SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

WE, for once, feel an interest, though by ne means a pleasurable one, in referring our readers to the sayings 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. Com- the dead lights of Whiggery and Torvism. I shall give here the names of those who voted for Mr. | what it was? and echo answers "LIBERTY." DENCOMBE'S motion as we find them in the Sun. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, &c.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Petitioners 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. Thomas Duncombe:)—The House divided:—

MINORITY-AYES 49.

Somers, J. P.

Strickland, Sir G.

Thornely, Thomas

Wakley, Thomas

Wallace, R.

Ward, H. G.

Williams, Wm.

Duncombe, T.

Leader, J. T.

Wood, Benjamin

Yorke, H. Redhead

TELLERS.

Villiers, Charles P.

Tancred, H. W.

O'Connell, N. J. Blake, Sir Valentine O'Connell, J. Blewitt, Reginald Pechell, Captain Bodkin. J. J. Plumridge, Captain Powell, Caleb Ricardo, John Lewis Roche, E. B. Roebnek, J. A. Rundle, John Scholefield, J. Seale, Sir J.

Bowring, Dr. Brotherton, J. Browne, R. D. Cobden, Richard Collins, W. Crawford, W.S. Dalrymple, Captain Dashwood, G. H. Duncan, Lord Duncan, George Easthope, Sir John Eilis, Wynn Elphinstone, Howard Fielden, J. Hall, Sir B. Hollond, Robert Hume, Joseph Jervis, J. Johnstone, Alex. Muntz, G. F. Murphy, P. S. O'Brien, J. O'Connell, Daniel

O'Connell, Maurice THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

DELEGATES.

We have given a report of the proceedings attendant on the presentation of the Petition, as copions as could be, save those attendant on O'Connor, Esq. The head table was occupied our common danger. chiefly by Members of the Convention. Amongst them Mr. Duncan, (President of the Convention), Northern Star; and bear in mind that both the and Messrs. Moir, Roberts, O'Brien, Lowery, Editor and myself are charged with the insertion of Leach, Doyle, Mason, M'Pherson, Philp, Williams, every resolution passed at public meetings, just as I Bairstow, Ridley, &c. &c.

to reserve.

which some reference is made to one subject of the therington, Duncan, of Edinburgh, Hill, of the Star 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- on Thursday, when it was resolved that this Council hereafter have a word to say; for the present the lished. petition, its presentation, and reception, are the great matters of attention.

people's triumph!!!

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!

ment in the neighbourhood of "Our House"—each for those now in office! Let not our cause be injured man vieing with his fellow in rendering all the as- by artful and designing men, who would sacrifice sistance in his power to make our demonstration as millions for the restoration of Whig dominion. powerful as possible. At ten minutes past twelve without destroying the venom of Toryism. I am the BEAUTIFUL THING was ready for hoisting upon of opinion that by courage and prudence we can beat EDWARD Long.—We have received a letter from the shoulders of the Trades' Delegates, who had both, and "injure property" by substituting Charbeen selected as bearers of the muster roll of the tism for both. 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 full!! Procession means a number of persons marshalled four or five a-breast, but our numbers could not have been marshalled. The Times allow us \$0,000. Now you may safely multiply that by 10. It was acknowledged by all that it was the largest. To Readers and Correspondents. the very largest gathering of people that ever was seen in London.

Our Petition smashed the door frames of the BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO 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: 5. had the pleasure, amid the most rapturous ap- 6. Remember that we go to press on Thursday; that plause, 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 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 announced 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, poetry, literary comwas too small to hold "our representatives," but the 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 Macaulay 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 unanimity 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 deserter! no two objects! no big 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

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 234.

ment, 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 more space, and till a week's reflection shall have off in the procession: and I feel a secret pleasure, 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

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

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; Duncombe 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 out 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 !- I ask, was I to bear the fire and not to retaliate? Is not every man aware that the first fire has been at Feargus O'Connor, and the Star, as that paper was the great cock-shot to fire at! But am I so foolish as 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 calculated to injure you, I will proclaim it from the watch-tower!! I tell you that public censorship is the dinner at White Conduit House, where above neecssary and requisite; and as long as I live, I will six hundred sat down, the tickets being half-a- not shrink from the responsibility; but it shall crown. The chair was taken by Dr. Peter M. 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 ever right of the Chairman sat Thomas Duncombe, place me in the false position of allowing the mine Esq.; on the left, J. T. Leader, Esq., and Feargus to spring under our feet, without warning you of

You must look to the position of the Editor of the am charged with every violent word spoken by The Convention sittings we have been compelled Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Stephens, Lovett, Collins and others. Now, also, bear in mind that the HALIFAX -All persons having communications with We give below the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in Star has published every letter of Fletcher, He-

The Editor of the Star all but denounced me for my letter upon Church Chartism, Teetotalism and THAT PETITION, signed by Three-and-a-half Knowledge 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. Ouward 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 offer us

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 Poor 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.

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

Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. but to "The Editor."

When you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry, Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing. 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 lead 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 communi-

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 pest; 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 almost certainty of rejection or serious curtailment, and we take no blame for

munications, and articles of comment to be here week will be very small indeed; if not here by Wednesday we don't hold ourselves bound even to

Finally, remember that we have only forty-eight columns weekly for all England, Scotland, 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 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 as 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 ns 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 SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

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 course by ill-natured snarls or bickerings. CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NORTHERN STAR -

London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge. Manchester-W. Griffin, 34, Lomasstreet, Bank Top. Birmingham-George White 29, Bromsgrove-street. Newcastle-Mr. J. Sinclair Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Binns, booksellers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo lane. Bath -Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 8, Trinity-place, Walnot CHARTIST ADDRESSES .- The General Secretary-Mr.

John Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester. Chartist Blacking Manufacturer-Mr. Roger Pinder, Edward's-square, Edward'splace, Pottery, Hull. Secretary to the Frest, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee-J. Wilkinson, 5, Cregoe Terrace, Bell's Barn Road, Birmingham .- J. T. Smith, Chartist Blacking Maker, Tavistock-street, Plymouth.

the Chartist movement, are requested to send te me shoemaker, Plumtree-square, Darley-lane, Derby. Money Orders to this Office.—Our Cashier is nience, utterly inconceivable by those who have not multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by dence in the Convention were passed. the negligence of parties not attending to the plain instructions so often given, to make all money orders sent here payable to Mr. JOHN ARDIIL. Some orders are made payable to Mr. O Connorsome to Mr. Hobson-some to Mr. Hill-some to Star-office: all these require the signature of the person in whose favour they are drawn before the money can be obtained. This causes an attendance at the post-office of, sometimes, several hours, when a few minutes might suffice if all were rightly several addresses were delivered. given-not to mention the most vexatious delays of payment sometimes caused by it. Several old often thus needlessly incovenienced us; we therefore beg that all parties having money to send to the Star-office for Papers, by order, will make their orders payable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL. If they neglect this, we shall not hold ourselves bound to attend to them: if, therefore, they find their neglect to produce inconvenience to themselves let them not blame us.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—We are requested by the President of this Association to state that E. F. Dempsey is not Secretary to the enrolled. Irish Universal Suffrage Association, nor was he ever elected in the 100m of Mr. P. M. Brophy. Mr. W. H. Dyott, printer, bookseller, and stationer, No. ail Papers and Communications should be ad. livered in the town.

dressed. Agents which should be in our office on Thurs- here. day, at latest, have for several weeks back come on the Friday; nearly all the Scotch Agents' Orders have come on the Friday often. last. This may be occasioned by the delays of the mails, owing to the weather, but there certainly is no reason why the Agents at Hull, Liverpool, and even Barnsley and Bradford, should send their Orders to reach the Office just CANNOT BE ATTENDED to: and any papers ing was held in Grammar School-square. returned in , nsequence of orders being late MANCHESTER .- Mr. Barrow, from Bolton, lecwill not be c dited.

the Chartists of Swan Coppice are requested to correspond with Mr. B. Butterly, No. 8, Back Albion-street.

scriptions will be published as a balance-sheet in next week's Star .- John Cleave, treasurer. W. H. Dyorr continues to receive many Stars from his English friends. They are rapidly shedding lectured; and on Monday night, Messrs. Mead and light on the political mind of Ireland. Large as Lyndon. is the supply afforded by the generosity of the friends of freedom in England and Scotland, it is yet inadequate to the inquiries after truth in Ircland, where as yet no people's press exists. Direct 26, N. King-street, Dublin.

CHALFORD - The resolution next week. J. THOMPSON, DONCASTER .- Write to Mr. Burley again-we have no account of the money he men-ROCHDALE.-Hold your meeting, be peaceable, and

have no violent language.
Henry Swinglehurst will thank Duncan Robertson for his address, as he has foroutten it. STROUD.-A correspondent writes us, that on Whit-Monday he will raffle four portraits, given with the Star, and fourteen numbers of Tait's Maga- ness of importance. zine. The whole proceeds to be given to the

Wigton, bearing this signature, and complaining of the writer's name having been inserted in the list of nominations for the General Council without his authority. We think it very possible there may have been some mistake—that an Edward Long may have been really nominated; takes and complaints of this kind might be and at Weston on Tuesday.

avoided if sub-Secretaries would send with their nominations the residence and occupation of the of Mr. Markham, 66, Belgrave-gate, Leicester. parties nominated. If they do not, we shall not insert them. W. A. MAYNE writes that he attended the meeting alluded to by Mr. Harrison, the member of Convention for Nottingham, and that Mr. Harri sons' statements were false.

ROBERT HAMILTON.—You must pay the poor rates as long as you have anything to pay them with. facts are known.

goods. You must pay your rent to the collector and advocates. 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. from Derby, £1 was from Burton and Swadlin-

letter distinct and clear-also in using words not John Rourke.- We are compelled, by want of space to reserve his communication. DAVID HAYNES, Sherborne-street, Spon-street, Coventry, will send a Star to Ireland if some one will

send him his address. GEORGE CAIRNS, NEWCASTLE.-The resolution to which he refers was given in the terms complained of to prevent the exercise of that very delegates were not set forth in the resolution, as 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 neither time, means, nor inclination to do address to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., expressive of Kelsall, Watson, Brumfit, Dutton their admiration of his past career, and their entire Joshua Bower, Joseph Cliff, Marshall, Hall, and John Cliff, Mr. Hayward said he she have neither time, means, nor inclination to do

LEPTON WEAVERS - We cannot interfere between them and the Leeds Times. If they send any news to us for publication it shall receive atten-

Totnes Chartists.—The postmaster is justifiable. There should be an heading to the petition sheets. Directions were given in the Star to that effect.

by Tuesday, or their chance of insertion for that J. H. CLITHEROE.—Write to the Postmaster-General, General Post-office, London-he will make inquiry into the cause of delay. J. BROOK .- The 5s. has not been received for Jeffrey's

J. BIRD will be entitled to the plate.

FOR THE O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND. From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 6 FOR ASSISTING THE TRADES OF LONDON IN THE

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 0 T. Ireland, Dunfermline ... 0 1 0 FOR MRS. PROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Dewsbury Association, per W. Robshaw 0 13 0 FOR MRS. PROST. From All Saints Association, Leicester, per J. Markham ... 0 6 0 ... 0 10 0 a Bolton Friend a few Chartists at Warrington per T. Lowe 0 2 2

FOR THE CONVENTION. From Leeds Association, per Mr. Brook ... 0 7 6 ... 0 7 6 ... Mr. Widdup, per J. Brook, Bradford ... 0 0 6

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LEEDS.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture in the Association Room to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half-past six o'clock,

Holbeck.—Mr. George Hobson will lecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture here on

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

> CHAR NOTICES

The following are brief notices of the Chartist correspondence which reached us on Thursday morning. The extended report which we have given of the debate in what ought to be the People's House, DERBY.—The friends of this neighbourhood havving on the motion of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, "that the communications for the Star, or otherwise affecting petitioners be heard at the bar of the House, by themselves, their counsel, or their agents, in support to Mr. Thomas Briggs, care of Mr. John Moss, of the allegations of the petition," will, we are sure, be a sufficient excuse to our numerous correspondents for the slight manner in which, this week. frequently made to endure an amount of inconve- their communications are necessarily obliged to be noticed. At most of the places resolutions of confi-

BRISTOL.-The Chartist Youths held their anniversary on Wednesday week.

OLDHAM. - The Chartists here met on Monday, and thanked the Convention. WEDNESBURY.-Mr. Linney of Manchester, lec-

tured here on Monday. HINCKLEY .- An Association has been formed here; a meeting was held on Monday evening, at which

REDDITCH.-The Chartists here have met every evening and read the reports of Convention, Thanks Agents—who certainly ought to know better—have to their representative (George White) and the Convention have been passed; and Mr. Candy has lectured.

> Bronsgrove.-Mr. Candy addressed an out-door meeting on Monday. Belfast.-Meetings continue to be held here weekly, at which interesting addresses are delivered.

The cause is progressing. RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.-Mr. James Duffy lectured here on Tuesday night. Thirty-four members were

BANBURY .- The Chartists here are determined not to agitate for any thing less than the Charter. 26, North King-street, Dublin, is the Secretary to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to whom day last. It was the first Chartist lecture ever de-

To Agents.—A great portion of the Orders of our and of confidence in the Convention has been adopted STOCKPORT.—A tea party, in honour of the pre-

sentation of the petition, was held here on Monday Doncaster. - The treasurer's accounts were passed on Monday evening, and also thanks to

Hamilton.—A splendid presentation of petition at the time the papers are going out of it. Any demonstration took place here on Monday night. ORDERS NOT IN THE OFFICE ON THURSDAYS A large procession was formed, and a public meet-

tured in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday afternoon and evening, the latter being a funeral discourse for Henry Frost.

BOLTON.-Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, lectured here on Monday. BIRMINGHAM. - ASTON STREET. - The Council met do recommend the women to form a separate Association, to be called "The Women's National Charter Association. On Sunday night, Mr. Mead

DUDDESTON Row.-Mr. Mead preached on Sun-STERLHOUSE LANE.—On Tuesday a deputation was sent to the Black Horse, Ashted Row, to ar-

range matters concerning the dinner to be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. On the return of the only themselves for such an object, but their children and Jones; they are the men who foment discord, deputation, they reported that the dinner was fixed dren also. He concluded by proposing, as an and revolutionary dourince, to suit their own for Tuesday, the 17th inst. Tickets, which are amendment:limited to a certain number, will be ready for sale after the 5th inst. FROST'S COMMITTEE.—The usual routine business

was transacted on Monday. PECK LANE. - A meeting of the shoemakers in this locality was held on Tuesday. There was no busi-

Mr. Fussell has received is from James Clark, of Blayden, near Bristol, which will be handed to the Convention, with other monies that are to be sent from this town. GLOUCESTER.—The Chartists of this City have been

re-organized, and officers appointed. LEICESTER.—ALL SAINTS OPEN.—This society is doing well-every week adds to our numbers. Mr. though probably not the writer of this letter. Mis- W. J. Taylor lectured in the Town Hall on Monday,

> LETTERS FOR Mr. Taylor may be addressed, care LONDON.-OLD-STREET ROAD.-Mr. Stallwood Sunday evening, at the Cannon Coffee House.

> ABERDEEN.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Aberdeen Charter Union, the following resolution was carried amidst great cheering "That this meeting, after having calmly considered the conduct of

DEWSBURY.-Mr. North lectured on Wednesday week, and Mr. West on Sunday. DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held its weekly meeting on Sunday. Mr. Dyott said he had been in correspondence with Mr. Shar-

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 letter, Mr. Crawford's reply, and his own rejoinder, which were received with much approbation. Orunfairness" of which he writes. We think it will unfairness that the names of the other Chartist delegates were unfair that the names of the other Chartist delegates were unfairness of the other Chartist delegates were unfairness.

CLITHEROE.—Chartism in this place is very

FONTYPOOL. - Mr. Edwards of Newport, lectured here on Monday. Thanks to, and confidence in, the Convention were unanimously voted.

COALSNAUGHTON. - Meetings have been held here daily since the sitting of the Convention, whose reports have been received and read. A delegate proposition could only be met with a direct negative. meeting was held on Saturday, when a resolution of (Hear, hear.) confidence in the Convention was carried. PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money this week due to the Executive from the sale of Pinder's blacking

is as follows :--Mr. Scott, Hawick Mr. Wcods, Sudbury Mr. T. B. Smith, Leeds 1 10

BRADFORD COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met as usual on Monday night. They veted five shillings to Mr. Christopher Wood, the freeholder who proposition, which was adopted by a large majority, of the poor ienows are daily paradiag to Mr. Christopher Wood, the freeholder who proposition, which was adopted by a large majority, without any employment; and we fear their contion, and for which he lost his employment, and being a bondsman for another person, has in conse- formal resolutions for carrying into effect the one quence been thrown into prison; his wife and family previously adopted, which, being seconded, were put are in a state of the greatest distress. After trans- and agreed to. acting other business the Council adjourned to next Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

the surrounding villages to witness a scene so extra- Garland. ordinary. After singing and prayer, Mr. Edwards delivered an excellent political sermen. Mr. Dew-resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Town Counoil of this borough, for the present year, was held at the Court-house on Wednesday last. The Town CLERK read the minutes of the previous

meeting. The first notice on the paper related to the New Gaol, but Mr. Alderman Tottie, the gentleman by whom it was to be brought forward, not being pre-Watch Rate for raising the sum of £5,580; this was agreed to.

The third notice was to levy a Watch Rate to raise £270 upon all property within that part of the township of Hunslet which is beyond the limits of one mile from the bars of the town, was also adopted.

ERECTION OF A NEW BOROUGH GAOL. The notice on this subject having been read by the Town CLERK,

Ald. Tottle said he would not trouble the Council on this occasion with many details on the subject before them, as those details were mostly in the possession of the gentlemen present, having been printed. He then went on to address himself to two points—the insufficiency of the present Borough Gaol accommodation, and the law by which that insufficiency might be remedied, and after a lengthy address, concluded by moving a formal resolution, expressive of the opinion of the Council that the certificate of the Recorder and the presentment of the Magistrates were well founded, and that a new Gaol or House of

Correction was necessary.

Mr. Cudworth seconded the motion. on the subject of a new gaol. The reason why that Committee was appointed was, that the Borough of Leeds was called upon to pay £2,495, or within £5 of one-fourth of £10,000, for building a gaol at the people; nay, more, those very people upon whom stated, intended to build a larger House of Correc. reject and despise. Nothing could exemplify the

years, yet it would have to be paid, and the Bur-

"That the Council, on the 16th June, 1841, having decided that there was no necessity for building a New Gaol at Leeds, it would be inexpedient to pass the resolution now proposed by Mr. Alderman

This was seconded by Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. Alderman Goodman spoke in favour of the original motion. Mr. Skelton said the principle upon which the arguments in favour of a New Gaol rested, appeared to be that Wakefield should stand still, and that will not be allowed any more to creep into the wards.

Leeds alone should go on. Alderman Lupron looked at the question, mainly, the more popular constituencies. Let the Chartists in a moral point of view. He thought crime would be more effectually repressed by having a Gaol in accordingly. the Borough for the punishment of offenders than if those offenders had to be sent to a House of Correction at a distance.

Mr. HAYWARD observed, that the question had been so fully gone into on former occasions, that he office, for the ensuing year:—should not then trespass on the time of the Council, Mr. F. N. Settle, saddler, Woodhouse-lane. but he must say, that not the slightest new matter Mr. John Woodhead, painter, Park-lane. lectured to the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Makers, on had been introduced to influence them to accede to Mr. Joseph Womersley, Innkeeper, Briggate. the proposition of Mr. Tottie. As regarded the Mr. William Heywood, pawnbroker, Bank. question of expence, it appeared according to Mr. Mr. R. S ead, maltster, Kirkgate. Tottie's estimate, that the cost of the gaol would be Mr. Jno. Walker, butcher, Quarry-hill. £30,800. He (Mr. Hayward) hoped that there was Mr. Robert Bean, chemist, Coronation-street. not a man in the Council so exceedingly weak as to SUNDERLAND. - MESSRS. MONARCH AND Mowarr's certain parties, is of opinion that they only want the suppose that that sum would be anything like ade-LETTER.—We have received another letter from destruction of our National Charter Association, quate. They might add £20,000 to the estimate, Mr. Mowatt, and another from our Sunderland and the men who have boldly stood by our cause. and he doubted, even then, if it would be sufficient. correspondent, each reiterating his own state- Resolved, therefore, that we stand firmly by our Supposing the West-Riding magistrates were to ment. We shall leave the matter in the hands of order and organization, and by Feargus O'Connor adopt the largest of the plans for the enlargement of our Sunderland friends, to whom, of course, the and the Northern Star, and we hereby further the House of Correction, which was estimated to cost declare that we have no confidence in the men at £100,000, the proportion due from Leeds would ground, in front of the Oddfellows' Hall, Thornton-G. R.. NORTHAMPTON.—The collector can follow your the head of such conspiracies against our best friends only be £12,500, instead of the enormous road; a requisition was presented to the constable,

borough by building a new gaol. After some further discussion, in which Alder- themselves, for Thursday, at one o'clock. Mr. Clarkman Gaunt, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. son, attorney, was called to the chair. Mr. Dew-Bramley, Mr. Jos. Cliff, Alderman Musgrave, Mr. hirst moved the following resolution:—"That we, Hall, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Birchall, Alderman Bate on, the unemployed operatives in the town of Bradford Mr. M. Cawood, Alderman Tottie, and others took and its vicinities, amidst the intensity of our sufferpart, the amendment moved by Mr. Cawood was ings and misery, do most respectfully ask for the put to the meeting, and negatived by 30 to 7. The interposition of the magistrates in our behalf, and votes were ordered to be recorded.

The following voted for the amendment:-Coun- aries." Mr. Rueben Pye seconded the resolution, cillors Skelton, Wright, M. Cawood, Nickols, Barker, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Edwards Hayward, and Butler. Against the amendment: -Alderman Musgrave, forth their distress in very strong language, and that

Gaunt, Bateson, Smith, Willans, Hebden, Oates, if their distress was not mitigated and relieved, the Goodman, Stansfeld, Tottie, Pease, Lupton, Luc-consequences would be fearful to contemplate. Mr. cock, and Maclea; Counciller: Cudworth, Birchall, Edwards made a short but an excellent speech on Kelsall, Watson, Brumfit, Dutton, Barlow, Mitchell, the sufferings of the operatives of the whole king-Joshua Bower, Joseph Cliff, March, Snackleton, dom, and called on those who possessed such large amendment upon that proposed by Mr. Cawood. necessities. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion, which GREENOCK .- The constituents of Mr. Wallace have flourishing. A public meeting was held, on Monday It was as follows :- "That it would be inexpedient was carried without a dissentient. Mr. G. Flinn

written that gentleman, in approval of Mr. evening, in honour of the presentation of the great to adopt any resolution which would pledge this moved, and Mr. Brook seconded, that four persons Sharman Crawford's motion. The letter and Mr. "National." Ninety-three new members were en- Council to build a new gaol for the Borough of be deputed to present the memorial to the magis-Wallace's reply have been sent us, but we have no to stand by O'Connor and the Convention.

National. Nati for that purpose." Mr. PATRICK seconded the amendment.

had in view could be accomplished, he thought the bore evident marks of the want of food.

Mr. Alderman Musgrave thought, after the specimen which they had had of the mode in which the business of public meetings was conducted, it was per cent. last Saturday. Wool that was 5d. per enough to deter any thinking man from attending pound he has now reduced to 41; and for six months them, and if he, as an alderman, was to consent to preside at such meetings as those which they had lately seen in another part of that building, he should that the reduction within the last half year amounts consider he was a fool, and should shockingly disto upwards of forty per cent.; so much for piety! grace himself. (Hear, hear.)

was therefore negatived. The votes were again recorded on the original the numbers being-Ayes 30, Noes 7. Mr. Alderman Torrie then submitted a series of dition is becoming desperate.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Com-Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ECCLESHILL Moor.—On Sunday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Chartist camp meeting was held. A large concurse of people came from Howard, Bramley, Cudworth, Joseph Cliff, Nickols,

Market St. Leed hould The following gentlemen were then elected as directors of the Leeds Water Works Company:— Aldermen Goodman and Oates; Councillors, Lee, Howard, Atkinson, Cudworth, Holmes, March, an

NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL.

and filed was agreed to.

The concluding notice was-"A report will be presented from the Improvement Bill Committee; and it will be proposed that a Committee be appointed to co-operate with the Magistrates in passing the Leeds Improvement Bill through Parliament." The report on this subject was presented by Mr. MARSHALL, and a motion that it should be received

The following resolution was then proposed by the same gentleman, and seconded by Alderman Lupron. "That a Committee be appointed to co-operate with the Magistrates in passing the Leeds Improvement Bill through Parliament, provided that a guarantee fund of not less than £400 is subscribed to meet the future expences attendant on passing it, so that no expense may be incurred by them for which either they or this Council would be liable, and with the understanding that whilst the Magistrates represent to Parliament that they should be ex-officio on the future Board of Commissioners, the Town Council will represent that the Board should consist sent at the commencement of business, it was agreed of the Council alone, but that both parties will rest to proceed with the second, which was to levy a satisfied with the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject."

On this motion, the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Hayward and seconded by Mr.

That inasmuch as the legal adviser of this Council has distinctly stated that if the Council appoint a Committee to take charge of the Leeds Improvement Bill, the individuals forming the same can only act in their individual capacity, the Council cannot legally act in the matter."

This amendment, on being put to the vote, was negatived. The original resolution was then put and agreed to. .The following members were appointed the Committee :- Aldermen Bateson, Luccock, Maclea; Councillors M. Cawood, Baker, Joseph Cliff, Mar-

shall, and Garland.
This concluded the business, and the Council adjourned.

Thus it will be seen that the Whigs, confiding in their present majority in the Town Council, came to the determination to saddle the inhabitants of this borough with the expense of a new gaol. The im-Mr. M. Cawood said that he had hoped that Mr. policy of such a step, under the present depressed state Ald. Tottie would have brought forward some of our trade, must be at once manifest to all our stronger arguments—some stronger than he had readers. Notwithstanding that it was clearly proved brought before—in favour of his propositions for by Mr. Martin Cawood that the building and permabuilding a gaol; instead of which, he had only adner maintenance of a Borough Gaol would be far vanced arguments that had been more than once more expensive to the burgesses than if the present heard and refuted in that Council Chamber. To show arrangement with the West-Riding magistrates were the real state of the case, and that it was not reason- to continue, the Whigs persisted in their intentions, able to build a gaol, he would refer to what had and the "tyrant majority" carried their resolutions. already taken place. There were several persons in the Council now who were not present when a Committee was assembled last year to draw up a report £2,000. Like the defunct Whig Government, the Whig Wakefield. The West Riding Justices, it was they relied for support against the Tories, they now tion, and that the Borough of Leeds would have to truth of this more than the remarks made by Aldercontribute towards that also. They had three plans man Justice Musgrave upon the proposition which proposed, the lowest of which estimated the was made, that a public meeting of the inhabitants cost at £56,000, the share of which ex. should be called, and their wishes consulted, before pence to the Borough of Leeds would have the Town Council came to any definite resolution on been £14,000, and the highest was £100 000, the subject. This "bright ornament" of the bench of which Leeds would have had to pay £25,000. of magistrates stated that nothing in the world should It did then seem desirable that the Council induce him to hold the situation of chairman at a WALSALL .- A resolution for the whole Charter, should consider the propriety of building a gaol for public meeting of the inhabitants, "he should consider themselves. But on looking to the contract between he would disgrace himself by so doing," for "that the Council and the West Riding Justices, it was the recent public meetings about the Improvement thought there must be something wrong, that it had Bill were a disgrace to the town." Softly, softly, Mr. not been properly drawn up, or that its terms had Justice Musgrave. Let us see who would be disnot been abided by; and Mr. W. Beckett took con- graced most, the inhabitants or the Bench of Justices. siderable pains on the subject, in getting it duly Is it not notorious that a certain Whig Alderman-brought before the West Riding Magistrates. When Justice of this Borough ordered a boy who was the Magistrates were told that the contributions by brought before him, to BE "PRIVATELY WIPED?" Leeds were equal to one-quarter of the whole sum. And is it not an undoubted fact that, within the last they thought it was too large a sum; and on refer-euce to the contract, it was found that previous to ordered another person to be "Floged?" Now we 1836, Leeds had paid only one-tenth. The West tell such Alderman-Justice of the Peace that any Riding Magistrates then ordered Mr. Dixon, their mechanic would have felt it a disgrace to have been Clerk, to consider with the Town Clerk of Leeds: so illiterate. The Alderman Justice in question need and this Borough was then called upon to pay one. not ask any one, like Dogberry, to write him down eighth instead of one fourth. It, therefore, and an ass. He has done this most effectually himself. peared that the report of the Gaol Commit- But turning from this "bright luminary of the tee nad been drawn up under wrong impressions. Bench," what shall we say to those persons It was to be remembered that though the cost of a in the council professing to be Radicals, who New Gaol was to be spread over a period of fourteen voted against a town's meeting? Alas, alas! the Geese must now see that the Foxes are too many for gesses would be heavily taxed all that time for the them. It is just as we predicted. The Geese may purpose, much more so than by continuing to support | cackle, cackle, and hiss at the Chartists as they please: the borough prisoners at Wakefield. The inhabi- but we fancy they must now candidly acknowledge tants of the town had not been consulted on the that the Foxes have served them as we always told subject of building a New Gaol, which they ought them they would do. The advice we should now give to have been before it was decided to commence to the Chartists, seeing that the Whigs and Radicals such an undertaking. He remembered presenting a in the Town Council, after having been elected by petition in that Council Room, signed by nearly one the suffrages of the people, are now despising housand of the inhabitants, against such a building and rejecting them, is this-Watch them well. As being erected; and he did not believe that the for the Whigs, they are your sworn enemies; they opinion of the town was in favour of taxing not are the men who sought the blood of Frost, Williams, purposes, and then imprison and betray the people, whose support they have relied upon; they are the originators and passers of the atrocious New Poor Law! From these men we can expect no evenhanded justice. They have betrayed us, and would on every occasion do it again. But as to the professing radicals, we say to the people, you now see their conduct with respect to you. They, like the Whigs, will betray you, and sell you for a mess of

> VAGRANT TRUSTEES .- On Thursday last, the following persons were elected trustees of the Vagrant

> pottage. Watch them well, then; and remember

that the 1st of November will come again. Foxes

have holes wherein to creep, but we trust that they

We would particularly refer to those who represent

remember their conduct and deal with them

Local and General Entelligence.

BRADFORD.—A public meeting of the unemployed operatives took place on an open space of cost which would be entailed upon the requesting him to convene the meeting, but he having declined, the requisitionists called the meeting that a memorial be adopted to the above functionmoved the memorial to the magistrates, which set heaps of wealth, the produce of their hands, to come Mr. HAYWARD said he should move another forward at this critical juncture to relieve their meeting be forthwith called by the proper authorities Clarke were appointed. The adjournment of the meeting to Monday next was agreed upon, to hear the result of the conference with the authorities. Mr. Alderman Torrie said that as the proposition The meeting then separated. The poor fellows did not point out any means by which the end they seemed in a sad forlorn state, and their countenances

ANTICIPATION OF THE INCOME TAX.-A large worsted spinner, and a very pious Baptist, made a previous to the reduction, the sorts had been made 12d. or 2d. per pound worse than they had been; so that the reduction within the last half year amounts He is not the only one that has made inroads into The question was then put, when there were for the comforts of the toil-worn slave. There are the amendment, Ayes 7, Noes 30. The amendment masters in Bradford that are paying their woolcombers the enormous sum of 13d. for combing English wools. Trade is indeed very bad; hundreds of the poor fellows are daily parading the streets

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY REPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MAY 6.-Our arrivals of all sorts of Grain are moderate this week. The condition of the Wheat showed to-day is much improved, in consequença of which the sale was more free, and an delivered an excellent political sermen. Mr. Dewhirst also preached a sermon against the hireling priesthood of every denomination. The large audience separated highly delighted with the proceedings.

It was subsequently ordered, that a copy of the advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley resolutions on the subject of the new gaol should be advance of 1s. per quark was obtained. Barley nominal. Oats and Sheking are able to be paid.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON .- A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Civet Cat, Kensington. The room was crowded, and numbers were compelled to leave 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 manner. Mr. Preece moved the first resolution:-"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's 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:cellectively, by joining the National Charter Association, 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-foregoing resolution." Mr. Wheeler seconded, and rity was through the People's Charter. Mr. Bairstow supported the resolution, which was carried without a dissentient voice. Mr. Dowling moved the next resolution :- " That this meeting deeply sympathise with our suffering friends, Frost, Williams, and Jones, in their unjust exile from the land of their birth, and hereby determine to use their utmost exertions to restore them to the bosoms of their afflicted families." was shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, also supported the resolution; he was also Chartism, in this neighbourhood, is on the increase, law guardian, spoke highly in favour of the restoration of these exiles to their native land, and denounced the treachery of the Government in transporting them. The resolution was then unanimously carried. A vote of thanks was given to the delegates, and to the chairman, 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. people. from the Teilor's, Bricklayers' Arms, 3s. from the Tailor's Toree Doves, and an additional 8d. from Camberwell. The Council then resolved itself into a provisional Committee, to assist in carrying out the Procession. CIECUS STREET, MARY-LE-BONE.—At the working

man's hall on Suncay evening, Mr. Nagle reported the business connected with the ensuing demonstration. Mr. Payne also reported on the local arrangements for the procession. Mr. Bairstow then delivered an excellent lecture on the causes which had given rise to the Charter, and the present position of the Chartists. The place was crowded to excess, and Mr. Bairstow was | village, bids fair to become a numerous one, for we highly applauded. Mrs Godwin also ably addressed the females assembled, and urged upon them the necesmity of swelling the procession on the following morning. other ocal business was transacted and the meeting adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the chairman and evening; on the motion of Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Wm. of the People's Charter." Three cheers were given for

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 transmitted to Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for presentation, praying for the Charter, whole and entire.

CARLISLE .- At a meeting of the Council of the Chartist Association, held on Saturday evening, a fur- in Newcastle on the evening of Monday, the 9th inst. ther sum of 143 was ordered to be forwarded to Mr. John Cleave, for the use of the Convention in London; to the Convention reported that they sent sheets, conalso, the sum of 6s from the spirited village of

ence, and gave entire estisfaction.

That the consideration of appointing a lecturer be nouncing Mr. Duncan's lecture." This was carried, 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-

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 Mis-unanimous vote of thanks. Mr. Thos. Ciark 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 neverth-less, he felt confident 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 Feargus 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-Siar; but, thank God, all their poor attempts would ing. Mr. Robert Sutcliffe Laving been appointed chairprove fusive. He would then conclude with proposing man, introduced a member of the association to move 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 hitherto prosecuted and persecuted both the advocates had a right to a voice in the making of the law which and dectrines 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 grouns and mounings of the dungeoned, and by the three for Mr. O'Connor, and the Convention, after sighs of the exiled patriots; and farther, that as that which the meeting broke up; thus ended one of the street. bright imminary, the Northern Star has fearlessly and largest meetings that has been held in this neighbourhonestly asserted and advocated our rights, and as its bood for these mony years, there being upwards of sub-Treasurer. 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 next and brief speech, seconded it. Mr. Smith, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Gardie spoke to it, when it was carried unanimously.

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. sociation room, en Friday evening, Mr. Turniqui in the is now the centre of a large and increasing colliery 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 expellent 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

DUDLEY.-Mr. H. Candy addressed a meeting from Sunderland, as d Mr. Charles Connor. of upresaids of two thousand on Wednesday afternoon, in the open air, chiefly of nailors and the poor operatives who now are starting. The lecturer entered into the evils under which society is labouring, and forcibly nearly 13,000 signatures. explained to the satisfaction of his hearers that they ar se from class legislation. He impressed upon their minds the necessity of joining the National Charter Barker Gate, on Sunday morning last, the following Ass diation, as they may rest assured that the Prople's Charter were the only guarantee to obtain justice for the millions, and secure permanent happiness and prosperity to the country. He concluded, after an excellent address of one hour and unwards.

BILETON.—At a meeting held in the large room, Stafford-street, belonging to the National Charter Associztion, which was crowded to suffocation, on Thursday night last, Mr. Progget 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, including Mr. O'Connor's, from the Chartist Circular, and the Chartists of Brighton, in reference to Mr. O'Con-Mr. Bairstow's, from the Commonwealthsman. Mr. nor," &c. Linney I chired on Sunlay evening to a crowded audience, and was afterwards engaged by the commit- ham Conference, lectured in the Democratic Chapel, on tee. for one week, to open new associations within three. Tuesday 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-Bilsten for the first time, when Mr. Linney addressed key, for presentation to Sir J. Graham. upwires of 3,000 persons. This is the way to go to AT A MEETING, at the King George on Horseback, work. We hope other towns will go and do like-#152.

on Wednesday and Sunday evenings to attentive audi- Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star. This meeting, ence. On Sunday night a letter was read from Mr. therefore, pledges itself to stand by O'Connor and the

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 on Sunday, the following resolution was carried unanithe Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Manchester, to preach a held in the Chartist reading room, Sutton-in-Ashfield. mously: — That the delegates assembled do place im- sermon on behalf of the funds of the chapel. The Rev. plicit confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., the Northern Gentieman preached an excellent sermon on the occasion, Star, and these who have really stood by the Charter, but the congregation was very small. At the conclusion name and all.

WORCESTER.-Mr. H. Candy visited this place! on Friday, and lectured in the Chartist room, Foundry-

LASEWADE.-A social meeting took place on Tuesday evening last, in Bondyrigg school room, the the Charter, but likewise the name and the present sub-Treasurer. profits arising from the same to be devoted to the fund for the support of the delegate at the Convention for bonds for the sake of it, and he would not now sub-Secretary. Midlothian, Mr. John Stewart in the chair. The school, which is capable of comfortably holding 490, was litergreat sength on the distress of the country, notically crammed to the door, many having to 50 away.
Addresses, sengs, and recitations were the order of the
Leicester, Wigan, and Wales, and deprecated all secevening, and gave great satisfaction. The greatest praise is due to the Cannon-mills fine instrumental band, for the handsome manner in which they voiunteered their services, and the skill they displayed in playing several fine pieces. The first national petition, from this district, was signed by about 4-3, the second his gratification at the lecture which the Rev G-ntleby 842, this one praying for the Charter whole and entire, has received 1,244 signatures.

BIRSTAL-UNION OF CHARTISTS AND TEETO. said, or any questions to ask, as he always wished for TALLERS.—At the late Birsto meeting, Mr. James discussion. No opponent appearing, Mr. Brook moved, Millington, the eloquent lacturer on tretotalism; eurolled 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 ont his card; and Mr. John West, Chartist talented advocacy of the rights of the working classes." lecturer, publicly signed the total abstinence pledge- Carried with three rounds of applause. Thanks were each agreeing to advocate the respective views in their voted to the Chairman, when the meeting separated, different expecities.

OSSETT.-Mr. West visited this town on Friday last. There was a large attendance of the manufacturers, as well as the working classes, who listened attentively to the arguments adduced; and, at the conclusion, invited Mr. West most pressingly to visit them again, as they were perfectly convinced of the truth of the villages of Oadby and Wigston. his statements, although they could not see clearly the

OVERTON.-Mr. West lectured here on Monday to the miners of this district, and produced a good impression. The people here scarcely know anything, and only want to be set thinking of their value and worth to society to have them amongst the foremost in our

LOWER WORTLEY.-Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heybeen in a state of great excitement. On Tuesday, the wood, lectured, on Friday evening last, to a numerous "That this meeting hereby determine, individually and and attentive audience, and exposed the working of 26th of April, in consequence of the alarm at Leicesthe system which gives to the willing idler nearly the ter, the soldiers were called away from our barracks.

SOWERBY.-On Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, delivered two lectures; the first, in the afternoon, in the open air, to a numerous and attentive poverty had not for a length of time had the means audience, subject-" The necessity for an Extension of of coming to market, came in a body, at eight o'clock, the Representative System," which was handled in an and proceeded to the Chartist rooms, where they argumentative manner, and to the satisfaction of the meeting. The evening's lecture was delivered in the Mr. Millwood seconded the motion, and Mr. Mason Association Room—subject "The benefits to be supported it. Mr. Percival, son to the Minister who derived from the adoption of the People's Charter." Caeded round the town. On arriving at the top of was shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the Honse of the Ho This lecture seemed to give the greatest satisfaction. in favour of Universal Suffrage. Mr. Hanson, a poor and the men of Sowerby are determined to persevere people then returned home. in the agitation of the Charter-name and all

> CRAIG VALE.-Mr. Bell gave a very interesting air, to upwards of three hundred people, who listened attentively 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

OAKEN GATES .- The first Chartist lecture at Oaken Gates, was delivered by Mr. Mogg, on Friday evening eight new members. last, in the Bull Ring; about two thousand persons were

HOOLEY BILL-On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered here by Mr. Wm. Aitkin, of Ashton-rolled. under-Line, on Government. The attendance was numerous and the lecturer was listened to with the most profound attention. At the conclusion of the lecture four members were enrolled. The Association although only three weeks old, and in a parson-ridden already number forty seven members, who are for the Charter, the whole Charter, and no surrender.

NEWCASTLE, --- The Chartists of Newcastle Des was unanimously chosen to preside. The minutes the Convention, three for O'Connor, three for Frost, DUMPRIES.—At a public meeting held here on of the last meeting having been confirmed, the secretary Williams, and Jones. Eight members joined the 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 return from the Convention, to which requisition he The committee appointed to transmit the petition sheets the close of the meeting fifteen new members were

HEBOEN BRIDGE.-Monday being the day ap-

mined to celebrate that event by having a public meet-STOCKPORT .- On Sanday night last, our room ing on Wadsworth Moor. On the morning appointed, the following resolution:-" That whilet we hail with the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the

truly patriotic proprietor, Feargus O'Connor, has done 7000 persons present, and proved to the factions that BIEROP AUCKLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, a giorious Chartist meeting was held in the Batts of this place. The Batts is a tract of land or common, running by the side of the Wear. It is a beautiful place, street. and consequently is the general resort of the inhabitants BROMSGROVE .- On Thursday evening, Mr. H. for promenading. Bishop Auckland, containing the street. ligent and honest reformers, who hold the principles of street, sub-Treasurer. WORCESTER.-Mr. H. Candy lectured at the As. the People's Charter. The town of Bishop Auckland aginating. There is pienty of material for a flourishing in his business, as he deserves, there is no doubt but that he may do much good. The speakers at the meeting on Sunday were Messrs. Chapple and Williams

> SUNDERLAND .- On Friday last, the petition from this place was forwarded to London. It contained

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the United Council, held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That this Council, having known Mr. G. Harrison, our worthy representative in Convention, as an unflinching friend of the oppressed, and for the last four years an honest 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

LECTURE.—Mr. Beggs, late delegate to the Birming-

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 agitators to overthrow Strut, M.P., stating his objections to support the Peli- Star as long as they continue the unflunching advocates of the rights of the industrious orders."

> it was announced that the Rev. Gentleman would deliver a political lecture on the ensuing evenining, when Mr. Dewhirst was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business of the meeeting. Mr. Jackson deliveded an heart-stirring lecture on Chartism, contending not only for the principles of organisation. He had suffered imprisonment and tional movements of the people. He concluded a most powerful, elequent, and argumentative speech, which occupied two hours in the delivery, by recommending them to stand firmly to their own organization, and their present leaders. The chairman expressed man had delivered. Mr. Jackson again asked if any person had any objections to make to anything he had

highly delighted with what they had heard.

LEICESTER.—Large Chartist meetings were held on the recreation ground, last Sunday, Mr. Beed. ham preached in the afternoon, and Mr. Cooper at night. Mr. Beedham also visited the village of Thurneaston, on Sunday forencon; and Mr. Cooper

NORMANTON.—This agricultural village was visited on April 27th, by Mr. Skevington, who delivered an address in the open air to a good assembly, who at the close gave three hearty cheers for the Charter.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—For the last week this place has

for their brethren, assembled and perambulated the town. This gave alarm to the wealthy classes, but on Thursday they were panic struck, for the Chartists of Sheepshead and the villages round, who through were joined by the Loughborough friends. Mr 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, in the Chartist Association Room, to a numerous and lecture in this place, on Monday evening, in the open attentive audience. On Sunday last, Mr. David R. ss. of Manchester, delivered an animated address, which gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

EURY.—Mr. James Duffy lectured here on Monday last. At the close of the lecture twenty-two members were enrolled. On Wednesday, the 27th of April, Mr. Duffy lectured in the same place, and enrolled twenty-

STOCKPORT.—Mr. James Duffy, of Oldham, delivered a lecture, at the Hare and Hounds, on Saturday last, when eleven new members were en-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, machinery, the external and internal position of the country, &c. The following resolution was agreed to: -" That this meeting declares its determination to support the Convention, the Executive, the brave O Connor, the Star, and to oppose all, or any agitation. held their usual weekly business meeting on Monday | not embracing the Six Points—details, name, and all—

> CHISTERFIELD.—At a general meeting of the Chartists on Monday evening last, it was agreed that we should meet for the future, (until we can procure a room,) at the house of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Beetwellstreet, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. At

taining ninety-two thousand signatures, by the steamer, BACUP.—A Chartist meeting was held on Sunday, to Mr. Cleave, and upwards of fifteen hundred by on Derply Common, between Burnley and Bacup. make a purchase) with his Family Beverage; such KIDD' RMINSTER.—Mr. Candy lectured here on post to Mr. Duncombe. The secretary reported that Mr. Thomas Chew. of Burnley, presided. Mr. Tatter-societies and companies are presented with a donathe evening of Wednesday week, to a numerous audi-he in accordance with his instructions, posted on last sall, from Burnley, Mr. Tagg, of Bacup, and Mr. tion of 5s. for every cwt. purchased, (in addition to Saturday a letter enclosing a copy of the National Jones, of Liverpool, addressed the meeting in a very a liberal allowance,) to be disposed of as they may 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 Sanday last, the following delegates were same.) to each of the M.P.'s for this borough. Mr. rounding districts were also p esent. 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 Gladhill, 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. Helmfirth. 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 Star." There were twelve thousand persons present.

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—The proceeds due to the Executive, from the 23rd to the 30th of April. from

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

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

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Mr. James Wardley, smith, Canal-st. Mr. Richard Lawson, frame workkitter, Currant-

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

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Mr. Joseph Paget, frame work knitter, Watlingstreet. Mr. John Hawkins, frame work knitter, Watling-Mr. John Clarke, frame work knitter, Watlingstreet, sub-Secretary.

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Mr. Richard Wright, Buts. Mr. Henry Bradley, Longing, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Wright, Buts, sub-Scoretary.

Mr. George Townhand, piecer, Freetown. Mr. John Ratcliffe, tailor, Walker-row Mr. Robert Reeder, spinner, Livesy row. Mr. Danie Corlett, joiner, North-street. Mr. Michael Roberts, watchmaker, do. Mr. James Schoefield, weaver, John-street. Mr. Henry Mullhalland, weaver, Sex-street. Mr. Christopher Crowshaw, weaver, Untley Brock. Mr. Henry Roberts, shoemaker, Barlow-street.

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Mr. Richard Aldred, nailor, sub-Secretary.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

MOUNTSORREL.—On Tresday, the 26th April, Mr. Skevington visited this place for the purpose of reorganizing the people, when fifteen that had got cards, and eleven that had not, decided to use renewed exertions in the cause of the people

Superfine Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,....at 83. 6d., 98.6d., and 10s. 6d.

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Blue Ditto,.....at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d., and 12s. Doeskins.....at ls. 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.

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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.

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son, Redeross-street, Leicester. Agents-Webb and Co. 93. Top of Briggate Leeds. J. Diggles, 10, Ive-gate, Bradford.

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A Chartist Lecturer. The Proprietor supplies several Societies and Companies, (a number of persons joined together to

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Virginian. Allen,1010 tons, 1st June. | ledge of a bed-fellow. Also FOR NEW YORK, The following Splendid first-class American Ships Sail punctually as follows, viz:-IMPORTER, M'Pherson1150 tons, 3rd May. Sir Chas. Napier, Hill1340 tons, 4th May. ISAAC NEWTON, Spalding1270 tons, 6th May. GLENVIEW, Salters,1200 tons, 10th May.

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ADIRONDACH, Mallett1190 tons, 15th May.

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THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S 1 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 Smithens, and calling herself sale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but place all applications for agency, &c., must be for who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe ha ing been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet street, whose widow found it necessary to make the following affidavit, for the Three-halfpence, Stamp included. protection of her property, in the year 1798:-

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C. KEARSLEY. Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day in the foregoing Work,

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 effectually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable. especially those which, at an early period of life, requently 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 in-nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and

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Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, TTAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-I clusively to the various diseases of the genera- well-being and happiness of man. It is from the tive and nervous system, in the removal of those are but following the text of a learned writer, who distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence being is chiefly derived, and is more generally parhas said that "we can convey to the mind by means in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of

> VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning of how great importance is health to the human till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and country patients requiring his assistance, by making development, and absolutely indispensable to the 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. medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. Good health is happiness and success, as ill head

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for out-door Society, its daily increasing Public Build- medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in novelty will be brought before the reader in a pic- his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance tured form, and will give to the country resident from business, will ensure to the patient a perma- study their health but be made acquainted with

lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion moter of health and a remover of physical debilit is 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 ing Scenes, Rowing and Sailing Matches, Military nature of the complaint. But where immediate working and middle classes as well as hundred Reviews, Public Festivals, Cattle Shows, and other application is made, the corroding poison is checked among the aristocracy have been cured by their as Agricultural Assemblies, will be reported with the in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and de- when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of pencil as well as by the pen; while for the particular stroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere intertainment of our fair Country women, Engrav- 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 Sketches of Public Balls and Concerts, will be from have we to fear the undermining influence of this Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hob time to time provided.

The following has just a support of the external appear. ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease.

> 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 ha and have previously gone through a regular course prevented my writing to inform you before, as I cal of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti- an obscinate cough and asthma. tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood gold! as he was not like the same man since he had into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes taken them. tainted with venercal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, years, but after taking one small box, which was particularly the head and face, with eruptions and recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains box, it was quite as well as the other. in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken 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 !!

a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime ous Costumes, and every particular of this interesting of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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They are particularly recommended to be taken by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly pefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest cularly useful to married women afflicted with head the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa- ache and general debility, as also to some affliced tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict- with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy d ing 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 remedian 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.

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MOTHERS. ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Even

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 independent States of ancient Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on with provisions for ennobling the female character; stamping the hardy race of Romans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws to the world. How necessary this was to their 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 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 mother that the physical constitution of the human takes of her peculiarities of bodily and mental endowment than of the other parent. The healthy structure of the child's frame, it need scarcely be said, depends for the most part on the mother. And being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental is misery and defeat in the great struggle of like The one is the most terrible bequeathment which parent can give to a child; the other is an inhertance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary then is it that mothers should not only ent and radical cure.

safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerou
It frequently happens that in moments of thought-disorders incident to the human frame. As a procine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooks

been received from Mr. Heaton :-To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat- are daily hearing accounts of the good effects d "Another said they were worth their weight is

> "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for much better, and when she had taken the second "A very respectable female said her husband ha was quite a new man.

waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 13d., and s dozen at 2s. 9d. "I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, JOHN HRATON 7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., "9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London?

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds. " Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842.

"Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immens good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be use less, and would occupy too great a space, suffict they may cure themselves without even the know- fined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and it to say that one individual who had been long of propped up with pillows, has been completely resu tion. I am Gentlemen,

Yours, respectfully, W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, 15 Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engrand. on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. Reberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bardley and Solar Paul's; also by Bardley and Bardley a clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Honson, Mar. Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivy, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbas, Bauth. Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co. Ashton: Long Co. Ashton: Long Co. Co, Ashton; Lees, Siayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medi-

cine Venders. Price, 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each Full directions are given with each box. GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who

lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine Engravings, Anecdores, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, may be had grates of all agents for the sale a PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 37, NILE-STREET, Parr's Life Pills.

Poeiry.

SONNET

In Battersea Church there is a monument by the famed Roubiliac erected to the memory of Lord and Lady

Awake, St. John! arise! we need thee now. Come forth! thy country calls thee! lead us on, O thou whose voice charm'd the rous'd senste : thou Whose deed-like words still stir us with the tone Of Liberty! But then 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

Batterses, Surry.

WHAT IS A PEER? What is a peer? A useless thing; A costly toy, 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.

Nocal and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.-DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY.-On Frauay evening an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Grant, the Wellington Inn, Wellington-road, B. Gott and Sons, whilst cleaning out the mill gott, and though greatly decomposed, and entirely disjointed, were recognised, by the boots which were on the feet, to be those of Samuel Bucktrout of Armiey, who, on the 11th of August last, was drawned along with a young man named William Boudy. We gave the particulars of the accident at the time. The accident arose from a boat in which the two, deceased and an ther man were crossing the river from Mr. Green's mill to Armley, being washed away by the tremendous flood then in the mil's. Verdict-" Accidental death."

HUNSLET FLORAL SOCIETY.-The first meeting of the members of this society for the present year, was held on Wednesday week, in the large room of the Punch Bowl Inn, for the show of auriculas and polyanthuses. The display of flowers was very town, and all is quiet, once more. The slavery at villain upon whom suspicion first fell, and who has bestile however continues; and a recurrence of the officers. good, and the judges, Mr. Bairstow, of Leeds, and the bastile, however, continues; and a-recurrence of as yet managed to elude the vigilance of the officers.
Mr. Hodgson, of Hunsler, 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 reconnumber of witnesses were examined. The first well Haigh, and Mr. John Kearsley, of Woodhouse ciliation between the middle and working classes in Hill—the latter gentleman sent an excellent assor:— Leicester, will, henceforth, be a farce. The cold-Saturday last, Margaret Edwards, wite of Richard were in warst terror left handmil-the latter gentleman sent an excellent assortment of greenhouse plants, which were greatly ad- hearted manner in which even the Sturgites could Edwards, better known as Dick Tamar, came to her

BAD MEAT.-On Friday last, the carcase of a bea-t, in a state approaching to putrefaction, and John Crossfield, a tallow chandler, at Clifford, for sale to the low priced butchers, was seized and destroyed. We are glad to see the officers on the alert on this subject.

of onysician to this institution, vacant by the resign the recent reductions that have taken place, they are not on 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 destiproposed by Mr. T. T. Dibb, and seconded by Mr. tute. A general reduction of wages has taken place 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 ervices 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 o gin and another of rum, the property of his emplayer. It having come to the ears of the police that Walmsley had been offering to sell a quantity o' spirits to the keeper of the tap room at the Queen's Arms, and which is opposite to Mr. Gale's premises, the purchase was recommended and a watch was kept. The spirits were conveyed away in bladders, by the prisoner, on Tuesday morning, while carrying water from the yard in which the warehouse is situated. He was committed for trial

with having assaulted the police. Their names are interfered, were assaulted. Mr. James, who was on the spot, unknown to the parties, witnessed the transaction. Wood, Rider, and Parker, who had

DILPLAY OF FIREWORKS .- On Monday evening, Messrs. Johnson and Knowles. The evening was dians received them as they ought to have done, the delightinity fine, and the yard being beautifully illu- peace would not have been broken. m nated by variegated lamps, presented an appearance altogether different from what we have been in the habit of witnessing at these displays. The more extensively patronised.

signed by Mr. Edward Jackson, as Chairman. This lament their loss. in the case of any future distribution of relief in this evening at six o'clock, when death put an end to his way, the tickets be regularly compared with the books from which they are cut, at least once a week, perhaps it would be better every day. This would perhaps it would be better every day. This would or ensure its immediate detection. That he can be follar precaution has been taken herecofore, is not to be would not relish this excess of precaution for heat and no national to eight noistil, and a distant way of resolution on both sides the neck and threat one with impunity. Accordingly when the touth was a police constitute of himself that at the least he might steal a kiss; that I cannot do so without a separation from those colouration on both sides the neck and threat one with impunity. Accordingly when the touth was a police constitute of Wondered at, as the fact of a member of the Committimely end. directed to write on 250 rickets, at one shilling value each, to be given in bread, and that these 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 deput before noon on Tuesday." On the motion of Mr. Jowett. James Esq. were appointed auditors. Some convereledest for a period of three years. a general meeting of the subscribers, and FATAL THUNDER STORM.—Monday, a terrific it was determined that it should be held storm of thunder and lightning broke over the

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. Parnaby, of Rothwell, steward to Kirkby Fenton, Esq., and would weigh about thirty pounds per quarter.

ture Taglioni coat, and a black and white house coat, were stolen from the house of Mr. Edward dark-coloured shawl was stolen from the passage in the house of Mr. Askey, in Merrion street.

Mr. Rogers's Floral Exhibition Room, Wydham days past, and numerous inquiries were made of her ward, in less than half an hour Mr. Wallace's house Gardens, Roundhay Road, on Monday last. The son and his wife concerning her. These inquiries was in one complete blaze. The flames made such display of auriculas and polyanthuses was numerous were evaded by the former as much as possible, but progress that the inmates were obliged to be carand of the first rate order. The room was beautifully decorated with plants and evergreens, by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Birkby, and Mr. Bradley. There was an efficient band engaged for the purpose The judges were Mr. Dobings, Mr. Chadwick, and Mr. Rostow by making the purpose th Bastow, by whom the prizes were awarded to the investigation of the matter took place until this ing the chil ren across the street to a place of sa ety. 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 Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Walker, and Mr. Joseph 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 beautiful 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, ten:h; William Groves, eleventh; and William Pullein, tenor. Weight of the tenor 36 cwt. This herculean task was performed by twelve men birthday of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

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, E-q., who at once prisoner and two others in Calverly-street, they attack- inspected the body and viewed the position in which before John Blackburn, Esq., on the remains of a edhim and after knocking him down ran off with his it was found, adjourned their inquiry until six body which had been taken out of the water at Bean. Sunday's dinner. The prisoner was pursued and o'clock, Monday evening, for the purpose of giving

LASSWADE,-Mr. William Daniells has river. Boddy was found soon after at Thwait's taken some pains of late in spreading the principles assizes, where he was acquitted. of the Ancient Order of Foresters in this place, and has been so far successful that a Court in the body of the unfortunate 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 called the Wallace.

look on the plaints of the poor bastile sufferers, and and said she could not think where her mother-inthe zeal with which they accepted the office of petty law was so long. She said she was vexing very constables to put down the discontent,—has created much about it. Witness had previously heard which had been brought into Leeds by a man named a gulf between the poor and the respectables that Edwards say that his mother was gone to Llanfabor will long be impassable.

WIGAN.—The distress prevailing at present in this town is truly alarming—four fifths of the handloom weavers are out of employment, and those that Hotse of Recovery.—On Monday last, the office are in employment half not have work; and from J. M. Tennant. Thanks of the trustees, on the in every department within the last few weeks. The 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 six-

pence. The overlookers and machinists are reduced two shillings per week. The masters' plea for thus reducing the wages of their workpeople, is that they have no profit for the oatlay of their capital; but this excuse is without foundation. How is it that there is in the town masters of small capital, who have to come into the market with them, and are paying a great deal more for their work, and appear to be getting a comfortable livelihood! The small masters with their old machinery are paying 12s. 6d. for spinning one hundred pounds of tens weft. The large manufacturers with their improvements, by posed that she knew the deceased Tamar Edwards, which they can produce goods with greater facility, and saw her alive at about three o'clock on Thurs-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, E-qs., 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 week was sufficient for a young man or woman, and Andrew Wood, Thomas Rider, John Parker, John that twelve shillings was enough for mule spinners. A:hs. Richard Freeman, John Wilshire, and John Another of the same stamp said that before long he Bailey, 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, and said, "Where is the old woman?' (meaning the assistance to Mr. Lee, which will enable him to Horse Inn, Briggate, and on turning into the screet, 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 week the unemployed went to the Board of Gnardians to ask for relief, and the police were 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 future good behaviour; the others were passions of the starving people, who after insulting sitting by the fire-place distant from the bedside. fixed 20s. each, and costs, for assaulting the them sent for the military to give them steel instead of bread. But firelocks and bayenets have no terrors wife of Tamar Dick) was her niece. On Monday, for starving men, at least it proved so upon this the 18th ul., she was at witness's house, and at occas on. They told the soldiery to do their worst, about six o'clock on the evening of that day Richard 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-

COAL-PIT ACCIDENTS .- On Saturday morning, one of those melancholy occurrences so common in this neighbourhood took place at Ince Hail colliery, the (they had been separated, and living apart for three piece which attracted the most attention was the neighbourhood took piece at Ince Hall colliery, the timey mad been separated, and trying apart for three statue of Napoleon, which was of colossal size, and such have fully supported day's market are larger than last week; Barley entirely extinguished; but as there is little left to a motion, the objects of which I do not believe to be smaller. There has been a fair demand for all fresh consume, it will thus expend itself. The property consistent with the true interests of any one class in the qualities of Wheat, and such have fully supported destroyed is immense, and no doubt remains but it Ann Walsh, met with her death by the following his mother's house, to which the wife replied, The attendance, we are sorry to say, was but indifferent; but as we hear the spirited artist intends to give another display, we trust this notice of his
merits will have the effect of causing him to be
more actually and no doubt remains but it
was the work of incendiaries, some trace of whom
the spirited artist intends to the rope, the unfortunate woman put one of
the rods of which
that between me and my mother." She asked him
the large saw mills have given rise to the malice
the tubs are made, instead of the iron ear of the tub,
his hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of which bis hed to be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure which be the sure of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and if the distance of the which has thus could be sure and the circumstance of the whom the circumstance of the was the work of incending to the work of the was the work of incending to the work of incending to the work of incending to the was the work of incending to the was the work of incending to the work of the work of the work therefore when her weight came upon it the rod his bed to be sure, and if the du not like to go to which has thus ended in the destruction of so large Leeds Poor Relief Fund.—On Monday last, a lance of upwards of 300 feet; she was literally at Dowlais." Witness then asked him, as his wife meeting of this Committee was held at the Court smashed to pieces.—The same morning, two men, old also, whether he had firing 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. Ashail, of house? He answered, "Oh, yes;" and said his Murder at Liverpool.—A young woman, named report was read from the Provision Committee, Plate-lane, were killed; they have left families to mother left enough of bread for him when she Eliza May, a loo-e character, living in a court in

tee appointed to manage a public charity. himself: IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On Monday, committing francis 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- shopkeeper, being on her way to Bradford to duced the books containing the accounts, which he lay out 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

DREADPUL DEPRAVITY .- Edward Ellis, a woolsorter, at Leicester, was finally committed to gaol on using every exertion to secure the person of the a charge of having been guilty of a rape on two of his villain, but up to this he has managed to ciude them daughters, one thirteen years of age and the other ten. altegether; as he has been traced to one or two Brown, Esq., Wm. Gott, Esq., and Robert Walker, He has been carrying on his brutal practices with the

storm of thunder and lightning broke over the Monday, the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the report of the committee, and apportion the remaining funds, upon which it was sufficiently and we regret say, not unitarily shown of the belance in hand as may be necessary, by the establishment of a permanent soup kitchen, for the kenefit of the poor of the town; and lightning source and lightning broke over the towns of Banwell, writed and lightning broke over the towns of Banwell, writed and lightning broke over the towns of Banwell, writed and lightning were awail, and the early hour this morning, the attacked two or three dogs and two heifers of the subscribers to appropriate so much of the balance in hand as may be necessary, by the establishment of a permanent soup kitchen, for the kenefit of the poor of the town; and lightning broke over the towns of Banwell, write, and all times; the setcks of Flour and through the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the lengthourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the masters to stop heart in through the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the belonging on the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the masters to stop heart in through the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the poor of the committee, and the extensive of the committee, and the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the masters to stop heart from the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the neighbourhood of Killown, were swell, and the early heart from the neighbourhood of Killown, when a dog from the Deeps towns of the neighbourhood of Killown, were swell, and the early heart from the neighbourhood of Killown, were swell, and the early heart from the neighbourhood of Killown, were swell, and two dogs of Mr. Richard A Burchail, K. Pysit, J. Simpson, S. Maud, and John Jawett, jun., were appointed a sub-committee, the hest mode of this day se'nnight, and those of the might of the country that the families residing in the families residing in the day of his death had just completed his 20th his apprehension, and vented their executions on are hany of those furious and rabid animals still the hecessity of stopping. The most flour shing of the might of the country that the families residing in the families residing in the day of his death had just completed his 20th his apprehension, and vented their executions on are hany of those furious and rabid animals still the hecessity of stopping. The meeting the necessity of stopping. The meeting the necessity of stopping. The meeting in the necessity of stopping. The meeting in the necessity of stopping. The meeting in the necessity of stopping. The meeting the necessity of stopping. The meeting in the transactions on are hany of those furious and rabid animals still in the necessity of stopping. The head of the mean of the necessity of stopping. The head of the mean of the necessity of stopping. The head of the mean of the necessity of stopping. The head of the necessity of stopping. The head

MERTHYR, SATURDAY. - A case of murder, attended with circumstances of unusual atrocity, inasmuch as some suspicion is entertained that the murderer is the son of the aged woman who has been so foully assassinated, was discovered in this town to-day, and has produced much excitement. The name of the unfortunate victim is Tamar Edwards. She was Robbebies. On Friday morning last, a drab mix. an old and infirm woman, aged upwards of seventy 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 Plymouth street. The circumstances under which the discovery of this horrible crime was made, are LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY — This Society held had been missed by the neighbours, with whom she its annual show of auriculas and polyanthuses in was in the habit of conversing frequently, for several of the house; the wind blowing fresh from the eastthe purpose, as he stated to his wife, of going to Rev. S. Carr, and Mr. Knight, seed man, adjoining Dowlais, where he worked, to receive payment of Mr. Carr's, were in one complete blaze, and threatwoman, 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 wish brick, the wife to go and see if there was anyth ug 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-curtains, at the foot of the bed, they were horrified at beholding a dead body, which proved to be that of the aged mother of bdwards. A small sheet was only, and is the first peal of grandsire cinques ever wrapped round the body. The women, on making rung in Yorkshire. It was rung in honour of the this discovery, immediately raised an alarm; and information of the circumstances having been sent ASSAULT AND ROBBERY .- On Monday last a man off to the police office, Superintendent Davis, with named Edward Emmett, was brought up at the Court some other constables, were promptly in attendance. of mutton and other articles. Glover was going home issued his warrant for holding an inq est on the about half-past 12 on Saturday night, when he met the body. A jury was then impaunelled, who, having 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, described by some men in the employ of Messrs. trial. difficult, from the facts which have as yet transired, HUDDERSFIELD .- On Thursday night a fire to imagine what motive could have prompted the son was discovered in the Farm Yard belenging to God- to imbrue his hands in the blood of his own mother; 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 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 viois 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. the town; and the suspicion against him was so strong, that he was committed for trial at the towards the latter place one day last week and when

> WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The coroner's inquest on particulars on Monday last, has brought its inquiry to a close by returning a verdict of "Wilful Murder (about two days' journey), where she occasionally went to get parochial relief. Margaret Edwards, when she said to this witness, added that she had cleaned the house all over except under the bed. She said there was something under the bed, and she should not touch it. Witness told her to look under the bed, but she said she was afraid to do so, and asked witness to look, which she (witness) refused to do. unless another neighbour. Martha Waters, went in also. They then went, all three of them, into the house, and Martha Waters, looked under the bed, and ''Oh, God! the old woman's dead-and long said, dead, too." They then all three left the house. The witness further deposed, that on the Monday previous, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, she saw 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 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 she is, I dare to When witness went to the house on Saturday observed that the floor had been recently washed and sanded. There were curtains about the ing premises, belonging to Mr. Browning, a spirit bed .- Martha Waters having detailed the particulars | merchant, who had a very valuable stock, part of connected with the discovery of the body, deposed that the body appeared to have been dead for some 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 wife) that she must have lain upon her, and that she morning. No cause can be assigned for the was no better than Dick was .- Mary Jenkins deand saw her alive at about three o'clock on Thursthe neighbourhood. Witness had been in the habit and fetch water and coal. - David Lloyd, a train con- saved, and the damage is estimated at nearly £2,000. night the workshops of James Hodgson, Lead Mill ductor, examined-Saw the son of the deceased (Richard Edwards) on Saturday morning last, at tained a loss to the ext nt of £2,000. Mr. Baxter, pieces, and tools taken away. about nine o'clock. He was at his bouse, and the proprietor of the Sussex Express, came forward Edwards replied, "Oh, she is gone down to Llanfa- 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. The wife, Margaret Edwards, was washing the floor of the room by the bedside. The husband was Jane Phillips deposed that Margaret Edwards (the Edwards came there, and asked his wife what she wanted there. The wire said to him, "I must go somewiere, for my father has thrown me out of doors." Edwards replied, "Willy did he not throw you out of doors when I was there?" She replied, Because he wished to keep me till it was daylight. Edwards then asked her if she would go with him went to Limabor. Edwards and his wife Preston-street, Liverpool, on Friday had some words with its inclosure.

bed. She afterwards made 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 'National Petition.' were not allowed to use it, as it was elleged 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 deter-surgeon, deposed to the injuries 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 after paying all arrears, would, he thought, be about containing between eight and nine pounds was evidence.—The Jury retired, and after a short con- to take Shropshire, and Monmouch- evidence, and the clerks be abstracted from her pocket. suitation returned a verdict of "Wilful murder shire from the Oxford Circuit, and attach them to against Richard Edwards, for the murder of his one of the Welsh Circuits.

nother, Tamar Edwards."—Superintendent Davis Hydrophobia—Epidems places there is every reason to suppose that he will

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 affect the prisoner in the least. The room was crowded almost to suffication. The prisoner having been placed at the bar, a great many witnesses were examined, including those who gave their evidence at the coroner's inquest. He was fully committed on the charge of wilful murder. On being re-conveyed to the lock-up, he was accompanied by immense crowds of people, as before,

FIVE HOUSES BURNT, AT COLCHESTER. - An alarming fire broke out, at a quarter past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, at Mr. Wallace's, ironmonger, in themselves somewhat curious. The old woman in the High-street, Colchester, within one house of his wages. According to the statement of the ened destruction to the houses opposite, the Corn request was of so singular a nature that it naturally and the engines constantly playing on it, they were created surprise in the mind of the wife; and very enabled to check the fire, but not before it was shortly after his departure, she went into the house thought necessary to commence pulling down the of a neighbour, to whom she communicated the in- great part of the adjoining house. his operation junction. The neighbour immediately suspected was p-riormed by the navigators employed on the that there was something the matter, and she advised Eastern Counties Railway, with great expedition.

TAKING THE VEIL. -On Monday morning a spectacle of very unfrequent occurrence in this country 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 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 Mi-s Agnew, niece of Sir A. Agnew, 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 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 taper in her right hand. During the delivery of a very affecting discourse by the t tular Bishop on their retirement from the world, the novices shewed no signs of agitation, nor did their countenances betray any symptoms of reluctance, but, on the contrary, appeared to be lightened up with an expression of enthusiastic feeling. A Jump From a Railway Train. - While a train

on the Giasgow and Ayr Railway was coming

on the highest part of the embanament between Kilwinning and Irvine a man who was a passenger in one of the third-class carriages asked a f llow at Kuwinning. He was told that he had just passed it. "What! past Kilwinning am 1! Gude faith, it gers in the train were in great terror lest he had killed himself by his rashness. He, however, found his level, where he was accosted by a labourer in the adjoining field, who inquired if he was hurt. "Hurt! Sheffield Chartists, in their room, Fig-tree-lane, on extended to every other occupation, and they again no an inch o me atweel," and giving his jacket a shake or two to deprive it of the dust which it had collected during his descent, he stepped off across the field, exclaiming as he wen - alluding to the train now in the dis ance-" That wad be a go indeed! You haulin' me on to Irvine, and me areesed and a' for our Mail's weddin' at Kilwinnin."-Ayr

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LEWES - DESTRUCTION OF THE SU-SEX ADVERTISER OFFICE-LEWIS, MONDAY. -About half past two this mirning, an alarming fire broke out at the prin ing . flice of the Sussex filled the post of honour assigned her. Thanks were Advertiser, sinuate in Watergare-lane. Lewes. The voted to the Lecturer and the Chairwoman, and the Sussex Auvertiser is one of the oldest sussex papers, meeting adjourned. having been established in the year 1745, since which time it has remained in the same tainily-the East Sussex constabulary, named Bristow, and the upwards of an hour elapsed before any water could be obtained, during which time the flames were raging with great fury At this time considerable fears were en ertained for the safe;y of the adjoinwhich were deposited in vaults under the printing office. The engines eventually got to work, and. through the exertions of the constabulary, the fire. Mr. Frederick Lee was the last person in the office, and put out his candle; but having forgotten The whole of the type, printing presses, stamps, of seeing her almost daily. She used to go out paper, &c., are destroyed; in fact, not a vestige was destroyed, and a buffer taken away. The following press the fire; but we cannot say much for the Lewes Water Company, for although so great damage occurred through their negligence in the first instance, they absolutely turned the water off before it was put out, and some of the men were obliged to obtain water from the wells. We have been informed that Mr. Lee is not insured, as, in the settlement of the partnership affairs, he neglected to renew the insurance in the Sun-office, where the concern had been insured upwards of fifty years.

FXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday morning, at two o'clock, the extensive premises of Messrs. Walker, large builders and ship wrights at support of a petition to be presented by him. Woodside, near Liverpool, were discovered to be on fire, and nearly all are consumed. The fire raged

HYDROPHOBIA.-EPIDEMY.-The neighbourhood of and the police officers in the neighbourhood are Saunderscourt, Newcastie, and all that part of the country along the side of the Slaney down to the bridge of Deeps, have been in the greatest and most alarming state of excitement for the last ten days, in consequence of the number of mad dogs now prowl- have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have led the wretch to perpetrate the unnatural and The first appearance of the kind took place in the influence awful crime it is not easy to conjecture. before long be captured. The motive which could 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

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.

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Jan.	22 From Stannington	0	0	6
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	Room	n	2	3
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	12 William Wragg	'n	٠ī	ŏ
	28 Collected in the Fig. tree I and	v.	•	. •
	20 Concessed in the rig-free Lane	٠.		_
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March	13 G. C	. 0	1	0
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	the shoemakers George Wright	0	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	George Wright	0	0	4
	28 Collected in the Fig-tree Lane			
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April	2 Benj. Spooner, Stannington	Ô	0	6
•	3 Collected by Morton Royston-	•	Ÿ	. •
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	John Linaker 1 0			
	Elizabeth Hartley 1 ()			
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	George Huntington 0 4			
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	t Collected in Totale L. T.	υ	4	6
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	9 William Hammond	0	0	. 4
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	Woodhouse, by Thos. Dale	Ω	3	6
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t.	A friend to freedom Wm. Hammond	0	Ĭ	0
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May	2 John Carr	0	0	3
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DISBURSEMENTS. April 11 Remitted to Mr. John Cleave 2 0 0 Post order and postage ... 0 0 4 29 Carriage of petition sheets to London ... 0 1 8 2 Remit d to Mr. John Cleave 1 0 0 London May Post order and postage ... 0 0 4 Letter to T. S. Duncombe, E-q., M.P. ... GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, May 2d, 1842.

country. Mr. Royston read the Conventions' ad- it would have the direct effect of the doing away with dresses and Mr. O'Connor's letters from the Northern the one half the poor rates in England. Notwithstand-Star. They were listened to with deep interest. LECTURE. - Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered a lecture in the above room, on Monday evening, on the rights 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 consi-

derable strength. Mrs. Harrison presided and well

STATE OF SHEFFIELD.-Bankruptcy, crime, and inmates of the Sheffield poor house number nearly period of the inquiry to which they have alluded, up to 600; the sum paid to the out-poor being regular recipients of parish relief, for the week ending duction has taken place, amounting to no less than April 23rd, amounted (in money, bread, &c.) to forty per cent; and since that period up to the present £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

five weeks have averaged 200 weekly! When will the end come ! Messrs. Newbold's (Broomhall) wheel was entered, log men, that no beneficial effects will be felt by your his spectacles, he returned in the dark to obtain and stones were broken, and machinery destroyed, Memorialists; for such is the reckless grasping, and day, the 14 hult. She appeared to be in her usual them, when all appeared quite safe, although it is to the value of about fifty pounds. On the same unfieling dispositions of the master manufacturers health, and was fetching water from a spout in clearly proved that the fire commenced at this spot. night, Mr. Rowland's wheel, at the Surrey Works, generally, that they would so reduce wages, as to ren-Granville-street, was also rationed, some machinery der nugatory the great effects intended.

THE QUEEN'S BAYS .- This regiment left Sheffield his wife was with him. Witness spoke to him, in the most handsome manner, and rendered every on Wednesday for Nottingham, they are replaced by a squadron of the 11th Hussars; the inefficient state 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

> MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.—In reply to applications 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 Petition, the following answers have been re-"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. Duncombe's motion on Tuesday, the 3rd of May; that a deputation from the working classes be heard at the Bar of the House in "I regret much that I must, with all possible respect

to those in whose name you write, reply, that it does for some time with unabated fury, and it is not yet not appear to be compatible with my duty to support day's market are larger than last week; Barley

"Your obedient servant, "JOHN STUART WORTLEY." "Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield."

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

report annual and and a shout with her landlady, a brothei keeper. On leaving "If a vote for Mr. Duncombe's motion, indicated Saturday evening, and also the fact that at that time, BOWLING.—Total Accident from Fire-seven o'clock in the evening.—thomas Rich the brothel keeper's son, William Smith, only that respectful attention which a petition signed in consequence of a greatly decreased demand Dang.—On Thursday morning week, about six ares—Having heard of the murder of Tamar a jouth not more than fourteen years of age, to lowed by so large a body of Englishmen, deserves from every during the week, there were about 500 loaves of o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place in one bread remaining. The report concluded as follows:

- "It appears ununcessary, after the long and circumsantial account which has appeared in the public prints, to enter into any details respecting the serious and painful fraud which has been perpetated on the finds of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the needs of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the needs of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the needs of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the needs and body were quite supple. There was some continuous formation of the finds of this charity, and the discovery of the funds of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the needs and body were quite supple. There was some continuous formation and deliberately tabbed her in the needs. She man named Richards. They found the body under the body under the body and thence to the body and thence to the bed.—James Hume, ponce sergeant, was ordered the bed.—James Hume, ponce sergeant, w during the week, there were about 500 loaves of o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place in one Edwards, went to the house in company with a her and deliberately tabbed her in the neck. She member of Parliament, and which one signed by 25,000

> has cone it at last. On being asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against him woman what he had done? she relied that he had for an assault, and the Asculapian hid to pay dam murdered his mother, and conceated her under the ages £15. so general and undefined as those aimed at by the par-ties who are entrusted with the presentation of the Peas. The sale of a small parcel of Ancona Wheat

" I have the honour to be, "'Your obedient servant, 11 &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.

STOPPAGE OF IRON WORKS.—We regret to learn

that a large number of forges in this neighbourhood

CARLISLE.

AWFUL AND ALARMING DESTITUTION OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS. PUBLIC

MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL. On Friday last, a deputation from a preliminary meeting of this body, waited upon the Mayor, G. G. Mounsey, 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 memorialising her Majesty's Government, on the distressed and destitute condition of this numerous body of men.

The Mayor, with that frankness and urbanity which are the leading features of his character, promotly responded to the call, at the same time deeply deploring the wretched condition of this patient and industrious body of his fellow citizens. The memorial will speak for itself, without any comment of ours, further than our bearing testimony to the accuracy of the various statements therein set forth. We attended the inquiry, which took place in 1838, before Mr. Muggeridge, and heard that gentleman declare, at the close of the inquiry, which had lasted 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 degree of talent and good behaviour displayed by a number of working men than he had there done. The following memorial was unanimously adopted by the meeting, which was very unanimously attended.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, PIRST 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 suffering most unparalleled distress, destitution, and misery, in consequence of the unprecedented low rate of wages and the present high price of provisions. That such was the suffering, poverty, and wretchedness 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 destitute condition.

That in June, 1838, a Commission was held in Carlisle, over which Mr. Muggeridge, one of her Mejesty's Commissioners, presided. It was then ascertained. on the most searching and careful investigation, on examination of the master manufacturers' books, and the evidence 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 workmen was only six shillings! a sum totally inadequate to the maintenance of a single man, much less a man with a 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 a protection to industry from home competition, which is considered more detrimental than even foreign, would secure us from the consequences of unprincipled speculation in manufactures.

That Boards of Trace, 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 coefidence to the manufacturers; it would gradually better the condition of the workmen; and the increased circulation of money from such a vast £3 2 5 body of workmen, would give an additional sp ing to every other branch of trade. It would enable them to Balance in hand 0 0 2 raise funds for the support of their idle workmen, and do away with that disagreeable provision, which the making, for the idle and famished operatives in almost MR JULIAN HARNEY delivered an address to the whole empire would feel it; and, if the same law were Sunday evening last, on the alarming state of the made answerable for the support of their idle hands; ing this, no notice whatever was taken of their suggestions by the Central Board of Commissioners in their report, which simply gave a statement of the rate of wages, and suppressed the most important portions of the inquiry.

Your Memorialists had expected, that after their suffering condition was fully and satisfactorily ascertained and made known, as it ought to have been in the proper quarter-that some remedy would have been 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 disappointment, 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 October, 1841, a most sweeping and uncalled-for re-Saturday, April 231, is as follows:—March 25th, shillings; being only one half of the miserable pittance £201; April, 2d, £229; April 9th, £248; April which he earned at the time of the inquiry in 1838.

16th, £274; and April 23d, £298 5s. 6d. The These being the facts, your Memorialists leave you 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 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-

The prospects of your Memorialists are now completely 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 blank, cold and cheerless; their affectionate wives and innocent children are clad in rags and pining away for want of even the common necessaries of life, while your Memorialists are fast sinking into premature

> 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 removing your Memorialists from their present employment 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 last week's prices; and other descriptions in very limited demand. Barley has been very dull sale, and Is. 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 perceptible.

RICHMOND, APRIL 30.—We had a fair supply of

a: 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 Friday.

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 7td. per lb. Number of Cattle :—Beasts 672, Sheep 2792.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL

lows :---

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 composed 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. The c 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 pecition spoke not only the sentiments of the individual that had signed it on behalf of the meeting, but also those of 3,300,000, 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

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 consequence of the application of steam attention of the House, and especially of the Speaker. gained to the public, whilst great loss was certainly imposed upon them. They alleged that their sufferings 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

THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PETITION.

insertion of a clause to prevent Sunday travelling !!! 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 received the petition which he yesterday had the honour They sedulously attended the registration courts. 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 advocate, to the quences? Why, a general dissatisfaction amongst best of his ability, the interests of a large portion of the people with the Reform Bill-no thanks were felt the industrious classes of the country. The petition to to be due for it: on the contrary, the people now which it was his wish to direct the particular atten- believed that House to be more corrupt, more dishenest, tion of Hon. Members was signed by nearly 3,500,000 more given to class legislation than even the unreformed of the industrious classes of the country. Two millions House of Commons-(Cheers) When they saw the of the signatures were those of male adults alone. In evidence given before their election committees, they number of the wives of the industrious classes; a large tion, intimidation, and bribery were more rife at the portion of the youth—the industrious youth of this last general election than even in the worst times 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; given their sanction to the doctrines advocated in the petition by attaching their names to it. They had seen fully aware of the state of the country, of the state of the people, and he would like to ask the many petitions emanating from the working 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 during the last two or three years, and especially the slightest approbation of much of the reasoning by during the last two or three years, and especially the slightest approbation of much of the state of the petition and they would be his city. They had would not presented to the House on former occasions. Two had would be his city, and a painful duty it was to describe the state of the country of the state of the petition and they would be his city and a painful duty it was to describe the state of the period of the state of t Deen lately laid upon the table of the House by Hon. Gentlemen on the other the Ministerial) side in favour of the financial measures of her Majesty's Govern of the House on this time of further reform, and what were the distresses to ment. One petition had come from Manchester, and which the people were now suffering. It would be said that spreaghed by the Noble Lord the Secretary for the House of the statements made to him had been opposed. In the present case the would be to drive into the worknows many of those connected with the operative and mercantile classes of the public mind of the state of the folding that time, 4 per day; 2 at 7d; 6 at 6\frac{1}{6}d; 11 at \frac{1}{4}d; 13 at signed by 3,000 operatives, and was in favour of the the House yesterday had been, to use a common term, financial measure of the Government. It was not his in the course of signature during the last four or five wish to say anything with the view of detracting from months, and that the persons interesting themselves in signed by more than 3,000,000 of the industrious rights which undoubtedly belonged to them. There clarses, which was resterday 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 in a respectful, peaceable, and orderly manner, was working portion of the community had determined to was 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 as they received 1s. as wages, they would set apart one thought that it was possible to arrive at some know- penny of it for that purpose, and would not desist ledge of the arguments which were likely to be urged 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 sup- power, to possess the franchise, they were much in port of the allegations contained in the retition error, and at that moment he (Mr. Duncombe) fully be- you have stood the uncompromising advocate, 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 through-Wished that was the only objection to his metion, and out the country augmented the cry at this mement, 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 House. 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 cotton 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 London, 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. The 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. Wilberforce presented a petition petitioners. Lord Castiereagh 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 managed to keep life in. Trade of all kinds is very request. They merely desired to express the sentiments. against his own private opinion, he should vote in obe- trades societies are about to break up, unable longer dull, and of course the labouring classes feel the pres- avowed by the present Earl Spencer, who stated, when 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 petition witnesses were summoned from Birmingham, hundreds, perhaps thousands, will be added to the petitioners, and were ordered to attend ranks of the pauperised and destitute. Sheffield is much so that it is only working men, or such such as I where ordered to attend them in person, or by their delegates, to be heard at the bar. with a view of giving evidence before the House of tranquil at present; that it will remain so for any am in communication with, that can know it. In to have it conceded, but that he would oppose such 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 themthere were precedents for hearing the claim of peti- daily, is very doubtful." 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 great distress in the country; that abuses prevailed in power to prevent their wages being continually reduced. the state of representation. They would also suggest what they considered were the proper remedies for quence of their masters having attempted to make a 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 general 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 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 toiling sons the support of principles similar to those now of industry, the consequences are likely to be most that a dead cow had been disinterred and eaten for advanced by the Chartists. In the year 1777 the serious." ly taken up; Major Cartwright was at that period the

were Lords Effingham, Derby, and Kinnaird, and other noblemen, and 11 members of this House, and 166

consequence of that coalition all confidence in the cour se to measures with a view of putting it down. In classes. 1793 this society sent two delegates into Scotland. By

years. The Government having been successful in its The result of this was that eleven members of the society were arrested: four were brought to trial, but with joy, and a good market the contrary. The cry is. fortunately a London jury was not found so disposed as the Scotch jury to play into the hands of the Government, and the prisoners were acquitted. A number of prosecutions were then abandoned. This circumstance conduced greatly to give an additional zeal to the cause of Radical principles. These principles kept steadily advancing until they became so formidable to the corrupt and boroughmongering House of Commons that Government was compelled to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Lord Grey, in his place in the House of Commons, stated that if some Reform was not conceded, he was prepared to vote for Universal Suf-In 1829 the Right Hon. Baronet conceded to the Roman Catholics their long-advocated and just claims.

printing. The petitioners respectfully called the the public mind at that time, that the King was re- was sick); the young man took the children before the the present circumstances, can be rendered peaceful upon the House to hear the petitioners at the bar. If many real and substantial complaints would not have to the fact that the Parliamentary papers were the chief magistrate, as it was apprehended that seriprinted by steam, by which they believed little was our results would ensue if he did so. The Whigs then when he asked the overseer what he was to do, he teld lovely and pleasant, but now, also i miserable, de-Whig Government was perfectly honest and sincere in intended to improve the system of the representation of been grossly disappointed, he would not say deceived, but they had been disappointed to the greatest extent. It.
All who heard him would remember the enthusiasm which then existed amongst the entire population; they would recollect the occurrences of that period; none would fail to remember the black flag at Glasgow. the riots at Nottingham, and the fires at Bristol, and other things of the same nature. They obtained the bill, but in it they had been greatly disappointed. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that in rising for the At the first election afterwards, 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 exercise of their franchise. They were intimiown feelings, or discharge the duty he owed to the dated and browbeaten. Everything was dene towards House, or to the cause of those whom he had been com- preventing them from registering themselves, and

kind and respectful manner in which the House had the advice given them by the Right Hon Baronet. of presenting to it. He must now call upon the where they did all in their power to obstruct the enaddition to this, the petition was signed by a large could not help coming to the conclusion, that corrupcountry, had also subscribed their names to the petition (hear, hear)—whether they were right or not was lies of the industrious classes of the community had they were now in 1842, and he did not believe

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

"Wolverhampton, April 29, 1842. "The colliers, nailors, mechanics, and labourers, are in a state of poverty. The supply of all kinds of labour being greater than the demand, the operatives have no The miners and nailers are now out of werk, in conse-

question of radical reform was for the first time serious. The following was from another part of the country :champion of those principles; mulical principles were "MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 15th " Burnley, April 18, 1842. then repudiated, and those who entertained them were instant, I 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 horrible fact given below. 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, 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 Chartists, although they opportunity, read it to Sir Robert Peel and the Governwere not so termed. It was in 1777 that Major Cart- ment. wright made the first move in favour of these princi- "The working classes are in an awful state of destitu-

ples. In 1780 the Westminster Reform Committee tion; there are hundreds out of employment, and those 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- ings procure a sufficiency of food.
cistion? What did they resolve upon? They agreed "I can assure you, Sir, that all are in a feverish to support the six points of the Charter. The next state of excitement. I never, in the course of my life, society which was established was called the Constitutional Information Society, at the head of which was one of those who have watched well the motions of pulpit only a week ago a statement of the extreme disthe Duke of Richmond, and connected with which the people.

'Coming events cast their shadows before.'

honesty and character of public men was lost. A Whitemoor, on the confines of Yorkshire and Lanca- people in 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 principles, 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 10,000 have met in Colne, and at each of these meet. itself t'Ae Corresponding Society, at the head of which ings there is but one opinion, and that is, that the chester; he would now shortly allude to one issued rising indignation of millions by granting their advo- or less trustworthy than the other representatives of was Lord Grey. This society was, however, found incon- Charter must become the law of this land before any by the magistrates of Burnley. It was dated the 25th cates a hearing. We now await the result, and all we this country? The petition demanded that the petivenient and troublesome, and the Government had re- permanent good can be effected for the working of April, and was not more than a week old. It was desire from you is, to sacrifice feeling for a time, and tioners should be heard at the Bar of the House; it was

"A portion of the mills in Burnley are shut up, and 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 lings held every Sunday during the sitting of the Convention: next Sunday on Enfield, the Sunday followproceedings against the Scotch delegates, directed its attention to the Corresponding Society in England. "I can assure you, Sir, that when news arrive "I can assure you, Sir, that when news arrives in Burnley of a bad market in Manchester, it is received

> it is hastening the crisis. "This is a fearful state of things. A people must be bordering on despair when what was formerly considered as disasters are hailed with general joy. It would be well for the Government to look to these things, ere it is too late. The people cannot suffer starvation much longer—hope is fled; and God only

knows where this state of things will end. "The hand-loom weavers-poor fellows-they are compelled, against their very nature, to turn out into the streets and beg. On Saturday last they were begging from door to door, driven to it by sheer want. The police frage. In 1817 the Habeas Co.pus Act was again sus- made an attempt to take them into custody, but the pended. In 1819 the Manchester massacre took place. brave but starved fellows resisted, and the police made a virtue of necessity and left them alone. "To-day a case has been brought before the magis-

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 Hon. Baronet 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 Duke 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- assist the relieving officer in assisting the poor. If that power instead of manual labour to the process of Wellington 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 Burpley, under that assembly, he called proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so commended not to visit the city, in order to dine with guardians, and solicited further allowance. It was re- and tranquil, while hundreds, yea thousands, are, the petitioners failed to convince the House of the been made. But something more now required to be came into power, and in the following year they intro- him he must go and steal; but the young man preferred graded streets and lanes of this town and neighbour. House would prove that it had once more identified duced the Reform Bill. It was his belief that the breaking windows to stealing, and the humane magistrate 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 the boon. That heart, indeed, must be steeled against the people. But in the Reform Bill the people had the feelings of humanity that can contemplate such a 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 state of things as this without endeavouring to remedy

> The above, Sir, I will wouch to be correct. I have far short of the real picture.

He had similar accounts from some of the midland districts, from Leicester, Loughborough, Mountsorrell, Sheepshead, and Hinkley, respecting the stocking and misery the law is consulted, and about to be introduced, classes now came before the House, stating their other trades carried on in that part of the kingdom; and simply for the purpose of smothering the cries of grievances, and suggesting certain remedies; and the trouble the House. Distress of the severest kind also 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 pur- He entertained no doubt of the sincerity of the peti-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 than 15,000 or 20,000 persons, and that the affair was vary from 73d. to 01d. per day, and scores of families ourselves down and die.

thence:the situation of the people I represent in the Conventives of Burnley. tion. The spot from which I was sent is known by "Burnley, April 25th, 1842."

"I remain, dear sir, "Yours in the cause of public justice,

"WILLIAM THOMASON, " Member of Convention. show the condition of the people."

The Hon Member next read a document from Edinburgh, 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 change the composition of the House:-

M. COBDEN.—I know him, and am acquainted with

all the circumstances. Mr. DUNCOMBE.—That gentleman wrote a letter to 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, 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 certifi-

"' Higham, March 3, 1842. "'This is to certify, that Thomas Horne, of this place, had a cow died on Wednesday, the 23rd. day of February last, which he buried, and that it was afterwards taken up to use for food.—As witness our hands. "'JOSEPH WOOD, gro-"THOMAS LORD, " THOS. HORNE, owner of cer. "J. ASPDEN, farmer. COW.

"Jos. Livesey, 28, Church-street, Preston.

A" THOMAS AUTY, weaver. "JOHN LORD, weaver." In the same paper it also appeared that the Rev. Mr.

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

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"Whereas a practice has recently prevailed in 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 persons going together to private houses, and also of parading the streets, highways, and other public places, to beg and gather alms, which conduct is illegal, and subjects such parties to the punishment What he (Mr. Duncombe) asked, on the part of the provided by the Vagrant Act; and whereas such prac- petitioners, was that they might be allowed a hearing who had preceded him in thinking that it would be tice is also calculated to create terror and alarm to the at the bar of the House. That hearing would not most nawise in the present state of the public mind, peaceful inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; occupy much of the time of the House. The number agitated as it was from one end to the other, and in notice is therefore hereby given, that with a view to of persons whom it was proposed to bring before the check such illegal practices, and to preserve the peace House, in order to state facts bearing on the subject, and tranquility of the neighbourhood, it is thought ad- did not exceed six. The statements of these persons your homes unheard." visable to issue this public notice and proclamation, could not occupy more than two days; but if they occuaforesaid.

"By order of the magistrates. "Burnley, April 25." The House would see that it was not private begging which was spoken of, but begging by the people collected in large masses. The answer which the people of Burnley made to the proclamation was as fol-

make the inquiry:-

csssary of life, after having applied to our several parishes, without anything like reasonable success, and that petition. when now by starvation we are compelled to expose not in the least exaggerated; indeed, Sir, I fear it is ourselves and families to public inspection, in order to crave a portion of bread for our miserable starving into a very narrow compass. It was acknowledged that wives and children, we are even denied this right by the people were in a state of deep suffering, and that those persons from whom we ought to have expected they had borne their grievances with exemplary pan a most depressed condition, and let him tell the pose they apply its restrictions, because we, though tioners. He had seen, in one of the most extensively

never tasted animal food for various periods—some, not "What saith the scriptures in support of these for twenty-eight weeks; oatmeal boiled in water and allegations? Doth it not say that, 'He that will It was also intimated, in the same publication, that 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 might be productive of injurious consequences. He of the unfortunate operatives. The following is "And also, 'They that be slain with the sword are __that it was impossible the petition could have been thought that they had much better consume two or three 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 days in hearing what they had to say, than run this risk tations, iv. 9.

stream that runs through it are a great many print that the House would hear the parties at the bar, be petitioners, or the numbers of persons interested in this if he were to convey by his vote in favour of the mo-He was prepared to prove that 1,500,000 of the fami- best known to Hon. Members themselves. 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 notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question, whether it was not notorious that at every tion of his Hon. Friend, the slightest opinion in favour cause they said they could not detail one-tenth of their question. presented to the House on former occasions. Two had would be his duty, and a painful duty it was, to cf destitution; it includes only Bonhill and Alexanbeen lately laid upon the table of the House by Hon. inform the House and the Right Hon. Baronet what dris, and takes up a period of twenty-eight weeks:— his tariff would cure the evils of which the petitioners sion to what was called "the Charter?" (Hear.) It But he conceived that the proposition of his Hen. Gentlement of the Charter?" (Hear.) It But he conceived that the proposition of his hen. 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 (Hear, hear.) His Hon. Friend had alluded to several towards it; and who that was anxious about it was not food in that time; oatmeal boiled in water, swetened for effecting that object, but that he would endeavour precedents in support of the proposition for hearing anxious to find out a remedy? (Hear.) These petitionwith a little sugar, is their principal diet. Notices of to accomplish it by reason and conciliation. He was the petitioners at the bar. Numerous precedents might ers came forward under feelings of distress and disconejectment 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 menthe importance or character of these petitions, but, if it had formed themselves into national associations for they were entitled to any notice, surely the petition, the purpose of giving to the working classes those sized by more than 3.000,000 of the industrious rights which understand and proprietors of houses are refusing to their houses 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 to their houses are refusing to their houses are refusing to their houses are refusing to their houses to treat the petition, but, if it had formed themselves into national associations for and proprietors of houses are refusing to their houses. House to treat the petition, but they complained of principles of government wherein the celebrated orders in of rent—a task, being unemployed, they find it difficult of many paragraphs which it contained. He (Mr. Members present would also remember that his Hon. he thought was inapplicable, and asked for remedies 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 which he believed would aggravate the distress which of destitution; the carpenters are nearly out of the requests of the petitioners. He regretted that a at the bar of the House as the representative of the now existed. They proposed to themselves plans and 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—(hear). It lay 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 permitted on the proposite were dians were not represented in that House. The permitted of the proposition of the propos 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 Euglishmen, living in the country, suffering much from destitution; many of the men are glad, hewever, that one of the Ministerial organs of contributing to the taxes, rendering obedience to the vate and augment the distress which he lamented out of work, and plenty more are only on half time. to-day had treated the petition at least with some laws, and yet having ne voice in the election of the he could not do so more successfully than by granting all 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 rette prayer of the petitioners who had come before them as 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 (Hear, hear.) But whilst he felt this most Commons, but one representing the whole people, will belonging to various sections of the industrious classes Campbell, after having been engaged in the prosepermanently remedy the abuses of which the working of the country. Allow a vast deduction for signatures cution of some Chartists for their conduct at that he would refuse to hear their petition. He was my district; you are at liberty to use them as you think 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 Hoping that you may long live to enjoy the configuration of a vast body of the people who are His (Mr. Leader's) reply was, that it was true the Hoping that you may long live to enjoy the configuration of a vast body of the people who are violence of Chartism had passed away; but he told 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 causes of distress, and in trying to produce mischiefs, its effect, universal anarchy! Are there in the leng Chartism never could be put down till the grievances of rather than to find out remedies. But he had nothing catalogue of political grievances and evils to which the people were redressed, and till those were admitted to do with all this; the distress existed—(hear, hear) these hosts of petitioners ascribe so much of the posi- within the pale of the constitution who were now extive suffering of enormous communities of their countrymen-are there any the destructive tendencies of which 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 at the bar of the House if your motion is acceded to; I there any to which the Legislature and the Government, had emanated, and those individuals had totally disshould be most happy, if called upon, to answer any without compromise of their constitutional functions claimed any idea of resorting to physical force for the should be most happy, if called upon, to answer any without compromise of their constitutional functions claimed 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 millions of people suffering, under all these privations, show the condition of the people."

We will not hear you?" He believed that when saving hand? If there be, we trust that nothing in their determination to confine themselves to the exertine the well known characters and schemes of a few artful tion of moral force. With regard to the petition itself, 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 case. He believed that a very large number of the "STATEMENT OF THE DEELGATE FROM EDINBURGH scriptions of these huge petitions may be permitted to were. He believed those demands might be embodied interfere 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 denied, on the part of the petitioners, that any adoption of the principles comprised in what was lation are suffering from extreme poverty, more espe- trickery had been resorted to, in order to swell the vocially East Wemyss, Markinch, Kettle, and their sur- lume and multiply the subscriptions of these huge peti- Vote by Ballot, the abolition of the Property Qualifirounding neighbourhoods. The people are chiefly em- 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 hours of labour provide some remedy for the grievances of which they from a numerous class on the subject of the shave trade. will number 27,290. Sheffield is in a deplorable state. while at the piece, and for the last four months large complained. He would appeal to those Hon. Members Agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, they were The number of inmates in Sheffield poorhouse alone up numbers of them have had to wait one, two, three, and who witnessed the assemblage of persons by whom this formal by March and the petitioners, they were the petitioners of the petitioners o heard at the bar. In 1812 a petition was presented to the 23rd of April, numbered 574. The relief to the abolition of from Lancashire against the orders in Council. Lord regular ticket poor in money and bread for members of Parliament out. Were it not that, being in an agricultural dis-Stanley moved that this petition be heard at the bar of ending April 23d, amounted to £92 10s. For the last trict, they are enabled to plant and procure potatoes and propriety; indeed, their proceedings had throughthe Heuse. He would refer to the opinions of several five weeks the number of new applicants for relief have the electoral districts bad been proposed by Sir W. How the electoral districts bad been took place on that occasion. Sir G. Rose said, that it was cased payments to the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the cased payments to the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the rally in-turnished, and were it not that they struggle was no anusion to anything like physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical force in the five weeks ending years of the petition have physical for should be taken into consideration. Mr. Baring April 8, £248; April 15, £274; and April 22, £298. 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 month increased £97, although the season is imbard to the increased £97, although the season is imbard to the increased £97, although the season is imbard to the increased for by the confidence of the house to obtain the affection and confidence of the had 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 not the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a reset hours of the proving.

> ployment. In the currying trade there is a complete selves pray for a repeal of the union, but they stated 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 affected by the tariff: where they formerly had large were in favour of such a measure it ought to be granted. numbers of men employed, they now have only one or He (Mr. Duncombe) 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 British 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 Statesman, it was lately reported that in a certain part opinion on this question afforded 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 people that it had been disinterred for the purpose of to the presentation of the petition, issued an address to the petition was respectful, though he did not profess ascertained—it was a question of political remedy to be being made human food. The case was so revolting the industrious classes of the country, which he begged that all its allegations could be borne out by evidence decided on by the House. He could conceive no course

> > "The National Convention of the Industrious Classes, to the Suffering and Starving.

future course to be pursued the moment the Legislature step towards popular satisfaction and content. At all

"ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. "JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary." fication to the House for passing over the petition without hearing the statements of persons in its suphad proved that the cause of Parliamentary Reform,

Mr. LEADER said, he had great pleasure in second-

observations on the proceedings of yesterday, in which that the proceeding was merely intended to afford an "At your request I present you with an account of "By order of the Starving and Unemployed Opera- impression of the power of the committee of the Convention. Now, he might state, in reply to this insinucluded from a voice in the representation. He (Mr. termed "the People's Charter,"-Universal Suffrage, electoral districts. These points had on several had been moeted by Mr. Warburton, the adoption of would hear the petitioners at the bar, or whether they

lessness of all attempts at violence, are sufficient to And was it proper that some of our smallest towns tress prevailing in that town, calculated to excite the charitable feelings of these who had anything to spare. He cited two from many cases, wherein the families steel, and threatened butchery. You ask us for adversely to use 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 the House, with their minds made up beforehand that cluded from those rights? When Providence denied a remedy was utterly inadmissible, and having heard highly respectable individuals besides. This Associa- Meetings—large meetings—consisting of thousands, are had no bea' no chair, no fire, little clothing, and scarcely the decision of the National Convention. Your deletion, like the one which preceded it, advocated the six being held almost daily, to take into consideration what any food. That was stated from the pulpit to be the gates will carry with them the results of our deliberapoints of the Charter. In the year 1788 great shall be done to prevent the multitude from starving condition of the labouring population of Manchester so tions; and, rest assured that we are too much alive to him the sympathies of human nature? The petitioners motion. He agreed with the Hon. Member for Leicester enthusiasm was manifested in favour of the to death; and, after mature and deliberate consider- late as the 56th of April, not one week ago. In the principles of radical reform, but what happened ation, they come to the conclusion that they have during that year? A coalition unhappily was formed between Lord Form

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 House was willing to listen to them. If their reasons were absurd they would be the more easily answered: if their reasons were judicious, then their claim to be heard was the greater. He joined with his friends which social misery was mingled with so much political discentent, to say to 3,000,000 petitioners, "Return to

Mr. J. FIELDEN next rose. He was for some time that the law will be put in force against any parties pied ten days, the time would be well spent. It might quite insudible in the gallery. We understood him to so assembling in the manner and for the purposes be well said the petition was absurd, and that many say that he had heard a letter read stating, that in of the propositions of the petitioners were wild and Burnley, in Lancashire, the sum paid weekly for the visionary. Suppose it were so, that afforded no justi- relief of the poor amounted to £500, and that the poor were prowling about in large numbers, begging alms from door to door. The state of destitution was such port. It was, he thought, unnecessary for him to occupy that unless something were done he could not tell what the time of the House further, for though he might would be the consequence. He had heard similar statemention 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 semething were done to alleviate 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 themselves placed doubted any of his statements as to the determination that some person should be appointed in each parish to fused; and he stated before the magistrates to-day, that by oppression and misrule, thrown upon the once justice of their demands, that would be their fault; done. By their neglect of legislation, that House had but, at all events, by agreeing to such a course, that turned this starving population into politicians—(hear, 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 grati- 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 "What, as human beings, are we to do, after having Petition be now taken into consideration, and the peti. House would ever give the reforms which they 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 was an old saying in Lancashire, "That continually taking out of the meal-tub, and not putting any in. must ing the motion. The whole question might be brought soon come to the bottom." The poor were in a most destitute situation, and they said, "What are we to do?" He implered the Right Hon. Baronet, if he had better things? And we say that to close the scene of tience. A vast number of the working—the suffering 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 but with these perhaps it was unnecessary for him to the widow and the fatherless; but even those who question was, would the House hear the statements encouragement. He did not see that mischief could arise from it; but he did say, that if they were so far to hold out the "olive branch" to this suffering people, they would make statements to them which would show that something was absolutely necessary to be done te alleviate their condition, and at any rate they would suggest things to the House which might be worthy of its attention. He therefore trusted that the Government considered rather as a May-day show than as a serious) would not refuse to hear the petitioners; for if they did. manifestation of the political sentiments of the people. it might lead to disappointment and redections amongst those millions whom these delegates represented which —(hear, hear.)

Sir. J. EASTHOPE said, that on a recent occasion. when a similar petition had been presented to that ation, that it was not pretended that all the signatures house, he had felt that he should be compromising himthe 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, beautiful spots in Scotland; on the banks of the silvery be allowed to exist in England? All he wished was, bowever, ask those who doubted the sincerity of the of those principles to which he had then objected, er tent-the very natural companion of their distress; 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 aggrastrongly, and stated it without the slightest hesitation. bound to believe that a very large majority of the petitioners were most honest and sincere; a very large number improperly engaged in misrepresenting the it existed to an extent to which it had never existed before, not only in the opinion of Members of that side 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 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 themselves discover that they had not made out their 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 disadvantage 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 provailed, and anxiously desirous as they all were to convince those who petitioned that they felt for them, he the petitioners than on the other. He should most cordially vote for the motion of the Hon. Member for

Sir J. GRAHAM said, if this were a mere matter of considering in what manner the feelings of the House reasonable a demand. He appealed to the sympathy agreed with the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman the course pursued by some Hon. Members on that Dr. BOWRING supported the motion of the Hon. occasion—namely, to criticise the various paragraphs Member for Finsbury. He called on the House to con- of the petition now before them, and to comment on were oppressed and humbled by the legislation which their intention—(loud cries of hear, hear). Unfortuthat a gentleman known to some members of the House, at the house. [The Hon. Member a banker named Livesey—

M. COBDEN.—I know him, and am acquainted with

M. Cobresses of the country, which he begged at the bar. He asked how that House, whose special 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 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 those 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 scribing the excitement and dissatisfaction which pre-wail in the minds of those who have been driven into poverty 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 power 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? (Hear.) on petitioning 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 full and honest statement of the was no one point put forward by the petitioners which within the last eight days, everything remained uncanses of your grievances, the extent of your sufferings, and the grand remedies to be proposed for the immement. 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 Rochdale. That 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 commotion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, yet he (Sir ask the starving to be submissive, and the injured to plain of the length of Parliament; they might be with the footstool of oppression; still the sacredness of our cause, and the hopethat members might be more frequently elected. Hon. Member was prepared to vote for the motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, yet he (Sir cumstances which had produced this change. As the sion; still the sacredness of our cause, and the hope-Hon. Member put it, it was a mere question of inquiry -inquiry, as he said, that might produce somewhat of tripped you, misled you, repressed your murmurs by who had not his pains and pleasures, for which that could the inquiry produce of a healing nature? On the force, subdued your complaints by a demonstration of House and the Legislature was bound to interest itself?

munity—points on which he would not now enter; but same means with security to property repaired faster out of the Reform Bill; what would be the disap- demagogue who had written that petition. He (Mr. by having the arms in their hands. Going a little opinions (Renewed laughter.) Ecce signum (A should be the disap- demagogue who had written that petition. He (Mr. by having the arms in their hands. Going a little opinions (Renewed laughter.) Ecce signum (A should be the disap- demagogue who had written that petition. above all, he was satisfied that the subversion of all the subversion of subversion of all the subversion of a man, and the was convinced it was not that man who the labouring classes had that interest in the security of promote and the despert interest in the security in that House, having the provent in the distress in the head jour interest in the security in former evening—seeing that nothing had since occurred would commit any great or systematic violation of shall remain in the hands of those who hold it." to induce him to doubt the soundness of the conclu- the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that Then with respect to the demands as to wages; he sions to which he had then arrived—differing from the assurance with respect to the petitioners was the quest ventured to say that if there were any notion among 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 into the course he had then taken, and, however, reluctioned ance that if the Government were placed in the hands creased by means of measures to be adopted contantly, firmly but decidedly resist the motion of the of the majority of the people of this country, without temporaneously with the points of their petition, the Hon. Member for Finsbury. He (Sir J. Graham) was pecuniary qualification, they would respect the sanctity delusion was most gross, because the moment of the names appended to it. What they asked was, for satisfied the concession would produce the most disast of property?—(hear, hear). He thought not; and if satisfied the concession would produce the most disastisfied the concession would be most disastisfied the concession would produce the most disastisfied the concession would be mo existed within those walls with respect to the remedies contained, take the petition which his Hon. Friend the their petition proposed. He was satisfied, Member for Finsbury had caused to be printed with should think of this when they made to the remedies of power in the p that so far from affording a remedy, they would he found to be disastrous in the extreme; and, by nearly 3,500,000 of the people, and must be conentertaining that opinion, it would be his duty cer- sidered as the declaration of the intentions of that tainly to resist the motion of the Hon. Member for vast body which, if the Charter were passed, would

Sir J. EASTHOPE rose to explain. He had been ration of the intention of those who would then, in all Sir J. EASTHOPE rose to explain. He had been ration of the intention of those who would then, in all pected to derive greater fruits from it, "You said of their lives were within the power of the Governtant that they would still have wealth exercising that we should have the 'the bill, the whole bill, and ment. In fact, he believed that the class to which its due and legimate influence with the aid of intel-

been stated to be the result of design. Now, he could be cruel and take delight in rapine and wananswer for himself that he was absent on that occasion in consequence of indisposition. His Noble Friend, in consequence of indisposition. His Noble Friend, in consequence of indisposition as absence he now again deplored, was packed at the passage meant of the fundholder by the mode of the fundholder by the mode of the fundholder by the mode of the land. It appeared, however, that the passage meant of the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down? They kept quiet from the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down in dividends and the rights of property and all our institutions whose absence he now again deplored, was by accident, the land. It appeared, however, that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with. What then kept them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down with the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down is the possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to ke whose absence he now again deplored, was, by secident, not in his place; and he (Mr. Macaulay) thought he could with confidence say that not a single member of the late Government, who was present, withheld the expression of their sentiments from any unworthy motive whatever—(hear, hear.) He should attempt to by the Right Hon. Geatleman who had just sat down; and if he (Mr. Macaulay) should be betrayed for a moment into any denarring from that temper, no person who knew him would, he was sure, attribute it to any want of kindness or good feeling towards those person who knew him would, he was sure, attribute it to find the House. He could not sanction, by his millions whose petition was now under the condideration of the House. He could not sanction, by his find, or was in the petitioners and an outlet of the House. The Hon. Member for Finsbury—(hear, hear.) The Hon. Member to Hon. Member to Hon. Member to Finsbury—(hear, hear.) The Hon. Me

The secure, it was secrely in the power of any Gomement to prevent a nation going on prosperously.

The property in every village, in every sittled the property in every village, in every sittles every had been found in the Government of the part of the country at the description of the gramming that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the property in every sittled, in this point of view, of agreeing that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the property in every sittled, in this point of the property and the security of property, the stronger was the argument made out.

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the properties of the grant principle of security. to property in every village, in every said depotent that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the proposition for Universal Suffrage, well depose, he was considering population, he was entitled to say, who you laugh then is effect of granting the petition would be to property. The Right Hon. Gentleman had land that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the proposition for Universal Suffrage.

The property in every village, in every side decountry at the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The propers which this country had made in the midst of the property and the security of property.

The Right Hon. Gentleman had that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The proposed, showed how irresistible was the power of the contry was that class was so blind to the proposition for Universal Suffrage, well depose, he was considering the distress which prevailed, the wind the security to property. The Right Hon. Gentleman had leman, that the aristocracy of a more severe nature.

The proposed showed how irresistible was the power of the proposed showed have and the principle late of the proposed wa

become the sovereign of the country—as a decla-

wote, the motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury—that, or was it not, intended to mean landed property; (hear, hear.) The Hon. Member had shaped his was it not, in fact, following up the declaration before motion with very considerable skill, he had shaped it made as to the funds by a declaration that land profin such a manner as to give him (Mr. Macanlay) a very perty ought to cease to exist? They then went on to fair plea so to vote for it, if he wished to evade the discomplain of the monopolies of patents, and the most of thing that he could expect—the House would lieve that if the whole body of the people ruled this hands. He would endeavour to the best of think what it must be for any English public charge of his duty), and yet to be able to say to his constituents, "I never said a word in capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a despective that the country he helicated Conservative constituents, "I never said a word in capital of a hish in the machinery of his min, or in a despotism—(hear)—should be established, which favour of Universal Suffrage, 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 believed that after this they would ever again motion as to offer him (Mr. Macaulay) an opportunity of saying to a large assembly of Chartists, "On that to go further; for, if he understood the petition right, to go further; for, if he understood the petition right give some sort of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken machine of his own invention. They then mentioned might give some sort of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken machine of his own invention. They would be established, which the fellow countrymen—(hear, hear.) the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken machine of his own invention. They then mentioned might give some sort of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken most secure when his labouring fellow-countrymen that the machine of his own invention. They would be established, which the believed that from the believed that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did that property would be remain, believing as he did tha occasion, when your petition was before the House of he believed it to be a declaration that the remedies for never see them again, and they would deserve never to see them again (hear, hear), and foreign nations govern themselves. Why, it was they who have casion more than ever applied the ingenuity of the would ask with interest, what had been the conduct opposed by the Government, I voted with you." But property—thear, hear.) Now, believing that to be the of this country to her people with respect to those the whole fabric of English prosperity and greatness, he (Mr. Macaulay) thought this question so important case, he was firmly convinced that the effect of any 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

petition. He did think, if he adopted such a course, seldom tried by calamities half as severe as the pethey would have some reason to complain of titioners had, it was admitted, undergone, disingenousness and unfairness on his part. That That Hon. Members had hardly observed the accusation, if he could avoid it, they should not operations of their own minds, when they had sufhave an opportunity of bringing against him - fered from sickness, from vexations of any kind, (hear, hear.) He was sure it was very far from from pecuniary difficulties, or other forms of adhis imagination to criticise with any severity or malig. versity which happened to everybody, and they 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 whether or not the persons from whom it had emanated what they could hardly hope would relieve, should be called in to be heard in support of it. The and to incur a greater evil for the sake of present petition demanded that this House "Do immediately, and immediate indulgence; therefore, he could not without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law consider it a strange thing that the poor man, whe the document 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, consented to call the petitioners in only to be heard, as should embrace that which he was taught to believe had been suggested, on the subject of the existing public would give him relief. Such a man would easily

still be must consider that the monarchy and the aristocracy were not the ends, but the means of government in government in government in the Government were bound to
the monarchy was hereditary nor
the aristocracy hereditary, and yet those countries had some
the aristocracy hereditary, and yet those countries had some
the aristocracy hereditary, and yet those countries had some of a service of the people as to the Government that the monarchy and the aristocracy hereditary, and yet those countries had some
the aristocracy hereditary, and yet those countries had some of a service of the people as to the Government and been that nad been the foot Laws were better the monarchy and the aristocracy hereditary nor means of the people support.

How often, when the Poor Laws were better that nad been that the monarchy and the aristocracy here of the the monarchy and the aristocracy hereditary and yet those countries had some of the countries had some people in the position of a service class? How of the miserics of the people were that the monarchy and the provision of the ment was so situated that instead of the people support.

How often, when the Poor Laws were better that the monarchy and the provision of the aristocracy hereditary and the people support.

House, had they been told that there were very many of the miserics of the people that description of the miserics of the people in the position of a service distributed—(loud cheers). How opinion cheered by Hon. Gentlemen opposite. How opin propered: but he believed that Universal Soffrage would be fatal to all the objects for which a monarchy existed, or even a well-ordered republic existed and the deverment could compel waters from the rocks and mortal finding food scanty and dear, asked the governing bettiment of the description of a few months working of that description of the content of the description of a few months working of that description of the popole bettime and the deverment could compel waters from the rocks and mortal many positions adverse to the security of property. Let the third that it was inexpelled for existing with the extension of civilization. He considered that evillation from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient times, working of that description of the constraint of the Government 2 from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient times, would be fatal to all the objects for which a mean could compel waters from the recks of monopoly, and urgod that the abolition of any months working of that description of the constraint of the description of the bottlew for the finding food scanty and dear, asked the governing long from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient the description of the constraint of the description of the bottlew for the finding food scanty and dear, asked the governing of the description of the popoly sould be entitled in the forties and indicated the existence of the description of the constraint of the popoly sould b prospered; but he believed that Universal Suffrage from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient times, tleman said that parts of the petitioners deplored the existence of any kind habited a £5 house? In what did the suffrage from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient times, tleman said that parts of the petitioners deplored the existence of any kind habited a £5 house? In what did the suffrage from the land; as if, like the rulers of ancient times, tleman said that parts of the petitioners deplored the existence of any kind habited a £5 house?

Member for Finsbury had caused to be printed with should think of this when they had got power in Member for Finsbury had caused to be printed with should think of this when they nad got power in the votes. And what was that petition? It was signed by nearly 3,590,000 of the people, and must be contact that they had been deluded by those who taught the sidered as the declaration of the intentions of that working classes to consider them as their friends. The only effect of creating such the people was general leisure classes. The only effect of creating such the people was general leisure classes. The only effect of creating such the people was general leisure classes. had heard from a great many persons who had ex- that the great accidents that regulate the happiness. Sir J. EASIMPTE For the Right Hon. Baronet the specified with the line Against missing that the specified that the closes to which severe the specified portion of the representatives the peritioners to exposed, but that on a former occasion he had dale he should have the specified peritioners to exposed, but that on the present occasion he considered that he was asked to perititioners to exposed, but that on the present occasion he should have the specified perititioners to exposed, but that on the present of the supersion of t

> was about to vote for the petitioners coming document to point at, the Right Hon. Gentleman some new Atlantics or Utopia to arise, in which to the bar to advance the principles of this petition. concluded that so striking an example and so extrasir J. EASTHOPE.—To expound them.
>
> Ordinary an incident in the history of man was to the strictest justice; but he (Lord Lord F. Eger-Sir J. EASTHOPE.—To expound them.
> Mr. MACAULAY resumed.—He could find those principles quite enough expounded in the petition opposed to several of those principles that he could in insight into language, while he altogether forgot Utopia in any country, but they had seen a Cromnot so far violate truth as to pretend to feel any great respect for the petition. He should there—which 3,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen who were stances of less urgent necessity than those which itself; but, however that might be, he was so much

which they were yet daily suffering, what was the character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was from those sufferings that he judged of his fellow-class legislation. And let them not suppose that by countrymen, and not from the trashy doctrine contained in the petition, which would be of itself ridiculous but for the grandeur of the multitude of

would ask with interest, what had been the conduct done everything for this country—upon them rested of this country to her people with respect to those the whole fabric of English prosperity and greatness, and the story told them would be, and now the very fact of this peaceful organization question before the House. The Right Hon Gentle"England had institutions which were great and for the attainment of what they believed to be their glorious—institutions which were certainly not free people with respect to those the whole fabric of English prosperity and greatness, question before the House. The Right Hon Gentleman the member for Edinburgh had, with his usual glorious-institutions which were certainly not free natural and political rights was a lesson which the ability and manliness, made a declaration of his meet the metion with a direct negative—(hear, hear.) would press more heavily on the labouring than upon from imperfections, but which contained within world had never seen before. The Right Hon. Genordinary and general rule of not hearing persons at the sured the doctrines contained in the petition, which the petition is sured the doctrines contained in the petition, which the petition is sured the doctrines contained in the petition is sured to single event in that petitions—institutions which were certainly not tree natural and political rights was a lesson which the political rights was a less ordinary and general rule of not hearing persons at the but the petitions persons who had the petition, had contempted by the petitions—institutions had then persons of the petition persons who had all y remedying those imperfections—institutions had then persons of the petition persons who had all y remedying those imperfections—institutions had then persons at the petition persons who had all y remedying those imperfections—institutions had then which they also captured to be concession, that though the bad signed it: so far from speaking or thinking ill of the point his finger to a single event in which, with but it lateration, had contempted which, with but it lateration, had contended for heavy would make there are the persons which they asked. Now, his contended to the point his finger to a single event in which, with but it lateration, had contempted which, with but it leads in the which they which they would and not remaind and homest statement in their own they wish that which they had seen sequence in that of the point his finger to a single event in which, with but it lateration, had contempted which, with but it lateration to the which, with but it lateration, had contempted which, with but it lateration, had contempted which, with but which they which the World had contempted to head they want of the point his finger to a single event in which, with but which with they which the House, in which, with but it lateration, had contempted when had being the had seen yesteracy? It was the water the sample that they all the they want of the special and entered him histor, with the which they want of the sample they want of the point his finger to a single event in history the had seen they tently to vote for the inquiry, but he must say that them. (Hear.) They had not risen up as an armed he found with some pain that his Hon. Friend, the man; they had not banded together against the law; tention away from the petition itself, which formed member for Leicester, (Sir J. Easthope) though they had conducted themselves peacefully, calmly, the question before them, to those abstract political agreeing with him (Mr. Macaulay) as the Hon. prudently, forbearingly; they had come and called subjects which he had brought under their consider-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

fore vote against it, and in doing so he should give not now admitted within the pale of the constitution would doubtless arise were the state of things conthe petitioners much more reason for content than had come to that House, and in so entirely peaceable distress. If any Hon. Member moved for an inquiry be imposed upon from the want of education, owing those who voted for them now with the deterinto that distress and the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the means of the GovernHon. Member thought the heart-rending statements gleet, he (Mr. Macaulay) must say, of the Governhear.) Now, let it not be supposed that he condition the condition of the conditio Hon. Member thought the heart-rending statements glect, he (Mr. Macaulay) must say, of the Government of this country. (Hear.) Now, let it not be supposed that he (Mr. feeling that the Hon. and Learned Member had not fairly must say, of the Government of this country. (Hear.) Now, let it not be supposed that he (Mr. feeling that the Hon. and Learned Member had not fairly must say, of the Government of the supposed that he (Mr. feeling that the Hon. and Learned Member had not fairly must say, of the Government of the supposed that he (Mr. feeling that the Hon. and Learned Member had not fairly must say, of the Government of the supposed that he (Mr. fairly must say, of the Government of the sup would not oppose it; nay, he would vote for it. But that education would remedy these evils, shall we the working classes, but he had ended with a dehe contended, that when he found a petition demandnot wait until education is given—shall we not wait
scription of the results which he said would follow,
that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no
unpopularity, but the consequences of which he was 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 desiring 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 thing, and how had he constituted in the results which the present it as merely desiring an inquiry into the public distress, was really paltering with the question—(hear). Tichest man in the country, or shall we put into them as to the distress, was really paltering with the question—(hear). Tichest man in the country, or shall we put into them as to the distress, was really paltering with the question—(hear). Tichest man in the country, or shall we put into the more easily than any other gentleman in the House, consent to give his support to the fileman in the House, consent to give his support to the most as populated in the Hon. Member for Finsbury, for there could be more natural than that, when looking at the inequality of stations in this country, their minds which he had an extreme and unmitigated hostility. He had already voted in favour of the ballot, and as to the power in the country or shall we put into the man the country, their opinion of the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom designing and how had he constituencies were bound to express their opinion of the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom does not the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom designing and how had he constituencies were bound to express their opinion on a question of this sort, in order that there might been met by the Hon. Baronet the Member for Hon which the their views. Any difficulty which be no doubt as to their views. Any difficulty which the themselves!" (Hear, hear.) Nothing Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom does not the man that there might been met by the Hon. Baronet the Member for Hon which the power in their hands they might at any time save their opinion of the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom does not classes.

There was one grand proposition on which the give hear. Nothing the had not on a question of the see before. (Henon was precisely the not only the remaindence of the very same thing heart when they had the power in their hands they may difficulty which the then was about the not only the form the Constituence of the very s the property qualification of members to serve in from all the calamities to which they were now Right Hon. Gentleman was this, -" I am not willing course. Inquiry! "To propound their opinions; vote, but for the Charter. On that sole ground he Parliament, he most cordially concurred with exposed by going to the lands, to the funds, to may the petitioners. He had always thought, that while chinery, to railroads, and to all those things which there was a property qualification required to they call monopoly, but which he (Mr. Macaulay) form a constituent body, a property qualification for a representative was superfluous. He decived. He bore to them no more unkind feeling to grant the property and form the property and the form could not understand why it was that the members for than he did to a sick man, who in the height of fever bedinburgh and Glasgow were not required to have a might ask him for a draught of cold water, which property qualification, and those for Marylebone and Manchester were required to have a property qualification of the now came down, and, having some but, mounting much higher up, and asking on Manchester were required to have a property qualification of the now came down, and, having some Gentleman's premises altogether—(hear, hear.)

Manchester were required to have a property qualification of the now came down, and, having some down, and those for Marylebone and would be fatal to him at the outset—he had no more but, mounting much higher up, and asking on for the 3,000,000 of petitioners. (Hear, hear.)

Manchester were required to have a property qualification of the property desired the prope fication; if the principle were sound, it ought to be when he was in India during a scarcity, desired the formed, he was prepared to maintain that the same He wanted no excuse for the vote which he should universal—if unsound, it ought to be abandoned.— granaries to be thrown open to them. However (hear, hear.) Neither did he think any Hon. Member for Rochdale on the former occasion. He had voted for the principle, if carried, would bring together the whole give on the present occasion. He had voted for the bolleved that the adoption of the measures body of the people to confer on public affairs in that 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 vote the the time of the Research proposal be could not a serie of the present occasion. He had voted for the would not administer the would not administer the cold water, place. There was a natural desire of the proposal be could not a serie of the proposal that the series of the proposal be could not a series of the proposal be could not a series of the proposal be could not a series of the proposal that the series of the ser

admitting the labouring classes to a share in the representation of the country the power of electing population. Were they to suppose that wealth and under which the public laboured. Considering that representatives would not be borne still by the whole intelligence would cease to exercise their natural influence? Did they imagine that only the wild, the a Government as the petitioners desired would be, that they would still have wealth exercising

be thrown aside as nothing, and that he was justified ton) agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in in fixing his critically acrimonious eye upon the turn-thinking that it was much more probable that the ing of sentences, his almost grammarianlike sagacity armed man would arise. They had never seen an templated by this petition to take place. Agreeing

sive extension of the political rights of the people?

to apply any remedial measure of legislation. Day after day, session after session, they frittered away in party disputes without doing anything for the benefit of the people. They did not attempt to deny the extent of the public suffering, but yet the course of their legislation only tended to increase the evils justice and policy demanded that these claims should be conceded, and also considering that

should most decidedly give his vote in favour of the proposition before the House. Mr. WAKLEY had heard with extreme surprise and regret the speech delivered that evening by the Hon. Member for Lambeth, and he must say that he was sorry to find any single Member of one of the newly-enfranchised metropolitan boroughs prepared to vote against so reasonable and just a proposition as that under consideration-("oh! oh!") When the metropolitan boroughs were enfranchised it was feared that through their means some very troublesome Members would obtain admission into that House-(hear, hear)-Members whose principles were as objectionable to the majority opposite, as the sentiments contained in the petition on the table. He thought, however, that the House had little reason to complain of such annoyance, and certainly they would have still less if all the Members for those boroughs were to take a political lesson from the book of reform as it was read by the Hon. Member of for Lambeth. That book was a large volume, but he thought he might search it through in vain to find the page which contained the specific principles of that Hon. Gentleman. If, however, he was surprised at his speech, he was equally, if not more surprised, at the silence pre-served by Members on the Ministerial Benches. He had expected on a question affecting the rights and interests of the working classes, that the eloquence of Hon. Gentlemen opposite, which had been so kindly exerted on the subject in other places, and which had been followed by successive rounds of Kentish fire, would have been heard in their favour on the present occasion—(hear, hear.) He had entertained some hope that those who were so loud in their denunciations of the Whigs for neglecting the interests of the people, would not, in this instance, have forgotten their former advocacy. Though no voice on the other side has yet been raised for that purpose, he hoped that before the debate concluded, they would come to the aid of the people, and never could they do so with better effect—(cheers and laughter.) The discussion of this question had in his opinion taken too wide a range. The proposition before the House was a simple one, and its statement might be comprised in a nutshell. It was merely this-3,300,000 of their fellow-countrymen asked permission to state their grievances at the Bar of the House, and the reply to be given to it was "yes," or "no." That was the simple question stripped of all disguise, and the answer to be given would show whether the people were still to entertain a hope of justice from that House, or whether the reply would fill with disappointment and indignation upwards of 3,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen. Even the very hesitation of the House to answer in the affirmative showed the justice of the request made by the petitioners—(hear, hear, hear.) 3,300,000 petitioners sought an opportunity of stating their grievances at the bar of the House, and the House hesitated to answer their just demand. The petitioners at the outset alleged that they were unrepresented in that assembly. Then why not yield to their request, and allow them in their own way to of England—(loud cheers). Why, where did the Right Hon. Gentleman reside ?—how did he 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, of 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 apply. Would he say the carpenters! Would he say the smiths? Would he say the shoemakers The circumstances were such as to demand something more tangible and specific than the Right Hon. Gentleman had favoured the House with— (hear, hear). He (Mr. Wakley) was not so favourable to the petition as the Hon. 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 Edinburgh, seeing what an aptitude and readiness he exhibited in showing his progress as a scholar in the school of reform-(cheers and laughter). It was only ten years since that he was opposed to such an extension 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 discontent amongst grounds. It was no part of the old constitution—it was neither would he give the key of the granaries to not a part of the reforms made at the time of the Renth half-starved population, because in the first case the half-starved population, because in the first case into action. In a state of nature, if he (Mr. Roeintroduced by a bad Government, and passed by a bad temporary and delusive relief, to be followed by an as men advanced they met to vote; but, as to the present proposal, he couldnot might be urged that the vote upon the vote; but, as to the present proposal, he couldnot might be urged that the vote upon the vote; but, as to the present proposal, he couldnot ment was to the vote; but, as to the present to vote; but, as to the vote of the vote of the vote of the vote; but, as to t Parliment, for the detained purpose of detasting the encomons' increase of evil. No person here could be Revelution, and for the excanned of the Precision of t merits. He was bound by not tie, and he was ready to person who he ard him must be aware of the kind of conduce to the public interest. He thought it was a means which had been used. There had been as ys-misstated argument against a change of this store on the first they considered the change would be inconsistent of the Milesty, and favourable to admixture of the Milesty, and favourable to admixture of the Milesty, and favourable to admixture of the saked for a share in the government did attempt of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution, that they might to do with reference to their condition and numbers. There had been already sufficiently and further of this state than person who he ard him must be aware of the kind of the constitution, that they might they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle where was the difference? But all this was be them that power notwithstanding they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle where was the difference? But all this was on the constituted, they dealt with. Therefore to do; that which no wise Government ever had been or would attempt to do; that which no wise Government did attempt of the Milesty, and favourable to admixture of the sale of this state than power notwithstanding they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle where was the difference? But all this was be them that young the constitution, that they might to do with reference to their condition and numbers. The cause of this they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle where was the difference? But all this was a bell to do for the working people in the constitution, that they one that they asked for a maximum of prices." In principle where was the difference? But all this was sonsidered that many of their consults of the majority of that they asked for a maximum of power in that House, and, reasonable. (Hear, and ories of "Oh, this country—indeed, few had seen more. He had seen ones the folious treas, and prices. The was considered the though the constitution of the cons

MR. ROEBUCK AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. (From our own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, April 27th, a public meeting was convened in the large Banquet Room of the Guildhali, Bath, for the express purpose of hearing an explanation from Mr. Roebuck, Member for the city, in regard to his conduct in voting with the Tories for Sir Robert Peel's income tax. Many of the middle classes feit much annoyed at such conduct; and on hearing that such was the case, Mr. Roebuck resolved at once upen calling the present meeting, for the purpose just

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 electers 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 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 expisiting 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. Reebuck should be allowed first to make his explanation uninterrupted; after that, any gentleman would

be at liberty to submit any question to him, or advance any arguments to the meeting. (cheers.) hir. 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 had as an example. In the discharge of a great public duty, it happens of necessity, that many parties from misapprehension and mis-instruction, do not always understand what has been done in their name; and therefore he who acts for the people ought, on every occasion, for his own make as well as for the sake of these 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 calmiy and furly 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-(cheera.) That was the course he should take on that occasion. The objections that had been made to him had come entirely from his best friends, in a spirit so kind, so absolutely affectionatthat he hoped all would believe him when he said that there was nothing in his mind but kindness and gravitude for those who had told him what they had. He came there in the spirit of enquiry and perfect ca :dour; and was about to address himself to all parties, and to ask them whether the line of conduct he had pursued, deviated from that line of integrity which should be the great attribute of all who represented the people? and next whether-if having acted according to his light, he had acted in consonance with the teclings and interests of his constituents ?- (hear, hear) The obj-ction taken against his conduct were twofold; one arose from personal consderation, and which he would first allude to and dismisss; the other, as it was a public matter, he would dwell upon more at large. The drat objection was that in the pursuit of his profession he had been absent from the House of Commons. It was true that he had been absent, but they should regard this objection as applying privately to himself When they elected him, it was well known to every man who gave his vote that he was seeking to gain for himself an honourable competence by an honourable profession. (Cries of "True, true," and cheers.) In the perfect knowledge of this, and knowing the incidents of that profession, (and without which no man could carry it on, certain necessary absences from London upon the assizes of the country, they (the electors) had chosen him as one of their representatives. The Honourable Member next proceeded to point out the great importance of having in the legislature men of all sorts of profession, of which none, he sail, was of more importance to the legislature than he who was to carry the law into effect as a lawyer. As a member of that profession, they had elected him, and he had pursued the course which every one of that distinguished profession had pursued when elected to sit in Partiament. Never since the Parliament had sat this session had there been a night, when he was in London, that he had not attended it, and had seldom left it before midnight. (Cries of "Duncombe's motion," "no, no;" while this was going on, Mr. R. stepped from the floor or form on which he stood to the table.") He proceeded next to remark that the persons who had Written to him in reference to his conduct were those to whom he was under the deepest obligation. (Cries' of "give the letters, give the names.") And he did not in the least exaggerate when he said that they are the persons for whom, in this world, he had almost the greatest regard. He dismissed this matter by saying that they (the electors) knew what they were about when they elected him; that they had got the consequences, and must put up with them. (Cheers, and laughten) The Honourable and Learned Gentleman next applied himself to what he called the more important part of the business-a justification of his

session. He had been one who allowed, and very properly allowed Sir Robert Peel time to consider and mature his; plans. But he did not entertain the useless hope that with the present House of Commons, they should have a liberal Administration. He had, therefore, said to himself, it is now his duty to make the best of the bad, and to get all the good he cond, out of the present circumstances, for the people-(slight cheering., The Prime Minister had said. "I am come newly winto my seat; I desire time to look around me, and I hope that time will be granted, so that I may have time to do the best in my power." He (Mr. R.) said that was a just demand, and that he would be no party to the curtailing him of that which he asked for-mamely, time to perfect his measures. In so acting, he (the speaker, had given offence; but if the people calmly considered and fairly estimated what was the position of Sir Robert Peel, they would not blame him (Mr.

sonduct in the House of Commons during the present

Roebuck. 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 this aiteration of the Corn Laws) he had given his most ardent, vehement opposition. In so doing, he supposed he had given no offence to his constituents—(laughter.) They desired free trade in the first great necessary of life; and he sincerely believed that he represented not merely the majority of those who voted for him at the last election, but the majority of these of the non-electors of that city, when he stepped somewhat onward in the march of liberality, and demanded a perfect free trade in corn-(cheers.) He didn't think he had given offence in that. He came next to the financial measures be paid, and it was assented to by the beach opposite. interests of the working classes." He (Mr. R.) objected to that, and said it ought to be saved-hear, and cheers); -but so uscless was his proposition, so thoroughly unsupported on both sides of the house that he was totally unable to get more than

that patient sort of a hearing which it was semetimes, or almost always, his fate to get in that House, and been useless in his dividing the House, as he should not of the late alministration in the kind at way; his object was to win friends, to concluste elemies, and to de away with miscenception. He pointed out the Bar of the House on behalf of the said pet tion. inadequacy of the measures of Lord John Russell to make up for the deficiency in the revenue. They were the thanks and support of, obliges to pay the debt, and Sir Robe t proposed to do two things; first, he would tax property and income, and so relieve the commercial interests of the country. He accepted that proposition-, cheers mingled with hissing.) He objected to extravagant expenditure; but though he did, he was not list-ned to; therefore, he did the second best thing-and advised to pay at theleast cost to the people, which was to pay the money

directly and not by loan, for 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."

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 a motion to the House (he had it now on the books), and we should see whether the House of Commons is what it ought to be, a real representation of the people—whether in reality the proposal, as it will be carried out, will be a fair and equal taxation of the from funded or landed property, he would be and confirmed. taxed about three per cent., that is, supposing him to have £150 a year or more. If a man get that £100 by the labour of his hands, in trade or art, or by a profession, he was by the present bill to be taxed also at the same rate. He objected to that, and the reason was this, if he wanted to ensure £100 to his children at his death, he should be obliged to go into gestion. the market and pay a sum of money for it, and that working hard in his profession, had to provide for his

who had land, as that would be in existence after his urgent reasens for the depution being heard. He had death. Therefore the difference was clear-it was the Was so densely threnged that numbers were glad to get sum of money which would be required to buy an annuity of £100 a-year. That he proposed to the 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 taking it at that rate, he would attempt to get this great end by other means, by taxing prefessional men and men in trade at one half at what land was taxed at. He would propose that to the House to-morrow or Friday. They were to watch well the division, to see who voted for it an who voted against it; and then we shall learn the preponderance of the landed proprietors over every other party The speaker next referred to the inquisitorial nature of Sir Robert abill; which he prop sed to remeay by proposing that every manshould make a fair return of what his income was upon his solemn affirmation, a scheme that would open to much better tuan the present obnoxious mode of levying the tax. He spoke for some time on this point; he could not see why a man should wish to be thought richer than he nally 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 c nid not get at the bottom of the fear which is expressed by many people, except by attributing it to their vanity. He believed it to be one of the greatest mis-ries of Rugishmen 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 kind and benevolent having no more than £1,500 per

annum. The harm, 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 authorities of Burnley, stating that parties had been the trader why he wished to be thought richer than he | wandering about the streets, demanding bread, and was? (Here some one cried out, 'a false capital, that that if it was continued, they would subject themselves is it.' Lauxhier, which lasted for some time) Mr. to the penalities of the aw. Mr. Campbell also read a Resource next spoke in regard to the course he had pur- print d 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 and interests; he could not suit all. He was an arbiter starve, and desiring the authorities to state some means among them. There were the rich, he had to represent by which the unemployed population might procure a them; and also the professional men, and the traders, subsistence. and the hard working men-he did the best for all. He next said his constituents were to judge dence in the Convention and advising that simultaneous him calmly-to hear and forbear, and not meetings should be held all ever the country, when the proposition, dented that the rent-roll of a landed proto be deceived by what may be said of him fate of the petition should be decided, and that the in the reports of the proceedings in the House Convertion should advise the country as to what other into what was going on there. The reporters were not the event of the rejection of the National Petition, the agree to the amendment would not be an "approximato beame If his constituents thought him to be wrong House would have denied them. The letter also stated they would tell him so, and ask him to come and ex- their determination to stand by the Charter entire, plain. (Cheers.) He had now in reality arrived at name and all, but, 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 the end of the charges made against him :-first, he had pleasure the acknowledgment of their principles being money invested in lands and trade, the land yielding ten House in support of the allegations it contains, I shall been absent from the House; next he had voted for Sir the only ones adapted to the salvation of the nation by

he dare say there were some present who went very far; that, if the petition was rejected, a remonstrance should there were perhaps, some Chartists present-(Loud cries | be got up, numerously signed. of "Y:s. yes." from all paris of the room) He found as well as others, not to allow their own notions of which we were the most wedded, was the most errone- that the farmers in that district had signed the petious. Therefore, he would ask all, not to give up their tion and likewise their servants. opinions, but to hold them with candour and forbearance; and that they would practice them towards him, if they believed him to be fairly up to the light he had, -uoing what he told them at the commencement he would do, swerving not for partial or personal interests

cions speech amid loud applause. The CHAIRMAN asked if there was any person desir ous of putting any question to Mr. Roebuck. (Here few notes were handed to Mr. Roebuck, who again came forward and answered them evidently much to

the estisfaction of the authors and the meeting) Mr. KEENE, proprietor of the Bath Journal who had rebuked Mr. Roebuck for having given his vote to Si R bert Peel, was called for. After much hesitation he came forward; but his opposing remarks were no liked by the meeting. He said he should never shrink fr-m expressing his honest convictions; but he was always ready to change his opinions when proved to be erroneous. He moved a vote of confidence in Mr

Mr. H. VINCENT was called for by many in the meeting. He came forward and was loudly cheered He felt pleased that so humble an individual as himsel had been called upon to perform a pleasing duty on such an occasion as that. He made some excellent observations, in the course of which he said he should suppor John Arthur Roebuck as long as he advocated the rights of the people, but no longer. He hoped Mr. Roebuck would vote for the extension of the suffrage, and those necessary adjuncts which were advocated by the mosrational portion of the Chartists. He considered Mr. R. to be a man of talent and of strict integrity, in whom confidence could be safely placed. He seconded most cordially Mr. K-ene's motion.

Mr ELDRIDGE, amid noise and confusion, rebuked Mr. Roebuck for having voted with the Tories. The ation. meeting was impatient with him, in consequence of the incoherent manner in which he spoke. He thought the the deputation consist of the whole Convention income tax would strengthen the hands of the people's Carried.

Mr. ARCHARD spoke in laudation of Mr. Roebuck's conduct. The CHAIRMAN said a few words in reply to Mr.

Mr. G. EDWARDS made a humaursome speech shewing the change that had come over the spirit of the trict, and that where a district sent more than one farmers. He was accustomed to visit Devizes corn member, the choice should be decided by Ballot; and in the highest terms of Sir Robert Peel, as being their tion should ballot for the individuals in lists of five. greatest friend. But since Sir Robert had brought for- and that they should speak according to the rotation ward his income tix bill and his proposal for the alteration of the tariff, they denounced him in unmeasured

terms; they wished the son of a b-at the devil!

Loud laughter, in which Mr. Roebuck and all on the

platform heartily joined.) The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr. ROEBUCK returned thanks. Thanks were then given to the Chairman and the Mayor, who had granted the use of the Hall; and after

three cheers for Roebuck, the meeting separated. The Chartists thought proper before the commenceof Sir Robert Poel. 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 Chartiets 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 mil- tax, as a measure of direct taxation, and promise him lions, admitted by all parties. Sir Robert said it must our support so long as he advocates the rights and

> The following is the copy of a letter sent to Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan, the members for Bath:-

"Gloncester Road Buildings, Lower "Swanswick, Bath.

o'cluck.

"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, to support the prayer of the National Petition, which of 200,000 signatures were received from various dishave been supported by more thun a dezen persons, is to be presented to the House of Commons on Monday The Hen. Gentleman said he was desirous of speaking next; and likewise, to request you to vote for the proposition that certain members of the Natitional Convention now sitting in London, be heard at the "By complying with this request, yeu will ensure

"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 Mr. Roebuck's vote. Maise nous verrons.

dition: fixed property was of more value than fluctu- TAKING A SODA POWDER.—An individual who declaration of a nation's will. The agitation committee 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 preparacircumstance, 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 circumstance, 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 tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of monday and the tions for the grand procession of mond his humble meed of praise to the Right Hon. Gentle- obtained from the druggist, and the acid dissolved Provisional Committee have displayed in their arrangeman, as having done it boldly and henerally. His in one tumbler and the sods in another, as per friends behind him did not at all relish it—(laughter.) direction. With sundry contortions of the face, the The speaker went on to justify the line of policy puracid was turned off, and then the soda poured into to support. During this and the preceeding day, an sned 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 sued 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 prison he age; time, with all its concurrent circum-tances, in that confined region, and finding it too small making preparations for the splendid engraving of the lard labor and is children and is chil 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 might be their claims on general respect. 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 to 32. best for his own party and for every body eise—cries of him, and found the foam spouting from his mouth by judges to be excellent. The various other com-Is he honest?") He (the speaker) could net 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 sada powder, he was like the Irish-day with the whole of the Metropolitan Chartists; all leave to sit on Monday next.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, April 29.

Secretary read over the names, and Messrs. Philp, Lowery, Stallwood, Harrison, Williams, Bartlett, Moir, White, M.Pherson, Beesley, Woodward, O'Connor. Duncan, Doyle, O'Brien, Campbell, Pitkethly, Ridley, people. Now, if a man had £100 a year and Roberts were present. The minutes were then read

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

Mr. Bairstow reported from the committee for procuring the release of the political prisoners, that in an interview they had with Mr. Duncombe, he had sug- clude all Christians having a conscientious objection to gested the propriety of waiting on the Members of the taking of an oath. Parliament for those places where the parties had been arrested, and that they intended adopting the sug-

Mr. Pitkethly reported that he had waited on Mr. 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 ensuing day at 12 o'clock, to put him in information of family in after life; but it was not so with the man the state of the country, that he might give the more likewise waited on Mr. Muntz, who was rather crotchety at first, but agreed to support Mr. Duncombe's motion. Mr. Crawford also without hesitation agreed to support it. They had got a lithographic circular which they intended sending to the various M. P's who might be likely to support it. He had also waited on Mr. Williams, member for Coventry, who suggested that they should embody their views on the release of the political prisoners, in a petition, and that it should be signed by the whole of the Convention, and then procure a deputation of as many members of Parliament as possible to assist them in waiting on the Government authorities. He should himself be very happy to make

Mr. O'Brien moved, and Mr. Pitkethly seconded. that a committee of two persons be appointed to draw up an address for the above of icct. Carried, and Messrs. Lowery and Bairstow were ap-

Mr. O'Connor reported that, in company with Mr. Moir, he attended a crowded meeting at Dockhead. high compliment to Mr. Moir, for the able address he delivered at that meeting.

Mr. Bairstaw gave in a report of an excellent meeting he had attended, in company with Mesars. 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. Mr. Campbell read a public notice, issued by the

A letter was read from Greenock stating their confi-Commons, for they give no possible insight steps should be taken to obtain that redress, which, in The speaker spoke in reference to some mat ers of no advise the party to join the eldest organised body—the very great importance; and afterwards remarked that National Charter association. It was also their opinion.

Mr. Mergan Williams read letters from Halifax among them a great deal of intolerance; he did not giving a cheering account of their progress. From Biragree with them in all things; was he therefore to be mingham, stating that the operative cordwainers had condemned as their enemy? He would then ask them, joined them in a body. From Abergavenny, Newtown and other places in Wales, containing an account of their own worth, virtue, or intelligence, so to blind signatures, and likewise money for the use of the Contheir minds to their own imperfections as to allow them vention. Not one of the signatures had been received to condemn others wholesale. Depend upon it, none of without first explaining the object of the petition; us are perfect; and it might be that the opinion to also a letter from Gatchouse, in Gallowayshire, stating

Extracts from various other letters were read, all giving a cheering account of the progress of the movement, and detailing the distressed condition of the population in their several districts. Petition Sheets were received from the following nor from passion-(Cheers) After making a few more

observations, he concluded a very conclusiony and judi- places:-

1.	•				
	S	lignatures.		Sig	natures.
r-	Birmingham	19,000	Abergavenny	•••	613
8	Hackney	285	Shrewsbury	•••	2,800
n	Wales	2,600	Exeter	•••	3,090
0	Ynysyngharad,		Halifax	•••	6ა0
	near New-		Canterbury	•	1 400
d	bridge 2nd		Stafford		2,200
i r	petition	800	Keighley		800
е	Glasgow	1,600	Dunfermline		2 000
t	Churiey	1 200	Cirencester	•••	1,400
k	Burnley	2,600	Croydon		1.800
73	Hammersmith	1,600	Potteries	•••	2 000
е	Abergavenny	800	Chatham	•••	1,400
r.	Aluwick	800	Leigh	• • •	400
	Dewsbury	2,400	Horbury		1.400
e	Derby	1,800	Penzance	•••	1,000
1.	New Galloway.	200	Newport, Isle	of	
lf	Bank Foot.		Wight		502
h	Perthahire	400	Haifield	•••	200
a-	Ashlurton	1.200	Ayr		1,200
rt	Barnsley	6,800	Chelsea		600
ts i	Potteries	2,000	Leeds		41 200
k	Oswald Briste	600	Keighley	•••	11,000
se	Wolverhampton	3,000	Bermondsey		5,600
st	Kircudbright	600	Lambeth		6.600
r.	Newton Staward	800	Limehouse	•••	3,200
n	Oldham	6,800			
	. • • •	•			

Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. O'Brien seconded that

Several motions and amendments were then proposed relative to the number of persons to be speakers on behalf of the deputation, and the manner in which they were to be chosen; but they were all ultimately withdrawn, with the exception of Mr. Philp's; -that the speakers should consist of one delegate from each disdecided by the ballot.

Mr. Lowery's motion was carried, and the ballot decided in the following manner;-Messrs Dancan, Leach, O'Connor, Lowery, O'Brien, Bairstow, M'Douall, Philp, Mason, Moir, Beesley, M'Pherson, Harrison, Doyle, Williams, Stallwood, White, Ridley, Woodward, and Thomason; the ballot was not forther prosecuted.

A letter was read from Leeds, stating that their pemore would be procured. that the Convention adjourn until the following morn- feeling, he would support the amendment. ing at nine o'clock, it would be advisable to meet on

Saturday, on account of the pressure of business. The motion was not carried on account of its involving an extra expence, but the members were requested cluded, was in an extraordinary state of distress, bank- Friday night, the committee now proceeded with the to be punctual 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 room on the following morning. Convention adjourned until Monday morning at nine

Saturday, April 30.

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-tricts, and the Petition Committee might by a super-classes, and were placed in different schedules. In exempt the foreign fundholder, holding British stock, Lawrance and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury. ficial observer have been taken for a quantity of journeymen paperhangers, so immersed were they in 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 from it, he would support the amendment. refutation of the charge of violence and physical-force so often brought against the Chartist body, for the fact of unwards of three millions of human beings petitioning for that which they are entitled to as a right, proclaims aloud 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 feeling of morality, and must likewise possess in a high degree the virtue (query) of patience, or they would indeed have become the violent men they are taunted with being. Compared with SITTING UP AND DOWN.—In a recent conversation the present the last National Petition shrinks into an the twelvemonth: bankrupicy must come at last, between two ger namen, on the subject of sitting up insignificance, and the committee have intelligence that 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 Yery well, we were agreed that it should be paid the could not stand sitting up," to which the other Now, Sir Robert Peel proposed to pay it in two ways—
he could not stand sitting up," to which the other greater portion of to-morrow, Sunday, will have to be seriously affected by the tax. He moved that they by a tax on fixed property, and by a tax on income.

The solid is down." presentation this mighty though silent and inanimate men's minds. An instruction of the magistrates have since endeavoured bankrupters, and one in the Court of the come, and to judge of individual acts—; cheers, man when he caught a second snake—" He let it looking forward with pleasure to the proceedings of the town.

Lewes. The magistrates have since endeavoured bankrupter, and one in the Metropolitan Chartists; all leave te sit on atomics in the Metropolitan Chartists; all leave te sit on atomics of the Metropolitan Chartists; all leave te sit on atomics o

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, April 29.

statutes of the realm."

Several Bills received the royal assent, including the Corn Importation Bill, which is now one of the

Monday, May 2. Lord DENMAN intimated his intention of withdrawing the Baptiets' Affirmation Bill, and introducing a bill of a more comprehensive nature, which would in- motion was agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordships to the working of the Act for the Trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, sum of mensy would be the difference of the value of Duncombe respecting the deputation of the working evidence before election committees. After condemning committed by the House on the report of the Souththe present system, the Noble and Learned Lord en-Committees.

After some conversation as to whether the Commons would not consider such a message an interference with the witness. their privileges, the metion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

The House went into Committee on the Income Tax

Bill; and schedule D was proposed. On this. Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed the omission of the words in the schedule which impose a tax on industrial income. When the amendment was about to be put. Mr. ROEBUCK interposed, as its proposition would could not properly be detained pending the inquiry. which was chiefly composed of Irishmen. The subject the annual profits or gains from any profession, trade, 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 precedence, the Honourable and Learned Member argued in favour of his proposition, on the ground that it was une qual, therefore, ue just, to lay the same amount of tax on industrial income as on landed property. He quoted from Adam Smith certain propositions, defining the "incidents of a tax;" and, contending that his amendment was an approximation to justice, he threw on Sir Robert Peel, as the most powerful man of the day, the sole odium of the injustice, should the amend-

> The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not, seeing that all taxes were necessarily equal, agree to Mr. Roebuck s proposition Mr. WARD regarding the amendment as a proposi-

ment be rejected.

tion for mitigating the justice of the income tax, did not think that the argument of the universal inequality of all taxation was a fitting or reasonable reply to a case which ought to meet with the indulgent consideration of the House.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY, while admitting that Mr Roebuck had argued with great force in favour of his prietor was to be taken as his actual income. Property in land proved often a more precarious source of income than that derived from commerce; and therefore to petitions, and would grant me its indulgence; but, as I tion to justice"

Robert Peel on the matter which he had explained, the Conference at Birmingham, and would earnestly of income equally, the income from trade should confrom land.

Mr. BORTHWICK opposed the amendment, on the ground that justead of rectifying, it would commit in-

Mr. LABOUCHERE having given the amendment the Its very proposition, supported as it was by popular favour out of doors, was a proof of the injudicious 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 exceptions now would afford dangerous precedents. office, with a small salary, would be taxed, while the thriving merchant would be exempted.

Sir R. H. INGLIS renewed his former proposition, of taking £150 as the starting point of taxation, the tax have been grossly neglected, and that no interests beyond to be levied on all above that amount, so that an income of £200 would only be taxed on £50. It would Sir, they are ready to prove the allegations of their be a very great relief to number moving in a respectable sphere, and maintaining a genteel appearance on pray to be heard there, for within the limits of a small incomes, and would materially diminish the petition they cannot set forth a tithe of the grievances unpopularity of the tax. But he threw this out as a suggestion, and did not propose it as a substantive hearing, they state that they shall be able to set forth

Mr. VERNON SMITH argued that the tax was necesthe same amount from variable as from permanent

Sir ROBERT PEEL contended that the same inequality applied to the assessed taxes, and to taxes on 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 from it, as he could from other taxes, by removing abroad. The Government proposed an income tax in connection with measures which would reduce the cost of living, and benefit all classes of the community; and 78,062; Halifax, 36,400; Nottinghamshire, 40,000; this income tax, thus proposed, was to be levied on farmers occupying at the will of their landlords, and whose incomes, depending on the viscissitudes of the seasons, were more precarious than those of the surgeon or the commercial man. If the wealthy physician, the thriving lawyer, or the prosperous banker, were to be taxed at a lower rate than clergymen, whose incomes, though permanent, were also variable, or the clerk in a public office, the naval or military man, or the widow with a small jointure, then a great injustice would be committed. If we were to have an income 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 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 commerce; and if an exception were now made, on the score of justice, in the imposition of an income tax, it must be permitted in time of war, when it would work still greater injustice than now. He adhered to the Government measure, undeterred by any fear of re-

sponsibility. Lord HOWICK considered that the argumen s of Sir Robert Peel went to show that the income tax was radically defective. He remained of the same opinion which the Right Hon. Baronet had formerly so well expressed, that it was not worth while to levy so Vexatious 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 raised by it; and the time for its imposition was also peculiarly unfortunate, considering the intense competition which prevailed in every trade and profession. He

> supported the ame dment. Mr. EDWARD BULLER opposed the ameniment, on the ground that it would increase the inequality and injustice of an income tax. Mr. WALLACE declared his intention of voting for Mr. Rosbuck's amendment, and afterwards for that of

Mr. S. Crawford. Mr. JAMES could understand that the members of tition had received 41,000 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. Stallwood moved, and Mr. M'Pherson seconded it might aid them in regaining office; but having no such Mr. LEADER was sure that, though the majority might he against the supporters of the amendment, the weight

of argument was with them. The country, Lendon in- Tax Bill. The schedules having been all voted on for such a tax by a Government which was to do such

amendment. Persons having a life interest would have 87th clause, when Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, to pay 7d. in the pound, out of a small income, while exempting dividends from the tax until July, instead 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 an injustice, to say that they belonged to different Mr. BARING brought forward an amendme by any wish to render the tax more unpopular. Mr. MITCHELL considered the income tax to be a just one, and being anxious to remove all imperfection CHEQUER, but Mr. Labouchere pressed the subject on

> Mr. ROEBUCK replied. On a division, there were 258 against his amend- to grant the exemption. Sir Robert Peel, however, could ment, and 112 in favour of it. Mr. S. CRAWFORD then proposed his amendment, the effect of which would extinguish schedule D. His tax, and why should the funds held by foreigners not appendment was supported by

the whole system of our taxation. Schedule D was then agreed to. On Schedule E,
Sir CHARLES NAPIER called the attention of the there appeared—

committee to the condition of military and naval officers under the rank of general and flag officers, subsist-Captain CARNEGIE put it to Sir Charles Napier not to press his amendment. On this tax depended the they should not be put in the unenviable position of

After some observations from Lord Worsley, Captain

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

On the motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL, that the reprimand of the Speaker be entered on the journals of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE commented on the severity of the

terms of the reprimand, and declared his belief that Gibbons had not committed perjury. Sir ROBERT PEEL vindicated the Speaker, as having fitly and properly discharged the duty laid upon

After some observations from different Members, the

The other orders of the day were then disposed of. Saturday, April 30.

The House met at two o'clock, to consider a motion 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 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 attensuggested by the Duke of Wellington for the trial of dance (in the nature of sub) cona) which had been issued controverted elections, by which a tribunal was proposed in the preceding session; and the question now was, to be created, composed of seven members of the House | whether with the termination of the session the obligaof Commons, and five of the House of Lords, to be pre- tion of the process terminated likewise. Mr. Thesiger sided over by one of the Judges of the land, not having contended that the force of the warrant had wholly a seat in either House of Parliament. He concluded ceased, and that therefore the witness could not awwith a motion, that a message be sent to the Commons, fully be detained for not having obeyed it. In this asking them to communicate copies of the evidence taken opinion he was seconded by Mr. C. W. Wynn; and before the Sudbury, Ipswich, and Great Marlow Election | the Solicitor-General concurred, to the extent of considering the legality of the warrant to be at all events too questionable to allow the further imprisonment of

Sir GEORGE GREY, without admitting the warrant to be illegal, was content that under the circumstances the witness should be discharged; but as the question was one affecting also the process under which other witnesses were attending upon other committees, he notified his intention of moving for a Select Committee to inquiry into the general question of legality. In that view Sir T. WILDE coincided, declaring in favour of the witness's discharge, who, he thought, place a difficulty in the way of an amendment which A good deal of time was consumed, and the House he had to propose, namely, that "for and in respect of without dividing, directed the discharge of the wit-

Monday, May 2.

that attracted attention was the Chartist leviatban petition, which was lying in a heap-rudis indigestaque 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 leading into the House of Commons, which was too narrow for the admission of this mons papyri. A difficulty arose, therefore, as to the means of getting it into the House, for its bulk was too great to admit of its being introduced (as a whole) through the ordinary 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 pited 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 of this petition, an importance derived not only from the matter which it contains, but from the great numbers who have signed it. would. I am quite satisfied, be sufficient to induce the House to relax those rules which have been laid down with regard to the presentation of have given notice of a motion for to-morrow, that this petition shall be taken into the serious consideration of Mr. HAWES supported the amendment by illustrations; the House, and that those who have signed it shall be keep myself within those limits which the House has prescribed with regard to the presentation of petitions; and therefore I beg to offer to the acceptance of this Jones, Sise lane; Official Assignee, Mr. Johnson, Bus-House a petition signed by 3,315,752 of the industrious classes of the country. The petition proceeds from those upon whose toil and industry, upon whose affection, and upon whose attachment, I may say, every best consideration in his power, could not support it. law, the Government of this country, and not only the Government but the whole property and commerce of this country depends, and they now most respectfully which they suffer. These grievances they state, and I should be universal in its application, for to admit need not go over them, because I intend to ask the Clerk of the House to read what those principal griev-Were the amendment carried, the clerk in a public ances are, which they have endured for a long time, and which they attribute to class legislation, and to the misrepresentation of their interests in this House. They state that for a considerable length of time their interests your wm.have ever been considered of within these walls. petition at the bar of your Honourable House. They of which they complain; but if you will grant them a sarily unjust, seeing that it was proposed to levy scarcely credited. Their wants are most urgent, and they attribute all their grievances to class legislation.

such a tale of the unmerited sufferings endured by the working classes in England and in Ireland, as can be 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, hamlets, been attached. The following is the statement attached to the petition: - Manchester, 99,680; Newcastle and districts, 92,000; Glasgow and Lanarkshire, Leeds, 41,000; Birmingham, 43,000; Norwich 21 560; Bolton, 18 500; Leicester, 18,000; Roehdale, 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; Huddersfield, 23,180; Sheffield. 27,200; Scotland, West Midland districts, 18,000; Dunfermline, 16,000; Cheltenham, 10 400; Liverpool, 23,000; Stalybridge and districts, 10,000; Stockport, 14,000; Macclesfield and suburbs, 10,000; North Lancashire, 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. 1 regards J. Robinson. believe that every one of these signatures are bona fide signatures. The petitioners suggest that the proper remedy for their grievances would be that they should have a voice in the election of representatives to this House. They complain that they are totally and entirely unrepresented; and if they are permitted to be heard, they state that they shall be able to adduce satisfactory arguments to prove that the document, usually called 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 Clerk at the table. The SPEAKER-Please to bring it up-(a laugh from the Ministerial benches. The petition was then read by the Clerk at the table. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved that the petition be printed with the votes, for the purpose of bringing the

subject of it under the consideration of the House. The noise of members rapidly retiring from the House after the Chartist demonstration was at an end rendered

on in the House. The House then went into committee on the Income

of the entire evening. Commencing with clause 3, the After the transaction of other minor business, the wonders for the community.

Lord John Russell pointed out some of the incasional conversations arising on the machinery of the equalities which would result from the adoption of the bill, &c. No division, however, took place until the

> Br tish dominions. This was resisted by the CHANCELLOR of the Ex.

the consideration of Sir Robert Peel, on the ground that a regard for National faith should lead the government not see the force of the arguments employed. Foreigners holding shares in railways, &c., were subjected to the resident in this country be exempted? That they were Mr. HUME, who called on Sir Robert Peel to review exempted under the former act arose probably from political considerations, and not from a conviction that On a division, the amendment was lost by 259 to 50. it was unjust to subject them, equally with others, to such a tax laid on British income. After some conversation the committee divided, when

> For the amendment...... 40 Against it203 Majority 163
> Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

DANGEROUS STATE OF LEWES GAOL. - During the rington.

Pechell and Captain Plumridge,
Sir ROBERT PEEL did not think it would be just to to the bench, that from the crowded state of the The governor of the gool has frequently represented Benford-row, London. hard labour, and is obliged to put four and five in at the City Arms Inn, Lincoln. Solicitors, Mesers. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 205 each cell. On Saturday the subject was again men- Lofty and Potter, King-street, Cheapside; and Mr. t oned to the bench, and it was feared that a dread- Moody, Wragby. Schedule E was then agreed to; and the House re- ful disease would break out in the prison, as the

PAISLEY.-Messrs. Hastie, Oswald, and Johnston. Members of Parliament, have remitted to the Provost of Paisley £1,009 5s. 4d., which they received from gentlemen in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in aid of the fund for the relief of the distressed operatives of Paisley.

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 Monmouth. The victim wasa child one year and ten monthsold, named Eliza Hughes, who died by the hands of its own 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 sufficiently 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. and told his wife that as he was in a hurry he would 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 told her husband to pick her up and kiss her, which he did, and it must have been soon after his departure that the unhappy creature destroyed it. She immediately posted to a neighbour, a quarter of a mile from the house, and narrated the particulars of her crime, and was soon afterwards apprehended at Penrose. Since her apprehension, up to the time of her being conveyed to the county jail on Monday evening, she was exceedingly violent and outrageous, but did not make the least allusion to her child. An inquest has been held over the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against Maria Hughes. The wretched woman was forthwith conveyed to Monmouth Gael.

HUNGER AND THEFT. On Saturday six men were had up at the New Bailey, Manchester, for stealing bread, but they were in such a wretched condition that the Magistrate found it necessary to admonish and discharge them. One of them named O'Leary said he had eaten one meal of potatoes on Sunday, On entering the House this evening the first object and had been fasting Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday his child asked him for something to eat; and having nothing to give him, he went to Mrs. Tegg's shop, and said to her, "Misress, be so kind as to give me a loaf of bread." "No," said she, "I will give you a pice." He said a piece was of no use to him and his hungry child, so he took a loaf. The police officer met him at the door, and seized him. He refused to go with the officer, and, in trying to get away, he (O'Leary) fell over a woman, and broke his arm.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Guzette of Friday, April 29.

BANKRUPIS. 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 Assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-Francis James Osbaideston, St. Alban's, dealer in horses. May 6, at eleven o'clock, June 10, at one, at the Binkrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Green, Cateaton-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Beicher. James Pearcy, St. John's street. St. Sepuichre,

leather-seller. May 6, at one o'clock, June 10, ut twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs T. and S. Naylor, Great Newport-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Edward Cooper, High-street, St. Giles's, and Piccadilly, stationer, May 13, at twelve o'clock, June 10,

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. Societter. 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,

S wansea. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New lun; and Mr. Cuthbertson, Neath. William Henry Smith, Manchester, hop-merchant, May 9, June 10, at eleven o'clock, at the Star and Garter Inn, Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Bedford. Gray's Inn-square; and Messra. Bedford and Pidcock.

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

Worcester

shire, millers, May 3, June 10, at twelve o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Derby. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Fauikner, and Foliett, Bedford-row; and Mr. Moss, Derby. James Bannister and Dinah Simpson, Liverpool shipwrights, May 11, June 10, at one o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Dean, Es-

sex-street, Strand; and Mr. Peacock, Liverpoel.

Lancelot Beck, Bristol broker, May 13, at one o'clock, June 10, at two, at the Commercial rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messis. Clarke and Medcaif, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Smitn, Bristol. William Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger, May 10,

June 7, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Tarleton Edward Jenkins, Leominster, tailor, May 20, June 10, at twelve o'clock, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. 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, Yorkshire, thread-manufacturers. E. and J. Jones, Liverpool, joiners. Randles and Robinson, Liverpool, timber-merchants; as far as

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 Elliott, wine-merchant Liverpoel, May 18,

and June 14, attwelve, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Dimmock, S.ze-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

Thomas, Tewkerbury. Francis James Osbaldeston, dealer in horses, St. Alban's, May 6, at eleven, and June 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, Official assignee; it impossible for some time to collect what was going Solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Rigby, Chancery-

George Hibbert, jun., pawnbroker, Chesterfield, May 9 and June 14, at one, at the Rutland Arms, Bakewell. Solicitors, Mesers. Spence and Bullivant, Aifred-place, Bedford-row; Lucus and Cutts, Chesterfield.

Dodshon Blake, mohair manufacturer. Norwich, May 17 and June 14, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Darrant, Norwich; Messrs. Wood and Blake, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street. James Bradshaw and Goorge Williams, woollendrapers, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, May 12, at eleven, and June 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs William Crosby, Benjamin Vallentine, and Benjamin

White, hard warenien, Leadenhall-street, City, May 10, at one, and June 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. -Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Solicitor, Mr Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. Edward Goddard, draper, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, May 12, at ten, and June 14, at twelve, at the Peacock

Inn, Beston. Solicitors, Massrs. Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgare street, London; and Messrs. Johnson, Starton and Key, Holbeach. Elizabeth Havard, grocer, Swansea, May 18, and June 14, at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Socici-

tors, Messrs. White and Eyre, Beuford-row, London; and Mr. Short, Bristol. 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, South-

ampton-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 Mesers. Nicholson and Sons, Wargreat 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; the House of Correction at Lewes to hard labour, and Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett,

William Wallis and John Wallis, corn-merchants,

John Moore, merchant, Coleman-street, City of Lonsemed, 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 Lewes. The magistrates have since endeavoured Bankruptey. Mr. Groome, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-

"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 standardwe would have done to ourselves? Is is not when hun- man yet by God himself to whom alone it belongs. all these cases, cries out for succour and for sympathy. Then, since this is what we would have done to our-

deserve to have it done to ourselves. its due share, and broods over it; and savage, 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. we would have done? "One good turn deserves another:" and we may add, that it often begets anoto them, for gratitude, or at least pride, would not to which man's natural rights have been sacrificed. 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.

reverge. 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 they not chosen as the orjects of attack from these two 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, ner upon his forgiving disposition; for an unprovoked injury is the most likely to provoke one. although a good or a wise ma will not suffer himself to be provoked, and it should be on 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 poor persecuted Jew, and in his hour of fancied 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 in our own. need not dwell up on characters of this description : it is enough to sum up their sins in one condemning word

-they are ungraleful. What is it that causes us not to do unto others as we would be done by? Many seem to think that by doing good to another, unless he be in a capacity to return, or to requite it, they would but part with their own good, and part with it to an enemy, or to one who could not be a friend—that, in fact, they would do evil to themselves. How is this? Is man the natural enemy of man? Not so; but there is an artificial. system of society at work that is fast making man the enemy of man, and the present system of Government: things. Men do not do unto others as they would be done by; they will not do it; they do the reverse, and what is the consequence? You see it, you feel it, you hear it every day and every hour of the day. experience it continually : it has made us what we are, wretches of want, and woe, and wickedness, victims: and victimisers. There is not one of us but it may be said of him as of Ishmael-" His hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him." But see, how unequal are the odds-millions against one! What wonder that we suffer so much—what wonder that we are crushed beneath the weight of this hestile world—that we writhe like worms under it!

There are doubtless many who wish to do unto others. as they would be done by, who wish it for the sake of others or for the sake of increasing the little good that is in this evil world; but what avails it if the good wishes of a few are frustrated by the evil wishes of the many? They have to strive against a stream of corruption, which either sweeps them away or overwhelms them. But could they succeed in turning the stream, in making it purify itself, and flow more smoothly; what ease and happiness it might spread over the ruffled waters of this world! The socialists are endeavouring to do this. They wish to act on the principle of doing unto others as they would be done by, and by acting on it themselves they pursue the likeliest means of inducing others to act on it, for example makes more converts than precept. May their little community go on increasing like the cloud that at first appeared just above the horizon, and was the size only of a man's held 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 equal with the heavens. Chartism is the precursor of Socialism, as St. John was of Jesus Christ. Chartism is preparing the way for Socialism—it is the dawn of a better day—the harbinger of a newer, a more moral, and consequently a happier world.

Do unto others as you would be done by. What can

be plainer? What can be more equitable? What can be more conducive to our welfare? I et us see what we should gain if all acted upon this principle: why each would do good to himself, each would have the other for his friend, his assistant, his servant. We should mutually and reciprocally benefit each other. No man could have anything to do for himself that another could do for him. All that he could not do for or by himself would be done for him, by and with others. One man would have all men for his helperhis associates. We should be twice blessed—blessed in receiving but more blessed in giving, for it is more blessed to give than to receive. Good would be dealt from hand to hand in a never-ceasing round of joy. We should be like the fairies that can have all they wish for with a wish. How delightful it would be to live among those who lived for each other-who lived in love—a party of pleasure, each striving to make the other more happy than himself, and each enjoying the happiness of all. Why it would make this Pandemonium become a Paradise; yes, this golden rule would restore FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND the colden age; the earth and all things in it would again become as good as when God first made and blessed it. But what do I talk of ! a mere Utopia—an ideal world that cannot be realized? Cannot! It might, and simply by foll-wing the rule in my text. If men would but take as much pains to assist one another as they do to thwart one another the thing would be done. "Trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of and how much better would it be for us all; how! much comfort we should have where now we have care; how much joy where now we have sorrow; how much happiness instead of misery; how much e joyment of this life, and what an increased hope of joy in the life to come. There would be no poverty with crime—no. want with woe-no sin with suffering-toil would be turned into pleasure and we should all go in concert like a party of haymakers working or rather playing in the sur. Blessed world! in which the only rivalry, the only competition would be who could best please -could most serve the other. Talk of self-love! this at our disposal, and all the tact that occurs to our would be true self-love.

gain by the exchange; but alas! so far from doing last address, or rather appeal our means, through the unio 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. goo, we often do evil, even to those who have done us have been materially improved. We, however, feel the locality will send delegates, as business of imgood. Nay, we stir up others to do them svil, and bound to state, that even yet we are about £130 in portance will be brought forward. lend our assistance to do evil more frequently than to debt to our turnouts; and as they have not exmitted do good. When any of those inevitable accidents or the slightest disposition of traitorism or division-cirevils 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 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. share the burthen? Do we not rather exult, and add and regularly paid—and sensible too that they subto it? Are not some of us so spiteful that we glory in mitted to much inconvenience and even privation for Vexing and disappointing others?—so malicious, that, the want of their respective portions, we seriously and evening. so far from doing good ourselves, we would prevent solicit, at your earliest convenience, means to pay others from doing it, and would destroy good itself, them. rather than that it should be done?—so base, that we ... Masters," says Doctor Adam Smith, "are always abuse, calumniate, and circumvent each other, as and everywhere in a sort of tacit but constint and unithough we deemed another's welfare incompatible with form combination not to raise the wages of labour. To our own? Do not some lie in wait, and exert all their violate this combination is everywhere a most unpopular Powers for the injury of others, as though life was action, and a sort of represent to a master among his given them for that zole purpose? and thus they con, neighbours and equals." tirue to the end, when they find how vain, how worse than vain, how wicked their lives have been, that but position of the disposition of employers and capitalists for themselves and each other might have been good generally towards workmen. Upon the same premises. and happy. Better the day of death the than day of taking the opposite position, let us follow their example. birth, if we are born to live thus—better still that we Let us on the present trying occasion manifest the same had never been.

But this not our nature, for if so, God, who made us, were to blame-before it comes to this pass, our nature has been lost, it is changed, it is perverted. The milk of human kindness is soured in us all-we are surrounded by evil circumstances—we hear what is evil, we see it, we inflict and bear it-what wonder that we should become evil-that our nature should be subdued to that it works in! No, God is not to blame, nor are we to blame—it is the system, the accursed system, that is in fault Those who would do unto others as they would be fifteen blacks are at work, and those are engaged either two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past six done by, are prevented by those who could but will not. For the great are not good, nor do they love the goodtheir pride takes a pleasure in evil, and if prevented from pleasing their pride they would have no pleasure in life itself. They are then only in their element when they live

" In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong, Striving midst a conventious world where none are ELFOLE."

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 a situation to make us feel what we have made him feel, would not have occur for five hundred pounds. yet our consciences make us feel it, and our conscience makes us feel it all the more if the party have the the measure of justice to himself. For what is it that accounts with us; vengeance will be repaid, if not by

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 above four hundred individuals that have been engaged selfish, then sordid, then savage. Selfish, because we in our strike, only eighty-four remain; and be it borne are taught to believe that God has not provided enough in mind, that of this large number only SIX cases of selves, our very nature teaches us to do it to others, for all; sordid, because selfishness itself degenerates into traitorism have occurred, notwithstanding the strike of the penalties they would incur; but, unfortunately,

relicquish our prey—will force us to disgorge our spoil. Hence laws are made to fence the avaricious, and to be prosecuted to an honourable termination, we notice 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 unto us as we would they should do, is for us to do so perty, founded on the wrongs of man-artificial rights, suffer them to be behindhand with us, or beholden to Men are first robbed, then killed—that is, when destius. 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 as we would be done by, we teach them, we provoke did to each, as each would be done by ?- would it be 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 man's better nature to be our friend; in the latter we perishing with hunger, not only knows it, but sees it— Saturday last to take an advantage of. They were paid slight reverberations of it ever reached the ears of the rouse his evil nature to be our enemy. We, as it were, not only knows it, and sees it, but is the cause of it— after the rate of twenty-eight shillings instead of thirty thoughtless multitude, who seemed determined that day give the injured party a right to wrong us. And what | would this be the case, I say, if he who has more than shillings per week, the latter sum being the usual rate | to flight their enemies with their own weapons of "time" have 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 poor 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 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 toin no danger of recrimination, retaliation, or retribu- never found the world his friend, and has always felt they were unanimous in their determination to resist it. tion, that we commonly do evil. But none are so the world's law to be his enemy? - would be think be On Monday morning. however, to prevent any misunpowerless as 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 asked for bread, he was given a stone-for fish, a mistake of the pay-clerk, they proceeded at the usual 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 docby, we do but teach "bloody instructions which being unheard, unheeded—his sufferings neglected, mocked?— when the proper parties appearing, enquiries were im- trine of Whig finality. taught 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-

shall do it to others, and if we would not have evil gives it proof, that those to whom fortune has been There are good men certainly who will not revenge countiful to, are the most niggardly—he who has the the building trades: an injury except by forgiveness, which is the noblest most means to do good, generally does the least—the

(To be continued in our next.)

CIRCULAR OF THE OPERATIVE STONE-

" 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

"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 Government public works being done by prison labour, which was formerly done by Government emigrants But since emigrants have come out in bounty ships, they 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. have not been employed in Government works, but articles of food consumed by ourselves, and which Esq., Mr. Moir. and Mr. M Pherson; following the and imposing quantity of banners (thanks to our the day after their arrival they are left to perish in the hitherto has found its way into their tills, appointed a Convention were numerous delegates from Manchester, country friends) was never before seen in the Metro- National Charter Association, as it appears contrary to "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 petition some Member of Parliament, to cause emig- store. rants to come out in Government ships, as on their arrival they are employed by Government, and provided pstronises, if it has not produced, this unnatural state of with houses to live in until they obtain other employment. Beware of bounty emigration, for 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 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 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. from eight to nine shillings per day, for competent surety of work more than a week at a time, as the work secretary. here is so very uncertain. Coupled as they are with very stringent laws between workmen and their em- means at our disposal shall be taken faithfully to disployers, and entirely different to what is enforced in

> We have here sent you a plain statement of the state of the colony which we hope you will take into your serious consideration, and then juage for yourselves whether to remain at home or emigrate to this country, bearing in mind that you have to labour for eight months in the year under a vertical sun, with the following deduction from your wages, if you have employment, viz, house rents for a man and his wife, ten shillings per week; fire-wood, canales, and provisions will average two pounds per week. Single men must pay at the rate of one pound ten shillings per solicit all those that feel disposed to subscribe for a week; this must be furnished weekly, inclusive of copy, or copies, to forward their orders, in writing, to

the detriment of the working man.

clothes, tools, &c &c. of the poor labouring man who only gets at tion may be considered, as we cannot afford to run the the rate of four shillings per day, when he risk of a loss, it cannot be proceeded with unless a has employment, what must be his condition sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to guaranwith the high rate of living. We will continue to tee us against the chance of losing; we, therefore, should things get better, you will be made acquainted us on this occasion, and that they will be prompt in from time to time.

"We wish you to circulate this statement amongst the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland, to prevent | We will endeavour to make arrangements with Mr. the sad occurrences we have already witnessed. We Cleave. I. Shoe-lane, London, for their transmission to wish you to be particular in our correspondence with the country. you only in this circular, as for the future we shall have a stamp, so that you will know it is from our society, as the masters are in the habit of not only writing, but getting printed circulars sent from this colony to Great Britain and Ireland, with false statements both of the coluny, trade, provisions, house rents, &c., which has caused many deluted emigrants to end their days in want on our shores, who might have seen better days in

their native land. "I remain, yours, "WILLIAM GOODALL, Secretary. "Society of Operative Stonemasons.

Mr. Baker's, Crown and Anchor, George-street, Sydney." "To Thomas Short, Secretary of English

Society of Masons. THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE,

NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOL-WICH DOCKYARD, To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland.

many." "There is much to be done: stick to it steadily."

"Screw your courage to the sticking place, And we'll not fail."

SHAKSPERE.

BRETHREN,-Although happy to state we are still further reduced in number, we are yet in the battlefield of moral warfare, contending with all the means minds, against the "golden power" (. f our own creati-n) Well, we have now seen what would be done the combined and extensive influence of the common -what would be if we did unto others as enemies of our order, and, as is our duty, we moswe would be done by. We have seen what we should gratefully acknowledge, that since the issuing of our

This, although brief, we believe a true and clear exdegree and uniformity of combination. Let each of those that may be found amongst us, of whatever trade or profession, who has not contributed his share in proportion to his means in support of this important and material struggle, "reproach" himself with a serious dereliction of duty, and expists it by at once sending in his subscription in aid of the payment of this pressing and peculiar debt, and it will soon be discharged. The number of turnouts at present on our funds from the Houses of Parliament and the Nelson Monument

together, are reduced to about thirty. At Woolwich, as stated by their secretary, only instant. The lectures to commence at half-past trimming fixed work, or reducing dressed stuff to pre- in the evening. Collections will be made at the vent an entire stoppage. At present they have not a close of each lecture, to defray the expences of the single rough stone, the property of Grissell and Peto, Chapel. upon the premises; the number of our members that MIDDLETON.-Mr. Wilson will deliver a lecture in

remain. kert by both parties, that is, by ourselves and Grissell eight.

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 This Hunter has made another attempt to induce

some of those on strike to proseed to Woolwich, but in now on the funds, sixteen.

At Penryn, where we also keep an agent, it appears 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

of thirty-two weeks. As an evidence that it is materially important to the their labour of love, and their well meant advice, was London, that the pending struggle of the Masons should Mr. Jackson's (builder) yard, Pimlico.

During last week, Mr Jackson's agent set some ten or twelve of our members to work at the above named 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

> event of refusing his terms, they had to fall back? Were in preparing for the procession. likely he would have stopt there ?

pable. 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 Large White banner, preceding the bagpipesplayers and, as this has placed an extra burden on us, we hope figures 3.317,702, this being the number of signatures that we shall receive a little extra means to enable us | the petition contained; and under this was written in to bear it.

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 imm use; its length was ascertained to be general depression of trade, more than usually limited, six miles and fifty yards; the bearers, consisting of 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. and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marshals, and numerous gle, openly espoused the cause of Allen, we have, with flags and banners, followed by the members of the Con- And some hundreds of other flags of which it is imposcommittee of eleven members to consider and report Cheltenham, Reading, Brighton, Nottingham, Northam; polis.

small volume, a brief history of our strike, to be sold the place, this monster petition was deposited on at about one shilling each, the profits of which to be mother earth much to the ease of the bearers, who, applied to the payment of the debt. This however though thirty in number, were compelled to be relieved sense of the meeting be taken upon the subject, and national garb of his country. Owing to the immense

In conclusion we beg to state that every practicable charge all the liabilities we have contracted; and, in Great Britain and Ireland, as we have an aristocracy once more returning thanks for the support we have here who make laws to suit their own private ends to and yet continue to receive, in the event of our opening a provision store, we beg thus early to solicit your co-operation and aid.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Gratefully yours, THE MASONS ON STRIKE, THOMAS SHORTT, Sec 6, Agnes Street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, April 29th, 1842.

P.S. Upon the subject of publishing a brief history of the strike, the Mason's committee most respectfully the Masons' Corresponding Secretary, Craven Head, "Dear brothers, we leave you to judge the state Drury Lane, London. However useful such a publicasending their orders.

If a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained,

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

COALBROOK DALE .- CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION. -On Whitsun Tuesday, the 17th instant, the members and friends of the Coalbrook Dale Association intend to hold a Chartist demonstration on the Wrekin, and respectfully, yet urgently, invite the co-operation of all the Chartists in Shropshire, or the surrounding counties, they having adopted the old Tory teast of 'ali friends round the Wrekin." It is the intention of the Dale Chartists to meet their Salopian and other friends in Watling street, near Wellington, at 11 o'clock, and from thence proceed, with banners and music, to the Wrekin. Mr. Mason and several other

gentlemen are expected. DUDLEY .- Mr. Candy will lecture here on Whit-

sun Wednesday. Bilston.—A grand ball will be held in the large fourpeace each, to be had at the following places: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 Robert Gettings, Oxford-street; Mr. John Jones, hair-dresser, Wolverhampton-street; and at the Co-operative Stores, Stafford-street.

DARLASTON.- A delegate meeting of great importance, will be held at the Seven Stars Inn, Darlaston, allowed for the banner men and others to obtain refresh police. at two o'clock on Whit-Sunday, May 15th, when ment, and though the heat was intense and the dust The windows of the House of Commons, looking in the Vindicator, the resolutions from Bath in the Star, delegates from the following places, are earnestly very inconvenient, 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 illrequested to attend:—Dudley, Wednesbury, Wal-sall, Wolverhampton, and Bilston, when business ness occurred during the whole reute. If it had been a long the Hon. Member for Finsbury treatment I have received. Believe me sincerely and ness occurred during the whole reute. If it had been a long agreed to present the truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misrepresents and the truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misrepresents are received. Believe me sincerely and long agreed to present the truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misrepresents are received. Believe me sincerely and long agreed to present the truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misrepresents are received. respecting the district lecturer will be transacted, procession of testotallers they could not have acted in a leviathan petition was loudly cheered. The petition sentation, abuse, flattery, nor temptation shall never and other matters of importance.

DERBY.-The Chartists of this town, will have a tea party and ball at Mr. Pegg's, Tanner's Arms, on Tuesday in Whitsun week. Hooley Hill-On Monday, May 16th, Mr.

at seven o'clock in the evening. NOTTINDHAM.-A County delegate meeting will be held at the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, on

Mr Simmons, from Sutton, will preach

MR. COOPER, from Leicester, will preach two sermons on the Forest, on Whit-Sunday afternoon BRADFORD - Alecture will be delivered at the Masons' Arms, Church Houses, on Saturday (this

RAMSBOTTOM.—Mr. James Duffy will open an Association at Mr. James Taylor's, the Dun Horse Inn, on Monday, May the 9th, at eight o'clock in the evening.

LITTLE HORTON.-Mr. J. Arran will lecture in the Chartists' Room, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. ADWALTON.-A Chartist Camp Meeting will be held at this place to-morrow, at two o'clock in the

Long Land's Place.-Messrs. Alderson and Rawnsley will lecture on Wednesday evening next. ARNOLD,-Mr. Soar, from Nottingham, will preach in our Chapel on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

afternoon.

CHOWBERT.-Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, will deliver two lectures in Harrison's Chapel, on the 15 h

turned out were nearly a hundred; only twenty-five the Charlist Chapel, on Monday next, "On the present alarming state of the country, the cause of At Plymouth the turnouts are reduced to six.

it, and its remedy." Doors to be opened at halfAt Dartmoor, where, be it understood, an agent is past seven o'clock, and the lecture to commence at

DEMONSTRATION.

On Monday morning thousands of hearts, in this large Metropolis, were beating with hope and anxiety 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 marching to the House which ought to represent them, and demanding that the rights of labour should redressed.

The Times, and other Tory papers, were not wanting in their cautions to the people that it was illegal for them to go to their own house to present their own petition, and impressing upon them the heavy nature and justice says that unless we do it to others we do not sordidness, when it has accumulated more than 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,

> Another class of men, professing to have imbibed the Chartist principles, were not wanting in their of money; it was time, they affirmed, that all such gewgaws as music and banners, for such a purpose, should be thrown aside, and that men should become selled glitter and idle pomp," and the result will prove that they acted wisely and well; that they ineculated thousands with the spirit of Chartism to whom it had previously been a dead letter; and demonstrated to their late Whig undertakers that they were neither dead nor slumbering—that the spirit which animated their hundreds were heard to express their sentiments of breasts was too subtle ever to be confined by a Whig abhorrence and resentment at that brutal transaction. On Monday morning all promised well-the sun

shone gaily-and thousands were seen assembling toof a buil, 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 fellews. Respecting this proceeding we shall Waterloo-road, Bethnal-green, Church and Circusventure with more than ordinary seriousness to put the streets, Marylebone, &c. Colours were flying, bands playthe most favourable, whem 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 Had not Mr. Jackson a knowledge of the long-en- mean 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

> 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 previously 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 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 and knowing, too, that the shopocracy, as a body, by men from the various trades of the metropolis, having and Convention at Lincoln's Inn Fields was greeted with It is also in contemplation to prepare and print, in a triumphant cheering, and after making the circuit of Times and the Morning Chronicle of the "National"

tion amid the most desfening shouts of applause. The route taken by the procession to the House of street, Russell-street, Tottenham Court Road. Oxfordof the respect due to such a demonstration of the

party of the people. passing these places the cheering was truly deafening. 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 great bulk of the procession after a few moments pause, Superintendent May that they only required the dele-denounce those who think upon some objects different passed over Westminster Bridge, and continued their gates and those who carried the petition to be from ourselves, we never shall succeed, and despotism 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 and columnious falsehood. From York Road the prevented from entering the House.

procession proceeded up Stamford-street, across Blackthe banners and fligs being brought into closer contact.

coln's-inn-fields :-Ten Marshalmen on horseback, wearing Executive

scarfs.

Brass band.

Solendid banner-Motto-" The sufferings of the people shall be redressed.

Councilmen of the Western Division, four abreast wearing Executive scarfs, oud carrying red wands. evening) by Mr. Edwards, on behalf of the Associa- Delegates from Yarmouth, bearing splendid banner-On one side. "Yarmouth Universal Suffrage

Association." Reverse-" May every lover of his country unite until we obtain our rights." The following were a few of the other flags, with their mottos :-Universal Suffrage, and no surrender.

Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, &c. Cap of liberty. We have set our lives upon a cast; we will abide the hezard of a die." The Six Points of the Charter.

Cap of liberty, and bundle of rods. "We demand our rights." Universal Suffrage. "We demand our rights." Brass band. "He that oppresses the poor shall perish from the

land." "The abolition of close corportions." Two spiendid Union Jacks. Splendid Welsh tri-coloured flag-"We are determined to have the Charter." Excellent painting, representing the card of the Association.

Portrait of Henry Hunt.

"United we stand, divided we fall." Thou shalt neither vix the stranger, nor the poor. Large black banner, showing the enormous expenditure of money on the Bishops, &c. Body of carpenters.

Fing-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'Donall, 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 flig.

Motto-National Charter Association Resding. 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 Large tricoloured flag,-The People's Charter, equal rights and equal laws. " Freedom of the Press."

Green Flag-Reverse-" Cheltenham Association." "Dr. M'Douall, the Tyrant's Fee." "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 God is our king him will we obey " "Silk Weavers, Tower Hamlets," "Justice before Charity." "The Charter and no Surrender." Triceloured Flag. Salford Association-Brick Lane Association. "Universal Suffrage." Salaries of the Bishops in full detail.

Salford large tri-colour. full national costume. Ladies' Shoemakers. Tri coloured Fiag.

"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.

Portraits of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

The following are the accounts furnished by the procession:-

(From the Times.)

Yesterday was what may be termed a grand demonstration of the strength of the political body called According to the instructions issued to the various workmen, with precarious employment. There is no the number likely to be required communicated to our assemblage in this place, it was a work of some time to divisions and sections, the Chartist party began to arrange the procession in marching order; but the arrange- assemble in the Waterloo-road, Bermondsey, Deptford, ments had been well conducted; the marshalmen, twenty- Croydon, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Marylefour of whom were on horseback were well acquainted bone, Somerstown, Pancras, and numerous other places, with the duties, and about half-past one o'clock they at various hours, varying from seven to eleven o'clock, commenced moving towards the place of their destina so as to enable them to be in proper order in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where the different kodies were to assemble and form themselves by twelve o'clock. Ac-Commons, was down Queen-street, Holbern, Museum- cordingly, the neighbourhood of the place of assemblage hegan to present a very bustling appearance as early as street, Regent street, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, Cha ten o'clock, and the multitude continued to increase up ring Cross, and Parliament-street; all of which were to the time the procession began to move, about crowded with spectators, windows, house-tops, and half-past one o'clock, at which hour the number of every portion of the buildings being put in requisition. persons who were drawn to the place could not have cause of the delay of my answer to your official note, 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 line for their accommodation, and much profit derived however, merely spectators, for the numbers of persons by their proprietors. In many places the procession who actually formed in procession were according to the was greeted with immense cheering from the assembled returns made to the Commissioners of Police, 1960, and a multitude, and with waving of handkerchiefs, &c fraction above, females included. The numbers were as- just conduct in asking my defence against a particular from the windows and house-tops. Omnibuses and certained by persons belonging to the police being placed accusation, before they pronounced their judgment. 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 The balconies of the various club-houses in Pall Mall surmounting the lictor's rods. As soon as the procesand its neighbourhood were crowded with Members of sign was formed the movement commenced by four Parliament and other persons of distinction; and on persons on horseback, bearing wands mounted with tri- duct. coloured ribands, the riders, as well as the rest, wearing and reverberated along the whole line, which extended a tricoloured resette and a tricoloured silk scarf. They upwards of a mile and a half in length, and was were followed by a purple silk banner, with the inscripallowed by all parties to be larger and more tion, "The sovereignty of the People," followed by splendid than the procession of the Trades' others bearing such as "The Charter," "Universal designated. Unionists for the release of the Dorchester labourers. | Coarter," "No Surrender," "Liberty," and "Free 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 any calculation, suffice it to say that the Times, Tory pigs and less parsons," with "Universal suffrage," I am. paper, gives us 50,000, and we may fairly colculate occasioned a vast deal of amusement. The first and upon ten simes the numbers, an opponent gives us; second divisions having passed along Little Queen- compromise of principle, and that by so doin: I might indeed towards Pall Mall and Parliament-street, the street and Holbern, were followed by the division to be able to assist in sending Chartists to the Conference. 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 cession reached to the House of Commons, previous to placed upon a framework of wood: it weighed about secure its triumph. s portion of it leaving Oxford-street. At the House two cwt, and was carried by 33 men, the woodwork 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 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 unfor 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 policemen were busy with their stayes; but taking along Holborn, Tottenham-court-road, New-road, down to consider of the Charter as a whole; now when this is their conduct as a whoje 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 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, When the petition reached the lobby of the House, about half-past three o'clock. Long before their arrival detail and name. 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 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 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 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 were 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 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 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 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 musician 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 done to the movement. In the course of our 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

> London be 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 more sober or orderly manner; indeed their conduct on | was then carried to the Members' entrance, but from | corrupt the democratic heart of this day will show that the foul charge of ignorance, the height and bulk it got jambed in the doorway, violence, &c., so often brought against them is a base much to the annoyance of several Members, who were

> > ot the slightest accident occurred, while the only in-Queen's Bench.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall." The no sorrender!"

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 loud burst of cheering from the persons assembled 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 Q seen-street. Drury-lane, up Holborn, to Oxford-street, and arrived at the House of Commons at a quarter past

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

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 Feargue 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 Nutlle. 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 Lancashire 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 reselved that I should write to you, requesting an explanation of the policy pursued by you in signing the 'Complete

"This they think is due to them, as a portion of the the general line of policy pursued by the Chartists, and is diametrically opposed to that they have found it necessary to pursue in Lancashire.

"This they think is due to you as a member of the Executive Committee, for they have no inclination to condemn you unheard, though I must inform you that you have caused great disapprobation and very great dissatisfaction in this part of the country; for we cannot consent to any compromise with the party who on every occasion hire bludgeon-men to force us to submit to their views of reform. Your partner will remember how he was treated in the Carpenters' Hall when here, which will justify us in watching with jealousy every movement of these commercial schemers.

> " I am, dear Sir, "Yours, respectfully,

"JAMES CARTLEDGE. "To Robert Kemp Philp."

" 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet street, London, "April 27th. 1842. "MY DEAR CARTLEDGE, -Believe me the only the 'complete suffrage' movement, has been the

pressure of public and private duties. "I thank the South Lancashire delegates for their banners and flags was 70; there were six bands of rule, for in most places from which condemnation has music, and three Scotch pipers, and three caps of liberty | proceeded, no investigation has been made. but unequivocal denunciation has been sent forth, based upon the most false and malicious representations of my con-

"In explanation, I now declare that I have never from my first connexion with Chartism, contemplated or advised the abandonment of one principle of the Charter, or even the name, by which our pursuit is

"I glory in the name of Chartist, and whether in "I signed the 'declaration' because it involved no

"To a great extent my efforts were successful, two

I cannot go at greater length at present ; read my letters

"ROBERT KEMP PHILP."

The circular from the Convention, requiring further aid, The Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. J. Hume, who was read to the delegates. Mr. Cartledge meved, and Mr. frier's-bridge, where though the numbers were consider- happened to come down at the time, upon seeing the Gillmore seconded, the following resolution:-"That Dixon of Wigan, will deliver a lecture at this place, ably lessened still the appearance was very imposing, petition jambed in the doorway, suggested that it we send five pounds to the Convention, viz., three should be taken round to the other door, but a dilemma pounds for our representative, and two pounds towards The line of route was then up Farringdon-street, again presented itself—the petition was immovable, the expences of that body in carrying out the auties Holborn-hill, Holborn, Smithfield, John-street Road, It was at length suggested that the framework imposed upon it." Agreed to. Moved by Mr. Bowshould be removed; this, in a few minutes, was man, and seconded by Mr. Railton-"That the com-The following was the order of procession from Lin- broken away, and the petition carried into the mittee have power to give two pounds more to the Convention should it be required." Agreed to. Mr. Leach Owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, moved, and Mr. Cartledge seconded-" That no delestance of disapprobation expressed by the mob was at the members of the different localities without giving some barristers, who had placed themselves at the notice to the delegate meeting previous." Agreed to Mr. window over the private entrance to the Court of Cartledge moved, and Mr. Nuttle seconded the fellowing resolution :- "This meeting having the greatest confidence in the integrity and ability of Feargus O'Connor, E q., the Rev. Wm. Hill, and the people's Yesterday being the day appointed for the presenta- paper, the Northern Star, pledge themselves to stand by tion of "The National Petition," the Chartists as- them so long as they fearlessly and ably advocate the sembled in large bodies in different quarters of the rights of the working classes, and hereby call upon the town at an early hour. Soon after nine o'clock, the people to support the Charter, name and all, at every streets leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields were thronged public meeting called for political purposes." Moved with members of the various Associations of the me- by Mr. Railton, and seconded by Mr. Bowman-"That tropolis and elsewhere, all wending their way towards we the delegates of South Lancashire, in delegate the place of rendezvous—viz the square of Lincoln's- meeting assembled, do recommend to the vainn-fields. The time appointed for the formation of rious localities to give no countenance or the procession was one o'clock, and by that time the support to any man or men who do not square was densely crowded. The windows of the belong to the National Charter Association, for by suphouses in the vicinity were occupied by spec porting such individuals is only calculated to breed tators, principally ladies. The members of the discerd and confusion in our ranks." Mr. Waters National Convention arrived in the Square at moved and Mr. Nuttle seconded, "That in consequence one o'clock; those who were recognized by the as- of Mr. Joseph Linney having neglected his appointments. sembled multitude were greeted with loud cheering. and thereby caused disappointments which have proved The members of the Convention were preceded by the injurious to the cause, this meeting therefore authorize monster petition, borne on the shoulders of thirty three the Secretary to get some one to fulfill his place the reable-bodied men, selected from the different trades in mainder of the plan."-Moved by Mr. Lawless and the metropolis. It was carried on a kind of portable seconded by Mr. Cartledge, "That no locality be stage or platform, which had been constructed for the allowed to take away any lecturer from his engagement purpose, and was covered with ribbons, and otherwise without the consent of the locality by which he had decorated. On the front was placed a placard, display- been engaged."-Mr. Hoyle moved and Mr. Railton ing the number of signatures which it contained, and seconded, "That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, from which it appeared that the number was 3,317,702. do hereby tender a vete of our confidence to the Con-The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, vention now sitting in London." Carried unanimously. the petition being placed in front. After the petition A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the came a large and suple black flag, bearing the inscrip- meeting separated until that day month. From the tion, "Murder demands Justice, 19th August, 1819." accounts of the delegates from different parts of the On the other side the flag was a representation of the country there appears to be an increase of numbers to Munchester massacre. Next to this flag were several the Association and a fixed determination to press forstaves, bearing on each a representation of the Cap of ward until the working classes are in possession of their Liberty. Then came several flags, bearing each the just rights; their motto is, "The whole Charter and

inquiry, but it is in the first instance the duty of the Legislature to see what would be the effect of such a course. If an inquiry is to be entered into with respect to all the existing institutions of the country, respect to all the existing institutions of the country, property in land, and with respect to other institutions which are now looked upon as inviolable. the people. I deny that he accused the people of any intent to plunder. The Hon. and Learned Member for Bath, usefully perhaps for his own and cowardly demagague. (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 exauthor. Has he not then himself made an accusa- yet, from the course which this debate has taken, I tion against the 3,300,000 persons who signed the am unwilling to expose myself to the hazard of a which the Hon. Gent. 50 truly praised as a character- come—the foregone conclusion, that those demands, tenance of the freedom and welfare of the people, ed Gentleman himself, and could I admit the framer extending the Suffrage, but when they sat in that petitioners was, to give them a hearing; while, in his sufficiently punished by being confined in the cells that a certain number, defined and limited by a of this petition, a person so described by the Hon. House abusing each other, and imputing bad motives own mind, he felt convinced that to admit them within since Saturday. They could not by law interfere reference to a fixed standard of property, should and Learned Gentleman-a man who has perverted have the right of electing Members of Parliament, to his own evil purposes the minds of the respectable large that the right of suffrage should be universal, 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

Learned Member for Bath has put it more fairly.

Again, questions would be put as to the right of follow that up immediately afterwards with the demand I have recited.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.—They mean if their first right to impose it. He also showed that the peti- fare, if you do not mean to grant the prayer of these tioners complain of paying taxes to meet the interest petitioners, that you should at once declare to them of that debt, and of the existence of property in land your belief that your compliance with the prayer and machinery, which they style monopolies. It of the petition will tend to shake property-will has been said that my right Hon. Friend, in tak- tend to increase the privations of which they coming this course, made unjust allegations against plain-will unhinge that constitution of society

the purport of the petition and the character of its posed to no misconstruction if I had remained silent, petition, which he thus describes as a paltry one, misconstruction, or to shrink from the duty of dedrawn up by a cowardly and malignant demagogue! claring boldly and decidedly my opinion on the sub-If the hon. member denies that he has done so, how ject of this petition. Until I heard the construction can he accuse my honourable friend of aspersing the put upon its prayer by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. T. they would return as their representatives to that state their grievances by their counsel or agents, House! The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, that while the other appeared to be an imperative dein modern times we were supposed to have made mand that I should immediately, and without cona great discovery when we hit upon the mode of sideration, pass into a law every demand that is in the enacting our laws by delegation instead of adhering Charter. Sir, I do not want to take any advantage to the ancient mode of taking the vote in the market- of the Charter for the purpose of vindicating my place. I, for one, think it an admirable contrivance; vote. If the question of the Charter be not before but if, in the choice of their representatives, the us, I am ready to give my vote against hearing the people can be so deceived as to give their suffrages petitioners 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 carrying into effect the destruction of cannot be convinced of the policy of acceding to the private property and the destruction of our institu- prayer of this petition. I come to the conclusion to tions, at the same time that the respect for the law, which the Hon. Member for Leicester has already istic of our countrymen, would, when they were in if complied with, would be mischievous to the peti-the hands of designing and plundering leaders, tioners themselves; and having come to that cononly induce an obedience to the measures which clusion, I think it more just and more respectful to would enable these latter to carry more completely tell them that I do not intend to accede to their petiinto effect those revolutions to which the people tion, than to give them a delusive hearing, which I themselves might 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 does the Hon. Member for Finsbury the whom the petition 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 debt was a Na- of the petitioners will depend either awakened tional Debt, but, on the contrary, so to call it was hope or fearful despondency. Well, I will not but a pretence, and that it might with justice be awaken hope by countenancing expectations which swept away. Now, for my part, I believe that if I know must end in disappointment-(hear, hear). you could gather together in the market-place all The Hon. Gentleman says he wishes to pledge me to the adult males in the country, and show to them nothing, he only wishes me to hear the grievances that the obligation by which the public faith was detailed. But he asks me to hear the allegations of and a just obligation, and that a breach of it would more or less than an impeachment of the whole construction of the monarchy, or of the operate with great injustice and cruelty by conding stitution of this accountry the destruction of the monarchy, or of the construction of the monarchy or where was the snorge as he heard it said. operate with great injustice and cruelty, by sending stitution of this country, and the whole frame of tion put upon the motives of those who might vote to want and beggary people who had hitherto relied society. The petition tells me that it is wrong to for the present motion, he felt called upon to explain upon it as a means of comfortable subsistence, the maintain an Established Church—it says that the reason why he should vote in its favour. It was people would repudiate the proposition as unjust and £9,000,000 of money are annually abstracted from the same reason that induced him to vote for the lin the speech of the Hon, and Learned Member for the Board of Guardians. The hearing occupied the iniquitions, and would to a man refuse to participate the people for the purpose of maintaining the church. It was proved that the defenin so cruel a spoliation—(loud cheers). But, then, I The petition tells me that the people of Ireland are evening. He should vote for the motion simply on and cowardly demagogue—he believed those were the dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work am not quite so confident that those by whom the entitled to the Repeal of the Union. The petition was signed might not be misled by the cry draws a most invidious comparison between the exof the moment into the choice of men as their repre- pences of the Sovereign and those of a labourer. I starving from the want of the necessaries of life, and not beneath his contempt. (Hear, hear.) If he alluded was given them, which was all the cash they received sentatives who, under the pretence of the public good, say the petition is altogether an impeachment of the from the want of labour to procure those necessaries, to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted would enter upon that spoilation of which the people constitution of this country, and of the whole frame were incapable. It is, therefore, that I prize the institution, which I look upon as the pride of modern of the petitioners! Hear them at the bar! Why. times, which by delegation renders men more circums of the hands to which power is to the the peculiar to produce the man three want of labour to produce those man impeatance in the man three want of labour to produce those man impeatance in the man three want of labour to produce the man three want of labour three want of the man three want of labour three want of the man three want of labour three want of the man three want of labour three want of the man three want cumspect as to the hands to which power is to be in- it an effectual hearing to permit four or five persons trusted. It is my opinion that property, intelli- on their behalf to make speeches at the bar of the gence, and knowledge, should form the qua- House? Are those speeches to be relied upon! lification of a constituency, and though I cannot Suppose the speeches at the bar failed of producing undertake to say that the present is the very best an effect, and a demand were then made for an which could be had, I see in it a greater security for inquiry, should I refuse it, or suspend the whole the continuance and preservation of our institutions public business of the country, in order that the and the peaceful progress of freedom than a resort bulk of these allegations might be ascertained at once to the principle of Universal Suffrage. I as to the policy of an Established Church, am aware that it is a doctrine frequently urged, and a Repeal of the Union?—(hear, hear). and I perceive dwelt upon in this petition, that every Is not that the only effectual way in which the male of a certain age has a right, absolute and in petitioners would have an opportunity of explaining alienable, to elect a representative to take his place their grievances! and is it for the advantage of the among the members in the Commons' House of Par- petitioners themselves that I should suspend the publiaments. Now, Sir, I never could understand that lic business of the country for the purpose of inquirindefeasible right—(hear). It appears to me that ing into this subject? What is the petition! If I class, and said there was no hope for the people national embarrassment, the misery of the labouring fused to adhere to them, they, by declining to work that question, like every other in the practical appli- had a doubt, which I have not, upon this subject, without a new representation. He would remind classes, and those subjects which deserve most uncation of politics, is to be settled by the institutions strange as it would seem, the speech of the Hon. Member for Lambeth that he had held wearled attention. The standard of our cause is where their families. Hence that expence would fall upon and the laws of the country of which the person is Learned Member for Bath would have convinced me that language. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Villiers) it was, undiminished in its supreme importance and the rate-payers in general. They had been orment than he has to be a juryman. I conceive that tions in this petition—a petition which does not you may just as well say that every adult male has represent the sentiments of those who signed it. a right to sit upon a jury to decide the most compli- petition that is utierly at variance with the judg- was the Reform of the House. And now the people Ireland and Wales." Five names were signed to this Governor and Oakes (Coppock's clerk); and de- Ship ever built in the United States of America. cated and difficult questions of property, or that ment and good sense of the 3,000,000 of petitioners, every man has a right to exercise the judicial func- but which has been imposed upon them by a cowtions, as the people did in some of the republics of ardly demogogue (loud cheers) whom the Hon. Genantiquity—(hear, hear). These things, as it appears tleman knows, and whose personal knowledge of his to me, are not matters of right; but if it be for the character entitles him to speak of him with disregood of the people at large, if it be conducive to the spect and contempt. (Loud cheers) I take the to deny many things he had heard in the course of right government of the state, if it tend to the main- description of the petition from the Hon. and Learn-

and general regard for the constitution of the counthem a delusive hearing at the bar, and afterwards try, would produce results not very different from telling them they have made no impression whatever as the subject of the repeal of the union was mixed those which are produced when property is one of on my mind. (Loud cheers.) The Hon, and Learned the qualifications required for the franchise. But Member for Bath has described the character of the although that might be generally the case, I do not people of England. He said that in other countries think that in the present state of popular education of Europe the appeal was to force, while in this sympathy of the people of England, and he confessed—I will not say whether a standard of education country the appeal was to law. He said the labour—I will not say whether a standard of education country the appeal was to law. He said the labour—The remainded to be made to be made of the union. sufficiently high can ever be obtained among the ing classes possessed the physical force, which if on the present occasion. The repeal of the union 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 labouring classes—but in the present condition of they were inclined to entorce it would overpower the people at large, I do not think you could be every opposition; but they were controlled by their sure that there might not be, in a state of popular good sense and by their willing obedience to the law, for which they entertained respect. The Hon. and Members returned to this House whose votes would be every opposition; but they were controlled by their did not pretend to say that he was himself an advotate for that measure. But, however that subject might be a subject worthy of discussion in itself. The did not pretend to say that he was himself an advotate for which they entertained respect. The Hon. and might be brought forward, this was not the manner Members returned to this House whose votes would be every opposition; but they were controlled by their did not pretend to say that he was himself an advotate for which they entertained respect. The Hon. and might be brought forward, this was not the manner be brought forward, this was not the manner be brought forward, the was himself an advotate for the Hon. and might be brought forward, this was not the manner be brought forward, the was himself an advotate for the Hon. and might be brought forward, this was not the manner be brought forward, the was himself an advotate for the Hon. and might be brought forward, this was not the manner be brought forward, the was himself an advotate for the house where the Hon. and might be brought forward, the was himself an advotate for the did not pretend to say that he was himself an advobe favourable to the destruction of our institut ons, going into the midst of a crowd and seizing a power-and would shake the security of property. (Hear, full man; the officer of the law was unresisted: and grieved let them bring their grievances before Parhear.) Sir, this constitution is, I think, too precious although his prisoner was a person of much superior liament; but the people of Ireland were sufficiently (cheers), and the arrangements of society are at the strength, he evinced a willing submission to authority, strong to stand upon their own resources. He same time too intricate, to allow you to put them to and the people by whom he was surrounded offered wished not to be coupled up with any petition of this such a hazard. (Cheers.) I can well believe that no opposition; but what nerved the arms of the con-kind. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide," and great in the United States of America—the only country which I should at all compare with this for the enjoyment of liberty and the full fruits of civilization—given that influence to the law? What but the constitution of this wished to state his local to be completed up with any petition of this would respectfully request that a larger number of kind. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide," and great impatience manifested by the House.) The House might be impatient, but he wished to state his local to be completed up with any petition of this would respectfully request that a larger number of impatience manifested by the House.) The House might be impatient, but he wished to state his local to be completed up with any petition of this would respectfully request that a larger number of impatience manifested by the House.) The House might be impatient, but he wished to state his local to be a st

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Turspar.

(Continued from our fifth page.)

Lord J. RUSSELL.—Considering the importance of the petition presented to the house and the great number of signatures attached, I could not sabandon my duty by not coming down to the best of the the sabandon my duty by not coming down to the purpose of expressing my respect for the law shield services, and at the same time declaring my be heard at the bar. I do not so understand this the petitioners, and at the same time declaring my limit the same time declaring my limit therefore be held out as prizes to a description, weuld have before the law they now entertain, if they law the law their law which guarantees property. West-Riding, wishing to co-operate in the support which destroy the the shing, wishing to co-operate in classes abroad, and comparing it with our home country had not the slightest chance of being adpopulation, and I defy you to find a more intelligent, mitted to those privileges to which they were justly pointed secretary for the union until next meeting, which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to those privileges to which they were justly those who are prepared to vote against the present motion. I deny that I and others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of want of sympathy with the suffering and privations of the union until next meeting, a more intengent, or a more intended to those privileges to which they were justly onticed to those privileges to which they were justly ontitled.

Which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to those privileges to which they were justly ontitled.

Which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to those privileges to which they were justly ontitled.

Which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to those privileges to which they were justly ontitled.

Which will be holden on the 29th May, at tent of the present of the proposed of England.

I grant it: but I ask him what has formed their order that his vote on this occasion might not be being so few delegates present, it was not thought that they consider to the secretary for the union until next meeting, which will be holden on the 29th May, at tent of the proposed of England.

Which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to those privileges to which they were justly in saying that it is the Charter to which you are now a more independent, or a more independent, or a more high ontitled.

Which will be solded to say a few words, in the specific of the union until next meeting, which will be noticed to those privileges to which they were justly in the saying that it is the Charter to which you are now a more proposed of the union until next meeting, which will be noticed to those privileges to which they were justly in the saying that it is the Charter to which you are now a more proposed of the union until next meeting, which will be noticed to the say a few words, in the saying that motion. I deny that I and others who are opposed to it are amenable to the charge of want of sympactic control of their privations of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) We know how many thought of their privations. We know how many thought of their privations of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) We know how many thought of their privations of the working sands of our fellowcountrymen are subjected to the most swere privations. We feel cempassion for their privations where the fellow of their working they fell on the subject of their working of their houses that we must attribute their characters and forther among the privations of the working of their houses that we must attribute their characters are privations. We feel cempassion for their working of their houses that we must attribute their characters are privations. We feel cempassion for their working of their houses that we man they feel on the subject of their working of their houses that we must attribute their characters are privations. We feel cempassion for their country. (Cheers.) But when we are asked to comply with the motion, its seems to be asked to comply with the motion, its seems to be made that we can thereby the feel of their privations of the work the that we can thereby the feel of their houses that we can thereby the feel of their houses that we must attribute their characters are privations. We feel cempassion for their characters which the House of their privations of the feel of their houses that we must attribute their characters are privations. We feel cempassion for their characters which the House of their privations of the work the their privations of the work the their characters which the House of their privations of the feel of the privations of the work the their characters which the House of their privations of the feel of the privations of the work the their characters which the House of the privations of the work the their characters which the House of the privations of the work the their characters which the House of the petition, so prepared by a designing and cowardly (hear, hear). The comparison, too, made by the demagogue, adopting the description of the Hon: Noble Lord of a man's claiming to be a juryman did were taken. They will hold other out-door meeting 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 loosely abroad? An inquiry will be raised as to whether faith should be preserved for the public creditor. Wrong and suffering," and so forth. Well, but they been parties to a petition so full of trash and delusion, might not in other instances fall victims to other designing demagogues, who may say to them, would be going too far, and he should therefore work you are possessed of power, now you have the means of exercising it, and you are a degraded and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said he would Have not those, then, who are opposed to the motion good ground to argue against the danger of throwing Lord J. RUSSELL.—And they say that in makthe ancient and venerable institutions of the country ing this demand they are exercising a just and coninto question! (Hear, hear.) The result of such 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 into question? (Hear, hear.) The result of such a course would be to transfer the great capital of Great Britain into other countries, and by diminishing the funds from which labour is supplied, to throw the working classes into a still worse condition than that in which they are at present placed. Dersuade me to grant the six points of the Charter. Suppose, then, whether Hon. I should give my vote, whatever speeches may be those laid down in this petition was about to be received then, each Subscriber should canvass for one pure them. Gentlemen vote for or against the motion, they should be esteemed as willing to enter into a consideration of that which was best for the good of the end to the motion, and having thus explained my

should be esteemed as willing to enter into a consideration of that which was best for the good of the end to the motion, and having thus explained my

should the spectrum three spectrum that the saw talls address, mem public faith ought not to be maintained, and that petition was about to be received—(hear, and a in next Star.

BARNSLEY.—

BARNSLEY. working 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 the light from the state of their demands. (Hear, hear.) I believe it will be exciting hopes the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinburgh has pointed to that passage in think that land is a monopoly—if you think that

without danger. I understood him to argue that anar- National Debt-(liear, hear), -if such were the chy and confusion must arise from that state of things, objects of the petitioners, or there were any probecause there would be no security for property; positions of that kind in this petition, let not their The address was clear, and full of sound argutend to increase the privations of which they complain—will unhinge that constitution of society which, complicated and intricate as it is, has produced so many blessings te this country; that to you is intrusted the great, the responsible, the arduous solution and inclined to possess themselves of the intrusted the great, the responsible, the arduous position, and inclined to possess themselves of the responsible to the respon argument, but not very fairly as regards my Right Hon. Friend, called this a trumpery petition, drawn up by a person whom he styled, I think, a malignant obliged to put a negative on the demand of the petition. I cannot accede to this motion. If I am told that the Charter is involved—if I am had any such views, he would not be the individual to attention of the audience for nearly two hours. At now deciding the question of Universal Suffrage, appear at the table with their petition-(hear, hear.) Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, I am con- Parts and parcels of that petition had been read, and tent to rest the issue upon that ground also. I he did not say that if he had had the drawing up of believe that Universal Suffrage will be incompatible it he would have framed it in its present shape with 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 act honestly and stand by us, we will stand by them." important in respect to the end which is to be achieved | beginning of the evening, when there were few Hon. rather than in respect to the means by which it is Members to hear what the petitioners asked for, petitioners? My hon friend said that the petition Duncombe, we believe), I thought there had been gained—that end I understand to be the promotion although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain allegations. This the hon member two propositions to be considered by the House,—
for Bath admitted, but he said, let us throw them not quite consistent or compatible it is true,—but stitute mere democracy for that mixed form of goaside. Now, might not the persons who were misled still on the face of the document there appeared to circumstanced like this, I will not consent to substitute mere democracy for that mixed form of government under which we live, and which, imperfect as it may be, has secured for us during 150 years more of practical happiness and of true liberty than has been enjoyed in any other country that ever existed, not excepting any other country whatever. (Cheers.)

We may be suffering severe privation. I deeply in the most of the allegations as it may be, has secured for us during 150 years them to come to the bar of that House, working men as they were, and if he would do that and has been enjoyed in any other country that ever not excepting any other country whatever. (Cheers.)

We may be suffering severe privation. I deeply in the most of the allegations as the bar, they would put to make the bar of that House, working the only wished that the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh would allow at the mill of Messrs. A man of the suffering and Brothers, Mill-bridge. A man of the hear their statements, in support of the allegations water-wheel, when some one in the mill, not known the whole in motion. The poor man was they were, and if they could prove the statements, in support of the allegations water-wheel, when some one in the mill, not known them by documentary evidence or by producing additional witnesses at the bar, they would put to be a suffering severa privation. I deeply the suffering severa privation as the suffering severa privation. I deeply the suffering severa privation. I deeply the suffering severa privation as the suffering severa privation. I deeply the suffering severa privation as the sufferin into the appending their signatures to such a petition be two proposals. The one, that I should admit the vernment under which we live, and which, imperfect Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh would allow be equally misled in the choice of the persons whom petitioners to be heard, in order that they might as it may be, has secured for us during 150 years them to come to the bar of that House, working they would return as their representations and of true liberty then the more of presentations and of true liberty then them to come to the bar of that House, working regret it, I sympathise with the sufferers, I admire the blush the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh, their fortitude, I respect their patience, but I will who had so libelled them (hear, and a laugh); and not consent to make these momentous changes in the many, though they were not even in possession of constitution, with the certainty that I shall afford the franchise, when they left the bar, would leave Victims.—The Workhouse "test of labour," or route, both on the land and during his progress no relief to the present privation and suffering, with the impression behind them that they ought to have "labour test" as it is termed, has been applied to down the ever-winding Ouse to the more majestic the certainty that I shall only incur the risk of des- the franchise, and that that House would not be about 150 out-door paupers at Stockport. They have Humber, cannot fail to render this a favourite

> explanation in reference to the matter just adverted | Hon. Baronet stated that he would not take advantage | argue the hardship and impropriety of depriving to by the Right Hon. Baronet. He denied most distinctly that any expressions imputing cruelty or a tended by the petitioners. (Hear.) They asked first probably get a few pence extra towards the necessisanguinary disposition to the people of England, or anything whatever of that nature, had ever 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 ef every gentleman present whether he had drawn any parallel 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.

buoy them up with false hopes. it into discredit, charged it with legislating for a unworthy of the franchise ! (Hear, hear.) This he thought was conduct more shabby and delusive than the present motion. He was not disposed the discussion with respect to the consequences of House was about to adopt. All he asked on behalf of the due. The Bench said the defendant's had been to each other, it was not surprising that the people the electoral pale, instead of endangering, would add with the orders of the Commissioners, and they must believed them at last. (Hear, and laughter.) He stability to the property of the country-(hear, hear.) and if it be disadvantageous to the community at intelligent, industrious, honest labouring classes of had made a similar motion to the present on the of the public good should prevail, that legislation of this trashy petition which he has drawn up, averted. He did not see why the petitioners in must act upon it as on every other, and that no (cheers) without being a party to the continuance of the present case should not be heard. Such a proinalienable right can be quoted against that which that delusion under which they labour? (Loud ceeding, without producing a sudden change in the the good of the whole demands—(hear, hear, hear), cheers.) It is into the allegations of that petition representative system, might lead to a progressive 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-Right Hon. Friend the member for Edinburgh (Mr. and the allegations of the petition have been describ-Macaulay) had given a terrific representation of the ed by the Hon. Member for Bath. When I refer to was no reason why the petitioners should not be people of England—had described them as sanguin- the prayer of the petition, when I refer to the cha- heard, and he reminded the Right Hon. Baronet

> nected with Ireland had addressed the House, and up with other topics in the petition, he begged to say grieved let them bring their grievances before Par-

troying that constitution, which, I believe, if you disgraced by seeing one of those men on the benches while permit it to remain untouched, will secure to your descendants 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 cestors, those blessings which you never find in any worded rather ambiguously—(hear, hear). But the been reduced Is, a week and three hours proposed to rash or precipitate changes, however plausible in Right Hon. Baronet opposite most fairly stated— be added to their labour. Last week the body will- to the various Watering Places, &c., above menspeculation they may appear to be. (Loud and con- (hear, hear)—he did not complain of the opposition ingly acceded to the abatement, but objected to the on the other side so much as he did of that on his own additional labour—and a deputation of four were

had even seen it until it was in course of signature. He sider the payment to be as wages, and ought to be repeated, that he deeply regretted the course which the paid in money. Williamson said he had two days'

The House then divided, when there appeared,-For the motion 49 Majority against the motion ... 238

Chartist Entelligence.

ary and as anxious to destroy, to commit massacre racter of him who is said to be its author, when I opposite that he could not himself concur in all the numbers, and although a good many of its members ton-road, under pretence of being able to "rule her and to almost a product of the could not himself concur in all the numbers, and although a good many of its members ton-road, under pretence of being able to "rule her and to almost a product of the could not himself concur in all the numbers, and although a good many of its members. ary and as anxious to destroy, to commit massacre and to plunder. Now, Sir, my Right Hon. Friend and to plunder. Now, Sir, my Right Hon. Friend made no such representation. For my own part, I tions which I know I must disappoint, I must say I think it is very likely that at many elections, even if find that respect for property, respect for old habits, and general regard for the constitution of the count. last week; 2s. 6d. was sent a week or two ago by goods were wanted than she could conveniently Mr. Garbutt, who had collected it for that purpose. The Association has of late turned its attention gave information to the police and caused their more to local affairs than they have done apprehension. before; the Chartists now take a prominent part in every meeting, both local and national, that takes place in the town, and in order that they may make an attack on Whiggism and Toryism in the Council, on the 1st Nov. next, let every working man who is

qualified, claim to be put on the burgess list. To be successful, it only requires that every one do the market is by no means so considerable as it was Woodhouse, take the matter up at once, and be really determined to win, and nothing can prevent them. In order to carry it out more successfully, a central committee should be appointed tablished.—Yarn.—Although we cannot rein the town, comprising men from every part of the Borough. Let the Chartists see to it. The Council

COALBROOKDALE. -- Mr. Halford lectured to a large

ROTHERHAM.—The cause in this place is continually gaining ground. Mr. T. B. Smith visited us on Tuesday evening, and delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture, in which he discussed, in a clear and lucid manner, the whole of the points of the Char- 9d., and 11s. ter. Numbers are continually coming to join our

Convention. -- At the Convention sitting, on

BARNSLEY.-The cause of human improvement has received some additional impetus during the hear a lecture on teetotalism, and the claims of the National anti-Tobacco and Temperance Society. 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 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

pieces. We understand he has buried his wife, but London, &c. unfortunately he leaves a child to mourn his loss.

STOCKPORT.—THE NEW POOR LAW AND ITS 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 church? or where was the sponge, as he heard it said, continued the national debt? (Hear, hear.) But the Right Esquires, Mr. Wm. Vaughan appearing for the Hon. Baronet took advantage of what was thrown out paupers, and Mr. Coppock attending on the part of vast number; and though he believed with the Right meant. In the course of the winter there was a differ- hours-the new regulation being from seven in the Hon. Baronet opposite that there were many desires ence of opinion between the Chartists in Scotland and expressed in the petition which would never realize the hopes of the petitioners, or conduce to the good the hopes of the petitioners, or conduce to the good the desired was then considered when the chartists in England. A meeting took place in the petitioners, or conduce to the good the desired was then considered when the chartists in Scotland and morning, till six at night; one hour only being allowed throughout the day for meals, &c Glasgow, and the question was then considered when the chartists in Scotland and morning, till six at night; one hour only being allowed throughout the day for meals, &c Glasgow, and the question was then considered when the chartists in Scotland and morning, till six at night; one hour only being allowed throughout the day for meals, &c Glasgow, and the question was then considered when of the nation, yet he could not make up his mind to ther there should be two petitions or only one. What were arbitrary and excessive, the defendants being reject the prayer that the petitioners might be heard. the Scotch Chartists objected to was the Repeal of the Mr. OSWALD opposed the motion, on the ground Union and the mention of the English Poor Law; but that they were refusing to work, and had neglected that if carried, it would delude the people, and the answer, and it was an answer to the Hon. and their families! The wives stepped forward and denied Learned Member for Bath, and to many Hon. Gentle- that their husbands had neglected them. Mr. Mr. C. VILLIERS said that many Members of men who had put this false and, he must say, unjust Coppock defended the proceedings. The bread, that House, when addressing the populace or their interpretation on this petition, was to this effect:

constituents, made against the House much the same accusation as was contained in the allegations of the petition. They endeavoured to bring that our sole objects in drawing up the petition have bour test."

Coppock defended the proceedings. The bread, &c. that was given to the paupers was as relief, not as wages; and that the work allotted to them was intended as "a lations of the petition. They endeavoured to bring that our sole objects in drawing up the petition have bour test."

The new instructions had been to draw public effective to the cause of our lations of the petition have bour test." been to draw public attention to the cause of our issued by the Commissioners; and if the pauper reunshorn of its national interest. Brethren, we shall dered to work seven hours per day for six took them at their words, was it fair that they document. The mention of the last one, "John nied that they had refused to work, or that they should be called spoliators and described as being Campbell," excited much laughter. The Hon Member were ever given to understand that what they then observed, that these were the sole individuals who worked for was parochial relief. So long as they respect. drew up the petition; and no one else, he believed, laboured hard for what they got, they should con-

> were then set at liberty. for three months each (with hard labour) to Wake- derably reduced. field House of Correction, as rogues and vagabonds, LEEDS.—The Association is rising rapidly in Theaker, servant to Mr. Kershaw, painter, Welling-BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, MAY 5TH .-

Wool .- The Wool trade is altogether of a mono-

be observed: but they would take the responsibility

of ordering that the paupers should not work after

four o'clock on the Saturday. (Applause.) They

tonous character, owing to the unwillingness of the spinners to purchase, except at rates which the staplers cannot replace; the latter have been tablished.—Yarn.—Although we cannot report any decided improvement, in the demand for Yarns, yet quite as much is doing as has been for several weeks back. We are glad to hear that more is required by the Delaine makers. In prices no marked alteration .- Piece .- During the which I should at all compare with this for the enjoyment of liberty and the full fruits of civilization—I can well believe that in that country, where there is no established church, where every office is elective, where there is no established church, where there are no great masses of property—Universal Suffrage may be exercised without injury to order, and without danger to the general security of society. But in this country, where there are so many institutions, while I believe them to be of the utmost value in holding society together, are at the same time, they perfectly differed from which, while I believe them to be of the utmost value in holding society together, are at the same time, they perfectly differed from the possessors of great property—I speak of sinking the sinking

Charter Association. Rooden-lane Chartists, Pitsford, Northampton Wellingborough, Mr. Edward Hall Skegby, near Mansfield ... Skegby, near Manstield ... Sheffield and two or three other places, per

wonder working medicine, and you will have more cause to rejoice than if a kingdom was offered for your acceptance.

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THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR

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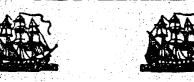
Leeds, May 4th, 1842.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. OASTLER AT a Meeting of the Friends of Mr. RICHARD OASTLER, held at Scarborough's Hotel, Leeds, on Saturday Evening, April 23rd, 1842,

It was unanimously resolved, That this Meeting considers it desirable that Subscription should be forthwith commenced among the Friends of Mr. Richard Oastler, resident in Leeds and the Neighbourhood, upon the basis of the Subscription originated among the Friends of that Gentleman in London; yet subject to the ultimate control of the local Subscribers as to its Final That the Friends of Mr. Oastler are hereby reque

ted to meet on Monday Evening, the 9th of Mar 1842, at Half-past Seven o'Clock, at Mr. Charles SMITH'S, the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, UPPER ALBION-STREET, LEEDS, in order to appoint a Committee and to commence the Subscription. That Gentlemen resident at a Distance from Leed who are disposed to co-operate in promoting the Objects of the Subscription be requested to address the Chairman at No. 8, Hanover-Place, Leeds.

WM. ATKINSON, CHAIRMAN. That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Atkinson for his services in the Chair on this Occasion.



THE magnificent first-class New York built 1 Ship, CORNELIA, Capt. F. M. FRENCH, will

NEW YORK Punctually on the 16th of May.

She registers 1,132 Tons, and her Burthen is 1,83 Tons; is coppered and-copper-fastened; now a her second voyage; and is the largest and fines Her Accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage Passengers are very superior in every

Apply to Capt. FRENCH, on board, in Prince's Dock; or to GRIMSHAW AND CO., 13. Goree Piazzas, Liverpool

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

THE following splendid Ships will be despatched L punctually as announced. They are all fixed up expressly for the comfortable accommodation LEEDS—On Friday week two women named Sophia Cuff and Mary Ann Dunn, were committed to the trade. The charge for Passage has been constituted to the trade. The charge for Passage has been constituted to the trade.

FOR NEW YORK.

Black Ball Line of Packet Ships. Captain. Tons Bur. To Sal 7th Mil NORTH AMERICA, Lowber, 1000 10th. Barton, 1100 100 1150 13th. Niven, Smith, TAROLINTA, Black Ball Line of Packet Ships.

EUROPE, ELIZ. DENISON, Marshall, 1000 Post. 1200 FOR QUEBEC.

Swinford, 1350 20th. CALEDONIA. For Terms of Passage apply to J. and W. ROBINSON,

Transatlantic Packet Offices, 16, Goree Piazzas, and 1, Neptune-street.

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Saturday, May 7, 1842.