the heard according to his been the heard to the hea

population in their several districts.

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was not further pros-cuted.

more would be procured.

near New-

hridge 2ad

Dewsbury

Perthshire ...

petition...

Signatures.

285

800

1 600

1 200

2,600

1,600

2,400

1,800

200

400

1200

6,800

2,000

600

600

800

6.800

800

800

2,600

places :---

Mr. Morgan Williams read letters from Halifax

and other places in Wales, containing an account of

signatures, and likewise money for the use of the Con-vention. Not one of the signatures had been received

Abergavenny ...

Shrewsbury

Halifax

C.rencester ...

Croydon

Potteries ...

Chatham

Leigh

Horbury

Penzince ...

Newport, Isle of

Hatfield

Ayr

Chelsea ...

Bermondsey ...

Lambeth ...

Limehouse ...

wight ...

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Exeter

Stafford

Keiguley

Canterbury

Dunfermline

the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged.

Several Bills received the royal assent, including the

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE commented on the severity of the operatives of Paisley. terms of the reprimand, and declared his belief that Gibbons had not committed perjury. Sir ROBERT PEEL vindicated the Speaker, as hav-

ing fitly and properly discharged the duty laid upon Lord DENMAN intimated his intention of withdraw- him. After some observations from different Members, the

bill of a more comprehensive nature, which would in- motion was agreed to. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Saturday, April 30.

ships to the working of the Act for the Trial of Contro-The House met at two o'clock, to consider a motion verted Elections of Members of the House of Commons. made on Friday night by Mr. Thesiger, with a view to and the system of bribery and corruption disclosed in the the discharge of Mr. Mabson. This witness had been evidence before election committees. After condemning committed by the House on the report of the Souththe present system, the Noble and Learned Lord en- ampton Election Committee, for not producing certain tered at some detail into a plan which had been documents required of him, by a warrant for his attenceased, and that therefore the witness could not law-

Sir GEORGE GREY, without admitting the warrant

the witness should be discharged ; but as the question HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29. was one affecting also the process under which other The House went into Committee on the Income Tax mittee to inquiry into the general question of legality. Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed the omission of the words in the schedule which impose a tax on industrial In that view Sir T. WILDE coincided, declaring in favour of the witness's discharge, who, he thought. Mr. ROEBUCK interposed, as its proposition would could not properly be detained pending the inquiry.

that attracted attention was the Chartist leviathan nesday. On Wednesday his child asked him for moles-at the foot of the table. It appeared that the he went to Mrs. Tegg's shop, and said to her. "Misof tax on industrial income as on landed property. He ing into the House of Commons, which was too nar. a piece was of no use to him and his hungry child, quoted from Adam Smith certain propositions, defining row for the admission of this mons papyri. A so he took a loaf. The police officer met him at the the "incidents of a tax;" and, contending that his difficulty arose, therefore, as to the means of getting it into the House, for its buck was too great to admit officer, and, in trying to get away, he (O'Leary) fell amendment was an approximation to justice, he threw on Sir Robert Peel, as the most powerful man of the of its being introduced (as a whole) through the ordi- over a woman, and broke his arm. day, the sole odium of the injustice, should the amendnary portals leading to this branch of the senate. The doors of the House were not wide enough for it. It was consequently necessary to unroll it, and to carry it piecemeal into the body of the House, where it was piled into a vast heap, spreading over a great part of

the floor, and rising high above the level of the table. The petition and its bearers excited the greatest in-THE CHARTER.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose and said-Sir, the importance Mr. STUART WORTLEY, while admitting that Mr. of this petition, an importance derived not only from Roebuck had argued with great force in favour of his the matter which it contains, but from the great numbers who have signed it, would, I am quite satisfied, be prietor was to be taken as his actual income. Property sufficient to induce the House to relax those rules which bave been laid down with regard to the presentation of in land proved often a more precarious source of income have given notice of a motion for to-morrow, that this petition shall be taken into the serious consideration of the House, and that those who have signed it shall be Mr. HAWES supported the amendment by illustrations and next whether-if having acted according to his been absent from the House; next, he had voted for Sir the only ones adapted to the salvation of the nation by

they attribute all their grievances to class legislation.

The petition is signed by 3,315 752 of the industrious

classes of the country. I would wish to analyse the

signatures attached to it, but I will content myself

with stating the names only of those cities, haulets,

been attached. The following is the statement at-

tached to the petition :- Manchester, 99,680; New-

castle and districts, 92,000; Giasgow and Lanarkshire,

78,062; Halifax, 36,400; Nottinghamshire, 40,000

Leeds, 41,060; Birmingham, 43,000; Norwich 21 560

Bolton, 18 500; Leicester, 18 000; Rochdale, 19,600;

Loughborough and districts, 10,000; Salford, 19:600

East Riding, Yorkshire, agricultural districts, 14,840

Worcester, 10,000; Merthyr Tydvil and districts, 3 900;

Aberdeen, 17,600; Keighly, 11 000; Brighton, 12 700;

Bristol, 13,800; Hudderstield, 23,180; Sheffield,

Dunfermline, 16,000; Cheltenham, 10,400; Liverpool

23,000; Stalybridge and districts, 10 000; Stockport,

cashire, 52,000; Oldham, 15 000; Ashton, 14 200:

Bradford and district, Yorkshire, 45,100; Burnley and

district, 14,000; Preston and district, 24 000; Wigan,

10,000; London and suburbs, 200 000; from 371 other

towns, villages, &c. 2,134,897-total, 3 315,752. I

they stite that they shall be able to adduce satisfactory

the People's Charter, ought to be passed into a law.

That document prays for Universal Suffrage, Vote by

Ballot, Annual Parliaments, no Property Qualification,

Payment of Members, and Equal Electoral Districts.

This petition is signed by 3,315,752 of the industrious

classes; and I now press it on the attention of this

Hon. House, Sir, I move that the petition be read by

The SPEAKER-Please to bring it up-(a laugh from

The petition was then read by the Clerk at the table

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved that the petition be

the Clerk at the table.

Agreed to.

the Ministerial benches.

PAISLEY .- Messrs. Hastie, Oswald, and Johnston. Members of Parliament, have remitted to the Pro-On the motion of Sir RoBERT PEEL, that the re- vost of Paisley £1,009 5s. 4d., which they received On the motion of Sir ROBERT FEEL, that up re-vost of Faisley 21,005 05. 20., which they received primand of the Speaker be entered on the journals of the Honse.

SHOCKING MURDER .- A revolting murder has been committed at a place called Coed e Vedw. which is the name given to a few cottages in the parish of Dingestow about two miles and a half from Ragland, on the road to Monmonth. The victim wasachild one year and ten monthsold, named ElizaHughes, who died by the hands of itsown mother. committed by drowning it in a pan of water, and then cutting open the abdomen. The unhappy woman, who is thirty-nine years of age, and has been married about three years, is insane. A few days before the committal of the dreadful deed, she appeared low spirited and dejected ; but not sufficintly so as to cause any alarm to her husband and neighbours. On the day of the murder, her husband returned home to dinner rather before his usual time. not wait for his dinner to be cooked but would have bread and cheese. He dandled his child on his knees during the time, and on going back to his work, the little creature followed him to the door. The mother sidering the legality of the warrant to be at all events diately posted to a neighbour, a quarter of a mile After some conversation as to whether the Commons too questionable to allow the further imprisonment of from the house, and narrated the particulars of her crime, and was soon afterwards apprehended at Penrose. Since her apprehension, up to the time to be illegal, was content that under the circumstances of her being conveyed to the county jail on Mondav evening, she was exceedingly violent and outrageous, but did not make the least allusion to her witnesses were attending upon other committees, he child. An inquest has been held over the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against Maria child. An inquest has been held over the body, and Hughes. The wretched woman was forthwith conveyed to Monmouth Gaol.

HUNGER AND THEFT.-On Saturday six men were had up at the New Bailey, Manchester, for stealing place a difficulty in the way of an amendment which A good deal of time was consumed, and the House bread, but they were in such a wretched condition and discharge them. One of them named O'Leary Monday, Msy 2. On entering the House this evening the first object and had been fasting Monday, Tuesday, and Wedpetition, which was lying in a heap-rudis indigestaque something to eat ; and having nothing to give him. moles - at the foot of the table. It appeared that the parties to whom the task had been entrusted had not taken an accurate measurement of the lower door lead. "No," said she, "I will give you a picce." He said

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Guzette of Friday, April 29.

BANKRUPTS.

George Seath, Blackfriars-road, victualler, to surrender May 6, June 10, at half-past one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Michael, Red Lionsquare. Official Assignce, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghallstreet.

Francis James Osbaldeston, St. Alban's, dealer in horses, May 6, at eleven o'clock, June 10, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Green, Cateaton-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Belcher. James Pearcy, St. John's street, St. Sepuichre, leather-seller, May 6, at one o'clock, June 10, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. T. and S.

Edward Cooper, High-street, St. Giles's, and Picca-

Emperial Parliament. HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, April 29.

Monday, May 2.

light, he had acted in consonance with the feelings and interests of his constituents ?- (hear, hear.) The obj-ction taken against his conduct were twofold ; one arose from personal consideration, and which he would first he dare say there were some present who went very far; i that, if the petition was rejected, a remonstrance should al.n.le to and dismisss; the other, as it was a public there were perhaps, some Chartists present-(Loud cries! be got up, numerously signed. matter, he would dwell upon more at large. The first of "Yes, yes," from all parts of the room) He found objection was that in the pursuit of his profession he among them a great deal of intolerance; he did not giving a cheering account of their progress. From Birhad been absent from the House of Commons. It wasagree with them in all things; was he therefore to be mingham, stating that the operative cordwainers had true that he had been absent, but they should regard condemned as their enemy? He would then ask them, joined them in a body. From Abergavenny, Newtown, this objection as applying privately to himself. When as well as others, not to allow their own notions of they elected him, it was well known to every man who their own worth, virtue, or intelligence, so to blind gave his vote that he was seeking to gain for himself their minds to their own imperfections as to allow them an honourable competence by an honourable profesto condemn others wholessie. Depend upon it, none of | without first explaining the object of the petition ; sion. (Cries of "True, true." and cheers.) In the us are perfect; and it might be that the opinion to also a letter from Gatchouse. in Gallowayshire, stating perfect knowledge of this, and knowing the incidents which we were the most wedded, was the most errone- that the farmers in that district had signed the petiof that profession, (and without which no man could ous. Therefore, he would ask all, not to give up their tion and likewise their servants. carry it on,) certain necessary absences from London opinions, but to hold them with cardour and forbearupon the assizes of the country, they (the electors) had ance; and that they would practice them towards him, chosen him as one of their representatives. The if they believed him to be fairly up to the light he had. Honourable Member next proceeded to point out the -doing what he told them at the commencement he great importance of having in the legislature men of would do, swerving not for partial or personal interests all sorts of profession, of which none, he said, was of nor from passion-(Cheers) After making a few more more importance to the legislature than he who was to observations, he concluded a very conciliatory and judicarry the law into effect as a lawyer. As a member of cious speech amid loud applause. that profession, they had elected him, and he had sur-The CHAIRMAN a ked if there was any person desir- Birmingham ... 19,000 sued the course which every one of that distinguished cus of putting any question to Mr. Roeback. (Here a Hackney ... profession had pursued when elected to sit in Parliafew notes were handed to Mr. Roebuck, who again Wa'es ment. Never since the Parliament had sat this sescame forward and answered them evidently much to Ynysyngharad, sion had there been a night, when he was in London, the satisfaction of the authors and the meeting) that he had not attended it, and had seldom left it before midnight. (Cries of " Dancombe's motion." " no, rebuked Mr. Roebuck for having given his vote to Sir no;" while this was going on, Mr. R. st-pped Robert Peel, was called for. After much-hesitation he | Glasgow from the floor or form on which he stood to the table." came forward; but his opposing remarks were not Choracy He proceeded next to remark that the persons who had liked by the meeting. He said he should nover shrink Burnley written to him in reference to his conduct were those fr-m expressing his honest convictions; but he was Hammersmith. to whom he was under the deepest obligation. (Cries always ready to change his opinions when proved to be Abergavenny ... of "give the letters, give the names.") And he did erroneous. He moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Aluwick not in the least exaggerate when he said that they are Roebuck. the persons for whom, in this world, he had almost the Mr. H. VINCENT was called for by many in the Darby greatest regard. He dismissed this matter by saying meeting. He came forward and was builly cheered. New Gulloway. that they (the electors) knew what they were about He felt pleased that so humble an individual as himself | Bank Foot, when they elected him; that they had got the consehad been called upon to perform a pleasing duty on such quences, and must put up with them. Cheers, and an occasion as that. He made some excellent observa- Ashlu-ton ... langhter.) The Honourable and Learned Gentleman tions, in the course of which he said he should support Barnsley next applied hims if to what he called the more im-John Arthur Roebuck as long as he advocated the rights Potteries portant part of the business-a justification of his of the people, but no longer. He hoped Mr. Roebuck Oswald Briste. conduct in the House of Commons during the present would vote for the extension of the suffrage, and those Wolverhampton 3,000 session. He had been one who allowed, and very properly necessary adjuncts which were advocated by the most Kircudbright .. allowed Sir Robert Peel time to consider and mature his rational portion of the Chartists. He considered Mr. Newton Steward plans. But he did not entertain the useless hope R to be a man of talent and of strict integrity, in whom Oldham that with the present House of Commons, they should confidence could be safely placed. He seconded most have a liberal Administration. He had, therefore, said cordially Mr. K-ene's motion. to himself, it is now his duty to make the best of the bad, and to get all the good he could, out of the Mr. Roebuck for having voted with the Tories. The ation. present circumstances, for the people-(slight cheering.) The Prime Minister had said: "I am came newly meeting was impatient with him, in consequence of the into my sect; I desire time to look around me, and I income tax would strengthen the hands of the people's Carried. hope that time will be granted, so that I may have time enemies. to do the best in my power." He (Mr. R.) said that was a just demand, and that he would be no party to conduct. the curtailing him of that which he asked for-namely, The CHAIRMAN said a few words in reply to Mr. time to perfect his measures. In so acting, he (the Eldridge. speaker; had giv-n offence; but if the people calmiy. considered and fairly estimated what was the position of Sir Robert Peel, they would not blame him (Mr. Rochack). He thought it to be his duty to give the Prime Minister a clear stage, though he had no favour for himself-(laughter and cheers.) To the first proposition of the Right Hon. Baronet (his asteration of ward his income tix bill and his proposal for the alter- decided by the ballot. opposition. In so doing, he supposed he had given ation of the tariff, they denounced him in unmeasured terms; they wished the son of a b--- at the devil! | cided in the following manner ;-no off-nce to his constituents-(laugater.) They desired Loud laughter, in which Mr. Roebuck and all on the free trade in the first great necessary of life; and he sincerely believed that he represented not merely the platform heartily joined.) majority of those who voted for him at the last election, but the majority of those of the non-electors of that city, when he stepped somewhat onward in the march Mayor, who had granted the use of the Hall; and after i of liberality, and demanded a perfect free trate in three cheers for R sebuck, the meeting separated. corn-(cheers.) He didn't think he had given offence in that. He came next to the figuncial measures. The Chartists thought proper before the commenceof Sir Robert Peel. They were to consider ment of this meeting, to present the following resoluthe circumstances in which he was placed, and then tion come to by their society to Mr. Roebuck :--" We, to ask themselves the question whether the conduct, the Charrists of bath, approve of the conduct of John he had pursued was not honest, wise, and just? There Arthur Roebuck in voting for Sir Robert Reel's income was a deficiency in the revenue amounting to four mile tax, as a measu e of direct taxation, and promise him lions, samitted by all parties. Sir Robert said it must four support so long as he auvocites the rights and be paid, and it was assented to by the bench opposite interests of the working classes." He (Mr. R) objected to that, and said it ought to be the house that he was totally unable to get more than that patient sort of a hearing which it was sometimes,

The following is the copy of a letter set to Mr. saved-(hear, and cheets);-but so useless was his pro-position, so thoroughly usapported on both sides of Roebuck and Lord Duucan, the members for Bath:-" Gloucester Road Buildings, Lower "Swanswick, Bath. or almost always, his fate to get in that House, and "SIR,-The Council of the Bath National Charter for which he was much obliged to it. It would have Association have deputed me to request you, by letter, been useless in his dividing the House, as he should not to support the prayer of the National Petition, which have been supported by more than a dozen persons. is to be presented to the House of Commons on Monday have been supported by more than a court prime is to be presented to the front of the state of the The Hon. Gentleman said he was desirous of speaking next; and likewise, to request you to vote for the triet-, and the Petition Committee might by a superof the late a ministration in the kindest way; his preposition that certain members of the Natitional object was to w.n friends, to conclinite enemies, and to Convention now sitting in London, he heard at the journeymen paperhangers, so mimersed were they in de away with misconception. He pointed out the Bar of the House on behalf of the said pet tion. inadequary of the m-asures of Lord John Russell to ""By comparing with this request, you will ensure reams of paper and pails of paste. The petition will indeed be a gigantic monumental record of the grievances of a nation; it will also be an incontrovertible refutation of the charge of violence and physical-force

The resolution was put and carried unanimously

Thanks were then given to the Chairman and the

-Mr. ROEBUCK returned thanks.

room on the following morning. After the transaction of other minor business, the wonders for the community. Convention adjourned until Monday morning at mine o'clock.

Saturday, April 30.

so often brought against the Chartist body, for the fact

of upwards of three minious of human beings petition-

ing for that which they are entitled to as a right,

proclaims about to every unprejudiced mind that these

men must have a deep respect for the laws of their

country, that they must be actuated by a high-toned

a high degree the virtue (query) of patience, or

they would induced have become the violent men

they are taunted with being. Compared with

Saturday, on account of the pressure of business.

of income equally, the income from trade should cor. Robert Peel on the matter which he had explained, the Conference at Birmingham, and would earnestly Robert Peel on the matter which he had explained, the Con'erence at Birmingham, and would earnestly of income quary, income equally, income eq from land. very great importance; and afterwards remarked that National Charter association. It was also their opinion,

Mr. BORTHWICK opposed the amendment, on the classes of the country. The petition proceeds from ground that instead of rectifying, it would commit inthose upon whose toil and industry, upon whose affecjustice. tion, and upon whose attachment, I may say, every

Mr. LABOUCHERE, having given the amendment the law, the Government of this country, and not only the best consideration in his power, could not support it. Government but the whole property and commerce of Its very proposition, supported as it was by popular favour out of doors, was a proof of the injudicious this country depends, and they now most respectfully choice of the time for the imposition of an income tax | come before you to state the manifold grievances under at all. If it were necessary to impose such a tax, it which they suffer. These grievances they state, and I need not go over them, because I intend to ask the should be universal in its application, for to admit Clerk of the House to read what those principal grievexceptions now would afford dangerous precedents. ances are, which they have endured for a long time, and Were the amendment carried, the clerk in a public office, with a small salary, would be taxed, while the misrepresentation of their interests in this House. They thriving merchant would be exempted. state that for a considerable length of time their interests

Extracts from various other letters were read, all Sir R. H. INGLIS renewed his former proposition, of giving a cheering account of the progress of the move- taking £150 as the starting point of taxation, the tax have been grossly neglected, and that no interests beyond ment, and detailing the distressed condition of the to be levied on all above that amount, so that an in- your ewn, have ever been considered of within these walls. come of £200 would only be taxed on £50. It would Sir, they are ready to prove the allegations of their Petition Sheets were received from the following be a very great relief to numbers moving in a respect. petition at the bar of your Honourable House. They

able sphere, and maintaining a genteel appearance on pray to be heard there, for within the limits of a Signatures, small incomes, and would materially diminish the petition they cannot set forth a tithe of the grievances Huddersfield. unpopularity of the tax. But he threw this out as a of which they complain; but if you will grant them a 613 hearing, they state that they shall be able to set forth suggestion, and did not propose it as a substantive 2.800 such a tale of the unmerited sufferings endured by the motion. working classes in England and in Ireland, as can be

3,000 Mr. VERNON SMITH argued that the tix was necessarily unjust, seeing that it was proposed to levy scarcely credited. Their wants are most urgent, and 600 1 400 the same amount from variable as from permanent 2,200incomes 800 Sir ROBERT PEEL contended that the same ine-

2 000 quality applied to the assessed taxes, and to taxes on 1,400 consumption, while the income tax had this advantage, that the wealthy man could not withdraw himself and towns, in which more than 10.000 signatures have 1.800 2 000 from it, as he could from other taxes, by removing 1.400 abroad. The Government proposed an income tax in 400 connection with measures which would reduce the cost 1.400 of living, and benefit all classes of the community; and 1,000 this income tax, thus proposed, was to be levied on farmers occupying at the will of their landlords, and 502 whose incomes, depending on the viscissitudes of the 200 seasons, were more precarious than those of the sur-1.200 geon or the commercial man. If the wealthy physician. 600 the thriving lawyer, or the prosperous banker, were to Leeds 41,200 be taxed at a lower rate than clergymen, whose incomes, though permanent, were also variable, or the 27,200; Scotland, West Midland districts, 18.000 Keighley ... 11,000 5,600 clerk in a public office, the naval or military man, or 6 600 the widow with a small jointure, then a great injustice would be committed. If we were to have an income 14,000; Macclesfield and suburbs, 10,000; North Lan-3,200 tax at all, (and he would not now discuss its necessity,) The subject of the deputation to the bar of the it must be laid equally on all descriptions of income Mir ELDRIDGE, amid noise and confusion, rebuked House of Commons was then taken into consider- War had a tendency to increase the value of landed property, and to interfere with the profits of com-Mr. Bresley moved, and Mr. O'Brien seconded that merce; and if an exception were now made, on the

believe that every one of these signatures are bona incoherent manner in which he spoke. He thought the the derutation consist of the whole Convention .- | score of justice, in the imposition of an income tax, it fide signatures. The politioners suggest that the proper must be permitted in time of war, when it would work Several motions and amendments were then proposed still greater injustice than now. He adhered to the remedy for their grievances would be that they should have a voice in the election of representatives to this Mr. ARCHARD spoke in laudation of Mr. Roebuck's relative to the number of persons to be speakers on be- Government measure, undeterred by any fear of re-House. They complain that they are totally and entirely half of the deputation, and the manner in which they sponsibility. unrepresented; and if they are permitted to be heard,

were to be chosen; but they were all ultimately with Lord HOWICK considered that the argumen's of Sir drawn, with the exception of Mr. Philp's ;- that the Robert Peel went to shew that the income tax was radi-Mr. G. EDWARDS made a hum ursome speech shew- speakers should consist of one delegate from each dis- cally defective. He remained of the same opinion which arguments to prove that the document, usually called ing the change that had come over the spirit of the trict, and that where a district sent more than one the Right Hon. Baronet had formerly so well expressed, firmers. He was accustomed to visit Devizes corn member, the choice should be decided by Ballot; and that it was not worth while to levy so vexations an immarket; when there some time since, the farmers spoke; an amendment moved by Mr. Lowery, that the Conven- post for the small amount which was proposed to be in the highest terms of Sir Robert Poel, as being their tion should ballot for the individuals in lists of five, raised by it; and the time for its imposition was also greatest friend But since Sir Robert had brought for- and that they should speak according to the rotation peculiarly unfortunate, considering the intense competition which prevailed in every trade and profession. He Mr. Lowery's motion was carried, and the ballot de- supported the ame dment.

Mr. EDWARD BULLER opposed the ameniment, on Messre Duncan, Leach, O'Connor, Lowery, O'Brien, the ground that it would increase the inequality and in-Burstow, M Douall. Philp. Mason, Moir, Beesley, justice of an income tax.

from it. he would support the amendment.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied.

ment, and 112 in favour of it.

amendment was supported by

On Schedule E,

the whole system of our taxation.

should be exempted altogether.

might be their claims on general respect.

Schedule D was then agreed to.

be scriously affected by the tax. He moved that they

Captain CARNEGIE put it to Sir Charles Napier not

they should not be put in the unenviable position of

M.Pherson, Harrison, Dovle, Williams, Stallwood, Mr. WALLACE declared his intention of voting for White. Ridley, Woodward, and Thomason; the ballot Mr. Roebuck's amendment, and afterwards for that of printed with the votes, for the purpose of bringing the Mr. S. Crawford. subject of it under the consideration of the House. A letter was read from Leeds, stating that their pe-Mr. JAMES could understand that the members of

tition had received 41 600 signatures, and that many the late Ministry wished the income tax to go to the country with all its inequality and iniquity, in order that Mr. Staliwood moved, and Mr. M Pherson seconded it might aid them in regaining office; but having no such that the Convention adjourn until the following morn- feeling, he would support the amendment.

on in the House. ing at hime o'clock, it would be advisable to meet on (Mr. LEADER wassure that, though the majority might be against the supporters of the amendment, the weight The House then went into committee on the Income The motion was not carried on account of its involv- of argument was with them. The country, London in- Tax Bill. The schedules having been all voted on ing an expanse, but the members were requested cluded, was in an extraordinary state of distress, back-

to be purgetual in their attendance at the committee- ruptcies in every street ; and this was the time chosen remainder of the bill, which formed the great business Alfred-place, Bedford row ; Lucus and Cutts, Chesterfor such a tax by a Government which was to do such of the entire evening. Commencing with clause 3, the field. committee proceeded regularly, clause by clause, oc-Lord JOHN RUSSELL pointed out some of the in- casional conversations arising on the machinery of the May 17 and Jane 14, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel,

equalities which would result from the adoption of the bill, &c. No division, however, took place until the Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Darrant, Norwich; Messrs. amendment. Persons having a life interest would have 87th clause, when Mr. HUME proposed an amendment, Wood and Blake, Falcon-street, Al dersgate street. to pay 7d. in the pound, out of a small income, while exempting dividends from the tax until July, instead

keep myself within those limits which the House has dilly, stationer, May 13, at twelve o'clock, June 10, and therefore I beg to offer to the acceptance of this Jones, Sise-lane; Official Assignee, Mr. Johnson, Bas-House a petition signed by 3.315,752 of the industrious inghall-street.

William Henry Wells, Goldsworthy-place, Rotherhithe, builder, May 14, at half-past twelve o'clock, June 10. at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Slee, Parish-street, Southwark. Official Assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. John Jones, Langavelach, Glamorganshire, maltster, May 18, June 10, at eleven o'clock, at the Bush Inn, Swansea. Solicitors, Messre. Holme, Loftus, and Young,

New Inn ; and Mr. Cuthbertson, Neath. William Henry Smith, Manchester, hop-merchant. May 9, June 10, at eleven o'clock, at the Star and which they attribute to class legislation, and to the Garter Inn, Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Beliford, Gray's Inn-square ; and Messrs. Bedford and Pidcock. Worcester.

James and Thomas Turner, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, clothiers, May 14, June 10, at ten o'clock, at the Pack Horse Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane; and Messre. Stephenson, Floyd, and Booth, Holmfirth, near

William and Henry Kynnersley, Tattenhill, Staffordshire, millers, May 3, June 10, at twelve o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Derby. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row; and Mr. Moss, Derby.

James Bannister and Dinah Simpson, Liverpool. shipwrights, May 11, June 10, at one o'clock, at the Clafendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Dean, Essex-street, Strand ; and Mr. Peacock, Liverpoel.

Lancelet Beck, Bristol, broker, May 13, at one o'clock, June 10, at two, at the Commercial-rooms. Bristol. Solicitors, Messis. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Simith, Bristol.

William Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger, May 10, June 7, at the Waterloo rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham.

Edward Jenkins, Leominster, tailor, May 20, June 10, at twelve o'clock, at the Waterloo Hotel, Lyominster. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Hammond, Leominster.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. Lloyd and S. Kirk, Sheffield, general iron-founders. W. Scawin, jun., and R. Dresser, York, chemists. G. Taylor and Co., Liverpool, cart-owners. C. C. Watkinson and Co, Huddersfield, Yorgshire, thread-manufacturers. E. and J. Jones, Liverpool, joiners. Raniles and Robinson, Liverpool, timber-merchants; as far as regards J. Robinson.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 3.

BANKRUPTS

Joseph Pidcock and Thomas Burton, corn-factors, Nottingham, to surrender May 18, and June 14, at eleven. at the George the Fourth Inn. Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Inner-Temple, London; and Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

John Cree, draper, Devonport, May 14, and June 14. at eleven, at Townshend's London Inn, Devonport. Solic tors, Smith, Sonthampton-buildings, Chancerylane, London ; Gilbard, Devonport.

Robert Ediott, wine-merchant, Liverpoel, May 18. and June 14. attwelve, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Dimmock, Sze-lane, Bucklersbury, London; Fairclough, Liverpool.

William Antill, umbrella stick manufacturer, Bourn-Gloucestershire, May 9, June 14, at two, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Solicitors, Baylis, Devonshire-square, London; Winterbotham and Thomas, Tewkerbury.

Francis James Osbaldeston, dealer in horses, St. The noise of members rapidly retiring from the House Alban's, May 6, at eleven, and June 10, at one, at the after the Chartist demonstration was at an end rendered Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, Official assignee; it impossible for some time to collect what was going | Solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Rigby, Chancerylane.

George Hibbert, jun, pawnbroker, Chesterfield, May 9 and June 14, at one, at the Rutland Arms, Friday night, the committee now proceeded with the Bakewell. Solicitors, Messry. Spence and Bullivant,

Dodshon Blake, mohair manufacturer, Norwich, James Bradshaw and George Williams, woollen-

make up for the deficiency in the revenue. They were the thanks and support of. obliged to pay the debt, and Sir Robert proposed to do two things; first, he would tix property and income, and so reneve the commercial interests of the country. He accepted that proposition- cheers mingled with hissing.) He orjected to extravagant expenditure : but though he did, he was not listened to; therefore, he did the second best thing-and advised to pay at the least cost to the people; which was to pay the money. directly and not by loan. fer that was the worst of all possible modes of relief: it was like a man who, seeing

bankruptcy at the end of the year, went on borrowing all the twelvemonth: bankruptcy must come at last

He (Mr. R) agreed to that proposition, upon this con. up, if he could lie down."

they come, and to judge of individual acts- cheers. man when he caught a second suske-" He let it looking forward with pleasure to the proceedings of Richard of the vagrants by driving them out of street, official assignee; and Messre. Bartrum and Co, It was for One alone to give into the human heart. He alone."-Baltimore Visitor.

" THE CHARTISTS OF BATH.

"Signed on their behalf,

"G. M. BARTLETT."

In reply, Lord Duncan says the subject shall receive his best attention; but as his letter is marked ' private,' it is withheld at present. There is no doubt as to feeling of morality, and must likewise possess in Mr. Roebuck's vote. Maise nous verrons.

SITTING UP AND DOWN .- In a recent conversation the present the last National Petition shrinks into all the iwelvemonth: construction at last between two get tiemen, on the subject of siting up insignificance, and the committee have intelligence that committee to the condition of military and naval officers Very well, we were agreed that it should be paid at night, with the sick, one of them remarked that thousands of sheets have not yet arrived. In fact, the under the rank of general and flig officers, subsist-Very well, we were agreed that is should be pain the could not "stand sitting up,' to which the other thousands of sheets have not yes arrived. In fact, the ing solely on their pay, and whose incomes would be seriously affected by the tax. He moved that they by a tax on fixed property, and by a tax on income. Wery gravely replied, that he did not mind "sitting devoted to this great and how work of arranging for the seriously affected by the tax. presentation this mighty though silent and inanimate

dition: fix-d property was of more value than fluctu-ating property; regulate your tax with regard to this had never seen the process of mixing a soda powder was also on this day busily engaged in making proparacircumstance, and it will then be an honest, a just, and performed, was ordered by his physician to drink tions for the grand procession of Monday, and from the maintenance of the army and navy, and though the a straightforward proceeding-(cheers.) He would give soda water. A box of powders was accordingly energy with which this committee and the London his humble meed of praise to the Right Hon. Gentle obtained from the druggist, and the acid discolved | Provisional Committee have displayed in their arrangeman, as having done it bo dly and honestly. His in one numbler and the soda in another, as per ments, there is every reason to believe that it will be a seeking exemption from the burdens of the state. friends behind him did not at all relish it-(laughter.) direction. With sundry contortions of the face, the i demonstration worthy even of the cause it is intended The speaker went on to justify the line of policy pur- acid was turned off, and then the soda poured into to support. During this and the preceeding day, an Pechell, and Captain Piumridge, The speaker went on to justify the line of pullcy pur- acid was turned out, and then the soda poured into to support. During this and the preceeding day, an is the preceeding day, and is support. Burned by Sir Robert Peel, and said he felt the influence his stomach after it. The acid and alkali meeting artist of first rate ability has been actively engaged in Sir Robert Peel, and said he felt the influence his stomach after it. The acid and alkali meeting artist of first rate ability has been actively engaged in the bench, that from the crowded state of the such by Sir Robert Peel, and said he felt the influence his stomach after it. The acid and alkali meeting artist of first rate ability has been actively engaged in or bounded state of the william Wallis and John Wallis, commerchants, of the age; time, with all its concurrent circumstances, in that coufined region, and finding it too small making preparations for the splendid engraving of the william wallis and John Wallis, commerchants, whatever prison he is unable to carry out the sentence of Wragby, Lincolnshire, May 11 and June 14, at twelve, was pressing upon his mind. He was responsible; for their lively operations, boiled over as a matter Convention, &c., which in due time will be presented and the responsibility pressing on him, a clear-sighted, of course. The poor fellow thought it was certainly to the readers of the Northern Star, the likenesses of signiful man, he saw that he was really doing the his day of doom when he felt the pother within these members who have sat to the artist are pronounced to 32. best for his own party and for everybody else-cries of him, and found the foam spouting from his mouth by ju ges to be excellent. The various other com-" Is he honest?", He the speaker) could not dive into and nose, like steam from a safety valve. The next mittees are actively employed. Indeed this is a busy men's minds. All he could do was to take things as -time he took a soda powder, he was like the Irish- day with the whole of the Metropolitan Chartists; all

Monday.

Every member was at his post fully occupied in the rich banker or merchant would only pay three- of commencing with April. This was lost by 159 making preparations for the ensuing Monday. Upwards pence-halfpenny. It would be no justification of such to 84.

of 200,000 signatures were received from various dis-an injustice, to say that they belonged to different of Bank-of 200,000 signatures were received from various dis-al manual man along the set of the court of Bank-ruptoy. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. classes, and were placed in different schedules. In exempt the toreign fundholder, holding British stock, Lawrance and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury. triets, and the Petition Commutee might by a super-ficial observer have been taken for a quantity of opposing the amendment, therefore, he was not actuated but not residing in Britain, or any portion of the William Crosby, Benjamin Vallentine, and Benjamin by any wish to render the tax more unpopular. Br.tish dominions.

> just one, and being anxie us to remove all imperfection CHEQUER, but Mr. Libouchere pressed the subject on ruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; the consideration of Sir Robert Peel, on the ground that Solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. Mr. ROEBUCK repired. On a division, there were 258 against his amend- to grant the exemption. Sir Robert Peel, however, could May 12, at ten, and June 14, at twelve, at the Peacock Mr. S. CRAWFORD then proposed his amendment, the effect of which would extinguish schedule D. His tax, and why should the fands held by foreigners not Stuiton and Key, Holbeach resident in this country he exempted ? That they were

Mr. HUME who called on Sir Robert Peel to review it was unjust to subject them, equally with others, to and Mr. Short, Bristol. On a division, the amendment was lost by 259 to 50. such a tax laid on British income.

After some conversation the committee divided, when Sir CHARLES NAPIER called the attention of the there appeared-

to press his amendment. On this tax depended the DANGEROUS STATE OF LEWES GAOL .- During the rington. tax would fall heavily on the incomes of officers, last few months the vagrants have increased to a

great extent in Brighton, and the magistrates have shire, May 12, and June 14 at one, at the Clarendonalmost invariably made it a rule to commit them to rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, St. Helen's; After some observations from Lord Worsley, Captain the House of Correction at Lewes to hard labour. and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, The governor of the gaol has frequently represented | Bedford-row, London.

tioned to the bench, and it was feared that a dread- Moody, Wragby.

sumed, the Chairman reporting progress, and obtaining scarlet fever was raging to an alarming extent in don, May 13, and June 14, at eleven, at the Court of leave to sit on Monday next. Great Marlow Election Committee, was brought to the town.

drapers, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, May 12, at eleven, and June 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-

White, hardwaremen, Leadenhall-street, City, May 10, Mr. MITCHELL considered the income tax to be a This was resisted by the CHANCELLOR of the Ex- at one, and June 14, at eleven, at the Court of Banka regard for National faith shouid lead the gavernment Edward Goddard, draper, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, not see the force of the arguments employed. Foreig ers Inn, Beston. Solicitors, Messre. Bartrum and Son, holding shares in rallways, &c., were subjected to the Bishopsgate-street, London; and Messrs. Johnson,

> Elizabeth Havard, grocer, Swansea, May 18, and June exempted under the former act arose probably from 14, at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Solicipolitical considerations, and not from a conviction that tors; Messrs. White and Eyre, Beaford-row, London;

Thomas Johnson, stationer, Liverpool, May 18, and June 14, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, South Johnstreet, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Cuvelje, Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Richard Sutton, wheelwright. Warrington, Lancashire, May 12, and June 14, at two, at the Clarendonrooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Ashton, or Messre. Nicholson and Sons, War-

Robert Marsh, provision-dealer, Uphelland, Lanca-

William Wallis and John Wallis, corn-merchants, hard labour, and is obliged to put four and five in at the City Arms Inn, Lincoln. Solicitors, Messre On a division, the amendment was rejected by 205 each ceil. On Saturday the subject was again mon- Lofty and Potter, King-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Schedule E was then agreed to; and the House re- ful disease would break out in the prison, as the John Moore, merchant, Coleman-street, City of Lon-

Lewes. The magistrates have since endeavoured Bankruptcy. Mr. Groome, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-Bishopsgate-street.

For the amendment..... 40

Majority 163 Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

redressed.

DEMONSTRATION.

marching to the House which ought to represent

The Times, and other Tory papers, were not wanting

"Do unto others as you would be done by." St. Luke, chap. vi.

Of course! that is fair, and the English are said to love fair play.

This rule would make each man his own standardthe measure of justice to himself. For what is it that sccounts with us ; vengeance will be repaid, if not by now on the funds, sixteen. we would have done to ourselves ? Is is not when hun- man yet by God himself to whom alone it belongs. gry to be fed-when naked to be clothed-when sick or Man is not naturally man's enemy; he is too much in prison to be visited-when strangers to be taken in? his own friend for that; but the present competitive -in a word, would we not wish our wants to be re- system is turning friends to foes, and relatives into lieved and our woes comforted ? Yes, nature itself, in opponents. It operates thus by degrees, firstmaking us selves, our very nature teaches us to do it to others, - | for all ; sordid, because selfishness itself degenerates into | traitorism have occurred, not withstanding the strike | of the penalties they would incur; but, unfortunately, and justice says that unless we do it to others we do not sordidness, when it has accumulated more than deserve to have it done to ourselves.

Now. by doing unto others as we would they should because we then fear that those who in consedo unto us, what is that we do but teach them what quence of our overplus have too little, will make us trades generally, and more immediately to the trades of entirely disregarded. unto as as we would they should do, is for us to do so | perty, founded on the wrongs of man-artificial rights, | Mr. Jackson's (builder) yard, Pimlico. to them, for gratitude, or at least pride, would not to which man's natural rights have been sacrificed. suffer them to be behindhand with us, or beholden to Men are first robbed, then killed-that is, when destias we would be dene by, we teach them, we provoke did to each, as each would be done by ?--would it be man's better nature to be our friend; in the latter we perishing with hunger, not only knows it, but sees itronse his evil nature to be our enemy. We, as it were, not only knows it, and sees it, but is the cause of itgive the injured party a right to wrong us. And what would this be the case, I say, if he who has more than powerless 25 not to have it in their power to be a friend was done to as he would be done by, if, when he derstanding, and not knowing but it might have been a nor slumbering-that the spirit which animated their or an enemy.

it is said, "come home to roost." The maxim holds the mask of justice? good both ways-if we would have good done to us, we | But, alas! 'tis a common observation, and the time done, we shall not do it.

There are good men certainly who will not revenge bountiful to, are the most niggardy-he who has the an injury except by forgiveness, which is the noblest most means to do good, generally does the least-the revenge. Yet surely these are the last men to whom | further we are removed from suffering, the less sympaan injury should be done, and he who does an injury thy we feel for it-the higher we are placed above it. because he calculates upon forgiveness, is surely the the more we scorn it-the greater our ability to do very vilest of offenders, the most mean. I have at good, the less our inclination, and thus it is that the tempted to shew that we are not to calculate upon the poor have to keep the poor. present powerlessness of the party to whom we do an injury, nor upon his forgiving disposition; for an unprovoked injury is the most likely to provoke one. although a good or a wise man will not suffer himself to be provoked, and it should be cu care not to give an evil man that excuse. Shylock, whom Shakspere makes the very impersonation of malice, is, nevertheless. not left without an excuse for his vindictiveness, and a reasonable excuse too. The character would else have been unnatural and un-Shaksperian. Shylock would have been a better man had he been better used; but he was a peor persecuted Jew, and in his hour of fanciad retribution he says to his maltreators, "The villany you teach me, I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instructions."

If those are the best of men who return good for evil, those are the worst who return evil for good; but I need not dwell upon characters of this description : it is enough to sum up their sins in one condemning word -they are ungrateful.

What is it that causes us not to do unto others as we which was formerly done by Government emigrants gle, openly espoused the cause of Allen, we have, with flags and panners, followed by the members of the Complete Portraits of Frost, Williams, and Jones. that I should write to you, requesting an explanation of would be done by? Many seem to think that by doing which was formerly done by Government emigrants gle, openly espoused the cause of Allen, we have, with thinks and banners, followed by the members of the Con-sond to another, unless he be in a capacity to return, but a view to liquidate the debt by the profit arising from vention, three abreast, headed by Feargus O'Connor, sible to give any account. In fact such a numerous Suffrage Declaration.' good to another, unless he be in a capacity to return, have not been employed in Government works, but articles of food consumed by ourselves, and which Esq., Mr. Moir, and Mr. (M'Pherson; "This they think is due to them, as a portion of the the day after their arrival they are left to perish in the following the and imposing quantity of banners (thanks to our hitherto has found its way into their tills, appointed a Convention were sumerous delegates from Manchester, country friends) was never before seen in the Metro- National Charter Association, as it appears contrary to good, and part with it to an enemy, or to one who streets with their wives and families. committee of eleven members to consider and report | Cheltenham, Reading, Brighton, Nottingham, Northamr - polis. could not be a friend—that, in fact, they would do evil the general line of policy pursued by the Chartists, "We, therefore, beg of you of the Trades' Union to the practicability of establishing a co-operative provision | ton, and many other places. The arrival of the petition to themselves. How is this? Is man the natural petition some Member of Parliament, to cause emig- store. and is diametrically opposed to that they have found it and Convention at Lincoln's Jun Fields was greeted with enemy of man? Not so; but there is an artificial system of society at work that is fast making man the rants to come out in Government ships, as on their The following are the accounts furnished by the necessary to pursue in Lancashire. It is also in contemplation to prepare and print, in a triumphant cheering, and after making the circuit of enemy of man, and the present system of Government, arrival they are employed by Government, and provided patronises, if it has not produced, this unnatural state of with houses to live in until they obtain other things. Men do not do not other "This they think is due to you as a member of the small volume, a brief history of our strike, to be sold the place, this monster petition was deposited on Times and the Morning Chronicle of the "National" Executive Committee, for they have no inclination to procession :--at about one shilling each, the profits of which to be mother earth much to the ease of the bearers, who. employment. Beware of bounty emigration, for condemn you unheard, though I must inform you that applied to the payment of the debt. This however | though thirty in number, were compelled to be relieved (From the Times.) things. Men do not do unto others as they would be it is only a delusion. Employment is scarce, will depend upon the number likely to be disposed of, several times during this short distance. Among the you have caused great disapprobation and very great done by; they will not do it; they do the reverse, and house rents high; and provisions dear, as you and we would feel obliged if at the first meeting of bearers were several of the masons who had the honour stration of the strength of the political body called Yesterday was what may be termed a grand demondissatisfaction in this part of the country; for we canwhat is the consequence? You see it, you feel it, you will see by the following statement. Our wages are each trade society, &c., throughout the country, the of carrying the last petition; also, a Scotchman in the Chartists. not consent to any compromise with the party who on hear it every day and every hour of the day. We every occasion hire bludgeon-men to force us to submit from eight to nine shillings per day, for competent sense of the meeting be taken upon the subject, and national garb of his country. Owing to the immense experience it continually ; it has made us what we are, According to the instructions issued to the various workmen, with precarious employment. There is no | to their views of reform. Your partner will remember the number likely to be required communicated to our assemblage in this place, it was a work of some time to wretches of want, and woe, and wickedness, victims divisions and sections, the Chartist party began to surety of work more than a week at a time, as the work how he was treated in the Carpenters' Hall when secretary. and victimisers. There is not one of us but it may be arrange the procession in marching order; but the arrangeassemble in the Waterloo-road, Bermondsey, Deptford, here is so very uncertain. Coupled as they are with here, which will justify us in watching with jealousy said of him as of Ishinael-" His hand is against every In conclusion we beg to state that every practicable mentshad been well conducted; the marshalmen, twenty-Croydon, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Maryleevery movement of these commercial schemers. yery stringent laws between workmen and their emmeans at our disposal shall be taken faithfully to dis- four of whom were on horseback were well acquainted man, and every man's hand against him." But see, bone, Somerstown, Pancras, and numerous other places, ployers, and entirely different to what is enforced in charge all the liabilities we have contracted; and, in with the duties, and about half-past one o'clock they at various hours, varying from seven to eleven o'clock, how unequal are the odds-millions against one ! " I am, dear Sir, Great Britain and Ireland, as we have an aristocracy once more returning thanks for the support we have commenced moving towards the place of their destina-What wonder that we suffer an much-what wonder so as to enable them to be in proper order in Lin-"Yours, respectfully, here who make laws to suit their own private ends to and yet continue to receive, in the event of our open- tion amid the most deafening shouts of applause. coln's-inn-fields, where the different bodies were to that we are crushed beneath the weight of this hestile the detriment of the working man. " JAMES CARTLEDGE. ing a provision store, we beg thus early to solvet your The route taken by the procession to the House of world-that we writhe like worms under it ! assemble and form themselves by twelve o'clock. Ac-We have here sent you a plain statement of the state co-operation and aid. There are doubtless many who wish to do unto others " To Robert Kemp Philp." Commons, was down Queen-street, Holbern, Museum- cordingly, the neighbourhood of the place of assemblage of the colony which we hope you will take into your street. Russell-street, Tottenham Court Road, Oxfordbegan to present a very bustling appearance as early as We beg to subscribe ourselves, as they would be done by, who wish it for the sake of serious consideration, and then judge for yourselves " 1, Shoe Lane, Flect street, London, Gratefully yours, others or for the sake of increasing the little good that street. Regent-street, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, Cha ten o'clock, and the multitude continued to increase up whether to remain at home or emigrate to this country, "April 27th. 1842. ring Cross, and Parliament-street ; all of which were THE MASONS ON STRIKE, is in this evil world; but what avails it if the good to the time the procession began to move, about bearing in mind that you have to labour for eight wishes of a few are frustrated by the evil wishes of the crowded with spectators, windows, house-tops, and half-past one o'clock, at which hour the number of "MY DEAR CARTLEDGE, -Believe me the only THOMAS SHORTT, Sec. months in the year under a vertical sun, with the folevery portion of the buildings being put in regulation. many? They have to strive against a stream of corruppersons who were drawn to the place could not have cause of the delay of my answer to your official note. 6, Agnes Street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, lowing deduction from your wages, if you have em-Waggons, carts, &c. were stationed in places along the been less than 20,000 persons; the greater part were, asking an 'explanation' of my conduct, in reference to tion. which either sweeps them away or overwhelms April 29th, 1842. ployment. viz, house rents for a man and his wife, ten them. But could they succeed in turning the stream, line for their accommodation, and much profit derived however, merely spectators, for the numbers of persons the 'complete suffrage' movement, has been the P.S. Upon the subject of publishing a brief history shillings per week; fire-wood, candles, and provisions by their proprietors. In many places the procession who actually formed in procession were, according to the pressure of public and private duties. in making it purify itself. and flow more smoothly, will average two pounds per week. Single men must of the strike, the Mason's committee most respectfully was greeted with immense cheering from the assembled | returns made to the Commissioners of Police, 1960, and a "I thank the South Lancashire delegates for their what ease and happiness it might spread over the pay at the rate of one pound ten shillings per solicit all those that feel disposed to subscribe for a multitude, and with waving of handkerchiefs, &c fraction above, females inc uded. The numbers were as- just conduct in asking my defence against a particular ruffled waters of this world ! The socialists are endeaweek; this must be furnished weekly, inclusive of copy, or copies, to forward their orders, in writing, to from the windows and house-tops. Omnibuses and certained by persons belonging to the police being placed accusation, before they pronounced their judgment. vouring to do this. They wish to act on the principle the Masons' Corresponding Secretary, Craven Head, clothes, tools. &c. &c. of doing unto others as they would be done by, and by cabs sported the tricolour; and all seemed to be aware in different parts with orders to count. The number of Their conduct has, however, been an exception to the " Dear brothers, we leave you to judge the state Drury Lane, London. However useful such a publicaof the respect due to such a demonstration of the banners and flags was 70; there were six bands of rule, for in most places from which condemnation has acting on it themselves they pursue the likeliest means of the poor labouring man who only gets at | tion may be considered, as we cannot afford to run the of inducing others to act on it, for example makes more the rate of four shillings per day, when he risk of a loss, it cannot be proceeded with unless a converts than precept. May their little community go has employment, what must be his condition sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to guaranparty of the people. music, and three Scotch pipers, and three caps of liberty proceeded, no investigation has been made, but unequi-The balconies of the various club-houses in Pall Mall surmounting the lictor's rods. As soon as the process vocal denunciation has been sent forth, based upon the and its neighbourhood were crowded with Members of sign was formed the movement commenced by four most false and malicious representations of my conon increasing like the cloud that at first appeared just with the high rate of living. We will continue to tee us against the chance of losing; we, therefore, ab we the horizon, and was the size only of a man's hold a monthly correspondence with you in future: hope our friends throughout the country will not forget hand, but rose and spread until it formed a canopy should things get better you will be made acquainted us on this occasion, and that they will be prompt in Parliament and other persons of distinction; and on persons on horseback, bearing wands mounted with tri- duct. "In explanation, I now declare that I have never passing these places the cheering was truly deafening, coloured ribands, the riders, as well as the rest, wearing should things get better, you will be made acquainted us on this occasion, and that they will be prompt in and reverberated along the whole line, which extended a tricoloured rosette and a tricoloured eilk scarf. They from my first connexion with Chartism, contemplated equal with the heavens. Chartism is the precursor of sending their orders. from time to time. upwards of a mile and a half in length, and was were followed by a purple silk banner, with the inscrip- or advised the abandonment of one principle of the Socialism, as St. John was of Jesus Christ. Chartism "We wish you to circulate this statement amongst the If a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained allowed by all parties to be larger and more tion, "The sovereignty of the People," followed by Charter, or even the name, by which our pursuit is is preparing the way for Socialism-it is the dawn of a working classes of Great Britain and Ireland, to prevent | we will endeavour to make arrangements with Mr. splendid than the procession of the Trades' others bearing such as "The Charter," "Universal designated. better day-the harbinger of a newer, a more moral, the sad occurrences we have already witnessed. We Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London, for their transmission to Unionists for the release of the Dorchester labourers. | Charter," " No Surrender," " Liberty," and "Free " I glory in the name of Chartist, and whether in and consequently a happier world. wish you to be particular in our correspondence with the country. Of the numbers present, it would be impossible to form Press." One of the fligs from the inscription of "More company of friends or foes, I proudly acknowledge what Do unto others as you would be done by. What can you only in this circular, as for the future we shall have any calculation, suffice it to say that the Times, Tory pigs and less parsons," with "Universal suffrage," Lam. be plainer? What can be more equitable? What can a stamp, so that you will know it is from our society, as "I signed the 'declaration' because it involved no paper, gives us 50,000, and we may fairly cilculate occasioned a vast deal of amusement. The first and be more conducive to our welfare? Let us see what we Forthcoming Charlist Meetings. the masters are in the habit of not only writing, but upon ten simes the numbers, an opponent gives us ; second divisions having passed along Little Queencompromise of principle, and that by so doin; I might should gain if all acted upon this principle : why each getting printed circulars sent from this colony to Great indeed towards Pall Mall and Parliament-street, the street and Holbern, were followed by the division to be able to assist in sending Charrists to the Conference, would do good to himself, each would have the other. Britain and Ireland, with false statements both of the whole was one dense mass of human beings. The pro- whose care was entrusted the petition, which was to defend and advocate our cause, and endeavour to for his friend, his assistant, his servant. We should COALEROOK DALE. - CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION. colony, trade, provisions, house rents, &c., which has -On Whitsun Tuesday, the 17th instant, the cession reached to the House of Commons, previous to placed upon a framework of wood : it weighed about secure its triumph. mutually and reciprocally benefit each other. No man caused many deluted emigrants to end their days in members and friends of the Coalbrook Dile Association a portion of it leaving Oxford-street. At the House two cwt, and was carried by 33 men, the woodwork "To a great extent my efforts were successful, two could have anything to do for himself that another intend to held a Chartist demonstration on the Wrekin, of Commons, the pressure was so tremendous, that it being ornamented with "The Charter-the People's Chartists were sent for Bath, and aided by good and want on our shores, who might have seen better days in i could do for him. All that he could not do for or their native land. and respectfully, yet urrently, invite the co-operation | was scarcely possible for the marshals to clear a road | right;" and the whole body then moved forward at a | true men from other places, the Six Points were unby himself would be done for him, by and with II T memoin Tonne of all the Chartists in Shropshire, or the surrounding for the petition to be conveyed to the House. The slow rate, but in a most peaceable and orderly manner, animously adopted. The Conference was resolved upon others. One man would have all men for his helpercounties, they having adopted the old Tory toast of policemen were busy with their staves; but taking along Holborn, Tottenham-court-road, New-road, down to consider of the Charter as a whole; now when this is retary. his associates. We should be twice blessed-blcssed in "all friends round the Wrekin." It is the intention of their conduct as a whole during the day they acted Langham-place, Regent-street, and then in a direct line about to take place I shall act as I did before, in order receiving but more blessed in giving, for it is more the Dale Chartists to meet their Salopian and other well, no party attempting to offer the least obstruction. to the House of Commons, which place they reached to secure the adoption of the Charter in substance, blessed to give than to receive. Good would be dealt eet, about half-past three o'clock. Long before their arrival detail and name: friends in Watling street, near Wellington, at 11 When the petition reached the lobby of the House, from hand to hand in a never-ceasing round of joy. We Sydney.' o'clock, and from thence proceed, with banners and they found that the bulk of the petition was so great both sides of Parliament street and the open space "O'Connor has has now expressed his intention to should be like the fairies that can have all they wish music, to the Wrekin. Mr. Mason and several other that the frame was compelled to be broke, and the pe- before the House of Commons, as well as those points act in this way with regard to the next Conference, yet "To Thomas Short, Secretay of English for with a wish. How delightful it would be to live tition partially unrolled ere it could be admitted. In which commanded a view of the procession, were it is for this precisely that I have been denounced. My Society of Masons.' among those who lived for each other-who lived in gentlemen are expected. the course of this operation, a few of the windows crowded to excess: so that at the time the petition opinion is that we must abide by our organisation, be love-a party of pleasure. each striving to make the DUDLEY.-Mr. Candy will lecture here on Whitwere broken; but eventually, the prayer of the arrived the number of persons assembled could not have true to ourselves and our cause, and we cannot fail to other more happy than himself, and each enjoying the sun Wednesday. THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE, nation was laid before the bar of the House been less than 50,000. Across Palace-yard a strong triumph. Many evils result from violently denouncing happiness of all. Why it would make this Pandemonium BILSTON .-- A grand ball will be held in the large Mr. F. O'Connor and other members actively body of police, under the directions of Superintendents our enemies, but when a tide of hasty and unmerited become a Paradise; yes, this golden rule would restore FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND association room, Stafford-street, on Whit Monday; assisted in the duty of forcing the petition into the May and Grinsell, were placed so as to afford a free denunciation is poured out upon our friends, a serious the golden age; the earth and all things in it would NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOLmusicians arealready engaged for the purpose; tickets House, and were loudly cheered by those around the passage for the members of the two Houses of Parlia- injury is dono to the movement. In the course of our again become as good as when God first made and WICH DOCKYARD, fourperce each, to be had at the following places:- | doors of the House. This was taken up by the line of ment, while to prevent any more inconvenience than agitation we shall have frequent occasions to differ in blessed it. But what do I talk of ! a mere Utopia-an namely, at Mr. Thomas Rogers, Walsall street; Mr. procession, and the whole line speedily became one vast was necessary, the procession filed off towards West- opinion; we must hold ourselves prepared for this, but ideal world that cannot be realized ? Cannot! It might, Robert Gettings, Oxford-street; Mr. John Jones, echo of triumphant cheering. To avoid confusion, the minster-bridge. The leader having informed Mr. if we condemn with bitterness of feeling and rail at and hair-dresser, Wolverhampton-street; and at the great bulk of the procession after a few mom-nts pause, Superintendent May that they only required the deleand simply by foll-wing the rule in my text. If men would but take as much pains to assist one another as Co operative Stores, Stafford-street. passed over Westminster Bridge, and continued their gates and those who carried the petition to be from ourselves, we never shall succeed, and despotism they do to thwart one another the thing would be done. DARLASTON .- A delegate meeting of great import- route up York Road, where ten minutes rest was admitted, an avenue was immediately formed by the will ride rampant over a divided and quarrelling people. and how much better would it be for us all; how ince, will be held at the Seven Stars Inn, Darlaston, allowed for the banner men and others to obtain refresh- police. I cannot go at greater length at present ; read my letters much comfort we should have where now we have care; The windows of the House of Commons, looking in the Findicator, the resolutions from Bath in the Star, at two o'clock on Whit-Sunday, May 15:h, when ment, and though the heat was intense and the dust how much joy where now we have sorrow; how much delegates from the following places, are carnestly very inconvanient, yet to the honour of the men of into the open space, were filled with Members, the &c. &c., and look at the results; view the previous ill-requested to attend:-Dudley, Wednesbury, Wal- London he it said, that not a single instance of drunken- most prominent being the Hon. Member for Finsbury treatment I have received. Believe me sincerely and happiness instead of misery; how much e joyment of this life, and what an increased hope of joy in the life sall, Wolverhampton, and Bilston, when business ness occurred during the whole route. If it had been a (Mr. T. Dancombe), who having agreed to present the respecting the district lecturer will be transacted, procession of testotallers they could not have acted in a leviathan petition was loudly cheered. The petition truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misrepreto come. There would be no poverty with crime-no sentation, abuse, fluttery, nor temptation shall never want with woe-no sin with suffering-toil would be more sober or orderly manner; indeed their conduct on | was then carried to the Members' entrance, but from | corrupt the democratic heart of turned into pleasure and we should all go in concert and other matters of importance. this day will show that the foul charge of ignorance, the height and bulk it got jambed in the doorway, like a party of haymakers working or rather playing in i BRETHREN,-Although happy to state we are still "ROBERT KEMP PHILP." DERBY.-The Chartists of this town, will have a the sun. Blessed world! in which the only rivalry, further reduced in number, we are yet in the battleviolence, &c., so often brought against them is a base | much to the annoyance of several Members, who were tea party and ball at Mr. Pegg's, Tanner's Arms, on The circular from the Convention, requiring further aid. the only competition would be who could best please field of moral warfare, contending with all the means and and calumnious falsehood. From York Road the prevented from entering the House. Tuesday in Whitsun week. was read to the delegates. Mr. Cartledge moved, and Mr. -could most serve the other. Talk of self-love! this at our disposal, and all the tact that occurs to our The Hon, Member for Montrose (Mr. J. Hume, who procession proceeded up Stamford-street, across Blackfrior's-bridge, where though the numbers were consider- happened to come down at the time, upon seeing the Gillmore seconded, the following resolution :-- " That HOOLEY HILL-On Monday, May 16th, Mr. minds, against the "golden power" (of our own creation) Would be true self-love. ably lessened still the appearance was very imposing, petition jambed in the doorway, anggested that it we send five pounds to the Convention, viz., three Dixon, of Wigan, will deliver a lecture at this place, Well, we have now seen what would be done the combined and extensive influence of the common should be taken round to the other door, but a dilemma pounds for our representative, and two pounds towards -what would be if we did unto others as enemies of our order, and, as is our duty, we most at seven o'clock in the evening. the banners and flags being brought into closer contact. again presented itself-the petition was immovable. the expences of that body in carrying out the duties we would be done by. We have seen what we should gratefully acknowledge, that since the issuing of cur The line of route was then up Farringdon-street, be held at the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, on Holborn-hill, Holborn, Sinithfield, John-street Road, It was at length suggested that the framework imposed upon it." Agreed to: Moved by Mr. Bowgain by the exchange; but alas! so far from doing last address, or rather appeal, our means, through the should be removed; this, in a few minutes, was man, and seconded by Mr. Railton-" That the comunio others as we would be done by, instead of doing prompt manner in which you have responded to it, Sunday next, when it is requested that all places in Pentonville, to White Conduit House. 100, we aften do evil, even to those who have done us have been inaterially improved. We, however, feel the locality will send delegates, as business of imvention should it be required." Agreed to. Mr. Leach Nay, we stir up others to do them evil, and bound to state, that even yet we are about £130 in portance will be brought fo coin's inn fields :---House. lend our assistance to do evil more frequently than to debt to our turnouts; and as they have not exhibited Owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, moved, and Mr. Cartledge seconded-" That no dele-Ten Marshalmen on horseback, wearing Executive not the slightest accident occurred, while the only in- gate bring forward a motion for the levying money on do good. When any of those inevitable accidents or the slightest disposition of traitorism or division-cir-Mr Simmons, from Sutton, will preach two ser scarfs. stance of disapprobation expressed by the mob was at the members of the different localities without giving evils that are the lot of life befalls a poer brother, do cumstances but too frequent when strikes are much mons on the Forest, on Sunday, May 8th, at two in Brass band. some barristers, who had placed themselves at the notice to the delegate meeting previous." Agreed to Mr. We sympathise with him, do we succour him, do we protracted, even when the specified allowance is fully the afternoon, and six in the evening. Splendid bannerwindow over the private entrance to the Court of Cartledge moved, and Mr. Nucle seconded, the followshare the burthen? Do we not rather exult, and add and regularly paid-and sensible too that they sub-Motto-" The sufferings of the people shall be MR. COOPRR, from Leicester, will preach two ing resolution :- " This meeting having the greatest to it ? Are not some of us so spiteful that we glory in imitted to much inconvenience and even privation for Queen's Bench. redressed." sermons on the Forest, on Whit-Sunday afternoon confidence in the integrity and ability of Feargus Vexing and disappointing others ?--- so malicions, that the want of their respective portions, we seriously (From the Morning Chronicle.) O'Connor, E.q., the Rev. Wm. Hill, and the people's and evening. Councilmen of the Western Division, four abreast, so far from doing good ourselves, we would prevent solicit, at your earliest convenience, means to pay wearing Executive scarfs, oud carrying red Yesterday being the day appointed for the presenta- paper, the Northern Stur. pledge themselves to stand by BRADFORD -Alecture will be delivered at the others from doing it, and would destroy good itself them. tion of "The National Petition," the Chartists as- them so long as they fearlessly and ably advocate the Masons' Arms, Church Houses, on Saturday (this rather than that it should be done ?- so bas2, that we "Minsters," says Doctor Adam Smith, "are always wands. abuse. calumniate, and circumvent each other, as and everywhere in a sort of tacit but constant and uni- evening) by Mr. Edwards, on behalf of the Associasembled in large bodies in different quarters of the rights of the working classes, and hereby call upon the Delegates from Yarmouth, bearing splendid banner-On one side, "Yarmouth Universal Suffrage town at an early hour. Soon after nine o'clock, the people to support the Charter, name and all, at every though we deemed another's welfare incompatible with form combination not to raise the wages of labour. To streets leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields were thronged public meeting called for political purposes." Moved Association." our own? Do not some lie in wait, and exert all their violate this combination is everywhere a most unpopular RAMSDOTTOM.-Mr. James Duffy will open an Aswith members of the various Associations of the me. by Mr. Railton, and seconded by Mr. Bowman-" That powers for the injury of others, as though life was action, and a soit of reproach to a master among his Reverse-" May every lover of his country unite sociation at Mr. James Taylor's, the Dun Horse tropolis and elsewhere, all wending their way towards we the delegates of South Lancashire, in delegate until we obtain our rights." given them for that sole purpose? and thus they con. neighbours and equais." Inn, on Monday, May the 9th, at eight o'clock in The following were a few of the other flags, with the place of rendezvous-viz the square of Lincoln's- meeting assembled, do recommend to the va-This, although brief, we believe a true and clear ex- the evening. tinue to the end, when they find how vain, how worse inn-fields. The time appointed for the formation of rious localities to give no countenance or their mottos :--than vain, how wicked their lives have been, that but po-ition of the disposition of employers and capitalists LITTLE HORTON.-Mr. J. Arran will lecture in the procession was one o'clock, and by that time the support to any man or men who do not Universal Suffrage, and no surrender. for themselves and each other might have been good generally towards workmen. Upon the same premises, the Chartists' Room, on Sunday evening next, at square was densely crowded. The windows of the belong to the National Charter Association, for by sup-Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, &c. and happy. Better the day of death the than day of taking the opposite position, let us follow their example. houses in the vicinity were occupied by spec porting such individuals is only calculated to breed six o'clock. Cap of liberty. birth, if we are born to live thus-better still that we Let us on the present trying occasion manifest the same tators, principally ladies. The members of the discord and confusion in our ranks." Mr. Waters ADWALTON.-A Chartist Camp Meeting will be "We have set our lives upon a cast; we will abide degree and uniformity of combination. Let each of had never been. National Convention arrived in the Square at moved and Mr. Nuttle seconded, " That in consequence held at this place to-morrow, at two o'clock in the those that may be found amongst us, of whatever trade the hozard of a die." one o'clock ; those who were recognized by the as- of Mr. Joseph Linney having neglected his appointments, But this not our nature, for if so, God, who made or profession, who has not contributed his share in pro- afternoon. The Six Points of the Charter. sembled multitude were greeted with loud cheering. and thereby caused disappointments which have proved ns, were to blame-before it comes to this pass, our Cap of liberty, and bundle of rods. portion to his means in support of this important and LONG LAND'S PLACE.-Messrs. Alderson and The members of the Convention were preceded by the injurious to the cause, this meeting therefore authorize nature has been lost, it is changed, it is perverted. "We demand our rights." miterial struggle, "reproach" himself with a serious Rawnsley will lecture on Wednesday evening next. monster petition, borne on the shoulders of thirty three the Secretary to get some one to falfill his place the re-The milk of human kindness is soured in us all-we Universal Suffrage. dereliction of duty, and expists it by at once sending in ARNOLD .- Mr. Soar, from Nottingham, will able-bodied men, selected from the different trades in mainder of the plan."-Moved by Mr. Lawless and "We demand our rights." are surrounded by evil circumstances-we hear what his subscription in aid of the payment of this pressing preach in our Chapel on Sunday evening next, at six the metropolis. It was carried on a kind of portable seconded by Mr. Cartledge, "That no locality be that we should become evil-that our nature should and peculiar debt, and it will soon be discharged. is evil, we see it, we inflict and bear it-what wonder Brass band. stage or platform, which had been constructed for the allowed to take away any lecturer from his engagement o'clock. "He that oppresses the poor shall perish from the The number of turnouts at present on our funds from purpose, and was covered with ribbons, and otherwise without the consent of the locality by which he had CHOWBENT .- Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, will be subdued to that it works in! No, God is the Houses of Parliament and the Nelson Monument land.' deliver two lectures in Harrison's Chapel, on the 15:h decorated. On the front was placed a placard, display- | been engaged."-Mr. Hoyle moved and Mr. Railton not to blame, nor are we to blame-it is the together, are reduced to about thirty. "The abolition of close corportions." At Weolwich, as stated by their secretary, only instant. The lectures to commence at balf-past ing the number of signatures which it contained, and seconded, "That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, system, the accursed system, that is in fault ! Two splendid Union Jacks. from which it appeared that the number was 3,317.702. de he eby tender a vot of our confidence to the Conffiein blacks are at work, and those are engaged either two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past six These who would do unto others as they would be Splendid Welsh tri-coloured flag-The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, vention now sitting in London." Carried unanimously. trimming fixed work, or reducing dressed stuff to pre- in the evening. Collections will be made at the "We are determined to have the Charter." done by, are prevented by those who could but will not. vent an entire stoppage. At present they have not a close of each lecture, to defray the expences of the the petition being placed in front. After the petition A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the For the great are not good, nor do they love the good-Excellent painting, representing the card of the capie a large and ample black flig, bearing the inscrip. | meeting separated until that day mouth. From the single rough stone, the property of Grissell and Poto, Chapel. their pride takes a pleasure in evil, and if prevented Association. tion, "Murder demands Justice, 19th August, 1819." | accounts of the delegates from different parts of the upon the premises; the number of our members that MIDDLETON.-Mr. Wilson will deliver a lecture in Portrait of Henry Hunt. from pleasing their pride they would have no pleasure ; On the other side the flag was a representation of the country there appears to be an increase of numbers to "United we stand, divided we fall." in life itself. They are then only in their element turned out were nearly a hundred; only twenty-five the Chariist Chapel, on Monday next, "On the Munchester massacre. Next to this flag were several | the Association and a fixed detormination to press for-Thou shalt neither yex the stranger, nor the poor. When they live present alarming state of the country, the cause of staves, bearing on each a representation of the Cap of ward until the working classes are in possession of their remair. Large black banner, showing the enormous At Plymouth the turnouts are reduced to six. it, and its remedy." Doors to be opened at half-" In wretched inte: change of wrong for wrong, Liberty. Then came several flags, bearing each the just rights; their motto is, "The whole Charter and expenditure of money on the Bishops, &c. At Dartmoor, where, be it understood, an agent is past seven o'clock, and the lecture to commence at Striving 'midst a content ous world where none are inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall." The no surrender !" Body of carpenters. kept by both parties, (that is, by ourselves and Grissell | eight. strong."

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS. Such men would be centent to bear evil rather than and Peto, it appears by a letter from our delegate, April THE GRAND NATIONAL they are fools; for we are so constituted, our nature is | ter, their agent, informing him that no men were emsuch, that we cannot injure others without at the same ployed on new work at Woolwich, and that very little

time injuring ourselves. If the party we injure be not in | was doing at the Monument ; circumstances which they a situation to make us feel what we have made him feel, would not have occur for five hundred pounds.

would not have occur for five hundred pounds. This Hunter has made another attempt to induce large Metropolis, were beating with hope and anxiety yet our consciences make us feel it, and our conscience makes us feel it all the more if the party have the some of those on strike to proceed to Woolwich, but in regarding the result of the novel, and by many affirmed power to punish but forgives. Conscience will balance which he has again most signally failed. The number to be, dangerous experiment of the sons of labour At Penryn, where we also keep an agent, it appears them, and demanding that the rights of labour should

that their prospects are materially improved. They are be respected, and that a nation's wrongs should be in debt to their turnouts, which now number seven. By the above report it will be perceived, that out of above four hundred individuals that have been engaged in their cautions to the people that it was illegal for all these cases, cries out for succour and for sympathy. selfish, then sordid, then savage. Selfish, because we in our strike, only eighty-four remain; and be it borne them to go to their own house to present their own Then, since this is what we would have done to our- are taught to believe that God has not provided enough in mind, that of this large number only SIX cases of petition, and impressing upon them the heavy nature

> having been protracted over the extremely long period as but few of the class interested indulged themselves in reading the lucubrations of these sapient journalists, its due share, and broods over it; and savage, of thirty-two weeks. their labour of love, and their well meant advice, was As an evidence that it is materially important to the

we would have done? "One good turn deserves relinquish our prey-will force us to disgorge our spoil. London, that the pending struggle of the Masons should Another class of men, prefessing to have imbibed another;" and we may add, that it often begets ano- Hence laws are made to fence the avaricious, and to be prosecuted to an honourable termination, we notice the Chartist principles, were not wanting in their ther. The likeliest method of bringing others to do keep the needy at bay-hence arose the rights of pro- the following circumstance, which has transpired at denunciations of such wanton and useless expenditure of money; it was time, they affirmed, that all such During last week, Mr. Jackson's agent set some ten gewgaws as music and banners, for such a purpose,

or twelve of our members to work at the above named should be thrown aside, and that men should become ns. But, on the contrary, when we do unto others not tution seeks restitution. Would this be the case if all place, the whole of them, or nearly so, having been on the intelligent, the high-minded beings, which they our strike ; these men, especially that portion of them | supposed themselves to be. These men being a century them, we in a manner force them to do unto us not as the case if he who has enough of this world's goods having families, were consequently reduced to a state of in advance of their fellow men, their voice was lost in the we would be done by. In the former instance we raise and to spare, and knows that his lacking brother is poverty, which circumstance an attempt was made on far distance from whence it had to echo, and only some Saturday last to take an advantage of. They were paid slight reverberations of it ever reached the ears of the after the rate of twenty-eight shillings instead of thirty thoughtless multitude, who seemed determined that day shillings per week, the latter sum being the usual rate to fight their enemies with their own weapons of "tinhave we to trust to but his forgiveness, his forbearance, enough, were to strip himself of the undue advantages for masons in London. But netwithstanding the po- selled glitter and idle pomp," and the result will prove or his powerlessness? Aye, it is to the powerless, to which the world, and the world's law, have given him, verty of these men-the privations they and their that they acted wisely and well; that they inoculated those whom we fear not, from whom we think we are and place himself upon an equal footing with him who families had for a long period previous been subject to- thousands with the spirit of Chartism to whom it had in no danger of recrimination, retaliation, or retribu-i never found the world his friend, and has always felt they were unanimous in their determination to resist it. previously been a dead letter; and demonstrated to tion, that we con monly do evil. But none are so the world's law to be his enemy? -would he think he On Monday morning, however, to prevent any misun- their late Whig undertakers that they were neither dead

asked for bread, he was given a stone-for fish, a mistake of the pay-clerk, they proceeded at the usual breasts was too subtle ever to be confined by a Whig When we do unto others not as we would be done' serpent ?--would he wish his cries of hunger to be time to the yard, and worked until breakfast time, Attorney General, too elastic to be bound by any doctrine of Whig finality. by, we do but teach "bloody instructions which being unheard, unheeded—his sufferings neglected, mocked?— when the proper parties appearing, enquiries were imtaught return to plague the inventor." We act like his appeals refused, rebuffed-imprisoned for being mediately made, when it was ascertained not to be a mis-Phalaris who invented an engine of torture in the shape poor-punished for making known his wants-starved, | take, and every man of them " lifted his tools," and left of a bull, and was the first man on whom its efficacy was and his death rejoiced at, by the proud oppressor that the works, rather than submit themselves instruments gether in their local divisions, previous to commencing proved-the first victim who suffered by it. "Curses," | first robbed him by law, and then murdered him under | in the hands of avarice, to reduce the already too |

their march to the central appointments. By nine limited means of subsistence doled out to themselves o'clock vast masses had collected in Finsbury-square. and fellows. Respecting this proceeding, we shall Waterloo-road, Bethnal-green, Church and Circusshall do it to others, and if we would not have evil gives it proof, that those to whom fortune has been venture with more than ordinary seriousness to put the streets, Marylebone, &c. Colours were flying, bands playthe most favourable, whom providence has been most following questions, especially to those connected with ing, and marshalmen on horseback were hurrying to and fro. collecting and conveying intelligence. In the the building trades :---

Had not Mr. Jackson a knowledge of the long-enmean time, the members of the Convention were not dured poverty of these men? Was he not aware of the idle: from an early hour they were assiduously enprecariousness of the resources upon which, in the gaged in adding signatures to the huge document, and event of refusing his terms, they had to fall back? Were | in preparing for the procession.

they not chosen as the objects of attack from these two By eleven o'clock, the immense area of Lincoln's-inncircumstances? And if he had been successful, was it fields was occupied more densely than ever it had pre likely he would have stopt there ? viously been in the memory of its oldest inhabitant No, brothers and fellow-workmen; the object is pal- and much curiosity was evinced as to the cause of such puble. If he had met with passive quiescence on the an imposing spectacle, which was shortly gratified part of the masons, then throughout the entire ramifi- by the arrival of the great National Petition itself. cations of his extensive works, would the same spirit About twelve o'clock, it was with considerable labour of avarice and despotism have been extended. Brick- placed in a frame made for that purpose, attached layer, carpenter, plasterer, plumber, painter-in short, to which were two wooden bearers or poles, thirty feet every species of labour-would have been attacked : long; on the front of the frame was painted in large and, as this has placed an extra burden on us, we hope figures 3 317,702, this being the number of signatures the petition contained; and under this was written in that we shall receive a little extra means to enable us to bear it. large characters, "the Charter ;" the back of the frame

Sensible that we have contracted a very serious had inscribed on it the word "Liberty," and also the amount of debt during our protracted struggle, and number of signatures; the sides were ornamented with that the ordinary means of our paying it, viz, a general the Six Points of the Charter. The weight of the extra tax upon our members, is at present, by the petition was imminse; its length was ascertained to be general depression of trade, more than usually limited, six miles and fifty yards; the bearers, consisting of and knowing, too, that the shopocracy, as a body, by men from the various trades of the metropolis, having their political servility, tergiversation, and apostacy, arrived, the giant was lifted on high, and the bearers have contributed much to the depressed and degraded commenced slowly wending their way towards Linposition in which the working classes are now found, coln's Inn-fields, preceded by Dr. M. Douall and Mr. Government public works being done by prison labour, and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marsbals, and numerous

Flag--Motto-" United Carpenters' Association ;" And various other trade devices. Band.

Stonemasons' Scotch banner, Large tri-coloured flag. Body of Stonemasons, with various trade emblems. Flag-" Dr. M'Douall, the tyrants dread and the friend of the poor."

Large black flag with the following inscription : Question, "What man is that when you ask him for bread will give you a stone ?'

Answer, " The parson of the Church of England."" Band. Large tricoloured Flag.

Motto, " Finsbury locality."

A large banner with portraits of the Welsh victims. "Dr. M.Douall, the friend of the factory children." " United we stand, divided we fall." " Our birthrights-we are determined to have them."

Lictors with cap of liberty. "Truth and Justice will prevail." Finsbury banner, tricolour.

Followed by marshals on horseback. Band. THE GRAND PETITION.

Supported by the extra bearers on each side. Band of Grenadier Guards. The members of the Convention three abreast. Country Delegates three abreast. Band. Green flag.

Motto-National Charter Association Reading. Beautiful banner representing the Manchester massacre,

and on the reverse-

" Murder demands justice." On passing the United Service Club House, this banner was displayed to the members of the club at the balcony, and some trifling excitement was manifested. This banner attracted universal attention, and many hundreds were heard to express their sentiments of abhorrence and resentment at that brutal transaction. Large tricoloured flag,-'The People's Charter, equal rights and equal laws.' On Monday morning all promised well-the sun " Freedom of the Press." shone gaily-and thousands were seen assembling to-Green Flag-Reverse-" Cheltenham Association." "Dr. M'Douall. the Tyrant's Foe." "Universal Suffrage." "Our Rights, we are determined to have them."

' Universal Suffrage and no Surrender." "Feargus O'Connor, the People's Friend." Love mercy and truth, and defend the rights of the Poor." · Calverton National Charter Association."

" Feargus O'Connor, the Tyrant's Foe," Reverse-"They have set up kings but not by me. God is our king him will we obey." "Silk Weavers, Tower Hamlets," " Justice before Charity." "The Charter and no Surrender." Tricoloured Flag. Salford Association-Brick Line Association " Universal Suffrage." Salaries of the Bishops in full detail. Salford large tri-colour. Large White banner, preceding the bagpipesplayers in full national costume. Ladies' Shoemakers. Tri-coloured Flag. "Six Points of the Charter." "Freedom of the Press." " Charter."

Cap of Liberty. "We know our Rights and will have them." Henry Hunt cheering from the clouds Feargus O'Connor.

"Charter and no Surrender." Large banner.

first band followed these flags. Next to the band was a flag inscribed "We require justice before charity-the People's Charter, and no surrender !" and on the other side of it were these words, "Every man is born free, and God has given man equal rights and liberties; and may it please God to give man knowledge to assert those rights, and let no tyrannical faction withhold them from the people." Then followed the flags belonging to the Huddersfield and Kettering Association, together with those from the association at the Tower Hamlets. Following these was another band, in the midst of which was a flag inscribed, "O Connor, the tried champion of the people." The appearance of this flag was hailed with a leud burst of cheering from the persons assemibled in Lincoln's-inn-square to view the procession as it passed. Immediately following this flag was one bearing the quotation from Exodus, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." Several other flags followed, and by two o'clock the procession had left the square. It proceeded up Great Queen-street, Drury-lane, up Holborn, to Oxford-street, and arrived at the House of Commons at a quarter past three.

Everything was conducted in the most peaceable and orderly manner. Not the slightest confusion prevailed from the time of the assembling of the multitude in the morning to that of its departure with the procession.

A large body of the police, under Superintendent Sandrock, were in attendance, but they were not required to act in any way.

BRADFORD .- MASONS' ARMS CLUB HOUSES .-The members of this Association have unanimously adopted a resolution to abide by Feargus O'Connor, the six points; and the name of the Charter.

MANCHESTER.-DELEGATE MEETING.-The South Lancashire Delegate meeting was held in the Brown-street Association Room, on Sunday; Mr. Guthrie in the chair. The delagates present were-Messrs. James Hoyle, Salford; Henry Gillmore, Bolton ; John Leach, Rochdale; William Griffin, Mosley; David Whittaker, Newton Heath; Henry Warren, Failsworth'; Henry Waters, Miles Platting; John Key, Hollinwood; Charles Bowman, Droylsden and Openshaw; William Guthrie, Eccles; James Cartledge, Warrington; William Stephenson, Stalybridge; Thomas Lawless, Oldham; Robert Beaumont, Waterhead Mills; David Jordan, Hulme; John Nuttle, Manchester. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting. which were confirmed. After receiving notices of motions, the meeting adjourned until halfpast one o'clock, when Mr. Cartledge gave an account of his mission to the North Lincashire delegate meeting. Mr. Griffin moved, and Mr. Bowman seconded, "That, having heard the report of Mr. Cartledge, respecting his mission to the North Lancashire delegate meeting, the delegates are perfectly satisfied with the feeling manifested on the subject of unity and good understanding between the Chartists of South and North Lancashire. -- Carried. Moved by Mr. Griffin, and seconded by Mr. Davis, "That ten shillings, the amount of Mr. Cartledge's expences, be paid." Moved by Mr. Cartledge, and seconded by Mr. Bowman, "That the explanation received from Robert Kemp Philp, regarding his signing the Sturge Declaration, is satisfactory to this meeting, and that the correspondence betwixt Mr. Cartledge and Mr. Philp be sent to the Northern Star for insertion. The following is the correspondence :---

> " 34, Lomas-street, Bank Top, Manchester, March 30th, 1842.

" DEAR PHILP,-At the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting, on Sunday last, it was unanimously resolved

CIRCULAR OF THE OPERATIVE STONE-MASONS. " Sydney, New South Wales,

October 28th, 1842. "At a meeting of delegates of all the trades, held at

the Crown and Anchor Tavern, George-street. Sydney, on the 21st of October, 1841, it was unanimously agreed that emigrants had been deluded to this colony by the bounty agents holding out such prospects to them so as to cause many to emigrate here who are now in a state of great distress, more particularly in other trades than in our own.

(To be continued in our next.)

" There were not less than thirty out of employ, during the last six months, out of five hundred masons. Our trade is not so brisk at present, owing to the

	T remain, yours,
	"WILLIAM GOODALL, Secr
	"Society of Operative Stonemasons,
\mathbf{M}	r. Baker's, Crown and Anchor, George-stree

To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland.	n F
	C
	C
•	a
There is much to be come : such to it steadily.	8
FRANKLIN.	d
Trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of many." There is much to be done: stick to it steadily." FRANKLIN. "Screw your courage to the sticking place, And well not fail."	16 52
	16

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.-TUESDAY.

to it are amenable to the charge of wart of simpa-thy with the suffering and privations in the working be their grievances. Do they ask for any fur-charses. (Hear, hear.) We know hew many then-ther explanation? Do they ask that counsel sands of our fellow country men are subjected to the should count to your bar, and three detail what sufferings, and at the same time we admire the ings are endured. (Cheers) But when we are asked to counsily with the motion is attee of despotism on the one hand, or degrading to it are atteend on the subject of their way areangements regarding the with the suffering and privations in the working is the working is the their subject of their states the the suffering and privations is the working is the their subject of their subject of their states is the subject of their states and for the subject of the subje permitted to cony. My right hon, friend near me People's Charter, which embraces ine representation has met the question on that ground. The hon, of male adults, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, member for Bath said, that if the institutions of the No Property Qualification, Payment of Members, country were brought under discussion, the honse and Equal Electoral Districts." That language would be enabled to see what alterations could be is very plain (Hear, hear), it is very exclicit, but it is, made in them for the purpose of insuring rood go- at the same time, I must say, very peremptory. It is were brought by the the result but the part of both that for the purpose of insuring rood go- at the same time, I must say, very peremptory. It is were brought by the the result but the part of both that for the purpose of insuring rood go- at the same time, I must say, very peremptory. It is not would be the result but the bar course. If an inquiry is to be entered into with respect to all the existing institutions of the country, abroad? An inquiry will be raised as to whether faith should be preserved for the public creditor. Agein, questions would be put as to the right of property in land, and with respect to other institutons which are now looked upon as inviolable. Have not those, then, who are opposed to the motion prayer is relused. (Order, order.) good ground to argue against the danger of throwing the ancient and venerable institutions of the country into question ! (Hear, hear.) The result of such should be excemed as willing to exter into a conup by a person whom Le styled, I think, a ma ignent obliged to put a negative on the demand of the peti- prayer of the petition, I cannot accede to this motion. (hear, hear);-and if he thought that the potitioners and cowardly demagogue. (Mr. R. assented) It was tioners. (Cheers.) in these words that the Hon. Gentleman described Sir R. PEEL-Sir, I hope I should have been exthe purport of the petition and the character of its posed to no misconstruction if I had remained silent, author. Has he not then himself made an accusate yet, from the course which this debate has taken. I tion against the 3,300,000 persons who seened the am unwilling to expose myself to the hazard of a petition, which he thus describes as a pairry one, misclustraction, or to shrink from the duty of dedrawn up by a cowardly and malignant demagogue ? claring boldly and decidedly my opinion on the sub-

which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to in saying that it is the Charter to which you are now a more prudent, a more independent, or a more high entitled. those who are prepared to vote against the present to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard by the petitioners themselves? They to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the stand others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the stand others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed the standard others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of wart of standard the standard others who are opposed t

asked to comply with the motion, it seems to be manifest evils of which your petitioners complain, do in a state of despotism on the one hand, or degrading sideration, and that was though perhaps he might taken for granted and assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or addi- slavery on the other, the people of this country be mistaken-that he was a decided advocate for relieve the distress. This, however, I must be tion, pass into a law the document entitled 'The would never have the respect for authority, nor Universal Suffrage, and that it was his opinion that matter. Remember, brethren, all we have now to permitted to cory. My right hon, friend near me People's Charter,' which embraces the representation of our prin-

made in them for the purpose of insuring good go- at the same time, I must say, very peremptory. It that it we admitted them to power, spontation of pro-verament. That may or may not be a fit subject for is not a demand to be heard at the bar. inquiry, but it is in the first instance the duty of the Legislature to see what would be the effect of such a paragraph. Lord J. RUSSELL.—The words are, "If your demagogue, adopting the description of the Hon. Notle Lord of a man's claiming to be a juryman did Honourable House will be pleased to grant your and Learned Gentleman—(cheers ;)--or, if this be a not apply, because the juryman decided on other ings in the neighbourhood shortly, and will be ready how many great questions would be thrown bosery petitioners a hearing by representatives at the bar, libel upon the petitioners, how can the Hon, and people's property, whilst the voter protected his own. to sell more cards. abread? An inquiry will be raised as to whether your printioners will be enabled to unfold a tale of Learned Gentleman maintain that those who have if it were to gratify these petitioners to give them the maintain that those who have if it were to gratify these petitioners to give them wrong and cuffering," and so forth. Well, but they been parties to a petition so full of trash and delu- a hearing under such limitations as the House might follow that up immediately alterwards with the sion, might not in other instances fall victims to be pleased to impose, he did not think it demand I have recited.

demand I have recited. Mr. R. DUNCOMBE.—They mean if their first "Now you are possessed of power, now you have the vote for the motion. means of exercising it, and you are a degraded and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said he would cowardly race if you do not enforce your own terms?" promise the House that this was the last division he Lord J. RUSSELL - And they say that in mak- cowardly race if you do not enforce your own terms ?" ing this demand they are exercising a just and con- (Cheers.) I do not believe they would at once yield should take on any proposition of this kind after stitutional right. (Hear, hear.) They may ask to to such delusions ; but what security can the Hon. seeing the manner in which the petitioners were a course would be to transfer the great capital of be allowed a further explanation of those evils of and Learned Gentleman give, that having been about to be treated. At all events, if the individuals Thursday, an address to the country, a remonstrance in which is given a Series of Letters by FEARGUS Great Britain mis other countries, and by diminish. which they complain, but they ask it with a view of deluded ence, the retitioners would not be deluded who had signed this petitioners would not be deluded who had signed this petitioners would not be deluded ence, the retitioners would not be deluded ence, the retitioners would not be deluded ence, the retitioners would not be deluded ence. ing the funds from which labour is supplied, to establishing the Charter. Sir, I cannot believe that again ? (Cheere) I understand the Right Hen. part of this country, Queen, were adopted. A voto of thanks was given and indirect. ing the fauds from which labour is supplied, to establishing the Charter. Sir, I cannot believe that again i (Cherre) I understand the fight fifth, part of the maintering classes of this country, Queen, were adopted. A vote of thanks was given and indirect. threw the working classes into a still were condidate or agent standing at that bar would diember for Edinburgh to argue that if you make an should ever again condescend—(hear, hear)-to to Mr. Duncan, as chairman, Mr. Leach, as vice-tion than that in which they are at present placed. Persuade me to grant the six points of the Charter, alteration in your constitution upon principles like approach that noise, he would be no party to their chairman, and Mr. Campbell, as secretary. The circulation of the Charter, Suppose, address, memorial, and remonstrance, will appear then, each Subscriber should canvass for one pure Gentlemen vote for or against the motion, they made at the bar, against those proposals. (Hear.) public faith ought not to be maintained, and that position was about to be received (hear, and a should be exceeded as willing to exterinto a con- I therefore think myself bound at once to put an the public creditor should not be paid, because debts laugh); and he must say that if the interpretation sideration of that which was that for the good of the end to the motion, and having thus explained my were incurred by Parliament without due authority which the opponents of this motion had thought worzing classes. My Right Hon. Friend the Mem- views, I will not endeavour to hide my vote by any for the support of wars which were unjust-if you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposiber for Edinburgh has pointed to that passage in pretence that I wish merely to hear an explanation think that land is a monopoly-if you think that lion for the sweeping confiscation of property, as the petition which declares that the debt had been of their demands. (Hear, hear.) I believe it will be machinery is a monopoly, you will be exciting hopes the Right Hou. Genileman the Member for Eduimposed upon the country by persons who had no far better for the people, better for their future wel- and expectations which you cannot realise without burgh called it- (hear),- for the destruction of the right to impose it. He also showed that the peti- fere, if you do not mean to grant the prayer of these leading to confusion, and which you cannot disappoint Monarchy and the Church, and expunging the tioners complain of paying taxes to meet the int rest pertioners, that you should at once declare to them without danger. I understood him to argue that anar- National Debt-(hear, hear),-if such were the of that debt, and of the existence of property in land your belief that your compliance with the prayer chy and contusion must arise from that state of things, objects of the petitioners, or there were any proand machinery, which they style menopolies. It of the petition will tend to shake property-will because there would be no security for property; positions of that kind in this petition, let not their has been said that my right Hon. Friend, in tak- tend to increase the privations of which they com- and that, in fact, uncertainty and spoliation of pro- censure and indignation and abhorrence fall upon ing this course, made upjust alleg tions against plain-will unbinge that constitution of society party must necessarily arise. (Cheers.) But I did the petitioners, but on the head of him who brought the propies. I deny that he accused the propie which, complicated and intricate as it is, has pro- not understand him to affirm of the people of England it to the table of the House- (hear, and laughter.) of any intent to plunder. The Hon, and Learned due to many bissings to this country; that to you that they were of a sanguinary and barbarous dis- Let him be the individual responsible for it-(laugh-Member for Bach, usefully perhaps for his own is intrasted the great, the responsible, the ardiana position, and inclined to possess themselves of the ter, and cries of "No!"). Yes, he would say that argument, but not very fairly as regards my Right duty of legislating in behalf of this kingdora, and property of others. (Cheers.) On account, then, no Hon. Member of that House ought to bring up Hon. Filena, called this a trumpery petition, drawn that in discharge of this common duty you are of the delusion which must arise from granting the such a petition, if such were the objects of it-

It I am told that the Charter is involved-if I am had any such views, he would not be the individual to now deciding the question of Universal Suffrage, appear at the table with their petition-(hoar, hear.) Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, I am con- | Paris and parcels of that petition had been read, and tint to rest the issue upon that ground also. I he did not say that it he had had the drawing up of believe that Universal Suffrage will be incompatible it he would have framed it in its present shapewith the maintenance of the mixed monarchy under (hear, hear); there were many parts of it from which we live-I believe that mixed monarchy is which he dissented, and he mentioned that at the important in respect to the end which is to be achieved beginning of the evening, when there were few Hon. If the hon, member denies that he has done so, how jest of this petition. Until I heard the construction rather than in respect to the means by which it is Members to hear what the petitioners asked for, contained certain allegations. This is how member two propositions to be considered by the Honse, for Bath admitted, but he skid, let us throw them not quite consistent or compatible it is true,—but aside. Now, might not the persons whow are milled still on the face of the document there appeared to into the oppindic, their signatures to such a petition to be two proposals. The one, that I should admit the be equally misled in the three of the normalisment to be heard in order that the method admit the still as the three persons whow are milled still on the face of the document there appeared to be equally misled in the three of the normalisment to such a petition. can he access my honourable friend of aspersing the put upon its prayer by the Hon. Centleman (Mr. T.

and which might therefore be held out as prizes to Member has given such a description, would have with regard to Ireland would be shortly brought "That a central committee be resolved upon, to SUBSCRIPTIONS for the wounded and damage done IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—TUESDAY. (Continued from our fifth page.) Lord J. RUSSELL.—Considering the importance of the period in the secures liberty, and to establish Universal Suffrage of the period in the secures liberty, is a law equally for the rich of the period in the secures liberty. Acting upon these of the period in the secures liberty is a law equally for the rich of the period in the secures in the secures liberty. In the secures liberty is a law equally for the rich of the period in the secures to the house and the in its place. (Hear, hear.) Acting upon these in its place. (Hear, hear.) Acting the the district. (Hear, hear.) (Hear.) (He

which will be holden on the 29th May, at ten Chartists, Pitsford, Northampton o'clock, in the Association Rooms, Bradford. There | Wellingborough, Mr. Edward Hall being so few delegates present, it was not thought | Skegby, near Mansfield advisable to enter into any arrangements regarding larly request the Councils of the different Associations to Correspond with the Secretary upon the

RotherHAM .- The cause in this place is continually gaining ground. Mr. T. B. Smith visited us on 47, Blackfriar's road; Hallam's, Islington? John. Tuesday evening, and delivered a powerful and eloqueut lecture, in which he discussed, in a clear and and all Medicine Venders; in boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. lucid manner, the whole of the points of the Char- 91, and 11s. ter. Numbers are continually coming to join our ranks.

in next Slar.

BARNSLEY .- The cause of human improvement has received some additional impetus during the past week by the labours of Mr. T. B. Smith, who has been with us delivering lectures on various important subjects. On Saturday evening, we had a good meeting in the Odd Fellows' School Room, to demption from the influence of Capital, ero it be too hear a lecture on tectotalism, and the claims of the late; and I shall show that through the Charter National anti-Tobacco and Temperance Society. alone can they hope for that redemption. I shall also The address was clear, and full of sound argument, and appeared to give very general bound together than those of the shopkeeper and the satisfaction. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Smith preached on the Barebones, to more than "This is the largest sheet we have ever seen at a one thousand persons, and in the evening, in the Halfpenny; the selections are all good, and it is con-Odd Fellows' School Room. On Monday evening, ducted with shrewd vigour."-Spectator. the subject was a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament, which was handled in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and rivited the attention of the audience for nearly two hours. At the close of the lecture Mr. Frank Mirfield, in a speech replete with good sense and manly feeling, moved the following resolution, " That this meeting is resolved to go for nothing short of the whole Charter, name and all, and as long as our leaders act honestly and stand by us, we will stand by them.' Thanks were then voted to Mr. S. for his valuable services, and the meeting separated. Mr. Smith enrolled four persons as members of the National Anti-Tobacco and Temperance Association.

Sutton-in-Ashfield Association ... 0.12 0 ... 0 6 0 ... 0 2 6 · • • • 0 ... 0 3 0 Sheffield and two or three other places, per Mr. Julian Harney 1 17 0 ...

£6 6 9

TO THE WORLD.

THE great object of Medicine should be to assist L Nature, and not to impede her beneficial operations. When diseased action of the system commences, from that moment a struggle is begun-Nature endeavouring to regain her lost sway. A Medicine to be truly beneficial should be one that acts upon the secretory Organs, and by this means enter the circulating Blood. Dr. HAMIL-TON'S VITAL PILLS are found to act in accordance with this, and in a way that no other medicine was ever known to do. Incurable patients (so called) direct your attention to this wonder working medicine, and you will have more cause to rejoice than if a kingdom was offered for your acceptance.

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CONVENTION. --- At the Convention sitting, on THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR, Now Publishing, Price One Halfpenny each,

chaser ; and where is the man so destitute of influence, who has not one halfpenny friend in the world? By this mode the circulation would be doubled in one week."

"In my next I shall draw the attention of the trades to the absolute necessity of achieving their reprove, that no two interests are more inseparably working classes."-O'Connor in Circular, No. 57.

Parts 1 to 6. Sixpence each, now ready. London :- Cleave, Shoe-lane; Heywood, Manchester: Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; Wilcox, Wolverhampton: Robinson, Edinbro'; and all the Agents of the Star throughout the Country.

SUMMER CONVEYANCE.

be equally misled in the choice of the persons whom pressioners to be heard, in order that they might they would return as their reprisentatives to that state their grievauces by their counsel or agents, House ! The stor, and Learned Gertleman sold, that while the other apreared to be an imperative dein modern times we were supposed to have made mand that I should immediately, and without con-a great discovery when we hit upon the mode of sideration, passinto a law every demand that is in the enacting our laws by delegation instead of achering Charter. Sir, I do not want to take any advantage to the ancient mode of taking the voicin the market- of the Charter for the purpose of vindicating my place. I, for one, think it an admirable contrivence; when It the question of the Charter be not before properties, in the choice of their popesentatives, the us, I amready to give my vote against hearing the people can be so deceived as to give their suffrages privileners at the bar of the House of Commons in . in favour of a person such as the Hon, Member for support of their allegations. I shall give this vote Bath described the framer of the petition to be, it on various grounds. First, I am satisfied that I would be curring into effect the destruction or cannot be convit ced of the policy of acceding to the private property and the destruction of our months, panyer of this petition. I come to the conclusion to tions, at the series time that the respect for the law, which the Hon. Member for Leicester has already which the Hon. Geat. so traiy preised as a character- come-the foregoue conclusion, that those demands, latic of our countrymen, would, when they were in it complied with, would be mischievous to the petithe hands of designing and plundering leaders, tioners themselves; and having come to that con-only induce an obedience to the measures which clusten, I think it more just and more respectful to would enable these latter to earry more completely ton them that I do not intend to accede to their pati, into effect these revolutions to which the people tion, than to give them a delusive hearing, which I themselves in give be opposed. (Loud cheering.) know can have no useful result-(hear, hear). Why, It is clear that the person, whoever he may be, by Sir, what uses the Hon. Member for Finsbury the whom the y tition his been drawn up, would apply colleague of the Hon. Gentleman, tell me! That on what had been called the sponge to the National the result of my decision with respect to the hearing Debt. That person denied that the delt was a Na- of the petitioners will depend either awakened thinal Dubt, but, on the contrary, so to call it was hope or flarful despondency. Well, I will not bat a pretense, and that it might with justice be awaken hope by counterancing expectations which swept away. Now, for my part, I believe that if I know most end in disappointment-(hear, hear). You could guber together in the market place all. The ilon. Gentleman says he wishes to pledge me to the adult males in the country, and show 10 them nothing, he only wishes me to hear the grievances of that nature ? He that the obligation by which the public faith was detailed. But he asks me to hear the allegations of ever. (liear, hear.) of the public good should provail, that legislation of this trashy petition which he has drawn up, averted. He did not see why the petitioners in must zet upon it as on every other, and that no (theers) without being a party to the continuance of the present case should not be heard. Such a pro-inalizable right can be quoted against that which that delusion under which they labour? (Loud ceeding, without producing a sudden charge in the the good of the vhole demand-(hear, h.ar, hear). It is into the allegations of that petition representative system, might had to a progressive

and if it be disadventog-ous to the community at intelligent, industrious, honest labouring classes of had made a similar motion to the present on the large that the right of suffrage should be unversal, this country, to the bar of this house, for he no doubt subject of the corn laws, and if it had not been then I say that on such a subject the consideration will be the person selected to defend the allegations rejected, he believed much misery might have been

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as it may be, has secured for us curing 150 years them to come to the bar of that House, working more of practical happiness and of true liberty than men as they were, and if he would do that and has been enjoyed in any other country that ever hear their statements, in support of the allegations existed, not excepting the United States of America, contained in this petition, and if they could prove not excepting any other country whatever. (Cheers.) them by accumentary evidence or by producing We may be suffering severe privation. I deeply additional witnesses at the bar, they would put to regret it, I sympathise with the sufferers, I admire the blush the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh regret it, I sympathise with the senerers, I addite the binsh the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh, their forthude. I respect their patience, but I will not consent to make these momentous changes in the constitution, with the certainty that I shall afford the franchise, when they left the bar, would leave no relief to the present privation and suffering, with the certainty that I shall only incur the risk of des-the franchise, and that that House would not be the franchise, and that that House would not be

explanation in reference to the master just advarted Hon. Baroact stated that he would not take advantage argue the hardship and impropriety of depriving mediately on the arrival of the Steamers from Hull, to by the Right Hon. Barenet. He denied mest dis- of the wording of the petition, if Charter was not in- them of the three hours during which they might whose departure from thence is regulated by the incely that any expressions imputing cruelty or a tended by the petitioners. (He r.) They asked first probably get a few pence extra towards the necessi- state of the tide. sangunary disposition to the people of England, or to be heard at the bar of that House; and although ties of their families. The Board were inflexible; anything whetever of thet nature, had over passed the closing paragraph was rather ambiguous, he knew and the men continued to work the old rate of labour, his lips. Hear, hear.) His argument had not led their meaning to be, that if the House would not hear seven hours. They worked up to Saturday afternoon to anything of that sort, and he appealed to he them, then they demanded of the House to pass their at four o'clock, but in the forenoon a warrant had memory efevery gentleman present whether he had Charter. But the petitioners concluded thus, "And been issued against the individuals composing the drawn any parall l with the cruelty of the French your petitioners, desiring to promote the peace of the deputation " for refusing to work and maintain their revolution, or had given utterance to any expression United Kingdom,-(hear, hear,)-security of property, families." Their names are John Williamson, Jas. of that nature ? He made no such allusion what- and prosperity of commerce, seriously and earnestly Goodwin, J. Barnes, and R. Hyde, all of whom have on Saturday Evening, April 23rd, 1842, that the obligation by which the public faith was detailed. But he asks me to hear the allegations of ever. (liear, hear.) bound to the present national ered tor was a legal the petitichers, and these allegations are neither Mr. MUNTZ said, that as the deba's had taken or d a present national ered tor was a legal the petitichers, and these allegations are neither the deba's had taken the deba's had taken to be allegations of the present nation of the set of the deba's had taken the deba's had taken the deba's had taken the deba's had taken the set of the deba's had taken the deba's had take

beund to the prime iniquitions, and would to a main refuse to participate the people of maintaining the church. iniquitions, and would read their explanation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other iniquitions, and would read their explanation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other iniquitions, and the starting the church. iniquitions, and the starting the church. initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other initiation of the Han. Member for Rochdale the other in the people of Ireland are integrated with the starting for the people of mean starting the church. Starting for the want of the measures of the starting for the want of the necessaries, well enter upen fact the precise of mean starting the church of the from the want of the one of the starting from the want of the one of the found 2,000,000 of the people appealing were incapable. It is, therefore, than I prize the instruction, which I beknyton as the pride for them is ind to reflect the precise of the starting the them the mean in board 1,000,000 of the starting the whole frame in and the second is and the second is another of the defined. Starting to the hear them a iffectually. But is in an first the individually hear them a it he bar! Why, it us, and would read their explanation of what they work, absolutioy only objecting to the first the mean the first to make prime starting to permit four on five persons ware thered the the winder there ware adifies that there were many defined their explanation of what they is an first the first the mean the individual whom he found and is an effectual hearing to permit four

 Image: many match is differed and the sequence of goed of the people as rarge, how see concurve to the speet and contempt. (Loud eneers) 1 take the to deny many things he had heard in the course which the right government of the state, if it tend to the main-description of the petition from the Hen, and Learn-the discussion with respect to the consequences of tenance of the freelem and welfare of the people, that a certain number, defined and the second of the people, that a certain number, defined and by a of this petition, a person so described by the Hon. reference to a fixed standard of property, should and Learned Gentleman- a man who has perverted that the right of electing Members of Parliahent, and if it be discipated for the property of the country-(hear, hear.) The House then divided, when there appeared,of ordering that the paupers should not work after four o'clock on the Saturday. (Applause.) They

For the motion 49 Against it 287 Majority against the motion ... 238

Mary and at Martallinowas were then set at liberty.

HUDDERSFIELD - A most dreadful acci- A. NEW COACH, called THE PACKET, has commenced Running from the SADDLE INN, **HUDDERSFIELD** —A most dreadful acci-dent occurred on Tuesday last, at the mill of Messrs. Armitage and Brothers, Mill-bridge. A man of the name of Taylor, went down, it is thought, to oil the water-wheel, when some one in the mill, not know-ing, set the wheel in motion. The poor man was immediately cut in twain, and the two parts cut into pieces. We understand he has buried his wife, but unfortunately he leaves a child to mourn his loss.

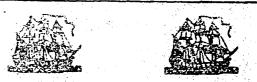
troying that constitution, which, I believe, if you disgraced by seeing one of these men on the banches been placed to breaking stones, &c. two thirds of Conveyance, especially to parties on excursions of wid permit it to remain untouched, will secure to of that House - (hear, hear). The concluding whom have been paid at the rate of 1s. per day for pleasure; and as the convenience of this class of your cescendants as it secured to you and your an- paragraph of the petition was, he would admit, seven hours' labour. All these however have recently passengers has been particularly consulted in cesters, these blessings which you never find in any worded rather ambiguously- (hear, hear). But the been reduced 1s, a week and three hours proposed to the arrangements made for their convoyance rash or precipitate changes, however plausible in Right Hon. Barenet opposite most fairly stated - be added to their labour. Last week the body will, to the various Watering Places, &c., above men-speculation they may appear to be. (Loud and con- (hear, hear)-he did not complain of the opposition ingly acceded to the sbatement, but objects to the tioned, the Proprietors look forward with continued cheers.) Mr. MACAULAY desired to say two words of side of the House (hear, and laughter), but the Right selected to wait upon the Board of Guardians and The Coach returns from the Swan Inn, Selby, in-

> GEO. FIRTH & Co., Proprietors. Leads, May 4th, 1842.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. OASTLER.

A T a Meeting of the Friends of Mr. RICHARD OASTLER, held at Scarborough's Hotel, Leeds,

It was unanimously resolved,



GRIMSHAW AND CO., 13, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

THE following splendid Ships will be despatched punctually as announced. They are all fitted L punctually as announced. They are all fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, and LEEDS-On Friday week two women named are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other Ships in Sophia Cuff and Mary Ann Dunn, were committed the trade. The charge for Passage has been consi-

for three months each (with hard labour) to Wake- derably reduced. field House of Correction, as rogues and vagabonds,

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last said, that my. that the Hon. Member for Finsbury asked me to go, alteration. Though many of the objects of the peti-	Charlist Intelligence. hold flouise of Correction, as rogues and vagabonds, FOR NEW YORK.
Right Hon. Friend the member for Edubarch (Mr. and the allegations of the petition have been disertion in the member wight be characterized as objectionable; this	101 maring obtained the sum of 137, 0d. in money,
blackulay) had given a terrific representation of the Ed by the Her. Meisber for Bath. When Let row was no reason why the peritioners should not be	
Deople of Englopi-bay described there as southing the praver of the provident when I when to the about heard and he reminded the Rivic Hoy. Beronel	
2Ty and as anyions to desiroy, to comply massers "racter of him who is sold to be its outhor, when I at notite that he could not himself concur in all the	numbers, and although a good many of its memoers constant, and of pretence of being able to statistical NORTH AMERICA, Lowber, 1000 7th May.
and id pipider. Now, Sir, my Kight Hon. Fright feler to the esticit consecuences of references of references of opinions of his own supporters ; and in proof of this	
milde no such representation. For my ewa bart, 1 units where i must elsembourt 1 must else is statement no need only ruler to the opinions enter-	
Think 15 is very excit that at many devices, erry if Initk 1 am acting more respectfully and more facily same how. Gentlenich opposite on the sub-	
LETETER STREAM WITH TO APPRILIABLE OF WHICH LETERS THE DETITION OF AN AND SECTOR DETAILS IN THE APPRILICATES	Diach Date Line of racket Ships.
find that respect tor property, respect for old habits, to accede to their demands, than by giving. Lora CLEMENTS said, that as no person con- and general regard for the constitution of the count them a delusive heating at the bar, and alterwards needed with Ireland had addressed the House, and its world provide a realized by the respective of the count them a terms of the bar, and alterwards needed with Ireland had addressed the House, and	Warshall 1000 19th
and general regard for the constitution of the counse facting at the bar, and alterwards neeted with Ireland had addressed the House, and	Ar. Garbutt, who had collected it for that purpose. spare, and fancying that she had been "done," she ELIZ. DENISON, Post, 1200 25:h.
	The Association has of late turned its attention gave mformation to the police and caused their FOR QUEBEC.
those which are produced when property is the er of my mind. (Load cheers.) The Hon, and Learned up with other topics in the petition, he begged to say	the line they they have done 2000 and 20000 and 2000
those which are produced when property is one of on my mind. (Load cheers.) The Hon, and Learned up with other topics in the petition, he begged to say the quahiertiches required for the transfer. But Member for Bath has described the character of the a few words in reference to that point. The Irish	before; the Chartists now take a prominent part in
although that might be generally the case, I do not speeple of England. He said that in other countries were not very much accustomed to meet with the think that in the present state of popular education of Europe the appeal was to force, while in this sympathy of the people of Eugland, and he confessed - will not say whether a stated of education of Europe the appeal was to force, while in this sympathy of the people of Eugland, and he confessed	
I have have in the present state of popular cutettion of Large and appear wis to force, while in this, sympathy of the people of England, and he confessed	
	an ottools on Whigmen and Torvien in the Council 1
sufficiently high can ever be obtained among the ing classes presested the physical force, which if on the present occasion. The repeal of the union	on the 1st Nov. next, let every working man who is the spinners to purchase, except at rates which
labouring classes—but in the present condition of they were inclined to enforce it would overpower might be a subject worthy of discussion in itself. He the people at large, I do not think you could be every opposition; but they were controlled by their did not pretend to say that he was himself an advo- sure that they may have be in a state of perplose and by their million of but they may be a subject worthy of discussion in itself.	qualified, claim to be put en the burgess list. To the staplers cannot replace: the latter have been 16, Goree Piazzas, and 1, Neptune-street,
sure that there might not be, in a state of popular good sense and by their willing obedience to the law, cate for that measure. But, however that subject	be successful, it only requires that every one do equally cautious in their operations, and the stock in
	this—let the Councils of Fiologick. Hussick, and the market is by no means so considerable as it may
	Woodhouse, take the matter up at once, and a few weeks had a nor is it probable that any me
	be really determined to win, and nothing terial quantity will be brought to market till shown LEEDS Printse for the Proprietor FEARGUD
	Can provent them. In order to carry it out more such day and till the prices of new Woold be one O'CONNOR Fig of Hammonamith Country
	cessingly a central committee should be appointed to hickory Although the second to hickory
	in the town, comprising men from every part of the nort any decided improvement in the demand
	Derough the the the the the the the the the th
	Would respectively request high a lite of had been for concrete had $1 + 1 + 0$
	members attend on Monday Bights.
	and with the approximate in fig N//F. & Infalling Week we leave that donotation of anaphilist of ana
The second of th	of delegates from the several districts of the West- have been taken out of the market, and chiefly those internal Communication existing between the said
and a second of and	Sunday May let at ten a clack. Duccales pre- i ness are for the American market for which but it is the second of the second sec
	District 11 and the second of the second base of th
	Jun L'manage bound antion in 100 Cittle Difference in and when both the experience of the management of the owners o
the in minute in the second workers which and share a second and an interest of the institutions of this country	inat Union Challes 101 DB 1011104 JUL 516 BULDOM OF 1906 19 Gertranic tha name tante and the gas 1 Hopean Novikey Nice Allice Loads
and the providence of property is brough of and in christers. The four christers, the fourth of the property is a count	and a submarting normanelly its and to iversely the straight and many that the source may that the
such institutions as the aristocracy and the church- hink the people, of whom the Hon. and Learned ("divide, divide.") He trusted that the measure	view the following resolutions were agreed to :- good effect of it.
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