My DEAR AND ONLY FRIENDS,-Various attempts have been made by the Malthusian "Starve Beggar" faction, for the last six years, to destroy me first, and then to destroy you, and your every hope of justice; but I have met them on the threshold and beaten them, under every disguise they have assumed. And now that they have augmented their forces by a junction with all the scattered fragments of Whiggery, some maudling old women cry out "O sham", why denounce the new-fledged patriots? Why not lie down and let them strengthen themselves for your destruction? Be sure they are honest, well-intentioned, and sincere." Have I not traced them through their every coil, and unfolded the snakes to public view? Have I not told you that they were moved by Joseph Hume and his associates? and now, in confirmation, allow me to lay before you an extract from a letter which I have just received from Montrose. It is as follows:-

"Sir,-I have seen a small notice from Mr. Harrison, stating part of what he had heard from Mr. Lovett.

"Start not, Sir. I will go farther than Lovett. Yesterday week, after Joseph Hume was returned for these Burghs, I, as one of a deputation, waited upon him, to request of him to take charge of our received us, and promised to support the six points, and will enter more into detail afterwards. He then began slap :-

" We want to get a paper to supersede the Star; to get rid of Feargus O'Connor, and all his hot-headed followers. There are Lovett, Vincent, Hetherington, and Collins, and a good many more, who are doing all they can to bring about that so much-needed object."

Now my hot-headed followers. I ask you whether or not this extract brings the charge of treachery and conspiracy home against the intellectual Chartists! And this is from Hume, that Malthusian starve-beggar political economist free-trader !-one of the camp followers of Whiggery, who supported relations upon the parings from the paupers' platter. These are the very fellows who have been the authors of all your misery, and who are morally, aye and legally, guilty of every act of desperation to which Rose, Twig Folly—Silk Weavers, Buck's Head, the plunder of the faction shall drive a starving and Bethnal Green. the plunder of the faction shall drive a starving and an outraged people. They put down the Star! Poor devils! they shall put down my last shirt first, They get rid of Feargus O'Connor! The wretches! I will beat them all to their hearts content. I laugh at their pigmy force and womanish threats. Theirs is a war of waters, raised against the head 1. China Walk, Lambeth. and front of democratic omnipotence, -not against Horn's Tavern, Crucifix-lanc, Bermondscy. Feargns O'Connor; but having laid me low, they St. John's Coffee House, New-street, Dockhead. one man's share in erecting. They whine and simper, Depriord and Greenwich. and cry cut, "O, don's denounce!" Goodlack, kind Wandsworth and Croydon. folks; no, you shall have your pleasure. I will bow Chatham and Canterbury. to your mighty will and pleasure; but it shall be when I less the dignity of self-respect. They are not the first smugglers who have been wrecked; against that rock of principle—the Northern Star. arrangements. They don't want a national mirror; they desire a looking-glass, in which they may see reflected monkeys of their own dressing-patriots of their own imagination-toys gilded with rich men's gold. They will milk Sturge, and then send him to grass! object in view-namely, to make bread cheap for people who have no money to buy it with !

may draw their aid, succour, and support, they shall ever find in me and my "hot-headed followers" a party who will surrender their principles, or alter "That Messrs. M'Kienan, M'Nally, and Ternan be name and ail. Thanks were also voted to the five meeting was to take place to morrow morning, at their name, only with their lives. But this is "de admitted members." Mr. O'Higgins addressed the brave Bradford Chartists for their noble and straight. Bradford, to elect one. Mr. Walker then moved, nonncing." O, kind friends, gentle followers, pray lie meeting upon the recent outrageous conduct of some forward manner at the Sturge Conference. down in quiet, and allow our intellectual saviours to cure us by killing us !

Ever your fond and devoted friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. A Chartist, and no surrender.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. MY BELOVED FRIENDS, -It gives me the most heartfelt pleasure to inform you that your Convention has now sat in deliberation for nearly three in that room. (Hear, hear,) "they are gone and I am reduced to such a state of debility that I can weeks; and that during that period not one single peace be with them." The next effort to destroy the hardly crawl—I am only a shadow of my former the most perfect, cordial, and delightful unanimity has characterised their every movement. We are going on cordially and gloriously. Use the last rior to Brophy: kind, benevolent, good-natured moment, the very last moment then, in sending almost to a fault, and, at the same time, possessed of alone should contain one million of signatures.

Send off every banner on Saturday night. Direct to Mr. John Cleave, I, Snoe-lane, Fleetstreet, London. Manchester will, as a matter right to vindicate his character at the Corn Exof course, be proud to know that their oft-used change, and was ignominiously branded as an banners shall float in the Metropolitan breeze, in Orangeman and a renegade by Mr. O'Connell-(hear, majesty, over the nation's will.

and lamenting over the heart-rending annunciations imposed upon his credulty as to prevail upon himof slavery, starvation, and destitution to which the with a nation at his back-to crush an hone-t, innodespotism of employers and class legislation has cent, upright man,—a man who had no means of of Holberry, Fuden, Peddie, and others of our per-

Anchor last night, got up by the working men them- cution and banishment of her husband, it is hoped selves. The great building was crammed; "name," that her death will be a warning to those who have and all, carried unanimously! The Convention! having placed themselves for this week at the dis- he (Mr. O'H.) trusted that some provision would be posal of the Council of the London National Associa- made for them out of the £10,000 which were retion, I could not attend any of those distant places ceived at the Corn Exchange, where the misfortunes to which I have been invited. This must be taken as my general reply to those latters which I have man, and when he was refused the poor privilege of profound attention for nearly a hour and a half. not had time to answer.

Ever your faithful Friend,

Chartist Entelligence.

ton, and that all communications to this district, be not support Mr. O'Connell-(hear, hear.) The forwarded to our Secretary, Mr. Thomas Roberts, people were deceived and betrayed by the middle teacher, Coalsnaughton, by Tillicoultry." The mo-ranks. Let them now be cautious how they trust tion was unanimously agreed to. The centre meets them.—Mr. Dyott said that as it was growing late three o'clock, the attention of the watchman on duty applanded, proposed the following amendment: the New Hall, of this place, on Saturday, (this he would not detain the meeting with any lengthened at Shales Moor was attracted by a loud explosion at (1), at five o'clock p.m.

te cause prospers here; they have lately had some Association with his presence on Sunday next, the boiler itself was found to be uninjured. In one of the alterations and mendments made init by this vestry Plendid lectures from Mr. Owen G. yndwr, and they question would be discussed, Whether any man, the hulls, too, some wheelbands and other things meeting; and as, under these circumstances, and the

# Dorthern Si

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

YOL. V. NO. 233.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five shillings per Quarter.

AND ESSEX.

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

The attention of the Chartists of the above counties is particularly directed to the following arrangethe Craven Head, Drury Lane, on Friday evening, April 22nd.

BROMPTON-Tailors, Bricklayers' Arms, King-street. and as a matter of course each party nominated a

Somers Town-Shoemakers, King and Queen, Foleystreet. St. Pancras—Carpenters, Rock, Lisson Grove.
MARYLEBONE—Shoemakers, Clock House, Leicester-

WESTMINSTER-Teetotallers, Beak-street, Regent-Places of assembling, Circus-street, Marylebone,

Councillors to have red wands. NORTHERN AND CENTRAL DIVISION. FINSBURY-City of London. Masons-Shoemakers, Golden-lane. SHOEMAKERS-Cannon Coffee House, Old-street.

To assemble in Finbury Square. White wands. EASTERN DIVISION. the faction until he had pensioned his friends and BRICK LANE-Victoria, Three Colt's-street, Lime-

GLOBE FIELD3-Queen's Head, Cambridge-road. Albion, Church-street-Crown and Anchor, Church-street.

To assemble at Bethnal Green Church, Cambridge Road. Blue wands. SOUTHERN DIVISION. Ship and Blue Coat Boy. Walworth. Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.

would then pull down the pillar which I have done Teetotallers, Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-

To assemble opposite St. John's Church. Waterloo Road.

Green wangs. The Trades' procession is not included in the above

J. W. PARKER, Secretary.

P.S.—Tricolour rosettes of red, green, and white to be worn on this occasion.

people who have no money to buy it with!

But be assured that, from whatever quarter they

But be assured that, from whatever quarter they

Mr. Freebairn seconded the motion. Mr Dyott resolved, "That we the Chartists of Tavistock are from Bingley, stating that they were ready to co-determined to stand by F. O'Connor and the Executive operate with this and the surrounding districts elever Mr. Martin seconded the motion. Mr. of the members who had recently withdrawn from their association, and congratulated the meeting and association on the fortunate circumstances of having got rid of some of them at any rate, while he regretted her husband. She, poor creature, sunk by slow my health. It's with difficulty that I have wrote, degrees-since the day her husband was denied the the pain in my side is so distressing. hear). It is now evident that it was this latter kind of s'anderers who have withdrawn from us that mis-We have been this morning engaged in discussing represented Mr. Brophy to Mr. O'Connell, and so supporting a wife and three children but by his hard We had a glorious meeting at the Crown and now well known that she fell a victim to the persegreat power never to persecute a poor, honest man again. The children are wholly unprovided for; but

and persecution in their most unmitigated form. aduress. Talk not of Gesler after this !- Mr. Freebairn passed a very high eulogium on the character, Hali as this place, on Saturday, the 23d ult., Mr. at the last elections; they helped the Tories, and P. achivered an excerient discourse. John Robertson, from Tillicoultry, in the chair, put out our friends the Whigs. The Tories are

Lecture.—At the weekly meeting the chair of the transfer of the tra resolutions which have been forwarded from the they remain long in power, all the offices will again National Convention, respecting a better understand- be filled by Tories; and is it patriotism to let the ing between the Chartiers of England and Scotland, enemies of the people get the good places, instead discussion, the following resolution was unani- Exchange the day Mr. Brophy was turned out, and mounly agreed to :- "That it is the opinion he must say that he thought him badly used. (Hear, of the delegates now present that the pro- hear.) But who could blame Mr. O'Conneil? posed meeting of Delegates from the six Surely somebody must have imposed upon him, or contres of Soctland with the Executive of Eng- he would have heard Mr. Brophy in his own deland should be held on as early a pay as possible fence. He (Mr. Waters) wished to know why it after the business of the Convention is concluded; was that the Association was opposed to the Whigs. but as there are several places who have not dele-gates here to night, in order to give time pro-did Mr. O'Connell not say that it would be better perly to lay the subject before the various asso- to keep out the wind with an old hat than ciations, we agree to allow the subject to lie over not to keep it out at all. He came there to until this day week, a meeting of delegates to be then hear what they had to say upon these subjects, held or the purpose of settling the question; and as he was at a loss to know the reason why they that our decision be immediately thereafter for-opposed the Whigs, and also why they did not follow warded to the Convention" The Secretary was then the mighty leader, O'Conneil. He thanked them in tructed to write to those places in the district for the attentive hearing they had given to one who Who had not delegates at the meeting. Mr. Thomas, was not a member, and who never spoke at a public Bennie then stated that some mistake must have meeting before.—Mr. H. Clark said that he for one occurred in the drawing cu: of the creden. would pin his political faith to the sleeve of no man. tials of our delegate to the National Convention. He was born and reared a Catholic, and that relias he is reported in the Northern Star as gion taught him to abide by the faith, and not by being from Allea, in place of Coalsnaughton, any individual—(hear, hear.) He (Mr. C.) had He considered this mistake important, as learned his political creed, and he would stand by it would be apt to mislead correspondents, the straughtforward path he (Mr. Clerk) would not

MEN OF MIDDLESEX, SURREY, KENT, -(hear, hear.) This question will open the whole MANCHESTER.-Notice.-Mr. William Dixon

after which the meeting separated. ABENDEEN.—The signs of the times are indeed portentous. The rapid spread of democratic principles is indeed amazing. Radicalism is now, not only ments, agreed upon by the delegates assembled at the adopted creed of the oppressed millions of Great Britain and Ireland, out the aristocratic scions in our Universities are being tainted with the same Each division is expected to arrive in Lincoln's doctrine, and have begun to shew their admiration of Inn Fields, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd our principles by endeavouring to honour the advoof May. The marshals are requested to take care cases—and perhaps the good readers of the Star will that the divisions take up their quarters in accord- inquire in what manner? The following will show. ance with their instructions. The various localities A number of students at King's College, Old Aberwill constitute the four divisions in the following deen, having imbibed the principles of the Charter, they resolved to test their fellow-students' disposition petition-sheets with 1,954 signatures, which I hope by towards the cause of liberty, by bringing forward a this time the Convention have received. He kindly Hammersmith-Tailors, Three Doves, Berwick- candidate at the late election of a Chancellor of the University. There were three parties in the field, BROMPTON—Tailors, Bricklayers' Arms, King-street.

and as a matter of course each party nominated a most numerous meetings ever held in Birstal, assembled to hear a lecture from Mr. West, the district lecturer, Knightsbridge—Tailors, Red Lion, King-street, lington, brought forward by the Tories, Lord who spoke for nearly two hours, explaining the principle. Brougham, by the Liberals, and, would you believe ciples of the Charter, and pointing out the duty of the it, the third candidate was that champion of liberty people at the present crisis. At the conclusion of his draws its general sanction formerly given to the new lent husband and plenty of children, who were all to that foe to oppression—that man of the people's address a resolution, expressive of confidence in the length of the people in the world. The foolish girl found out. choice, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Barrister at Law. honest leaders of the people, and determination to stand going to Parliament, and there prosecuting the measure after repeated visits, that both more money and more Mr. O'Connor's supporters were assiduously engaged by their Charter, in name and substance, was unani- in their name, unless such party will afford all rea- goods were wanted than she could conveniently two parties; and after having done their utmost the enrolled. respective numbers of supporters for each candidate were as follows: — Wellington, 63; Brougham, 57, and O'Connor 36. The Liberals and Ultras consulted as to the best course to be adopted; if they polled the Duke's party were in the ascendency, and would Friday, and had a glorious meeting. He formed an beat them, so they resolved to coalesce. The Broughamites and O'Connorites, accordingly united, and Brougham was chosen, as he had the greater number of supporters on the Liberal side. We do not consider this as a defeat. It must be looked feeling in favour of the principles of the People's upon as a great triumph to the cause of liber v, Charter. Had O Connor been elected he would have been and though prejudice may warp itself around the rea on of some-though ignorance may retard the into the minds of our youth, still the love of liberty

its abode within those walls where nothing is who signified their approval of the sentiments uttreed taught but the most self-debasing doctrines. But by frequent cheering. this shews that the love of liberty is inherent in man On Sunday evening Mr. Moxley lectured in the -that it is confined to no particular class in society; Chartist room. triumph of the cause of justice and humanity— services at the Sturge Conference. Confidence was also though passive obedience be inculcated as a virtue voted in him. Vincent. and other Chartists who is predominant; the very enunciation of the word attended that Conference. The meeting also expressed, awakens feelings and emotions within the youthful by resolution, its regret at "the BITTER spirit of intolorization to the meeting, and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in bosom indescribable, and when he contemplates the brother Charties towards our best and noblestady order to be a mendment and the tained the assistance of Longbottom, a lad about original resolution to the meeting, and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in Lady-lane. Longbottom, it would appear, performance the seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the long better the amendment and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the long better the amendment and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the long better the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the former seventeen years of age, whose father resides in the latter and the father resides in the latte happiness which would be the lot of man were he free, he looks forward with blissful expectation to and hope that the Convention, before the termination of the time when liberty, equality, and justice shall be inscribed on our banners—when these principles some plan, to heal the many lamentable divisions shall be engraven on our hearts, and peace, plenty, existing." and happiness the lot of mankind—when the hearts of our youth are untainted with error, are imbued with the beauty of truth, enthusiastic, warm, compassionate, and benevolent, alive to the oppression that crushes their fellows, keen in their perception the following places:—Leeds, Messrs. Fraser in the public bills, of the cause and the means to remove it, then is the and Walker; Holbeck, J. Davies and Mr. Wade; This was seconder

They could not have hit upon a bester milch cow for ation held their usual weekly meeting at their great O'Connor at the next election. May success attend to the district, was called to the chair, and briefly their purpose, because they profess to have the same rooms, No. 14, North Anne-street; Mr. Patrick their efforts. Hurrah for O'Connor and the students opened the meeting, after which the secretary Dyott, secretary. The minutes of the last day's of King's College!

proceedings having been read, Mr. H. Clark, proTAVIST.CK,—At a meeting of the members of the Mark the had not been able to engage Mr.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.) EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM SAMUEL HOLBERRY. that they had prevailed upon one or two honest men to \_"Dear Sir,—I this morning received your welcome leave that society and join the seceders. Those letter. \* \* The punishment inflicted on parties who were now gone out from amongst them, me is worse than if they had put an end to my sufhad given their society great trouble and annoy- ferings at once. They have destroyed my constituance from the commencement. It was fresh in the tion by unjust treatment at Northallerton; they recollection of every one, that they had been accusing have brought me to that state I cannot eat, and each other of being spies and informers, and that though I have been allowed haif a pound of mutton There were but few men in any station of life supe- assured that I shall never serve two years more in Sign away, then; and send up your flags, as the pro- cowardly gang who hated him on account of his think if you were to write to Brighton, and get cession on Monday promises to be a national Char- many virtues and sterling patriotism. But then his them to send a memorial to Captain Pechell, it might your Charter. poor wife, who was too sensitive and too delicate to have some effect, as a report went from the surgeon withstand the shock caused by the persecution of here, last week, to the Home office, on the state of

"I am, yours truly, " SAMUEL HOLBERRY, " Hospital, York Castle, April 24th, 1842. " Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield."

last six months been sent from Sheffield in behalf of some of the influentials of the town, praying for good friends in the other parts of the country, will the melancholy fate predicted by himself in the above letter.—G. J. H.1

Ecclesfield.—Mr. Harney visited this village on that have befallen them originated when their good Wennesday evening last, and addressed a large father was denounced as a renegade and an orange- open air meeting; his address was listened to with defending his character. (Hear, hear, and great Upwards of a hundred additional signatures to the sensation.) This is liberty, is it? No; it is tyranny petition was obtained at the close of Mr. Harney's

SERMON.—Mr. Samuel Parkes preached a funeral merits, and success of Mr. Bropny. Mr. Waters, sermon for Henry Frost, the deceased son of the and of surpassing eloquence. He thought it was an (who was not a member) begged the privilege of exited patriot, John Frost, on Sanday evening last, insult to the meeting and to the ratepayers generally, COALSNAUGHTON.—A central meeting of the said that he was sorry delegates from the various places in the West Mild district of Scotland was held in their New Hali at this place of the said that he was not a member) begged the privilege of cxited patriot, John Frost, on Sinday evening last, and to the ratepayers generally, and the rate payers generally, and the meeting of the said that he was sorry in the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and other property of the lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. In the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-land, and the National

Af el settling some unimportant business, the two giving all the places to their own friends; and, if tist body, held on Monday evening. in the above that the working classes might be more lemently short of meeting the current expences of carrying on and set her clothes on fire. She was much burnt, room, Mr. Taylor in the chair, Mr. Parkes de taxed than their employers. Twopence in the pound, the gardens. It was proposed by Mr. Eddison that and died in the Infirmary on Friday. Verdict, livered a lecture "On the evils of intemperance, and he contended, was sufficient for a working man to powers should be given to the Council to take steps "Accidentally burnt." It was stated by the witthe cuty of all Charties to become tectotallers, and have to pay out of his earnings; and this was the for the immediate sale of the gardens and other nesses that the parents of the girl were quite Were taken into consideration, when, after some of our friends? He (Mr. Waters) was at the Corn the duty of all tectotallers to become Chartists." scale he trusted the meeting would abide by. With Mr. Parkes delivered a lingthy, argumentative, and the amendment adopted in reference to the tolls of Chairman, Mr. Bond, Mr. R. six months; and it was believed that for the impressive lecture in support of his views. At the the free market he did not agree, because he thought Snowdon, Dr. Williamson, Mr. West, and others two first days in the week the whole family, eleven impressive lecture in support of his views. At the the free market he did not agree, because he thought conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Harney introduced it was making a class distinction, and legislating for to the notice of the meeting the resolution adopted one class of the community at the expence of another and the following medified resolution, on the motion by the Convention, calling upon the people to stand by the Charter; and, after a few remarks, proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, rescale of taxanon, and would have all classes to pay sponding to the resolution of the Convention, recom- the same amount of rate per pound, let that amount mending the people to stand firmly by the six be fixed at what it might. points of the Charter-even the name-as a portion Mr. Thomas Morgan pointed out the inconsistof the people, beg to assure the Convention that, ences and inequalities of the proposed graduates having railed round the banner of the Charter, we scale, which he characterised as dishonest and unwill never desert it, come weal, come woo; but will persevere in the straightforward course we have would exempt cottages under £6 rent from being hitherto pursued, until, we ole and entire, we have rated at all. made our Charter law. And we hereby return our Mr. Summers, decorative artist, put some queshearty thanks to the members of the Convention, for tions to Mr. Berr, as to whether, in the event of his he industry, ability, and honesty with which resolution being carried, he would consent to admit they are pursuing their duties as the veritable into the bill amendments as to the time of holding representatives of the people." Mr. Edwin the meetings, say April or May, instead of January; Gill seconded the above resolution, which was as to the substitution in certain cases of affirmacarried unanimously. Mr. Harney moved the fol-lowing resolution:—"That the special thanks of to be levied by the magistrates on parties who are this meeting be given to Mr. Moir, delegate for found guilty of exposing for sale unsound meat. causing them to address their communication the straightforward path, ne (Mr. Clark) would not Glasgow, for his noble and patriotic conduct in tions to this centre to Aloa, instead of Coalsnaugh- follow him—(hear, hear.) It was because Mr. bringing forward the resolution to which we have the bill; that so far as the second was concerned, ton; he would, therefore, move: "That the Secretary O'Cennell had left his Radical friends, and joined responded." Mr. Parkes seconded the resolution. be instructed to send a report to the Northern Star, their enemies, "the base, bloody, and brutal Wnigs," Mr. Parkes seconded the resolution.—
Induction the be particular in stating that the centre the authors of the Coercion Act, and the Poor tion was put and carried unanimously. Thanks tion was put and carried unanimously. Thanks themselves; and the last was also met by the bill, of the West Midland District, is held in Coalsnaugh- Law Amendment Act, that he (Mr. Clark) could having been voted to Mr. Parkes for his lecture, the meeting adjourned.

RATTENING. - On Friday morning, April 22, about who supports either a Whig or a Tory Ministry, can were found partly destroyed by fire. The perpetual to hold a grand demonstration on who supports either a Whig or a Tory Ministry, can were found partly destroyed by fire. The perpetual to hold a grand demonstration on who supports either a Whig or a Tory Ministry, can were found partly destroyed by fire. The perpetual to hold a grand demonstration on be the friend of public liberty or popular rights?" travors of the mischief effected their escape.

case, and it will be discussed with perfect candour. having been appointed correspondent to the Northern pect of the proposed bill passing the Parliament in a —Mr. Duff was called to the chair; the marked thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Rafter, would feel obliged by parties, wishing his attendance persons who will be affected by the measure should at any meetings, to inform him of the same. All it become law; and as there are now be ore Parliament viction that the Town Council and the magistrates communications addressed to Mr. William Dixon, at certain public bills for regulating building sand effecting will give that subject their best and most deliberate Mr. Bailey's, shopkeeper, No. 7, Edward-street, Oldham-road, will be punctually attended to. Miles Platring.—At the weekly meeting on Sunday, confidence was unnimously voted in the

> CARPENTER'S HALL.-Mr. Dixon lectured in the afternoon and in the evening. A most crowded meeting was addressed in terms of glowing cloquence by Messrs. Smythers and Ross. On Friday evening, Mr. Tillman lectured to the carpentar's

body.

BIRSTAL.—On Wednesday evening last, one of the in canvassing for their man, as were also the other mously adopted. Twenty-seven new members were

WEST ARDSLEY .- Mr. West attended here on Thursday, and formed a new Association. Sixteen members were enrolled. EAST ARDSLEY .- Mr. West visited this place on

Association, and enrolled fifty-seven new members. HORBURY.-Mr. West lectured here on Saturday evening to a numerous audience, and created a good

BATH.—On Wednesday evening, April 20th, Mr. entitled by an Act of Queen Anne to a British Marriett, of Bristol, gave a spirited lecture in the peerage. The Professors of the University must Chartist Room, Bath, on the rights of labour. It was indeed be astonished to find democracy has taken up listened to patiently by a highly respectable audience,

> Chartist room.
>
> With NAYLOR gave a concurrent opinion.
>
> Mr. BARR continued, and after arguing against proceeding with the bill as it had been amended, Monday, thanks were voted to Mr. O'Brien, for his he concluded by again reading his resolution, upon voted in him, Vincent, and other Chartists who meeting.

its sitting, will endeavour, by the adoption of power to do so.

time to make impressions on their minds which time Hunslet, Messrs. A. Smith and T. Beaumont; will not eradicate or circumstances change, to stamp Wordey, Messrs. J. Dudson and James Saville; indelibly on their hearts an unquenchable love of Armley, Mr. Jas. Swithenbank and Mr. Wm. liberty, of truthful integrity, justice, and humanity. Bannister; Woodhouse, Mr. Samuel Armitage and We hope that the example of these youths will be Mr. Wm. Fourness; Churwell, Mr. David Dodg- man on behalf of the meeting, and to be transmitted followed by others throughout the country. The son and Mr. Benj Mossley; Morley, Mr. Pickles to Wm. Beckett, Esq., and Lord Wharncliffe, for presentation. read over the minutes of the last meeting. He West, as the Dewsbury district had secured his might be ready to act at once should any emergency

determined to stand by F. O'Connor and the Executive, as long as they stand by the people's cause, and operate with this and the surrounding districts O'Higgins moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, that we will take nothing short of the Charter, or the support of lecturers, and that a delegate and Mr. Wade seconded, "That a delegate be sent from this district to the meeting on Sunday next, at Bradford." This was put and carried unanimously. That Mr. Fraser be the delegate for this district.'

LEEDS NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL. meeting stood adjourned to Monday evening, at which time there was a very full attendance. In consequence of the Court House being occupied by T. H. Marshall, Esq., who was holding a Court of Requests in the large court, it was half-past [Repeated petitions and memorials have during seven o'clock before Mr. Roberts took the chair. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business, acquainted the meeting with the business which was under dissecuted brothers. Another memorial has been cusion when the Wednesday evening's adjournment drawn up, to which we hope to obtain the signatures took place, and read over Mr. Barr's proposition. Mr.GEO. NEWTON, in a few brief remarks, opposed Holberry's release. The Brighton Chartists have the bill altegether, which he declared was unnebeen written to, and we trust that they and our cessary, the ratepayers being already burdened sufficiently with expenses, without an addition of renew their exertions to save poor Hobberry from five or six thousand pounds for obtaining a New Improvement Bill. He did not care what the House of Commons thought, he should support the amoudments introduced, in preference to the original bul. Mr. Thos. Dixon replied at some length to the remarks made by Mr. Barr, and the principles contained in his resolution, and contended that the alterations introduced had been adopted after mature deliberation by the meetings which had been held, at which both considerable time and great atten-

tion had been devoted to the object. Mr. Frazer followed in a speech of great length, Mr. Robinson, who said he was a small tradesman,

the times for holding the annual meeting had been fixed after due deliberation, by the commissioners which provided a maximum fine of £5. Mr. Joshua Hobson, after some excellent obser-

vations, during the delivery of which he was loudly "That as the legal gentleman who has mainly had observations, particularly after the manly and inde- the Globe Works. The explosion had taken place the charge of the proposed Leeds Improvement Bill, has pendent speech of Mr. Clark. But he would just under the steam-engine boiler, and had dislodged publicly signified his intention of abandoning all fur-REWPORT.—A correspondent writes us, that say to Mr. Waters, that if he would favour the much of the brickwork in which it was set, but the ther professional connection with that bill, because of assumed towards the vestry by the Town Council and an application to the Judges for bail.

the Borough Magistrates, there is little, if any, prosefficient as possible, and to pass them without delay. themselves. This course will save the town a great amount of ex-Eccles.-Mr. Dixon lectured here on Monday general sanction of the inhabitants in vestry assembled), field House of Correction, as rogues and vagabonds,

> amendments (both in principle and detail) agreed upon apprehension. by this meeting."-Carried. Mr. BENJAMIN KNOWLES seconded the amend-

Mr. BARR then replied on the whole question, and went into a detail of the circumstances connected sioners, what his opinion was upon the question.

Mr. NAYLOR gave a concurrent opinion.

Mr. Joshua Horson then moved that a com-Room, Hunslet, when delegates were present from petition to Parliament, for the incorporation of Leeds

> This was seconded and carried: and the following persons were appointed: -Messrs. Frazer, Hobson, Knowles, Dixon, Ardill, Longstaff and Barnard. The petition was ordered to be signed by the chair-

> On the motion of Mr. Hobson, the vestry meeting was then adjourned to Wednesday evening, May 25th, at the Court House; Mr. Hobson made this motion in order that the meeting

The proceedings did not terminate until half-past eleven o'clock. last, two lads, whose names are Joseph Kay, aged 18, and Charles Gilroy, aged 17, together with a who was only the dupe of Longbettom, being bound young girl named Fanny Archer, were brought in his own recognizances to appear. Bail was apbefore the magistrates at the Court-House for final plied for on behalf of Longbottom, but the magis-Mr. Armitage moved, and Mr. Walker seconded, examination, on a charge of having, on the 11th of trates (the Mayor and Mr. Musgrave) refused to April, broken into the shop of Mr. Barraclough, sdmit him, and he was ordered to be sent to Wake-This was also carried unanimously. It was then hosier, Briggate, and stolen £58 in money. A pane & id. carried." That Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, be recom- of glass had been broken, by which means the fasmended as the lecturer." A resolution was come to tener of the window in the back yard was loosed, That the local lecturers do form themselves into and ingress obtained. No one resided in the shop. a committee to arrange meetings and to draw up It would appear that one of the thieves must have with having broken into the hen roost of Mr. Chas. plans." They are particularly requested to meet been concealed in the back yard, because both doors for this purpose on Wednesday night, at half-past of the yard were fastened that night by Mr. Bailey, they had gone so far as to take legal proceedings every day, and tea night and morning, since I came against one another which proceedings were settled to the Castle; although I have been allowed all this, in that room. (Hear, hear,) "they are gone and I am reduced to such a state of debility that I can broke up. The next meeting will be held at Wood Nothing was heard by which any trace of the thieves house. This district, since its union, has risen could be apparently discovered till above a week act of disunion or contention has arisen; but that association was to be found in the base little con- self. There is a poor convict lying beside me in the base little con- self. There is a poor convict lying beside me in the base little conspiracy against their noble-minded and true-last stage of comsumption; he is wasted very little to be seen; a more friendly feeling exists than there with the fact that the two lads, Kay and Gilroy, hearted friend, Mr. P. M. Brophy. (Great cheering.) more than I am. And, dear friend, you may rest did before—each seems to vie with the other as to had bought a variety of articles, and amongst other things a watch each, cloth for a taglioni coat and prison; no, before half that time is expired, I shall National Petit on from this district numbers 41,200, waistcoat, and nine silk handkerchiefs, for which be in my grave. \* Believe me, Sir, I nearly four times the number that was attached to they had paid in gold. The handkerchiefs were moment, the very last moment then, in sending almost to a fault, and, at the same time, possessed of be in my grave.

Believe me, Sir, I nearly four times the had known him some time and never suspected would much rather leave this place a corpse, than the last from this district. To the members in the bought at Mr. Holroyd's shop, in Kirkgate, and him before; but Varley he had long suspected, and would much rather leave this place a corpse, than would much rather leave this place a corpse, than would much rather leave this place a corpse, than would much rather leave this place a corpse, than would much rather leave this place a corpse, than would much rather leave this place a corpse, than the last from this district. To the members in the bought them. Archer was with an indomitable spirit that no power on earth could would much rather leave this place a corpse, than subdue—(hear, hear). Poor Brophy was persecuted, remain here till my health is so far gone as to leave villages we would say, march forward in your tributed down in the land of his birth by an infamous me a burden to my friends. \* \* \* 1 umphant career; let every one do his duty; let them. Kay was in the employ of Mr. T. Wray, Cavendar was discharged; Varley was committed printer, and Gilroy with Mr. Stephen Oates, tailor, for trial. Templar-street. The taglioni coat was making by Mr. Oates, and Kay wrote a note to him, that when he had finished it he was to send it down to Leng. We gave last week an account of all the vestry Kirkgate, where it would be paid for. When the thorne's beer-shop, near the Boot and Shoe Yard, meetings that had then taken place, when the time came, however, having seen Child and Hartley going into the beer-shop, the lads did not go to the house, but went up a passage, and Mr. Lengthorne refused to pay for the coat. These were the circum-

stances which led to their apprehension, and when they were first before the magistrates, on Friday, the officers were in hopes of being able to make the case complete against thom, by the finding of the money, or by some evidence which should fix the transaction on them. In this, however, they unfortunately failed. Kay declared that he had found a purse three weeks ago, in the Crost, containing £7 3s. 6d., and that the things which he had purchased he had done so with that money. He is evidently James Greenwood, a weaver, appeared before the an artful lad, and though young in years it is to be magistrates at the Court House, on a charge of feared he has contracted those habits and acquaint- having assaulted his wife, a very respectable looking ances which will prove his ruin. There not being young woman, and another female with whom she evidence to warrant the bench in sending the case was walking home, on Saturday evening, after to a jury, the prisoners were all discharged. Whilst leaving her work at Bagby Mill. It appeared from searching the printing office of Mr. Wray, in the the statements of the witnesses that there was no hope that the money might be there concealed, the provocation given, and that the assault on both was officers found wrapped up in paper, in an obscure very violent. It further appeared that the defencorner, the types composed for printing an obscene dant had been separated from his wife and child for paper, which had been set up by the prisoner Kay, four years, during which time he had not contributed and which had occupied his perverted taste and a farthing to their support. He was fined forty ingenuity at hours when his master was absent. LEEDS ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS .-On Monday last, pursuant to a resolution of the female. He went to Wakefield in default of pay-Leeds Zoological and Botanical Society, recommend- ment. ing that the gardens and other property of the Death By Burning.—On Saturday last, an society should be forthwith sold, an extraordinary inquest was held at the Court House, before John Burning.—On Steel, eight of Saturday last, and contended in favour of the amendments which had been adopted, arguing for Mr. Willock was called to the chair. The society is children in the house on Wednesday, and it would LECTURE.—At the weekly meeting of the Charthe principle of a graduated scale of taxation, so nearly £4000 in debt, and the income falls very far appear took a candle into the cellar for some purpose property; but after a long discussion, in which the destitute, having had no employment for above took part, Mr. Eddison withdrew his proposition, of Mr. Bond, was adopted :- "That all necessary relief. powers be hereby given to the Coucil to sell the gardens and the whole of the property of the society, enther by auction or private contract, and either with or without reserve, but that the actual sale be post death of M. Humaun, the French Mini poned until after the 12th of June next. That an on Monday last, in an appoplectic fit. annual subscription list be opened for families and

> termine and publish, and that it continue open until the 6th of June. That Mr. Means be instructed to estimate as nearly as possible the expence of keeping up the gardens in their present state until the 1st of of June. 1843. That if the annual subscriptions amount to two-thirds of the sum estimated, another general meeting be called previous to the actual sale." Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, a very violent storm of hail, and thunder and the meeting broke up. day, an inquest (aujourned from Tuesday) was held three o'clock, and completely shattered. The at the Court House, before John Blackburn, E.q., on handsome granite cross by which it was surmounted Elizabeth Dennison, a woman seventy-two years of was shivered to atoms, and the dome immediately age, whose residence was at the New Road End. beneath is thrown considerably out of the perpendi-She was passing along Wellington Road on Saturday | cular, besides baving received other serious injury: night last, about half-past nine o'clock, when she and there is little doubt that the whole must be was knocked down by the shaft of a gig taken down in order to effect the necessary repairs, driven by Mr. Booth Walker, of Bradford. The electric fluid also struck the house of Charles The shock caused compression of the brain, williams, Esq., at Upper Tulse hill road, whose trom which she died at the Infirmary early on family fortunately happened to be from home for the Monday morning. It was proved that the pony day. The fluid set fire to the house, and the whole

individuals upon such terms as the Council may de-

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of this body, held on Monday morning last, specially convened to take into consideration the steps to be adopted in reference to the New Improvement Bill, after the amendments introduced into it by the vestry meetings, it was unanimously resolved on the motion of D. W. Nell, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Woodhead:—"That, considering all the circumstances in which the Leeds Improvement Bill now before Parliament is placed, the conflicting claims and interests which are connected with it, together with the difficulty of reconciling the various differences which have arisen out of them, this meeting is of opinion that the further charge and prosecution of the Bill should be vested in the Town Council and the magistrates, with a request that they will immediately take all requisite measures to pass the same through Parliament with such alterations and additions as Parliament may deem expedient, this meeting, expressing no decided opinion on the nature shape conformable to the wishes of the majority of the and constitution of the body for executing the persons who will be affected by the measure should powers proposed to be taken by the Bill, under contribution that the Town Council and the magistrates improvements in cities and boroughs, which bills if consideration, with a proper regard to the interests passed into law (of which there is ever) reasonable of the borough at large." The resolution was ordered prospect), will mainly accomplish the objects sought to to be sent to the magistrates and the Town Courbe accomplished by the new Leeds Improvement Bill; cil, through their respective clerks. It may be it is the deliberate opinion of this vestry meeting that noticed that previous to this meeting the magistrates the mest judicious and safe course will be to abandon had a private meeting, and after it broke up they all further prosecution of the Leeds Improvement Bill, adjourned to the Commissioners' meeting, the resoand petition Parliament to make the public bills as lution having been most probably drawn up by

FORTUNE TELLING. - Yesterday, two women named pence, and prevent any section of the inhabitants from | Sophia Cuff and Mary Ann Dunn, were committed going to Parliament with a private bill (having a for three months each (with hard labour) to Wakeand there, from their party, political, and legislatorial for having obtained the sum of 15s, 6d. in money, influence procure the passing of the bill in a shape to six yards of new flamed, and a shawl, from Mary suit their own party and class interests, but in a shape Theaker, servant to Mr. Kershaw, painter, Wellingobjectionable to the majority of the inhabitants. This ton-road, under pretence of being able to "rule her meeting, therefore, composed as it is of the owners and planet" and make her acquainted with the secrets of escupiers of property in the borough of Leeds, withsonable guarantee to this meeting, that they will endea- spare, and fancying that she had been "done," she vour to carry INTO FULL EFFECT the alterations and gave information to the police and caused their

FRAUDS ON THE POOR RELIEF FUND -- An investigation into a series of frauds upon this fund, has been going on for some days before the committee, by whom, when the tickets issued came all to be brought in and checked it was discovered that a great numwith the bill from the first commencement of its ber had been altered, after passing the committee, formation, the reasons which had led to it, the from a smaller sum, to the maximum amount allowed measures adopted with regard to it, and the con- to be given, but generally they purported to be for duct of the Magistrates and Town Council after 43.6d, one shilling or eighteenpence of which was the amendments introduced by the vestry meetings. entered to be given in money; besides which it was He gave his own candid opinion that with those found than several tickets had been preamendments the bill could not pass Parliament; this sented and honoured at the depot which was also the opinion of the Parliamentary agent, of had never been ordered by the committee his friend Mr Eddison, the Town Clerk, and he at all. These tickets were principally signed by would ask, without knowing his opinion at all—he Mr. Labron, (lately residing in Basinghall-street,) would ask Mr. Naylor, the clerk to the commis- but some of them were signed Abram Longbottom. It appears that when the subscriptions was first entered into Mr. Labron was appointed to act as visitor, in company with Mr. Nevins. The latter gentleman, however, after attending to the way of making his duties as light as possible, ob-The Chairman then put the smendment and the tained the assistance of Longbottom, a lad about ed most of the labour, and so convenient was he Mr. Barr announced that he should not distract that when Mr. Nevins returned he was persuaded the parish by demanding a poll, though he had the by Mr. Labron, to suffer him to continue. This he did, and the frauds, by altering the ticket and issuing forged ones, then commenced; for mittee of seven persons be appointed to watch the no sooner had Longbottom got thus full possession LEEDS DISTRICT.—A delegate meeting of this proceedings of the public bodies in the borough, with of the necessary books and other documents, than it district took place on Sunday last, in the Association regard to the Improvement Bill, and to prepare a is found he began to give tickets away by wholesale to parties who had no right to them, all of which tickets were made to allow a money payment, and which money he stipulated was to be returned to him. for some other party, and to reimburse him for what he had given in charity during his visits. The tickets were chiefly given by Longbottom, to a man named George Longley, residing in St. Peter'ssquare, who, in turn, handed them to a John Beedle, a labouring man residing somewhere in York-street, and he gave them to deserving objects. The committee having so tar satisfied themselves. determined to prosecute the parties, and on Thursday last, Longbottom, Longley, and Beedie were apprehended. Longley, however, was admitted evidence, in order more fully to fix the fraud upon Longbottom, who has by these means pocketted, according to his own statement, £4 of the monies subscribed for the relief of the necessitous. On Friday, the matter was investigated before the ma-LEEDS.—Serious Shor Robbert.—On Monday gistrates, when the case against Longbottom ast, two lads, whose names are Joseph Kay, aged and Beedle was sent to the sessions, the latter,

STEALING POULTRY.—On Monday last, two men named George Varley and John Cavendar, were charged before the magistrates at the Court-House. Grosvenor, of Grosvenor-place, Hunslet Moor-end. The prosecutor stated that hearing a noise amongst his hens, on Saturday night, he went to the place and found that it had been entered through the roof, and that there was a man in. He got the assistance of a watchman, and found Varley inside the hen roost, and two hons nearly killed ready for being carried off. The only evidence against Cavender was that he came up at the time, and from what he himself said gave reason to suspect he knew something of the matter. Mr. Grosvenor, however, said he had known him some time and never suspected

CRUELTY TO A Dog. On Saturday last, a young man, named Henry Haigh, residing at Little London, was charged before the magistrates with having cut off the greater portion of the tail of a beautiful Italian greyhound. The dog had been left by the owner in the care of Mr. Spink, the Black Bull Inn, Lands-lane, from whose house it had been only missed about ten minutes when it returned with its tail cut. It was shown that the dog entered the tap room at the Bee Hive Inn, Vicar lane, where the prisoner with some others was drinking, when he immediately seized it, and with a knife struck its tail off. He made no attempt to deny the fact, nor to plead any extenuation, and after a severe reprimand he was fined twenty shillings and costs, and in default of payment sent to Wakefield for a month.

Domestic Bliss.—On Tuesday last, a man named shillings and costs for the assault on his wife, and twenty shillings and costs for that on the other

in number, had been destitute of food. The coroner and the jury subscribed fifteen saillings for their

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the sudden death of M. Humann, the French Minister of Finance,

EMIGRATION.—Eighteen emigrant vessels have left Cork since the 10th of March, with 3,690 passengers. of whom went to St. John's 1,542; to Quebec 1,211: New York 733; St. Andrews 204. Emigration is going on more extensively from Ireland this year than has ever been the case previously.

THUNDER STORM .- On Sunday afternoon the southern parts of the metropolis were visited with lightning, which did considerable damage. The FATAL EVENT FROM FURIOUS DRIIVING .- Yester- fine steeple of Brixton new church was struck about which Walker was driving was proceeding at a of the furniture was burned. The foundation of gentle trot, down the road, when he commenced that and the adjoining house are also completely whipping it, and set it off full gallop; he declared shaken by the occurrence. A boy is said to have that the pony had run away, but this was distinctly had both arms broken by the falling stones from contradicted, and the jury after a long consultation, Brixton Church. Considerable damage was also returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Booth caused by the electric fluid to the shipping in the Walker." He was then placed in custody, to await river, and several buildings on the banks of the Thames.

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NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL
              COUNCIL.
   MANCHESTER (CARPENTERS AND JOINERS).
Mr. homas Clay, 15, Garden Court, Byron-street,
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Mr. George Goodwin, 21, Clarendon Piace, joiner. Mr. Joseph Abby, 64, Clarendon-street, joiner. Mr. George Dickinson, 2, Green Vale, joiner. Mr. George M'Alpine, 8, Galloway-street, Hulme,

joiner.
Mr. Thomas Railton, 23, Horner-street, joiner.
Mr. John Hodgson, 60, Clarendon-street, joiner.
Mr. Jervis Guest, 43, Kingston-street, Hulme, joiner, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Bell, 1, Smart's Buildings, joiner, sub-Secretary. LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Charles Gwilliams, bricklayer. Mr. John M'Gee, porter. Mr. John Maxwell, tailor, Mr. Wm. Robinson, cordwainer. Mr. James Lowrie, joiner. Mr. Thomas Lindsay, tailor. Mr. Thomas Askwith, tailor. Mr. John Cowan, sub-Treasurer. HOLLINGWORTH.

Mr. James M'Kenna, tailor,

Mr. Evan Davies, sub-Secretary. Mr. Samuel Parr, Brook-field. Mr. James Wild, Wolly-bridge. Mr. Joseph Royle, Vale-house. Mr. John Pick; ord. Padfield. Mr. John Campbell, Hollingworth. Mr. James Thatcher, Mottram. Mr. James Drinkwater. Mr. Saville Crowther, Hadfield. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Wild, leather dresser, Mottram, sub-Secretary, BOLTON.

Mr. Thomas Hodkinson, Manor-st. Mr. James Smith, Commission-st. Mr. Henry Gillmore, Mayor-st. Mr. James Mather, Cannon-st. Mr. John Kerr, Chapel-st. Mr. John Gillespie, Rothwell-st. Mr. William Leather, Bolton-moor. Mr. John M Gabe, Commission-st. Mr. John Harly, James st.
Mr. Archibald Pentice, Little Bolton.
Mr. William Parrett, Howell-croft, sub-Trea-

Mr. Thomas Entwisle, Bridge-st., sub-Secretary. SUNDERLAND. Mr. William Dobbie, cabinet maker. Mr. James Young, mason. Mr. James Smith, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Graham, tailor. Mr. William Clark, shoemaker. Mr. Edward Slater. Mr. M'Lean, cabinet-maker. Mr. John Blenkhorn, weaver. Mr. Esket Riley, ditto.

MACCLESFIELD. Mr. Joseph Goodwin, silk-weaver. Mr. James Taylor, dyer. Mr. John Stubbs, news-agent. Mr. William Frost, suk-weaver. Mr. Luke Ryley, ditto. Mr. John Walker, ditto. Mr. Thomas Robinson, ditto. Mr. Emanuel Robinson, ditto. Mr. Samuel Bancroft, ditto. Mr. John West, ditto. Mr. Samuel Weston, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Swindales, sub-Secretary. DOCKHEAD.

Mr. Henry Russell, shoemaker, No. 2, Bond-street, | Secretary Rotherhithe. Mr. Wm. Pearson, leather-dresser, No. 30, Masonstreet, Old Kent-road. Mr. Wm. Kemplay.

Mr. Thomas Hogg, eating-house-keeper, No. 2, New-street, Dockhead, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Stratton, wholesale shoe-manufacturer, No. 4, Williams Rents, Folly, Dockhead, sub-Secre-HOLBECK.

Mr. Thomas Western, brushmaker, Lady-pitlane, Hunslet. Mr. James Schofield, dyer, Ramsden-road, Hol- Bloomsbury, sub-Secretary. beck. Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Gelder-road, Holbeck.

Mr. Zichariah Hartley, dyer, Holbeck. Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, weaver, Holbeck. Mr. John Perigo, overlooker, New Armley. Mr. Wm. Wade, machine-maker, Wortley. Mr. Joseph Maud, machine-maker, Isle-lane, Hol-Mr. Richard Wilkinson, weaver, Ripley's-yard,

Holbeck.

Mr. Edward Holmes, dresser, Mann's Field, Hol-Mr. John Ismay, brickmaker, Lady-pit-lane, Life Pills," Hunslet. Mr. Thomas Westerman, cloth-dresser, Mann's Field, Holbeck, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Wnitley, labourer, Rhodes's Garth,

Chadwick-lane, Holbeck, sub-Secretary. DERBY. Mr. George Fearn, framework-knitter, Forester-Mr. Richard Knowles, cabinet-maker, Walker Lane

Mr. John Moss, tailor, St. Peter's Church Yard. Mr. John Jackson, dyer, Willow Row. Mr. Christopher Pritchard, gardener, Osmaston- fields. Mr. William Sisson, jun., straw hat presser, Par-

Fields. Mr. Samuel Nix, framework-knitter, Waterloo-Mr. Thomas Union, sinker-maker, Burton Road.

Mr. Thomas Chester, fitter, Castle-street. Mr. Henry Joines, dyer, Bridge Gate. Mr. Thomas Brown, labourer, Nuns Green. Mr. William Chandler, weaver, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Enos Ford, joiner, City Road, sub-Secretary. COMPTSALL.

Mr. James Hambleton, weaver, Marple Bridge. Mr. John Armstrong, carder, Mill Brow. Mr. James Lomax, weaver, Mellor. Mr. James Kershaw, dresser, Marple. Mr. Cnarles Barber, spinner, Mill Brow. Mr. James Shephard, dresser, Mill Brow. Mr. Thomas Bennett, clogger, Compstall. Mr. George Booth, labourer, Compstall. Mr. James Ratcliffe, publican, Compstall, sub

Mr. Joseph Taylor, shoemaker, Compstall, sub-Secretary.

Mr. John Parish, tailor. Mr. William Stretton, tailor.

Mr. Robert Wyman, wheelwright. Mr. Thomas Parish, tailor. Mc. William Francis, gardner. Mr. Alfred Scholey, tailor. Mr. James Wade, mat-maker. Mr. Robert Hames, gent., sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Compton, tailor, sub-Secretary. NOTTINGHAM, (UNION COFFRE-HOUSE, DRURY-HILL.)

Mr. J. Blatherwick, frame-work knitter, Bullock's yard, Bellar-gate. Mr. Sylvester Truman, bobbin-maker, Vat-yard, Narrow Marsh, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Hawson, cordwainer, 24 Currentstreet, Sussex-street, sub-Secretary.

DONCASTER. Mr. Thomas Dernie, shoemaker, Cleveland-street. Mr. James Henry, gardner, French-gate. Mr. John Wheatley, weaver, Crane-yard.
Mr. Wm. Haslam, hosier, St. Sepulchre Gate.
Mr. Fredrick Brick, shoemaker, Church Gate.
Mr. John Templeton, flaxdresser, Fisher Gate. Mr. Henry Spouse, weaver, St. Sepulchre Gate. Mr. John Brailey, Common-lane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. J. Thompson, French Gate, sub-Secretary.

ROTHERHAM. Mr. William Haywood, Wellgate. Mr. John Crowther, Pigeon-lane. Mr. Samuel Linley, Old Holland. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Doncaster Gate. Mr. Robert Thompson, Pigeon-lane. Mr. John Simpson, Westgate. Mr. Thomas Russall, Quarry-hill. Mr. George Ramsden, Old Mill-fold.

Mr. Stephen Procter, West-gate. Mr. William Ibbottson, Crofts, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Eskholme, Mill-gate, sub-Secretary. EYE AND PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. William Norman, labourer, Eye. Mr. Caristmas Scholey, shoe-maker, Peterbo- Combe, 13, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. William Fel-

rough.
Mr. Thomas Batterham, do., Eye.
Mr. Henry Taylor, grinder, Standground.
Mr. James Steel, labourer, Eye. Mr. Andrew Batterham, shoe-maker, Eye. Mr. Simon Auckland, do., Peterborough, sub-Mr. Edwin Scholey, do., Peterborough, sub-Se-

cretary. WIGTON. Mr. James M'Mecchan. Mr. John Curate. Mr. Daniel Harrison.

Mr. Thomas Hewson. Mr. Edward Long. Mr. John Brice. Mr. Jeremiah Reed. Mr. Patrick Gargan. Mr. John Hodgson. Mr. James Patterson. Mr. Daniel Head, President. Mr. Joseph Todd, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John M'Quiggin, sub-Secretary,

LONG BUCKBY.

Mr. John Gurney. Mr. Thomas Davis. Mr. Richard Cooper. Mr. William Waesworth. Mr. Thomas Heeler. Mr. John Eyre, sub-Treasurer. Mr. D. E. Lever, sub-Secretary. BARNSLEY.

Mr. Michael Segrave, weaver, Wilson's Field. Mr. Frank Mirfield, weaver, Raywood-row. Mr. James Sykes, weaver, Smithy-mills. Mr. George Hutley, weaver, Kingston-place. Mr. Thomas Lingard, shoe-maker, New-street. Mr. Charles Cury, weaver, Miles-street.
Mr. James Hiles, weaver, Copper-street.
Mr. Patrick Riley, weaver, Wilson-piece.

Mr. John Crabtree, weaver, Park-row. Mr. John Vallance, weaver, Copper-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Garbutt, Knaresbrough-dike, sub-

NORTHAMPTON. Mr. Thomas Keeber, labourer, Pitsford. Mr. John Keeber, Mr. George Garner, Mr. William James, Mr. Wm. Spreak, Mr. Samuel Arthur, do. đo. Mr. George Harris, do. Mr. Samuel Arthur, jun. do. Mr. Thos. Chamberlain, do. do sub-Treasurer.

do. sub-Secretary. (LADIES' BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.) Mr. Paulsome, Peter-street.

Mr. Brett, Peter-street. Mr. Ciowe, Horse-market. Mr. Francis, Chalk Farm, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Staff, Scarlet-well-street, sub-Secretary. SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

Mr. John Tomlinson, Haslam's Hill.

Mr. James Brandreth, framework-knitter, Willowbridge lane. Mr. Wm. Heath, ditto, Kirby-lane. Mr. Samuel Briggs, ditto, Union-street, Pingle. Mr. Joseph Holehouse, ditto, Sutton, Woodhouse. Mr. George Marriot, unkeeper, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Simmons, framework-knitter, Pingle,

WESTERN DIVISION OF LONDON LADIES' SHOEMAKERS. Mr. James Tullet, 11, Bentinck-street. Mr. Thomas Jenkins, 11, ditto. Mr. Peter Osborne, 1, Pultney-court.
Mr. John Dubell, 12, Little Exeter-street.
Mr. George Mowman, 82, Litchfield-street.
Mr. James Falkland, 6, Cleveland-street. Mr. Richard Dunn, 6, ditto. Mr. Cartwright, 6, ditto.

Mr. Christopher, l, George-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Jacob Blake, ll, Bentinck-street, sub-Secre-BRISTOL.

Mr. J. Battle, tailor, Lamb-street.

Mr. J. Reed, shoemaker, St. Phillip's. Mr. T. H. Woodruff, mason, Kingsdown. Mr. H. Fink, Jun., engineer, Barton-hill. Mr. T. Wynn, porter, Ann-street. Mr. S. Gifford, tailor, Fort-road. Mr. J. Caines, brass-cock founder, Church-street. Mr. S. Edwards, tailor, Culver-street. Mr. F. W. Simeon, news-agent, Temple-street.

Mr. W. Chivers, painter, Barnet's-place, New-cut. Mr. W. Bloore, tailor Lower Castle-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. H. Onion, french polisher, Leek-lane, sub- Tokenhouse-yard, Lethbury, London.

ST. PANCRAS. Mr. Smith, pipemaker, 16, Little Clarendonstreet, Somerstown. Mr. Ship, shoemaker, 8, York-square. Mr. Hall, coachmaker, Stockley-terrace, Camden-

Mr. Farrer, painter, 25, Grese-street, Rathbone-Mr. Lucas, plumber, 6, Little Coram-street. Mr. Ferris, paperhanger, 27, Lee's street, Burtoncrescent, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Hugh Graham, painter, 33, Hyde-street,

HEALTH .- "How much is expressed in this short word, and how few set a true value on its enjoyment. How readily would the high and mighty when racked by pain, and approaching a premature dissolution, sacrifice all factitious distinction, and part with all their wealth to add a few hours more to Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish purchase of a suitable Quantity of Land, and for existence. Ought not this startling fact to induce | Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid us to secure by all the means in our power a good steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the of Correction, and other Buildings as aforesaid, for constitution? This desirable state can now be Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c. secured by a steady course of Parr's Invaluable

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 22. BANKRUPTS.

John Rackham, jun., Long-acre, coach-builder, April 29 and June 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. W. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messra White and Borrett, 35, Lincoln's-inn-

Stephen Hobday, Woolwich, tellow chandler, April 29 and June 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy Official Assignee, Mr. Belcher. Solicitors. Messrs. Mr. Samuel Pendil, broad silk weaver, Castle Brown and Co., Commercial-chambers, Mincing-lane. Peter Pine, 3, Crooked-lane-chambers, City, provision broker, May 3, at half-past eleven, June 3, at cure for himself and family an authentic copy of one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, this most—this all-important document; and we Mr. Pennell. Solicitors, Messrs. Rutter and Trotter, sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will Ely-place, Holbern. Thomas Downes Taylor, 17, Lower Holborn, oilman,

> Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Pennell. Soliciter, Mr. Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Alfred Bayley, Lothbury, City, and 4, Cumberlandterrace, Lloyd square, Pentonville, stock broker, April circulation."-Northern Star. 29. at half past one, June 8. at eleven at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall street. Solicitor, Mr. Neal, Tokenhouse-yard. Stephen Sly, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and Corn. wall-road, Lambeth, April 29, at one, June 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. G. Gibson, 72, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Henry

Ashley, 9. Shoreditch. John Richards. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street. metal broker, May 4, at two. June 3, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Johnsen, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messra Heathcott and Holman, Coleman-street James Shaw, Fetter-lane, carpenter, May 4, at one.

June 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bunkruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Lackington, 3, Coleman-street-buildings. Solicitor, Mr. R. B. Chambers, 14 Basinghall-street. Henry Gratton, Liverpool, hatter, May 9, June 3, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. E Norris, Liverpool. Henry Lacey, Liverpool, bookseller, May 9, June 3, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms. Liverpool. Solicitors,

Messrs. Walters and Reeve. 36, Basinghall-street. Joseph Mayor, Northampton, chemist, May 3, June 3, at twelve, at the Peacock Inn. Northampton. Solicitors, Mr. George Waller, 8, King's-road, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. George Cook. Northampton. George Guildford, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner, May 13, at eleven. June 3, at two, at the

Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors Mr. Henry Dale, North Shields; Messrs. Dean and Co., 2, Gray s-inn-square, London. James Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of New Brunswick, North America, linen draper, May 6, at eleven, at the Sessions-house, Wakefield, June 3, at one, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messra Taylor and Westmoreland. Wakefield; and

Messrs, Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford-row, Lundon. John Gibson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant. May 6. June 3, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingstonupon-Huil. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Marris, 5, Gray's Inn-square, London; and Messrs. Galloway and

Co., Hu l. Richard Burgess Scale, Halsted, Essex, farmer, May 5, June 3, at twelve, at the Three Cups Inn, Colchester. Solicitors, Mr. J. Thomson, George-street. Minories, London; and Mr. Decimus Sewell, Halsted. John Scett, Princip-street Works, Birmingham, and 42, Moorgate-street, London, railway carriage lamp

manufacturer, May 3, June 3, at one. at the Waterlooreoms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messra Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Colmore and Beale, Birmingham. Joseph Gill, Dudley Port Iron Works, Tipton, Staf-

lows, jun., Dudley. Issac Marsden, jun. Bowling, Yorkshire, maltster, April 27, at three, at the Court House, Bradford, June 3, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Se-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

William Blease and John Carroll, Liverpool-Titus Rowbotham and George Barker, Manchester, tobacconists-William Atkinson and Thomas Britton, Sheffield, weollen and linen-drapers-Joseph Seel and Wittiam Holt, Oldham, Lancashire, hat manufacturers.—Henry Vincent and R. K. Philp, of Bath, printers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 26.

Edward Hare, liquor-merchant, Corby, Lincolnshire, May 11 and June 7, at twelve, at the Hotel, Stamford, Solicitors, Mr. Tayler, John-street, Bedford-row, London; Mears White and Kewney, Grantham.

Charles Holebrook, plumber and glazier, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, May 6, at ten. May 7, at twelve, at the Swan, Welverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messra. Colmore

and Heale, Birmingham. John Adams Cater, brewer, Hertford, May 6, at twelve, June 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Thompson, Field, and Debenham, Salter's-hall, London; Messrs. Longmore and Sworder. Hertford.

Samuel Speakman, ship builder, Preston, Lancashire. May 19, June 7, at eleven, at the Town Hall. Preston. Solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew. Johnson, and Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; Messrs. Blackhu st and Son, Cannon street, Preston.

James Watt, merchant, Liverpool, May 10, June 7, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, South-street, Liverpool.

Solicitors, Messra Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedfordrow, London; Messrs. Wagstaff, Son, and Marsh John Hands and Elizabeth Gill, ribbon-manufac

turers, Coventry, May 3. June 7, at twelve at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard. Stephen John Aldrich, chemist, Ipswich. May 6. at one, June 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry;

Mr. Richardson, King's Arms-yard, London. Robert Adams, provision-merchant, Manchester, May 10, June 7, at eleven, at the Commissioner's-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors. Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Wetherall, Temple, London; Mr. Hitchcock, Man-

William Johnson, ironmonger, Birmingham. April 28. June 3, at two, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham; Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

chester; Mr. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields. London. drapers, Wakefield, May 6, at the Sessions house, of Leeds, the present Gaol of and for the said Bo-Wakefield, June 7, at the Commissioners'-rooms Leeds, rough being wholly insufficient, inconvenient, and Messrs. Taylor and Westmoreland. Wakefield.

at eleven each day. Solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gre-gory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; a Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds. John Moore, nurseryman, Wellington, Shropshire, May 10, June 7, at eleven, at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Mr. Newman, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London: Mr. Garbett, Wellington.

Samuel Lees, innkeeper, Manchester, May 10. June 7. at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mesers. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; Messrs. Casson and Withington. Manchester. Joseph Radford, draper, Appleby, Westmoreland, May 13, June 7, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Saunders, Elm-court, Temple, London; Mr. Marsden, Man-

William Brain, general shopkeeper, Machen, Monmouthshire May 10, June 7, at one, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Vizird, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. Leman, Prideaux and Son, Bristol. Josiah Ballinger, livery stable-keeper, Cheltenham, May 13, June 7, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Chel-tenham. Solicitor, Mr. Shirreff, Lincoln's Inn-fields,

Peter Lovall, miller, Kingston-upon-Hull, May 7. June 7, at the Lion Hotel, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire. Solicitors, Mr. Mason. Lincoln; Messrs. Nich- sentment into their Consideration at their next son and Hett, Brigg; Messrs. Willis, Brown, and Willis,

PENNY!!

"Every working man, for the charge of a half- House of Correction for the said Borough, with to the special family the suitable Dwelling-Houses, Buildings, Tenements, and Nervous doubt traceable to the indifference and Apprentise to the success of any great empire remains to the special formation of the special formatio above all-important document, and we sincerely Offices, and Appurtenances, for the Gaoler, Chaphope the masses will now do s."—Northorn Star.

EMMETT'S SPEECH! Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second year of his age.

EMMETT AND IRELAND!

Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir, from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot "This little work is calculated to keep in remem-

brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, relation to Gaols and Houses of Correction. his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, feil a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book may have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dispatch.

ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY! "This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published pursuing its onward march, and, if properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the cause of right and justice. The number before us (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can progladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in April 29, at one, June 3, at twelve, at the Court of print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an am unt of really useful information, we are not acquainted with; and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its

The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each. THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY,

Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Work-Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland.

Every Young Man should read the Drama of WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate to her Majesty.

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"We most earnestly recommend this little book to every body."—Examiner. important Work by the same Author. Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition,

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talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the kingdom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kind. No man can know his duty to himself fordshire, iron-master, May 3, June 3, at twelve. at and his children who has not read this powerful the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Mr. John tract."—Maidstone Gazette.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Threepence.

licitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford-row, A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF London; and Mr. E. M. Wavell, Halifax. WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman

which other writers have developed."-Westminster

Resiew, April, 1841. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

78, BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP. HIGGINS begs leave to inform the Public that he is Weekly receiving large quantities of Cloths from Manufacturers whose circumstances compel them to offer their Goods at the following astonishing depressed Prices :-

Broad, Wool-Dyed Black Cloths, .....at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per Yard. Superfine Ditte, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto ..... at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Olives, Browns, and Green, Ditto, ..... at 5s and 6s. 6d. Superfine Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto ..... at 8s. 9s., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. Superfine Invisible Green Ditto,......at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. Blue Ditto,.....at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d., and 12s. Doeskins .....at ls. 6d. and Upwards. Drab Cassimeres ......at 3s. 6d. and Upwards. Wool-dyed Black Cassimeres,.....at 4s. 6d. and upwards. Waterproof Tweeds,.....at 2s. 3d. 6-4ths Druggets,.....at ls. 2d.

All Goods warranted Perfect.

Wholesale Buyers served upon the same Terms as at the principal Warehouses. 78. BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP.

BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given.
that THOMAS FLOWER
ELLIS. the Younger, Esq.
Recorder, and one of the Recorder, and one of Justices of the Peace of Certificate in John Groves, warehouseman, Manchester, May 10, the said Borough of Leeds, by a Certificate in the Executive and the Families of the Imprisoned June 7, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester, Writing, under his Hand, dated the Ninth Day Chartists.

The many Medicines lately offered to the public charter. No Bester, Mr. B expedient and necessary to erect and provide a New James Lockwood and George Lockwood, woollen and more convenient GAOL for the said Borough

And Notice is hereby further given, That Thomas William Tottie, James Musgrave William Smith, William Pawson, Thomas Hebden, and George Goodman, Esquires, Six of Her Majesty's Justices of the Pcace, acting in and for the said Borough of Leeds, have, by a Presentment in Writing, made under their Hands and Seals, dated Follett, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Lees, Manchester.

Martha Brown and Samuel Bromley, hat manufacturers, Denton, Marchester, May 9. Ju e 7, at ten, at of Leeds is insufficient, inconvenient, and inadethe Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, quate; and that the same cannot be conveniently enlarged and made efficient for the several Purposes for which a Gaol and House of Correction are required for the said Borough, and that, by reason of the Premises aforesaid, a New Gaol and House ot Correction for the said Borough are indispensably necessary, and that the same should be forthwith built and provided, pursuant to the Statutes in such case made and provided; and further, that the said Presentment and Certificate were laid before an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the said Borough of Leeds, duly held on the Eleventh Day of April instant, and that the said Council, at such last-mentioned adjourned Quarterly Meeting,

And Notice is hereby further given That the Council of and for the said Borough of Leeds do intend to take such Certificate and Pre-Quarterly Meeting, to be held at the Council Room in the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, on WEDNESthe Fourth Day of Mar, 1842, at Eleven | the terms sent by return of Post, by writing o'Clock in the Forenoon. And the said Council will to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprietor. All Letters of Roman history; their statute books being filled THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF- then and there consider and determine whether the to be Pre-paid. present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, or otherwise inadequate for the Purpose now WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX required by Law; and whether or net there is a necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or

And Notice is hereby further given That if the said Council at such last mentioned Quarterly Meeting shall finally determine and resolve that such Certificate and Presentment are well founded, and that there is a necessity for a New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough with such other Buildings and Premises as aforesaid then that such Orders will be made, and such Powers and Authorities will be given as shall ap-Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, pear to the said Council requisite and proper for the Erecting, Building, and Completing such Gaol, House the Purposes, and according to the Powers and Provisions of the Statutes which may then be in force in Dated this Twelfth Day of April, One Thousand

Eight Hundred and Forty-two. By Order, EDWIN EDDISON, Town Clerk.

Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional quackery.

DEADER, if you wish to understand the natural R cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published

If you wish to remove successfully and naturally

the diseases therein described, purchase M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES, Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at I, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be for-

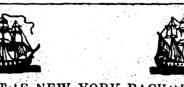
N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and Three-halfpence, Stamp included. No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.

The best substitute for Coffee in the Kingdom. TACKSON'S FAMILY BEVERAGE, celebrated BREAKFAST POWDER. The immense quantity which is sold weekly of this ing Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP very superior article, is its best recommendation LOAF" AND A "BIG LOAF" for themselves at A liberal allowance to those who purchase a quantity Home! By F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at to sell again. An active person might realize a Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle. handsome profit weekly by retailing it. No licence

is required to sell it. Co-operative Societies supplied on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS. Sold in half pound and quarter pound packets. Best, 8d. per lb; Common 6d per lb Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by T. Jackson, Redeross-street, Leicoster. Agents-Webb and Co, 93, Top of Briggate, Leeds

J. Diggles, 10, Ive-gate, Bradford Why pay 2s. per 1b. for Coffee when a Beverage like this can be obtained for eight-pence?" A Chartist Lecturer.



THE NEW YORK PACKETS Sail punctually on their regular days, From LIVERPOOL, as follows, viz:-

SHEFFIELD, Allen ......1000 tons, 1st May. SHAKSPEARE, Miner ......1280 tons, 7th May. VIRGINIAN. Allen, ......1010 tons, 1st June.

Also FOR NEW YORK, The following Splendid first-class American Ships Sail punctually as follows, viz:-MARGARET, Mouch ......1000 tons, 28th April IMPORTER, M'Pherson ....... 1000 tons, 30th do. SIR CHAS. Napier, Hill .....1000 tons, 2nd May. 

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The Splendid American Ship, LEHIGH. T. Julius, Master, 1020 tons register. To sail on the 30th inst. Also the following splendid first-class Ships sail punctually, as under :-

FOR QUEBEC. STANDARD, Montgomery ..... 1025 tons, 28th April Don, Mair ......1011 tons 5th May. FOR BOSTON.

The splendid American Packet-ship

BENGAL, Gorham, 1050 tons burthen.

To sail on the 30th instant.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommoda tion of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Sceerage Passengers, who will be treated with every care and atten tion during the Passage by the officers of the ships Fresh water is served out daily. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided, and every neces sary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortuina letter.

nate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good dence from berths will deposit, by post or otherwise, £1 each, as early as possible; and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day

named for sailing.-Address. P. W. Byrnes, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

CHARTIST PILLS.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

pence out of each 1s. 13d Box, to be divided between

would have prevented the proprietor from advertising these Pills (although convinced of their efficacy), did he not feel it his duty to give his suffering fellow Chartists an opportunity (by their affliction) to forward the cause of Democracy, and assist the

families of their incarcerated brethren. To no one is health so important as to the Working Man, when deprived of it his means of subsist-

To those of sedentary habits whose trades confine them in an unwholesome atmosphere, and perhaps for hours together in a continued posture, thereby inducing habitual costiveness, indigestion, and nervous debility, they are strongly recommended and have been found of essential service, as they enable the system to throw off those morbid accumulations which occasion disease, at the same time strengthening and giving tone to the stomach, and invigorating the whole system, by these means establishing health on a firm foundation.

Until Agents are appointed generally, those persons who wish to try them can receive a box, with ample directions, post-free, by sending One Shilling in silver, and two Postage Stamps, in a pre-paid Letter, to Mr. J. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds. Applications for Agency will be attended to, and peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MR. M. WILKINSON, SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those

in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, -and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent

and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for parent can give to a child; the other is an inherimedicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion is least likely to be excited; this state of security leads to a want of caution which aggravates the nature of the complaint. But where immediate application is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and destroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system.-Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease.

and leave the system free from all infection. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatonly be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there 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 constitution by suffering disease to get into the system. which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy. at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 12d., and six enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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

PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the followledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken pefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-ache and general debility, as also to some afflicted ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the maliguant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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

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

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

the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 5s. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-

Persons residing in the most remote parts can have

dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night. and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 13d. per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long. L tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing MR. J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds, sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and Agency of those Pills, is authorised to give Two-

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, ing Man, when deprived of it his means of subsistance are suspended and his sufferings aggravated by reflections on his poverty, and the helplessness of his family.

These Pills are not put forth as a cure for all diseases, but their use will avert much of the illness usually affecting the Working Classes. The Proprietor has witnessed with pleasure their extraordinary efficacy in numerous instances of loss of appetite, head ache, heart burn, palpitations of the heart, bilious and nervous diseases, pains in the stomach, and other symptoms indicating an imperfect action of the Digestive Organs.

To those of sedentary habits whose trades confine Horrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MOTHERS. ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages 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 sucwhich 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, it we notice a little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control, in the training and education of the individuals of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human

being is chiefly derived, and it more generally pardistressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence 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 of how great importance is health to the human being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental development, and absolutely indispensable to the enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body? Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. Good health is happiness and success, as ill health is misery and defeat in the great stuggle of life. The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a tance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary then is it that mothers should not only study their health but be made acquainted with a safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous disorders incident to the human frame. As a promoter of health and a remover of physical debility Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds among the aristocracy have been cured by their use when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere. are occurring daily, to the truth of which the medicine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke.

Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hobson, will most gladly testify. The following has just been received from Mr. Heaton: To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

" Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, an obs inate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in

gold ! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them. "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many

was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's dozen at 2s. 9d. "I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully. JOHN HEATON.

. 7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., "9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London." Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick,

Northern Star Office, Leeds. " Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842. "Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immense good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be useing agents, with printed directions so plain, that less, and would occupy too great a space, suffice they may cure themselves without even the know it to say that one individual who had been long con fined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and propped up with pillows, has been completely restored by taking a few boxes. The pills have been partiwith every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of remark, that many talented individuals who have been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are

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

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

Price, 1s. 13d., 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, Anecdoces, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, may be had grates of all agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET

its correctness

# Foreign Entelligence.

UNITED STATES.

The mail-steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, having sailed from Halifax on the 4th instant. The steamer left Liverpool for the outward voyage on the 4th of March, and encountered a series of terrific gales. On the 18th, a shaft broke by the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland. Mr. O'Higgins had there distributed a most excellent

days. spreading influer
The intelligence from New York is to the 1st inst. ciation itself: On that day Lord Ashburton arrived in the Warspite frigate.

The President had transmitted a message to Congress recommending a repeal, or suspension tanta- ceived by a member of this Association during the you have been described to be. They have been told lands would constitute a specific and valuable pledge merely exercising what they deemed a civil right. for the loans required by the Government. The the Distribution Bill should not be repealed.

Federal Government; and so it was inferred, that children to his school; and, in addition, threatened to deluders of the Irish people," &c. the Black passengers in the Creole having infringed withhold the sacraments from them, should they dis- 6th-That your Committee also perceives that in a no law of the United States, the Government could obey his orders. not seek to punish or to reinslave them. Mr. Gid-

branch of peace. Nothing was so unmanly or so it, shall be laid before their Bishop, the Right Rev. understood. I announced it yesterday, and I repeat it indecent as those attacks. He had the good fortune, Dr. Bruke, of Sligo. a messenger of peace. There is no danger of any man to whom they appear to have been addressed. well know how it would delight the attorney-General rupture with Great Britain, if proper ability is employed in the management of the controversy."
The intelligence irom Texas is important. The

# Local and General Entelligence. causes:

hungry men going about asking for bread, recom- most effectually." requested the Major and other officers of the 93rd, another clergyman, purporting to be written with a possible all personalities, and confine themselves strictly Bowl to patronize the performance. No answer was view to enforce a civil right returned, but in five days after our streets were dis- Thirdly,-Your committee are aware of the difficulties; graced by a hand-bill issued by the Major, calling by which they are surrounded in any efforts they may upon the unemployed young men to enlist into the make to combat public prejudice, or even to arrest the humanity, and justice; and that, in our opinion, prejudiced and unthinking. the Indian and Chinese wars entered into by the British Government, are unworthy of the support or sympathy of the British community.' 2nd. That this meeting, having heard read the appeal made by Temperance Society, and joined the order of the Sca-Major Smyth, of the 93rd Regiment, to the unemploved of Dundee, deem it an insult to the inhabitants generally—an unfeeling mockery of the miseries of our unemployed fellow-townsmen, and a production only to be expected to emanate from an indithat gallant officer (!) in a not very amiable position. he'd require, and he comes here for that purpose.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An insane attempt to murder, and subsequently to commit self-destruction, occurred at Southampton on Wednesday night. A young man rushed into a shoemaker's shop, and seizing a knife, made an attempt on the life of the errand boy (who was in the act of preparing to close the shop for the night), by making a plunge at his throat. The poor boy instinctively hung down his head to avoid the blow, and was dreadfully cut across the upper part of the chin right into the jaw bone, completely severing the lower lip. The assassin then enceavoured to stab himself in the left side, and immediately sunk exhausted into a chair, exclaiming "I am a murderer." The young man, who said his name was Thomas Marlem, was examined before the magistrates and remanded.

Will it again nerve the soldier's pen arm? We will

MR. NEWTON WIGNEY underwent a second examination before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, human probability, never recover. Poor Brophy have consequent impoverishment of Ireland. Whether said at Brighton on Friday. His disclosures were ing been thus disposed of, thus ruined, beggared, and bank is an absentee or a comestic bank. delivered with the air of a man who desired to make | banished. a clean breast of it, and hardly knew the light in Wadsworth Row ... 0 5 0 which his acts would be viewed. He stated that that too, on the same day, the 17th of August, and at of the antiquated and absurd terms "hadical Reform," Huddersfield, per Mr. a clean breast of it, and hardly knew the light in £2,537, until they put in their shares of the £40,000, Rete surrendered at the examination. The usual Charists (Groans.) Do you choose to join them? The amount of money recived by each, how disposed of, Mr. Porter ... ... 0 1 6 20 Mr. Job Swain, second Protection was then given to the bankrupt.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Irish Universal Suffrage As. approved of, those atrocious sentiments, he introduced sociation having met pursuant to notice, for the pur- the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, of Baldoyle, whom he said pose of inquiring, us far as in their power, into the could give the meeting an account of Mr. O'Higgins's authenticity of certain letters which were published conduct in his parish; the burden of which was, that and the engines stopped. The rest of the voyage containing a libel upon a Roman Catholic clergyman and well-written document, taken from the Dublin was made under canvass; and the ship reached of the County of Leitrim, and published by that As- Evening Post, and purporting to be the Canadian De-Halifax on the 25th. There were no means of sociation, for the ostensible and avowed purpose of claration of Independence, signed "Robert Neelson, repair at Halifax; and she sailed back, with but embroiling the Irish Universal Suffrage Association in president." little assistance from the only serviceable engine, a dispute with the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, 4th-Your committee are aware that it is not posand against the easterly gales, in less than seventeen with a view to covertly damage its moral and wide. sible to enumerate within the limits of this their first spreading influence, and ultimately destroy the Asso- report even a tithe of the means, the unjustifiable

Association—

mount to a repeal, of the law passed at the extra autumn and winter, complaining bitterly of the hard- upon the authority of the greatest criminal lawyer of session, for dividing among the States the proceeds ships to which the writers were subjected by the the age, that your society was unlawful—that it was a her no good, as he was not a doctor. of the sales of public lands, on the ground that the parish priest of Tumanbary, and by his curate, for transportable offence to be a member of it, and that he 2nd. That it appears by those letters that hostility country. That having succeeded in blasting the prosmessage had been taken into consideration by both towards some of the parishioners for the crime of ex- pects of poor Brophy, your former Secretary, and ban-Houses; which, by decisive votes, had decided that pressing their political sentiments, and adhering to ishing him from his native country; the next step them, was carried to such an extent that a schoolmaster towards the destruction of your society was that of A strange proceeding had taken place in the in the parish of the name of Lowery, and not traducing your president and representing him to the House of Representatives. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Dempsey, as set forth in the letters published by the puple as a man to be avoided, bidding them "to have moved a series of argumentative resolutions, declar- Repeal Association,) was forced to abandon his school, nothing to do with the fellow." ing slavery to be a municipal regulation of the and leave that part of the country, and seek a living separate States, and, as an abridgment of the natural in some other quarter, in consequence (as it is alleged)

5th—That at a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, held on the 11th of October, right of man, to be construed strictly as to the law; of the parish priest, having denounced from the altar 1841, Mr. O'Connell is reported to have described your while Foreign affairs are within the province of the such of his parishioners as smould dare to send their society as "midnight assassins—torch and dagger men,

dings withdrew his resolutions; but the House the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, at the Corn Exchange, on the have said on being handed the rules of the Irish Uniimmediately passed a vote of censure on him; the 17th of August, 1841, letters have been received from versal Suffrage Association, signed by the President. mover at the same time moving the previous quest the same persons, stating further details of the hard- "Faugh! is it not signed by Paddy O'Higgins? and tion, which the House took to deprive Mr. Giddings ships to which the writers have been subjected, and does not every body know who Paddy O'Higgins is? of the right to reply. He intimated the intention of detailing some further particulars respecting the Rev. (loud cries of "hear, hear," and laughter) resigning his seat.

Mr. M. Hugh, which, if he desire it, shall be laid be. He is greatly mistaken if he thinks he can have any resigning his seat.

Mr. M. Hugh, which, if he desire it, shall be laid be. He is greatly mistaken if he thinks he can have any In the Senate, Mr. Clay incidentally alluded to fore the Catholic Arch-Bishop of Dublin, but before influence among the honest coal porters. They under Lord Ashburton-"He regretted to see the assaults none other; and also particulars respecting the con-stand him perfectly, and there is no fear that any of made by the partisan press on the distinguished duct of the Rev. Mr. French, and the Rev. Mr. them will be got to follow his advice-("hear, hear, and individual who had been sent to us with the olive- M Nally, which, should those Rev. Gentlemen require cheers). I wish my recommendation should be perfectly

he bore the highest character in his own country sion of a member of this Association, yet your comboth for wisdom and integrity. The statement that mittee never saw one of them, nor did they ever hear before any of the old Tory magistrates, and I warrant he was still connected with the banking-house which of them until after the publication of the two letters in that they could do nothing which would vex their worhe had established was a mistake: he had not been the Freeman's Journal, of the 6th inst, signed P. J. ships more than their doing so-("hear, hear," and connected with that House for twenty years. How- M. Carthy, nor would your committee have ever seen laughter). The magistrate will be sorry to see his friend ever the hospitalities of the land might be violated them had not those two letters been most unwisely there: he would much rather see him in the witness by a licentious press, he hoped that the American published, and that, too, without any regard for either box, and he himself on the jury, which would convict people would greet the arrival of this gentleman as the consequences or the feelings of the Rev. Gentle- the people whom he had deluded on his evidence. You

that is to say, in his mercantile capacity of agent to crimes-(hear, hear). Mr. O Connell then observed the Northern Star, your committee have nothing to do, that the R. pealers could have no connection with any | SUBB Mexicans, with a strong force, the estimates of it being fully aware that such interference on their part illegal societies." varying from 8,000 to 14,000, had invaded Texas. would be unlawful in the highest degree; but your Your committee cannot conceal their amezement at They had occupied, at the first irruption, Sant' committee deem it an act of justice to Mr. Dempsey to the fact that Mr. O'Conneil, who was Lord Mayor, and

ance would be made. Reinforcements of "Sympathizers" were expected from the United States: whose Government had, it is said, ordered a squadron into the Guif of Mexico to protect American inte-

drew up the document called the People's Charter, DUNDEE .- Trade has been in a very depressed from which the terms Chartist and Chartism are derivstate in this town and neighbourhood for these some ed, and told the English people when he gave it to months past; hundreds of men, with thousands de- them, that "he who is not a Charlist is either a knave pending upon their labour for subsistence, being un- who profits by the evils of misruie, or a fool upon whom able to obtain one jot of work; and hundreds more facts and reason make no impression," yet he has only partially employed, earning scarcely as much since endeavoured to confound Chartisin with infidelity, as will procure a sufficient quantity of the coarsest and so artfully mixed and jumpled it up in several of food to keep soul and body together. Some time his speeches with principles as hostile to the catholic since, several hundreds of the unemployed elected a religion, that those who had no opportunity of ascercommittee from their own number, to devise mea- taining what Chartism really is, conceived it to be somesares to keep them from perishing for want of bread, thing so horrible, so opposed to religion, peace, law, They determined on applying to the magistrates for and order, that they felt it their duty to crush it wherework or food, and in the event of being unsuccessful ever it made its appearance, or as Mr. O'Connell expresin obtaining either, to recommend their brethren to sed himself at the Corn Exchange, "so hateful was go in a body and ask relief from such of their feilow- Chartism to the people of Ireland, and so dangerous to townsmen as they knew to be in a position to afford the peace of society, that it became the imperative duty it. The magistrates had no means of giving relief, of the catholic priesthood to crush it in the bud, and and being alarmed at the very idea of hundreds of that their sacred office armed them with power to do so

mended and gave permission to the unemployed to Second.—That in a speech of Mr. O'Connell's in the ask relief individually. The committee adopted this Corn Exchange, on the 9th of August last, he is reportrecommendation: "it was the only means to obtain ed to have said, "That certain persons should be proimmediate relief, and appointed individuals to call tected by the funds of the Loyal National Repeal Assoat the various workshops and factories, and on the ciation, from the legal consequences of having forced merchants, shopkeepers, and others. Some of these their way into Mr. O'Higgin's nouse, in North Annecanvassers called upon Major Smith, of the 93rd street, and broken the windows: "one of whom afterwards Highlanders, thinking, no doubt, that his being in most audaciously told a reverend and respected catholic constant work, such as it is, and in the receipt of priest to his face and in the presence of witnesses, good wages, would be able and very willing to "that if he (the priest) should dare to take the chair at contribute a little to aid the distressed portion of a meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. the community amongst whom he was sojourning he would seize him by the neck and drag him from it. for a time. But the gallant major cared not whether even if he were clothed in his robes." And when this the unemployed lived or starved. He gave nothing, respected clergyman complained of this gross outrage in Mr. Purvis of the Victoria Theatre, generously a letter to the public, he was sneered at by those who resolved to give a benefit to the unemployed, and affect such holy horror at seeing an attorney's letter to 1835 and 1842 inclusive: they shall avoid as much as Thor

Sutherland Highlanders, and not be dependent upon attention of that public for a very short time, in order charity, so repulsive to the feelings of a Scotchman,' to lay before it a plain, simple, and unvarnished state-&c., &c. It is impossible to describe the sensation ment of the real causes of public prejudice against the wholesale butchery, gave rise to. All parties reviled against its members individually; especially those who qualification to a £10 franchise. the Major for his unfeeling conduct. A supporter take an active part in promoting its objects and princiof the unemployed' issued a counter bill reprobatory ples. It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that of war, and calling upon the citizens to support the in August last, before this Association numbered one nnemployed, and save them from becoming soldiers. hundred members, it was assailed in the most un. a veto on the appointment of the Roman Catholic Oldham Association, per The Democratic Council resolved to call a public measured terms, at a meeting in the Corn Exchange; meeting for an expression of opinion, upon its secretary, Mr. P. M. Brophy held up to the world as tee touching the rank, station, and general character of the Major's appeal to the unemployed, and a renegade Catholic, as a man who had belonged to the the impolicy and injustice of the Indian and Very Rev. Dr. Spratt's Scapular Society, and that he Chinese wars, and issued bills accordingly, which took the scapular to an orange meeting, and turned it called forth another exhibition of the Major's powers and the religion he had previously professed into ridias an author. He was greatly surprised at the cule; that these serious charges against poor Brophy's peaceable, quiet, and loyal inhabitants of Dundee character were published in the Dublin Morning Regis- pay the Catholic clergy. The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle's York street Chorlton being under the power of anybody other than the ter, Freeman's Journal, and other papers. That, on legal anthorities,' and concluded with a bombastical Tuesday, the 17th of August last, Mr. Brophy attended appeal to the feelings of Scotchmen. The public a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of meeting took place on Monday, the 11th instant, in Ireland, for the purpose of vindicating his character the Thistle Hall, Union-street. The large room was from the base calumnies which had been heaped upon crowded to suffocation. Mr. William Davidson was him; calumnies which not only affected his character any Administration but one that would make total and From a raffle at Mr. Porunanimously called to the chair. Mesers. R. Cooper, and prospects, but his very existence; that at this S. M., John Mitchell, Isaac Peterkin, and William meeting Mr. Brophy was again described as a renegade Anderson, in soul-stirring speeches, moved and Catholic, and as having belonged to Father Spratt's Seconded the following resolutions, which were Order of the Scapular. But when Mr. Brophy agreed to without a dissentient voice :- Ist. 'That sought for a hearing in order to vindicate his character this meeting consider all aggressive wars, having for from those foul calumnies, a horrid yell was raised their object the establishment or support of any against him, some crying, "turn him out," and some Government opposed to the wishes and interests of few having the henesty and temerity to cry "Hear, the people, at variance with the dictates of religion, hear," which was quickly drowned in the uproar of the

> Mr. O'Connel said-Now this Brophy was a Catholic. Mr. Brophy-I was not. Mr. O'Connell—He was connected with Father Spratt's

Several voices-("You were," "turn him out") Mr. O'Conneil-Don't get into contact with him. Peal itself. Indeed I am sorry I have taken notice of the man at vidual whose profession is at variance with the better all; but he went over to Parson Gregg, carrying his feelings of our nature, and opposed to the peace scapular with him for the purpose of exhibiting and and welfare of society.' After a vote of thanks to turning it into ridicule—(groans.) This is the wan the Chairman, and cheers for the Charter, the meet- who is secretary to the Chartists, and has since he ing quietly broke up. The Council has issued a bill joined Gregg become a Chartist--("turn him out") in reply to the Major's last production, which puts Let no man attempt to touch him, because that is all

Mr. Brophy-I only want to say half a aczen words.

Mr. O'Connell-I'll not hear you, but I'll see you safe out, and no man shall molest you. Mr. Brophy was then turned out, and the poor fellow who had nothing to depend upon for the support Thirteenthly—The Right Reverend Dr. Doyle's ad- Mr. Edward Haslam ... 0 of a wife and three children but his character and his dress to the Ribbon-men Mr. O'Connell's reply: his Mr. James Leigh daily labour, was thus prevented from vindicating that legal opinion as to the right of the people to combine. character which he could have amply dene, as he had The Reverend Andrew F tegerald's opinion of those the very Rev. Dr. Spratt's certificate with him at the proceedings; and their effect on Dr. Doyle. time, which he was prepared to read to the meeting. Fourteenthly.—Opposition to a legal provision of any A friend and which certificate stated that Mr. Brophy never did kind for the poor, while 2 338,000 were reported to Meeting at Waterloo belong to the order of the Scapular, and that D. Spratt have been in a state of states ion. had always known him as a Protestant; that although Fifteenthly-Banking, its effects on the poor; pro- A friend ... this certificate of Dr. Spatts was published in fessed object to keep up the price of provisions, to make Ecoles Association, Mr. the newspapers, and was enclosed in a respectful wheat dear, and corsequently make bread dear. To Robert Humphreys letter to Mr. O'Connell, yet he never made the keep up rack-rests and lower wages. The decency of a Dock Head Chartist Asslightest reparation to poor Brophy; the consequence governor of a pauk receiving annual national subscripof which is, that he has been driven out of the tions by way of tribute, and whether such tribute was country; that his children are in a state of destitution, sustaining a particular bank in opposition to other and that his wife is lying bereaved and broken-hearted banking establishments. Whether that bank adds to upon a bed of sickness, from which she will, in all the absentee drain, aids and abets absenteeism, and

they had not struck a general balance for years, the same meeting, was to artfully lay the foundation of General Suffrage. Manhood Suffrage, recommended now At the time of his father's death, the bank was not damaging the character of your president, Mr. O'Hig- in preference to Universal Suffrage. solvent without the private property, which was gins, with a view of destroy your association altogeestimated at £90,000 or £100 000. All the capital ther; and after Mr. O'Connell had held up Mr. labourers, Glasgow cotton spinners, and votes in the which he and his brother had in the bank was O'Higgins, and your association, as men who individu- House of Commons from 1834 to 1841. ally and collectively concurred in a calumny against the | Eighteenthly-The groveling Radicals, rascally Radiaccruing from the sale of a brewery, and divided Irish people generally, and the Irish Catholic clergy cals, Tory Radicals, the draft of the Charter, glorious among four. The bankrupt had taken shares in a particularly, and published in the Times newspaper, Chartists, lying Chartists, incendiary Chartists, torch and great number of speculations—an India Rubber some two or three years before your association was dagger Chartists, midnight assassin Chartists, bigoted Company, to which the last payment was £4,500, founded, in which the Irish were described by an and hateful Chartists, seditious Chartists, traitorous in cash; a Potatoe Sugar Company, in which £7,555, Irish renegado, (mark, who writes for the Times,) as Chartists. Sargeant Daly and his brave Irish Catholic had been sunk since December 1841; a concern at a "filthy, felonious multitude," a Roman Catholic soldiers shooting down inglish Protestant Chartists at Glasgow, less unknown, perhaps £30,000, but he "savagery;" their priests a demon "priesthood, and Newport. Offer to get 500,000 Tipperary boys to cut thought not £73,000, since 1838; an American surpliced ruffians," and their religion a "vile superstidown the English Chartists, Feurgusite Chartists, and Land Company, Gas, Iron, Steam-boat, Tennis-Court, tion, and abject idolatry." Mr. O'Connell, in continua- physical-force Chartists and Insurance Companies. Since the bankruptcy, tion said, "this O'Higgins comes here for the purpose intoxicating liquors and adhead about £500, in cash; of which he had of introducing such a system amongst us. After all vocating Teetotalism. Description, Mr. Justice Cramp-Everted £300 in Foreign Stocks. These bonds, this, what must be thought of O'Higgins, who ad- ton as Philip the water drinker. Mrs. Wigney's Jewellery, and £1,100, in money, dresses Roman Catholics, and wishes them to become Twentiethly—The several associations since 1830.

Loud cries of no, no.)"

Mr. O'Connell-" I knew that was the answer you would give." After having thus sought to impress upon the public mind by all the power and art of which he is master. that the members of your association concurred in, and

means, which have been used to misrepresent the prin-Your Committee submit. for the consideration of this ciples and the objects of your association to the people of Ireland, but more especially to the Roman Catholic 1st. That a great number of letters have been re- Clergy, who have been led to believe that you are what who should join it was an enemy to his religion and his

report of the proceedings of the Corn Exchange, on the 3rd. That, subsequently to the statement made by 28th of December last, Mr. O'Connell is reported to to day. Let the people bring any wreich who attempts when in England, to know Lord Ashburton; and 4th That, although these letters are in the poses to cajule them into taking illegal oaths before any of 5th That with Mr. Dempsey's private concerns, and his satellites to see the people convicted of such

Antonia and Goliad. The Texans, who mustered state that he has voluntarily declared that he knew consequently chief magistrate of Dublin, did not deem about 4,000, were concentrating on Victoria, Gon- nothing whatever of the letters in question, until he it beneath the dignity of his high office to have re- Mr. zales, and Austin; at which places desperate resist- saw them published in the Freeman's Journal of the course to the meanness of thus standering, and vilifying. Mr. and holding up to the execration of their countrymen | Mr. 6th. That your committee are fully aware that this six hundred of his fellow-citizens, and stigmatising Mr. open and avowed hostility to the dissemination of the them as men who were deluding their countrymen into Mr. principles of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, unlawful societies and tendering illegal onths to them, Mr. by some of the Roman Catho ic clergy, particularly in , for the purpose of appearing against them as witnesses | Mr. Drogheda, Newry, Lucan, Ruskey, and Sligo, may be and swearing away th ir lives; while the paper which Mr. justly and reasonably attributed to the following he held in his hand here testimony on the face of it Mr. that the society which was thus designated and de- Fron First.—That although Daniel O'Connell Esq., M. P., nounced was founded for the purpose of carrying into Fron practical effect by lawful means, and by such means Mr. —and such means only—the principles contained in Mr. A F O'Connell's own draft of the People's Charter.

Finally,-Your committee are not by any means Mr. astonished, to learn that some of the Roman Catholic Mr. clergymen, relying upon the truth of those gross mis- Der representations have been seduced into the belief that A F the Irish Universal Suffrage Association is an unlawful Colle association, and that it was, therefore, their bounden duty to crush every effort to spread it by the mea s Ash pointed out and recommended for their adoption, and Bath every other means. Considering all the letters, facts, and circumstances, which have come before your Hey committee in the course of this arduous investigation, Tavi it is a source of sincere and heartfelt congratulation to them that the members of this society who reside in M remote parts of the country, secluded in a great Sow measure from that political information and social intercourse which are characteristic of towns and cities, have not been brought more into hostile collision with their clargy than they have been; the more so, when Birn your committee cannot forget that every effort that human ingenuity and political depravity could suggest, were called into requisition to sow dissension, hatred. and ill will, between the members of your society, and all other classes of the community. Your committee are fully aware of the difficulty of the task which you have assigned to them, and in re- Port

porting upon the subjoined propositions, which are one and all of the deepest interest to the people of Teac Ireland, and which, when complete, will form a true and impartial record of a most extraordinary and in- | Brace teresting history of the public actions of those who, it | Man may be fairly said, ruled the destines of this country | Smid during the interval which elapsed between the years Littl to the reports of both Houses of Parliament and other | New authentic documents. The following are the subjects which the Committee

are to take into their most serious consideration, and to Oak report upon each separately:-Firstly-The evidence before the House of Lords, in March, 1825, on the advantages to be derived by dis- | Coll which this insulting, cold-blooded incentive to Irish Universal Suffrage Association as a body, and frauchising the ferty-shilling freeholders, and mising the Secondly-The evidence before the same Committee,

in March, 1825, on the proposition to pay the Irish Catholic clergy out of the taxes, and to give George IV. Mr. Bishops; and also the evidence before the said Committhe Irish Catholic priests and their parents.

Thirdly-Letters on the Wings, that is to say, on the conditions upon which it was agreed to accept of Catho. Hull Association, per Mr. lic Emancipation—namely, the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, and the right in the Crown to opinion thereon. Subsequent recantation of the Wings. New Catholic Association. Resolution to cease all further correspondence with the Duke of Norfolk and the Mr. Thomas Hathersell 0 0 6 E. glish Catholics.

Fourthly-The Clare Election. Resolution to oppose unconditional Emancipation a Cabin t measure. Fifthly-The promotion of Mr. Solicitor-General Doherty to the bench. Quarrel with the Marquis of Anglesey. The origin, cause, object, and effects of the agitation of the Repeal of the Union. Reasons assigned for placing in abeyance the Repeal agitation. Letter to

Lord Duncannon to promote Mr. Attorney-General Blackburne to the neutrality of the bench. Sixthly—The object, nature, tendency, and wisdom of the recommendation to agitate for a reform of the House | Public meeting at Stockof Lords. Conciliation of the Orangemen. Agitation of the Tithe Question. Itseffects. Reasons for abandoning it. Seventhly -Arming of the yeomanry, tithe massacres Mr. William Richardson 0 0 3 at Newtownharry, Carrickshock, Walstown, Rathcormack, &c., &c.

agitated as a means to an end merely, and not for Re-A Friend ... 0 0 3 Mr. James Leigh ... 0 1 6 Ninthly—Reasons assigned for supporting the second Coercion Act. Agrarian disturbance. Tenthly-The North American Colonization Associa-Mr. Sidall ... ... 0 0 3 tion, or British Canadian Land Company. Emigration.

Eighthly.—Speech against the Coercion Act. Repeal Mr. William Campbell 0 1 0

Eleventhly—An account of the Repeal Members of Parliament returned in 1832. How many of them have Staley Bridge—A few per Mr. Pitkethly, ... u per Mr. Moir. ...20 0 per Mr. Moir. ...20 0 Diminution of the population in Ireland. for places Twelfthly-The Carlow election. Letter to Raphael. A friend Resolution of the House of Commons consequent Engravers and Block

Sixteenthly-Letters to Henry Hunt, Esq., in favour

the present agitation of repeal, and its objects.

hand-loom weaver, and for the last eight months the middle class, the evident purpose of which "move" is, whole of our stock of provisions has been exhausted not to benefit the people, but to break up the present by the middle of the week, after using the most strict organisation, and to get rid, if possible, of the great economy. I have generally gone to work on a Thurs- leader of the Chartist movement. day morning, and all that my wife, myself, and three children had to subsist on daily, were one pint of blue milk, and one penny onten cake. Our bedding was our enemies to charge us with being "man worship- tachies, and had never seen them without, could wretched in the extreme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"I was weaving 74 geer, 30 yards long, 56 picks in the inch, for eightpence per cut, and if there appeared property, have laboured hard to serve us. the least flaw in the work there was an abatement of to both cover us and lay on. My wife became very poorly. I then applied to the relieving officer for some I then sent a woman to desire him to come and examine my situation, but she was told by him that he could do and to fill up the measure of their iniquities, they

"I am sorry to say that my wife died on Saturday last, on nothing but a heap of rags; though it is but justice to say that the surgeon who attended her frequently ordered her a change of linen. The day she nied I was compelled through want, along with eighteen other hand-loom weavers, to sing publicly in the open streets of my native town; and must say that the influential inhabitants generally behaved well to us, though we were frequently annoyed by the rural police. "The relieving officer has given me a note for the coffin and dues, but nothing towards the expense of her funeral, or for any temporary relief." The foregoing declaration was made in the presence

f me John Burrows. Keighley Green, Burnley, and seventeen others. As witness my hand.

JOHN BURROWS.

AN ADDRESS TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. FROM THE CHARTISTS OF BRISTOL, MEET-

Burnley, 19th April, 1842.

TO APRIL 18TH, 1842.

Mr. Isaac Nichols ... 1 13 11.

...028

Strangeways ... ... 0 2 1 M. M. and W. W ... 0 1 0

Mossley, Mr. Cartledge 0 15 3

My John Birstall ... 0 2

Collection, Redfern-street

ter's Portsea, per Mr.

Association Albion Coffee

London Working Jew-

ellers, per Mr. Wm.

House, Shoreditch ... 0 3

Halifax Association ... 0 10

port ... ... 0 10

Mr. Abraham Hadfield 0 0 3

Mr. William Turner ... 0 0 6

Mr. Alexander M'Uhe 0 0 6

Mr. Ziccheus Rogers 0 2 10

Mr. Thomas Smith ... 0 0 6

Printers, Pendleton ... 0 13 8

• • •

... 0 2 8

... 0 Ĭ

... 0 5

... 0 1 0

... 0 0 6

Surplus from Tea Meeting 0 7 7 27 per W. D. Cooper,

Pillington Chartist Asso-

Mr. Hoyle Mr. Hoyle ... Mr. John Leigh

Mills ...

sociation ...

Mr. John Crowther.

A few friends of Bamber

Bridge ... ... 0

Southern-st. Deansgate 0 5 10

Honley, Yorkshire ... 0 3 3

Mary Townhend ... 0 0 6 Mr. George Johnson ... 0 0 9

Pickethley ... ... 2 5 4
All Saints Open, Leicester 0 2 5

Mr. John Dudson ... 0 8

fron a Tea Party ... 0 11

Mr. Johnson ... 0 1

Mr. Garratt ... ... 0 1

Room .... 0 0 Blackburn Association, per

Chartists, Isle of Wight, per

Female Chartists, Ipswich,

Mr. Robert Cunliffe ... 0 5

Mr. R. J. Denyer ... 6 5 Q

Mr. Carter ... ... 0 1 8

Birmingham ... 0 5

Mr. Elliott, London ... 0 1

From Upper Wortley, per

Northampton, proceeds

No. 63, Redfern-street

Small donations

A friend

... ... 0 5

Mr. Humphrey ...

W. Faget ...

Association ...

John Leigh ...

Kitchen

Bury Association

RESPECTED SIR, - We, the Chartists of Bristol, fully conscious of the great exertions you for the last few years have made, and the sufferings you have endured, in your spirited endeavours to promote the people's afraid." cause, deem it our duty thus to address you, in order that you may know the high estimation in which we hold your invaluable services; and to shew you, that in

we cannot, nor will we, forget that individual who has for us hitherto so nobly braved Sin,-The following declaration was made in the presence of eighteen individuals, who will all youch for "The battle and the breeze."

We are induced, Sir, to address you at the present John Shepherd, of Salford, Burnley, says-"I am a time, because of the recent "move" made by the We are told, in sacred writ, to give "honour to whom

honour is due," and whereby it is unjust on the part of pers," because we seek to express, in proper terms, our gratitude to those who, with their time, talents, and If, Sir, we have hitherto placed implicit confidence threepence per cut. We had only two pieces of sheets in you, and if we are determined still to do so, it is not family matters, and that this "moral "earthquake was because we think you incapable of erring like others, not settled till after the lapse of some weeks! The but because you have never deceived us yet. By the sixteenth were at the taking of Bhurtpore in 1827, and called, we have been repeatedly and wickedly deceived;

> are anxious we should discard you to place ourselves under their leadership—to rob you of those laurels you tantamount to the loss of half our possessions in India. have so nobly and dearly won, and to transfer them to so every exertion was made to ensure success. We their own ambitious brows. But, mad and wild as must accord the supreme Government great praise for they deem us, they shall not find us so unjust : our their energy on this occasion, and they were well conduct shall prove to them that we are not ungrateful aided by Lord Combernere with the army. Had we to our friends; we will show them that in moral and political integrity we are as much superior to them as

through woe, through evil report or through good report, guarantee for his future conduct. To you, Sir, then, we look with firm reliance to lead us on to the attainment of our political rights—to you,

ING IN BEER LANE CHAPEL, AND AGREED open foes—to you, Sir, we look for this; and by our human carcasses! Such was the dismantled state of united exertions, we will go on "conquering and to the walls about the place of assault, that the commandconquer," until the time shall arrive when our hopes ing officer of the artillery di ected a six-pounder to be shall be realised, and when, figuratively speaking-"Every man shall sit down under his own vine breach, and thence to shower "grape" and "canister" and under his own fig-tree, none daring to make him

> Signed, on behalf of the meeting, HENRY ONION, Sab-Secretary.

Bristol, April, 1842.

wealth.

spite of all the machinations of yours and our enemies,   Bristol, April, 1842.								
SUBSCRIPTION	LISTS, AND BAL	ANCE SHEETS.						
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
SUBBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY A	Sutton, per Mr. John	" Mr. Joseph Turner 0 5						
HEYWOOD FOR THE HALL OF	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Mr. Watts, Islington, per Mr. Watson, 1 0						
SCIENCE VICTIMS.	Viaiton Association 0 / 0	"Mr. Johnson, Printer, 1 0						
Mr. Lomax $\mathcal{L}$ s. d. $0$ 2 6	29 16 94	" A Friend, 0 5						
Mr. Rigley 0 1 34	amount previously advertised 4 19 9½	" Mr. Newbery, 0 2 " Mr. J. Lowrence, 0 1						
Mr. Deveril 0 0 6	veruseu 4 15 55	" Mr. J. Lowrence, 0 1 " Mr. W. Coleman, per						
Mr. Smith 0 0 6 Mr. Pulen 0 0 1	£34 16 63	Mr. Lawrence 0 2						
Mr. Polen 0 0 1	Cash said Mr Har	"Mr. J. Calvin, 0 1						
Mr. Develin 0 0 1	Cash paid Mr. Har- graves £25 0 0	" Mr. James Peat, 0 1 30 Mr. Tapp, jun., 0 5						
Mr. Lonsdale 0 10 0 Mr. Lord 0 0 6		" Mr. Newbery's second						
Mr. Williamson 0 0 6	Should any errors occur, A. H.	subscription per Mr.						
From Strangeways 0 4 1	will feel obliged to the parties if hey will notify to him the same,	Watson 0 1 " Mr. Medley, ditto 0 5						
From Droylsden 0 6 3 Mr. Whitehead 0 0 3	and they shall be rectified in the	" Mr. B. Jones, ditto 0 2						
A Friend 0 0 3	next statement.	" A Friend, ditto 0 1						
Two Friends 0 0 4	A CONTRACTOR OF CHILDREN	" Mr. Goodwin Barmby 0 10 " Dr. Epps, per Mr.						
Mr. Eccles 0 1 0 Mr. Morton 0 5 11	ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RE-	Moore 0 10						
Derby Association 0 16 0	ESTATE.	"Mr. Smith 0 5						
A Friend 0 2 6	GEORGE ROGERS, TREASURER.	"Subscriptions received by Mr. Cleave 4 0						
Collection, Salford Association Room 0 5 4	October, 1840. £. s. d.	" Mr. Hickson, per Mr.						
Ashton Association 1 0 0	30 Balance left of Defence	Watson 0 10						
Bath ditto 0 10 0	Fund, per George Rogers 2 5 6	" Mr. Purkess, ditto 0 5 Sundries, per Mr. Vine 0 12						
Chowbent ditto 0 5 0 Heywood ditto 0 6 6	Rogers	Jan. 1842.						
Tavistock ditto 0 5 0	" Mr. R.T. Brettingham 0 10 0	10 I. T. Leader, Esq.,						
Working Men's Hall,	" Mr. W. D. Saul—Mrs. Saul's friends 2 0 0	M.P 5 0						
Marylebone 0 12 0 Sowerby Association 0 10 0	Saul's friends 2 0 0 31 Mr. Charles Williams 1 1 0	1 Lambeth Charter As-						
Mansfield ditto 0 5 0	" Mr. M'Crea, teacher of	sociation, per Mr.						
Mr. Colliss' manufac-	the Chartist Church, Kilbarchan 1 0 0	Rogers 0 6						
tory, Birmingham 0 2 1 Birmingham Branch As-	" Mr. Starie, per Mr.	Store 0 1						
sociation. Steelhouse-	Moore 0 1 0	17 Ralph Thomas, Esq10 10						
lane 0 13 1	Nov. 12 J. Tapp 0 10 0	"Sundries, per ditto 0 18 19 Scottish Convention of						
Chartists of the Potteries, per Mr. Joseph Smith 2 0 0	19 Mr. George Mills, per	Delegates 10 0						
Wigan, per Mr. William	Mr. Hetherington 1 0 0	" Subscriptions received						
Dixon 0 10 0	" H. H 1 0 0 " Mr. Hodge 0 1 0	by Northern Star, Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29,						
Portsea Chartists, by J. A. Leggett 0 10 0	" Mr. W. R 0 1 6	Feb. 12, 19, Mar. 6 12 14						
Teachers, Pendleton Ca-	" Mr. B 0 1 0	April 6 C. P. Villiers, Esq.,						
tholic Sunday School 0 4 0	" Mr. Cleave 1 0 0 " The Masons working	M.P 2 0						
Bradford, Great Horton 0 11 4 Manningham 0 4 0	at the two houses	" A Chartist Friend, per						
Smiddles 0 3 0	Parliament 2 0 9	Mr. Moore 1 0 0 10						
Little Horton 0 3 0	" Mr. H. Dagnall 0 1 0 " Mr. Cuffay, per Mr.	" A 0 10						
Thompson's Houses 0 3 0 Bowling Back lane 0 1 10	Hetherington 0 0 6	"B 0 10						
New Leeds 0 1 1	" Mr. W. Lovett 0 10 0	" A 1 0 14 Mr. Morgan, per Mr.						
Chartist Association, Not-	20 Mr. Thos. Prout 2 0 0 28 A few tailors in Sack-	Medley 0 1						
tingham 0 10 0 Oak-street Mills, by Geo.	ville street, per C.	" Mr. C. Hartl y 0 1						
Bincham 0 12 0	H 0 4 0	"Sundries, per Mr. Wat- son 0 9						
Mr. William Bibby 0 0 6	Dec. 10 Mr. W. Bryan, Spring	" Mr. Jackson, ditto 0 5						
Collected by Mr. George Johnson 0 1 7	Valley, per Wm.	" Mr. Allpress, per Mr.						
Lower Moor Chartist Tce-	Lovett, Neath 0 10 0	Mitchell 0 2 "Mr. George Roger's						
total Association 0 5 0	Feb 1841. 18 First payment of sub-	second subscription 2 0						
Mr. Henry Rushton 0 1 0 Mr. John Blunley 0 0 6		" Mr. Moore, ditto 0 10						
o our Planto	at Nawport perMr	" Mr. J. Watson, ditto 1 0						

" Mr. H. Mitchell, ditto 0 5 E. Thomas ... ... 17 4 " Mr. John Newbury, " Mr. H. Hetherington, London ... ... 0 10 0 Mr. J. Turner, ditto... 0 5 0 4 Mr. Erratt, per Mr. Pitkethley ... 0 2 6 5 Mr. Swaine ... ... 1 0 0 " Mr. Pitkethley, from 20 Major Revell ... ... 0 2 6 " Mr. R. T. Brettingham's second subscription ... ... 0 2 " Mr. Thomas Potter ... 0 10 "Richard Taylor, Esq. 1 0 T. S. Duncombe, Esq., EXPENDITURE. M.P. ... 3 0 0 Jan. 1842. "John Fielden, Esq., 12 To paid West of Eng-M.P. ... 2 0 land Bank in full " William Williams, Esq. discharge of their M.P. ... 1 0 " Jos. Scholefield, Esq., claims on the estate

M.P. ... 1

M P. ... 1 0

Dr. Wade, ... ... 0 10 0

J. Savage, ... ... 11 9 6

" George F. Muniz, Esq.,

M.P. ... 1 Charles Hindley, Esq,

Collected at a meeting in

Marylebone, by Mr.

" Robert Holland, Esq.,

Cok Col. J. P. Thompson 5 0 0

MAY.

1 D. W. Cooper, Esq., ... 1 0 0

M. P. ... ... 1

" A Friend, (I.C.S) ... 0 5 0

" J. Bar, Hastings, ... 0 5 0

"J. Templeman, ... 0 1 0

Mr. Martin, Bir-

28 Thomas Wakley, Esq.,

31 Chartist Association,

14 Profit of the Hether-

M. P., ... 5
"A Friend, per Mr. J.

mingham, ... 0

Watson ... ... 1 0

Tooley-st. ... 0 8 6

" Mr. Perrait ... ... 0 2 6

2 J. W. by B. T. ... 1 0 0

Mr. Maine, ... ... 3 18 4

"W. Hutt, Esq., M. P. 1 1 0

Bart., M. P. ... 5 0 0

Esq., ... ... 76 12 8

Esq., ... ... 10 0 0

ington Festival, per

"Gen. Johnson, M. P. 1
"Sir Wm. Molesworth

by Northern Star.

per F. O'Connor,

AUGUST.

NOVEMBER.

sociation, per Mr.

Watson, ... 1 0 "Type Founders, Chis-

well-street, per Mr.

Sturgion, ... ... 0 10 " C. D. ... ... 0 2 6 "Sundries, per Mr.

Watson, ... 0 5 4 "A Few Friends, ... 0 7 0

Moore, ... ... 0 5

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

1 Mr. Harding, per Mr.

subscription,

1 St. Luke's Charter As-

JULY. 12 Subscriptions received

George the Fourth.

of Mrs. Frost ...250 0 0 19 To paid Mrs. Frost the balance remaining in hand on closing the subscription ... 11 1 1

Audited and found correct, H. HETHERINGTON, J. MEDLEY. R. Moore, Sec.

Convention Fund -The followstreet :-Bird-in-Hand, Stratford,

Essex... ... 0 7 M. A. Sherman ... 0 1 Long Buckby ... 0 1 Kensington and Chelsea 0 10 Southwark journeymenhatters ••• Stafford ... Lambeth ... ... 1 10 Finsbury... ... 0 12 Notungham Tavistock... 1 0 Upper Warley, Halifax 0 5 Belton, near Nottingham 0 1 0 prevail.

Ladies' shoemakers, London ... ... 1 0 0 Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire 1 0 Newcastle-on-Tyne ... 2 0 Coventry ... ... 0 10 Bury, Lancashire ... 0 5 Mr. Sims. London ... 0 0 6! Exeter ... ... 0 10 Oldham ... ... 1 0 Walsall ... Wellingbro' ... 0 10

Mansfield...

Wednesbury

lougne-sur-Mer have sent me an to give to the clergy.

•••

... 0 5

... 0 5

... 1 0 0

dress, or get another order ! Mr. T. Rouse, of Thornton Hall, desires that the 30s. acknowledged last week should be understood to be from Thornton, near Bradford. Mr Wm. Cooper, Peterborough,

"BHURTPORE GOLD MOHURS." AND "BRANDY!"

We left off last week at the ruthless "Shaving" of

the sixteenth Lancers, degrading them in the eyes of

The "Sutledge" boundary and the "Sikhs!!" "Christianity" and its "practice"!!!

the natives to the level of the Ferin hee Padre. They were generally a very fine set of men, and poor Colonel Robert Arnold was the finest of them all. Women who had married their husbands with beards and musscarcely recognise their partners, and were almost doubtful whether they had not at night got into strange arms. We know, to a certainty that the change produced was so great as to introduce an alteration in bedding, but was told by him that I could not have any. middle-class Liberals, or Sturgites, as they are now with some other of the cavalry pursued and captured Doorjan Sal, the rebel Rajah, in his attempt to escape from the fortress after all resistance had become hopeless. To have failed in our attack would have been been repulsed and sent to the right about, like Warren Hastings, the Mahrattas, the chiefs in the Deccan and they think themselves above us on the score of art ficial those in the Mogul empire, the Repaulese, and the whole kingdom of Oude, with the people of Mysores, To you, Sir, and to them, we again make known our and great portion of the Carnatic, would have been up oft-repeated determination, that, through weal or in arms against our authority and our native regiments, infantry and cavalry would have mutinied, and most we will still adhere to the glorious banner we have likely have massacred their European officers! The fall unfurled—that the great champion of Chartism, having of Bhurtpore decided for some time the fate of India: been weighed in the balance of past experience and our prowess there gave a shock to the rebellions every not found wanting, has and shall still possess our un- where so rife among the native chiefs. that they bounded confidence, his past actions being a sufficient crouched like beaten spaniels, and though the Bhurtporeans fought like brave men, and disputed hand to hand in the breach every inch of ground, yet were they obliged to give way to the murderous fire of our Sir, as our guide, we look to steer us clear of those artillery, and between six and seven thousand slaughmiry sloughs prepared for our downfall by pretended tered. We got a footi g on the ramparts by wading friends, and to warn us of the approach of our more through oceans of blood, and climbing over piles of driven through the filled-up ditch into the crest of the on the retreating fee! We heard from the officer himself the whole account, and who also said that the state of the breach, from the dead and dying, was the most horrible thing he ever experienced, and that it almost made him pause in his career and unmanned him!!! There, you Christian priests! there, you picus patriots, breathing for revenge, on the poor Affghans, and calling to your God—that is war, and that is a state of things that we, the overtaxed and half starved people of England, are bound, according to the views of the aristocracy, to support and pay for! The ships are now sailing, the troops now embarking, and the tax-gatherer is now making his 0 unholy rounds to furnish the Hower of Britain quipments for the voyage, or in other words, decking the victim with garlands preparatory to the tomb !! The 14th Regiment of foot entered the Palace first and commenced the scene of plunder, and all the Infantry it. succession followed. The Cavalry remained with their horses outside, though some few stragglers got in and helped themselves. When the troops had got excited with liquor, the usual scenes of murder, violation, rapine, and inebriation, commenced, and, we have reason to believe, were never exceeded in the annals of 0 Hindostan. Lord Combermere ordered all the liquor to that could be found to be destroyed, but still enough remained to complete the work of death and destruction. The coined gold and silver was found in heaps in all directions, and the uncoined, and jewels were 0 countless in value. A volunteer of the 14th, named fifteen lacs in gold moburs and rupees, and kept possession of it for the Government at great personal risk and danger. He received a commission for his gallan-0 try, which he afterwards lost by court-martial. Vessels of gold and vessels of silver with gold chains, and jewellery of every description were in the hands of the soldiery, who bartered them among each other for any 0 liquor they could procure, who were actually phrenzied, 0 and laid down in heaps, drunk with "blood and wine." 0 A very few determined men, after the lapse of fortyeight hours, might have regained Bhurtpore, and totally annihilated the sleeping and drunken Europeans! 0 But they possessed gold and silver, and jewels, and liquor they would have at any price. It was very scarce, and all that was to be had was in the possession of the commissariat, who made their daily issues of two 8 drams a day to each man, each containing a wineglass full of liquor. Officers also had their stores of brandy, &c., and the messes of the different regiments had them supplied. The price of a dram was the dram cup full of gold mohurs, and was paid with the greatest nonchalance by the troops who were actually loaded with 0 them. Some few knowing ones, got a few gallons from the commissariat, and some few favourite women procured half-a-de zen, or a dezen of brandy, from some kind officer. Some made fortunes in less than twenty-6 four hours, and a dezen of brandy or a few gallons of rack sufficed for a patrimony or a dowry. When the gold mohurs were exhausted, the dram-cup was filled 0 with rupees as the market price, and that lasted for some weeks. As these got more scarce it fell to four 0 drams for one gold mohur, that is four rupees for each 0 dram, and then to a rupee a dram. When nearly all 0 the gold and silver had been sucked out of the troops they came down to the sid marching price, four drams for a rupee, and that was the average till the Government established canteens. This they did on the principal of the savings' banks, as thinking the people pos-0 sessed too much superflous cash and that it would be safer in their hands. The regiments were getting too rich and independent, the gold and silver, although it 0 changed hands, still remained with the soldiery, so they devised a scheme for establishing canteens, and 0 the profits to go for a fund for establishing libraries. &c.; the liquors sold to be of the very best description, 0 and at the cheapest rate. This was a sad blow to the 0 liquor merchants in barracks, who were obliged to come down in their prices, although officers, non-commissioned officers, and many steady privates had already realised their thousands, and many a commission we could point to, and many a retirement in the army, would never have taken place had not Bhurtpore been plun-" Mr. Fisher, ditto ... 0 10 0 dered! Perhaps Captain Harvey Tuckett might afford " Mr.W.D. Saul, ditto... 1 0 0 some information on this subject? "Mr. Medley, ditto ... 0 5 0 As the troops got poor, they got restless also, and

some safety valve must be found for the natives at the two triends ... ... 0 13 4 same time. The scenes at the Barrackpore massacre mr. J. Tapp, ditto ... 0 10 0 must not be repeated too often, and employment must " Mr. J. Savage, ditto ... 0 10 0 be found to prevent people thinking. Runjeet Singh would not quarrel with us, although we sadly wanted Total.....£261 1 1 to march on and plunder Lahore. He said I like you Ferringhees very much, but I like you at a distance, on the other side of the Sutledge river. I will give you no pretence to come and arrange the affairs of my kingdom, and as long as I live you shall not visit Lahore, and the Sikhs shall be your friends whether you will it or

> Runjeet stuck to this text manfully, and although he allowed Lord William Bentinck and staff, with their wives, &c., to come and have a conference, for the purpose of being loaded back to Calcutta with treasure and jewels, yet he got off cheap with a few millions, and threw his sop to Cerberus, and wished his Lordship, in heartfelt glee, a safe and pleasant journey to Bengal.

Since Runjeet's death the supreme Government imagined that Kurruck Singh his son, would have caused a split, but he had advisers, and though they hate us as fearfully as the Affghans, yet do they persist in the same wise policy. As we could not arrive at Lahore, we thought Cabul and Candahar might satisfy the impatience of the troops and make a shift for a season, and with Peshaing sums have been received by Mr. | werr and Jellalabad might furnish employment for the "A Friend, (J. B.) ... 0 10 0 J Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet- restless natives who, we see, threw away their arms, and the irregular horse went over in a body to the

Mr. Macaulay may call it an affair of pounds, shillings, and pence as it regards the Income Tax; might the 0 nation not deem it something more? The Dispatch 3 says, it is in vain to conceal that twenty years will wit-... 2 6 6 ness the destruction of our Indian Empire. The Dis-Bury St. Edmunds ... 1 0 0 patch is not always a true prophet; and if the liberal head of Government, less than half that time might suffice for our total expulsion. Thank God! we have ... 1 5 0 wiser and cooler heads, both in England and India, Newcastle-on-Tyne ... 0 10 0 than any to be found in their ranks, and who are now Cheltenham ... 1 0 0 occupying themselves to remedy past disasters, and 0 provide means for the safety and welfare of all. But 0 we must not follow Sir Charles Napier, who wants Nothingham ... 2 12 0 more gunpowder and less ink, nor must we give Mr. Newport. Isle of Wight 1 0 0 Mangles credit for the falsity that the part of the people would always side with us against the Mohammedan. 0 That-would indeed be a dangerous notion should it

We must keep to the southward of the Indus and Sutledge rivers; and if we wish not to spurn Chris-0 tianity altogether from our ranks, and cast it from us 0 in practice, no more plundering of towns and massacreing the inhabitants, but look to our present possessions, repair our errors, be just and humane, and we Oxford (second sub.) ... 0 10 0 may yet be prosperous and happy.

The Nonconformist sometime ago said. "They. the priesthood, have allied Christianity with physical force. smeared her beauty with gunpowder and blood, sent her into the land accompanied by troops of policemen and bands of military, put into her hands a license to plunder, armed her with power to enter the dwellings of the reluctant, to seize booty, and distribute among her followers, to imprison gainsayers and indorse the warrants for their apprehension with take no bail, to shoot widows sons and cleave the skulls of poor A few working men at Bou- fatherless children,—and all this that she may have gold

order for 25s., which cannot be New, ye bawlers about vindicating your honour in cashed, as it is not signed. Will Affichanistan, chew up this. If any rash steps be taken the senders forward me their ad- in India, mark these words, you will deeply repent it. "A WOOLWICH CADET.

Good, THE MURDERER.—The trial of Good for the Rochampton murder will take place at the coming sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which begin sends 15s., without saying what on Monday week. It is thought the day fixed for the trial will be either Thursday or Friday. MR. 'CONNOR TO MR. O'GRIEN.

London, April 26th, 1842. DEAR O'BRIEN,-The very unaccountable and nncalled for manner in which you have endeavoured to mix my name up With what you term an intentional attack upon you, demands some notice from selves, instead of paralysing us in the eleventh hour, me. I shall be rief and shall strictly confine myself by the delusive hope of an honourable union with a to dates and facts

About three years ago, just when the Birmingham men dest cted the Convention, you made the following objectation to me, "By G-d, Feargus O'Connor, middle classes will murder you." I replied, "That as I had commenced it, I would finishit, even at that hazard." I merely remind you of this fact, in order to shew you that their attack upon me at Birmingham and Manchester prove you to be a good prophet, inasmuch as all who do stand up in support of popular rights in the hour of danger, and in opposition to every direct and indirect attempt at disunion made by the middle classes, are sooner or later in popularity, and independence have been matter of jeopardy: and to assure you that even such anticipa-tion shall not seduce me into dishonourable safety: happier man than you appear to be. for again I say, that I will go on straight forward, should I fall a sacrifice in so doing.

I shall now show you, that you state what is not correct, in the very first paragraph of your letter. You say that it was not your intention ever again no dread of your wrath, your satire, or anger, shall tion, that "PRICE" will be generally reduced as anticipated from them by the "free traders"; or to have troubled the editor of the Star with any communication. You appear to have forgotten our very last conversation, which took place on the day that the Birmingham Conference i broke up, in which you spoke as follows:Feargus O'Connor, I wish to write a series of letters in the Star, if you will allow me space for them." I at once acquiesced, and said, "I was glad to have it in my power to afford you the oppor-

tunity of doing so.3 Before I come to the main question, as to the misrepresentation of your speeches, allow me to dispose of the objection which you now make to my letters; mind, not wishing to enforce a belief that letters may not be written at one period meeting same writer may incur your displeasure; but my observation bears upon the charge of denunciation. On the way from Eccles to Manchester, on the day of the Manchester demonstration, and which was the first time we had met since our respective liberations, you said to me: "Feargus O'Connor, your letters from York Castle, especially those on Ireland, have done us great good ; but I have two great exceptions to make; first, you should have denounced the Scotch; Chartist Christians as well as the English ; for believe | you shall ever find a welcome from me the humbugs will do us equal damage : and. secondly, you should have backed WATEINS in his noble attempt to destroy those London ruffians; for by G-d their aim is to get hold of the people, and then to destroy you and me, and every other man connected with the Chartist cause. If I had a paper as you have, I would have despatched them in six lines. like common pukpockets." I mention this fact for the purpose of reminding you, that you do not always object to denunciation; but on the contrary, that you denounced me for not denouncing; and also to remind you that the very men whom you designate vail in the minds of those who have been driven into

I now come to your complaint of misrepresentation; and I trust, upon reflection, you will feel yourself bound to confess that if you have been misrepresented, that you, and you only, have been the cause. In order to lay the whole question plainly before the whole week's proceedings, during the sitting of

head of the new move.

On Tuesday, the Conference met, as did the Delegates from various parts of the kingdom, appointed ing was announced, by large placards, to be held in von were present; and, to our delight, reported potism with the blood of our brethren. the Conference proceedings of the day as follows :they shall swallow the whole hog, bristles, and all, ened butchery. and wash them down by gulping the name."

and did me the honour to dine with me. And now I come to the most important portion of my communi- justice. cation. I then understood from you, for the first time. country; if I furnish you with an outline of the enforce them on the legislature.

your reply. I beg to remind you that the above conversation nation's demand. took place on Friday. That in the Star of that week (Signed) the Editor announced his intention of waiting for the report promised by the Nonconformist, the accredited organ of the Conference, before he ventured Journal came out with substantially the same report as the Nonconformist; and although you had a week's notice of the Editor's intention to make his commentary, and although you had the Birmingham Journal on Saturday and the Nonconformist on Wednesday, which should have rendered your determination to right yourself more necessary, yet you never correct one word of the Star was bound to found his reasoning. I ask any sane man whether or not it was you who led the Editor into wilful error, and allowed him to purpose of an attack; or, whether the Editor, in the discharge of his duty, is liable to the gross, and I must say, unjustifiable imputation sought to be

Conference broke up; and my last words to Mr. Hobson, my publisher, who accompanied me to the train, were these :- "Hobson, if any communication the Conference—(this had reference to your promised communication)-look to the sense; I write may do again, as I promised it to O'Brien." Now, this does not look like a conspiracy, on my part, to injure you, or thwart you, or destroy you. But I return to Mr. Porter's house, where you for carried it is sure to be. dined with me. as I before observed, on the Friday.

I told you of our contemplated demonstration on the following Monday; that your name was in the it make in the condition of the people? bills; and that I considered it a glorious opportunity for our meeting once more before the public. "Now," raid I, "O'Brien, I tell you what. I propose that you should head the Birmingham procession on Monday, and meet me and applies here. The proof will be in the eating! the South S affordshire demonstration at half-past ten! Meanwhile speculation is rife. One party is prowithin a half mile from the town." Your answer was, "Well, well, well, I don't care." "Well," said I, "but will you do so ?" and you said, "Yes." Mr. Porter, and Mrs. Porter, and myself, were all goes, of the principles of "free trade"; while families and children, by the benefit and use of their delighted; and Mr. Porter immediately said, "Well dons! by G-d. that's the way to make the tyrants You accompanied me to the railway set of midule-class humbugs, trying to get rid of benefit to the nation at large. you and me, to destroy the Chartist movement." You said that "You were not astonished at Arthur ceit; but you were astonished at Vincent, who, you parties has studied and applied the true prinhad always considered a good-natured feilow." This was with reference to the meeting at the Chartist church. Well, I left Birmingham on Friday; travelled all night to Manchester and Leeds, and returned to Wolverhampton and Bilston on Sunday, where I announced the glad intelligence that you would meet us with the Birmingham pro- sop indeed! cession. When we arrived in Birmingham, I asked where you were? and no one knew. When I arrived! at Mr. Porter's, after the meeting, I learned that you up mainly by the manufacturing interest. But what had said that you would attend the meeting if a they have always meant by that cry has been, a deputation waited upon you at eleven o'clock, at "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacname being in the bills, although it was done with tures. Every one of the bawlers has been for "free your perfect consent, as stated by Mr. Linney, who trade" up to himself. Protect his business or callwas deputed to ask you, lest you might consider it 2 liberty. I learned also that a deputation had come to Mr. Porter's; and another came; and another; the rest! This is the meaning, when you sift it to the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, by action and that you were not there to meet them; neither the bottom, of the manufacturers' cry for "free of debt, bill, plaint, information or otherwise, in which did you attend our meeting, for which you were trade." announced; but you did attend a ticket meeting, convened for the very same evening, in the Town

Trusting that you will not attribute to me a desire to misrepresent you, I here transcribe one passage from your speech made upon that occasion, as had a special reporter present. You are reported as follows :-

Mr. O'BRIEN then said. "That though he had no private acquaintance whatever with Mr. Sturge, he have "iree trade" amongst themselves, and most for the labourer that produceth! solemnly declared his belief that there was not, on afterwards asking them "how they like it !" British soil, a man better suited TO LEAD THIS HOVE.

Now, O'Brien, I ask you, in plain and simple ing our movement over, neck and crop, to the pur- return to the protective system!

poses of that party which you "would have despatched in six lines like common pickpockets"? I ask you more; whether or not your countenance, clients—to inspire them with confidence in themparty whose machinations, views, and motives you have so ably exposed?

With respect to denunciation, either by private letter, in conversation, or in the Star, I defy you, or if this agitation goes on, and if you are in earnest, the any other man, to point out a single instance in which I have, directly or indirectly, denounced, weakened, or injured the character of a single Chartist leader. On the contrary, the general charge against me has been that I have been too lavish in my praise of undeserving individuals.

as I can, before God, and say that "throughout the PRESSURE OF TAXATION!!! whole of life, since I knew you, your happiness,

Ere I close, let me assure you, that no power on

earth shall ever force me into the false and wicked position in which you seem to wish to place me—as one of your revilers; while, upon the other hand, ever deter me from discharging any single duty which I owe to the bravest, the noblest, the honestest people upon the face of God's earth—THE WORKING tion in the prices of provision! Small indeed will all "free trade," and all "free trade" advocates!! CLASSES! To them both you and I must leave the be the benefit that the working people will duty of distinguishing between their friends and their enemies. They are quick to praise, and slow to censure. They look to the straight walking of those who profess to lead them. They will not tolerate a wabble without a warning. I see no reason why I should meet you in angry controversy, or heated discussion, while you yourself have been the wilful cause of all that misrepresentation of which you complain, and which you would now saddle on innocent parties. Had not the Editor of the Star commented, fearlessly, upon your conduct, with your approbation, while at another period the equally as upon the conduct of any other individual. I, for one, should have considered him highly deserving of censure. He did so comment; and I think mildly; while you have thought proper to re-

ply in a most indecent strain. O'Brien, you have yet to learn that the world was not made for you or me. Not a word in this letter is intended to annoy; while all of it is necessary; and, in conclusion, allow me to say, that should the world frown upon you.

Your sincere Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

TO THE SUFFERING AND STARVING.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. - We have received many important communications from various districts, describing the excitement and dissatisfaction which predescribe in Parliamentary petition.

We have decided on petitioning Parliament on Monday, the 20th of May, to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons to lay before the world. A full and honest statement of the cause of your grievances, the extent | country, I feel myself compelled to revert to the of your sufferings, and the grand remedies to be proposed for the immediate and permanent removal of all

natural suffering and social wrong. We wait with patience and subdued feeling the be admitted at a reduced duty. The operation of day, the 5th of May, he should move for leave to this portion of the Tariff scheme will be, upon the bring in a bill to continue the powers of the Poor by the people for the defence of our cause. A meet- it is almost a mockery of justice to ask the starving to be submissive, and the injured to bow their famished shoemakers and cabinet-makers, and (to a certain Law Commissioners for a time to be limited." Duddeston-row, to back us. You were announced bodies to the footstool of oppression, still the sacredness in the bills as one of the speakers. You did not of our cause, and the hopelessness of all attempts at attend. On that night we had a glorious meeting in violence, are sufficient to guide us in now calling upon the Hall of Science. You did not attend. After you to abstain from any act likely to bring our principles the meeting, the Delegates met at ten o'clock, when into disrepute, and dye deeper the red banners of des. Shoemakers! look out! Cabiner-makers! how Dare they rebel against their leader! We shall

We deeply sympathise with you. We have expressed "Well! they have acknowledge the principle of our hostility to the system which has stripped you, Universal Suffrage, and to-morrow the six points misled you, repressed your murmurs by force, subdued date !! are to be discussed seriatim; and I promise you your complaints by a demonstration of steel, and threat-You ask us for advice. We counsel you to watch

Wednesday we sat night and day. You did not the decisive answer of the Government. The month come near us; but you attended a meeting at of May will bring the intelligence to you. sat night and day. You did not come near us. On of the National Convention. Your delegates will carry Friday, both Conference and the Delegate Meeting with them the results of our deliberations; and rest broke up, without the delegates seeing more of you. assured that we are too much alive to the danger of violence as the course to be adopted in our struggle for

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.-We have heartily, yet that you were not a mere visitor at the Conference; decidedly, adopted this course, out of regard for you before our own is ready for the market! Of our Legislators are curious Conservatives! but that you had been elected by the people of as well as out of respect for those principles which Wotton-under-Edge. You said:—"Feargus O'Con- have progressed by the aid of reason alone, and needs nor, I wish to lay my exact position before the no other argument, greater than present necessity, to comes to market with his produce, will not find understood than it now is. The poor, at least,

course I took, will you write an article upon it?" I We have placed it in the power of the Government replied, " Indeed, O'Brien, I will not, and for this to appease the rising indignation of millions by granting simple reason; because I should be sure to do wrong. their advocates a hearing. We now await the result, And this is Peer's method of finding remunera- benefit of our readings and reasonings on the subject; But I tell you what; write an article yourself, send and all we desire from you is, to sacrifice feeling for a tive employment for the unemployed !! This is and, amongst other things, we shall print, ENTIRE, it to me. I will be at the trouble of copying it—a job time, and imitate us in the practice of rational pa
"" PREE-TRADE"!!!

I hate—and it shall appear in the Star." WELL I tience, at the same time that we prepare to advise you WILL DO THAT; PERHAPS THAT'S THE BEST WAY," Was on the future course to be pursued the moment the legislature have given their negative or affirmative to a have done in this case; or or rather let us see

ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

THE PEEL TARIFF.—"FREE TRADE."

THE measures of PEEL are sure to pass. The Income Tax Bill is progressing through the House of "misrepresentation" which appeared in either of Commons at a pretty good rate: for the wind of the not much IMPROVED upon the "wisdom of our those prints, and upon which the Editor of the opposition inside seems spent for want of popular ancestors." On former occasions we have given

The Tariff is the next in order, of PEEL'S remain in interested ignorance, for the express measures, to be entertained by the House. The discussions upon it will shortly be had. No doubt that it, too, will pass, and mainly in the shape proposed by PEEL. Some slight modifications may I was at Leeds on Saturday, the day after the be determined on by Parliament: but Peel having staked the existence of his Ministry upon the principles of the Tariff, there can be no doubt but that comes from Mr. O'Brien, see it put in hand imme- it will pass. Peel's party cannot do without him: distely; and should I have anything to say upon and however much they may object to his "freetrade" concessions, yet they will suffer him to drag so unintelligibly when I am hurried. And the first them up to the neck in mud-nay, souse them over moment you have time, look carefully over all the head and ears-before they will lay aside their type we have not in use, and pick out the best that party warfare, and make common cause with the working people.

The Tariff, then, may be looked upon as carried;

What will be its effect? What alterations will

These are questions upon which none can do more than merely speculate. The old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," fully mising great things to the nation from its adoption, Highness cities and towns within this realm, have hereinasmuch as it is an acknowledgment, as far as it tofore lived and well maintained themselves, their wives, another party prognosticates ruin to many in- wer within this realm: and now of late time, By pose, as they stated, of remonstrating with the nail terests in the state who have hitherto enjoyed pro- REASON of the common bringing in of foreign cards for masters against the reduction in their wages,

Time will soon discover which of these two fore lived by the said trades, is now maintained and set O'Neil, as he was puffed up with vanity and con- opinions is the most correct; which of these two on work thereby. ciples of political economy.

> The revision of the Tariff, is, no doubt, a concest by authority of the same, that no person or persons sion, by Perl, to the "free traders." It is a sop to the blessed Virgin St. Mary now next ensuing, shall themselves will lead to suffering hitherto unthe blessed Virgin St. Mary now next ensuing, shall the solution of the Magnistrates mat them; and in our opinion, it will prove to be a sorry bring, send or convey, or cause to be brought, sent or

The cry of "free trade" has been raised and kept ing, and "free trade" was right and proper for all

PEEL has, however, very adroitly turned the doctrines of the "free traders" upon themselves! He has reduced, but not removed, the protection given to the agriculturists by the Corn Laws, while he has reported, not in the Nonconformist or Birmingham REMOVED in many instances, and greatly reduced in Journal, but in the Statesman, who appears to have many more, the protective duties upon several best way to work, to get the nation out of the diffibranches of manufacture. He seems to have culties into which they have plunged her? Whether formed the purpose of letting the "free traders" does "free trade," or the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM, care possible, a promise of some concession, been employed J. A. Hogg, Hawick.—The division of the los, no-

They will not like it! The operation of the Tariff

not others to be affected by the measures. But what the shopkeeper makes the most by. Low and to produce tranquillity, than any coercive there are others; and THEY will have no cause to prices bring lower wages; and the great consumers co-operation, and aid, were not absolutely necessary there are others; and they will have no cause to prices bring lower wages; and the great constituents to keep up the drooping spirits of our lingering thank the "free traders" for compelling Pegi to of the shopkeepers' stock buy less in quantity than grant a modified free trade.

their interests Prel's "free trade" will have a most he turns over. If he turns over a large amount, his destructive influence! True, the Tariff will reduce profits are commensurate; if he turns over a smaller the price of food; true, that it will reduce the and smaller amount, his income diminishes! PEEL's prices of nearly all articles of produce; true, that reduction of prices will reduce the shopkeepers; but this will be one of its effects: but another of its it will ADD to the income of the annuitant, the peneffects will be to REDUCE WAGES; for wages are sioner, the salaried man, the sinecurist, the deadthe "PRICE" of labour, and are reduced along with | weight recipient, and all those who possess FIXED other "prices." whenever a general reduction takes incomes! It is only another taking from those who O'Brien, if you could lay your hand to your heart place; and IT WILL ALSO INCREASE THE produce! AND A GIVING TO THOSE WHO PRODUCE

Already are the manufacturers at work, to meet receive from the reduced prices of food!

We formerly showed, clearly and unanswerably. in the prices of produce entails upon the comto be necessary, and given, to pay the taxes!

Whatever, therefore, be the reduction of prices of produce consequent on the "free trade" Turiff nothing of either politics or political economy! of Sir ROBERT PEEL, in exact proportion to that reduction will the working people have to produce VALUE OF TORY SYMPATHY FOR THE MORE for the tax-eater !!!

Then, look at its effect upon several of the trades THEIR PARTY OUTCRY AGAINST THE NEW of the kingdom! Want of employment is said to be one of the causes of the horrible amount of destitution everywhere prevailing. To remedy this PEEL is going to set the FOREIGNERS to work, to make shoes, and boots, and furniture, and beef, as pickpockets, are the very men who are now at the poverty and starvation by political causes, which they and pork, and leather, for us; while our own arhave no power to destroy, and scarcely any liberty to | tizans and labourers are to continue idle! And this is the "free trade" system! This is the "free trade" way of providing for our own population "PLENTY TO DO"!!

Foreign boots and shoes are to be admitted to this country at a greatly reduced duty. Foreign furniture, and foreign vegetable produce, are also to We wait with patience and subdued feeling the be admitted at a reduced duty. The operation of extent) upon the market-gardeners, just what the the Spitalfields and Macclesfield silk-weavers! be supported by their Tory followers? We shall see!

Foreign silks have nearly superseded our own

Let us just see what the protective system would what the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM did do, when many thousands of the working people were formerly thrown out of employment through the operation of a partial "free-trade." We have now lying before to comment upon proceedings of which he had no THE NORTHERN STAR. us on our table six large folio volumes; each one as big as a family Bible; containing all the statutes of this realm from Magna Charta down to the end of the reign of George II.; and amongst them we find some very curious and admirable laws. that oftentimes induce us to think that, in this age of "science" and "learning" and "crime," we have been discussing. Our readers will, of course, judge for themselves with what force this has been done: and whether the inferences we have drawn from as to their relevancy to the respective subjects in hand. Having detailed the method adopted by PEEL to provide the unemployed with "PLENTY-TO-DO," we shall now quote from our black-letter book, a whole Act of Parliament passed in the nine-and-thirtieth year of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, being Chapter 14 of the Statutes passed by Parliament in that year, 1596; the reader can then contrast the mode adopted by the Parliament of that day, to provide means whereby "many thousands" of working people were "to live and well maintain themselves, their wives, families, and children, by the benefit and use of their trade," with the plans that are resorted and in the spirit of that misrule are yet preparing to, now-a-days, to remedy the distress and privation to open endured by all classes of artisans and labourers in the country, arising from want of remunerative em-

ployment! Here is the old plan:-"Whereas many thousands of woollen card makers and card wyer drawers of the cities of London, Bristol, Gloucester, Norwich, Coventry, and of many other her

"Be it enacted by our Sovereign Lady the Queen's the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and whatever, from or after the feast day of purification of Wales, upon pain to forfeit all such cards for wooll, so to be brought, sent or conveyed contrary to the true any of them, shall be found, or the very value thereof, the one half whereof to be to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof to him or them. that will seize the same, or sue therefor in any Court of Record of actions, suits, plaints or informations, no wager of law, essoign or protection shall be allowed."

PEEL or the "free-traders" possess all the wisdom in the world! Are they the Solons they would pass themselves off for? Do they go the

PREL'S Tariff will augment the national distress amongst the labouring classes and the shopkeepers! scheme will not suit them. They will get a surfeit It will entail upon the former less of employment. language, whether or not this is tantamount to hand of "free trade," and will be the first to call out for a lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will

they did before with high prices and higher wages There are the working people! On them and The shopkeeper has a per-centage upon the money NOT!!!

Here, then, is our registered opinion of the famous the anticipated "altered circumstances"! Ten per Tariff scheme! We have thus given it, and thus cent. here; fifteen per cent. youder; and twenty registered it, that it may be referred to another day per cent. in the other place, are already being A short time will shew whether we are correct or deducted from the PRICE of LABOUR! and by the not! A short time will serve to show whether the time that the new measure comes into full opera- "free trade" measures of PEEL will have the effect much (and in many instances more) than the reduc- whether they will not be found to sicken the nation of

To Time, then, we commit our opinions! our prognostications! To Time the Tariff will soon be also committed: and if PEEL, or any other Minister. that, while the taxation of any country remains can manage to squeeze from this people £60,000,000 at the same fixed money amount, every reduction a-year, either by indirect or direct taxation, or by both : if PEEL, or any other man, can manage to do munity a real increase of that taxation in exact this, with the reduction of prices consequent on his proportion to the decrease of prices. Taxes can Tariff, without producing misery and destitution only be paid in produce. It is the wealth we throughout the length and breadth of the land cause to be that pays all,—taxes, rent. profits, and compared to which the misery and destitution wages. And as long as the value of that wealth is already existing (horrible and appalling as it is) measured by a money standard, and as long as would be happiness and plenty itself; if Peel, or the taxes are fixed at a certain money amount, any other Minister, can, with a reduction in the so long, and inevitably, will every reduction in the prices of produce, raise the required £60,000,000 money value of wealth cause more of that wealth a year, without breaking up society from its very foundations—then we shall be willing to be accounted ignorant indeed, and confess that we know

POOR.

POOR LAW.

our, it was the cue of the latter party to be horrorstruck with the enormities of the New Poor Law. sing to that tune!

by many of the Tory followers, we shall have, der it most carefully. directly, a good opportunity of judging. The Tory Secretary of State for the Home Depart

ment, on Tuesday night last, gave in the House of Commons the following notice:-"Sir James Graham gave notice that on Thurs-

Ministers, then, have determined to continue the reduction of duty upon foreign silks has been upon New Poor Law abomination! Will they, in this,

do you like free-trade ?! You can answer us this see! Will they leave him and the Whig opposition question very feelingly in two years from this to saddle the atrocity upon the people; or will they help both him and them? WE SHALL SEE! On Thursday next, then, the Minister for the Home manufactured silks in our own markets. The prices | Department moves for leave to bring in a Bill to

of English silks and the wages of English continue a law which robs the poor of their right silk-weavers have been driven down to nothing. to the first take, a living, from the soil! And the O'Neil's Chartist Church at night. Thursday we! You ask us how you are to act. Await the decision Precisely such will be the action and consequence Legislature of England will aid him in his of the operation of "free trade" upon the English purpose!! And yet they dare to prate about mainshoemakers and furniture makers! French boots taining the institutions of the country!!! dare After all the proceedings had terminated, I met you collision with an armed Government ever to advise it, and shoes will supercede our home made ones; and to prate thus, when they are abrogating, knecking in the street. You accompanied me to my lodgings, and we possess too much experience ever to recommend German furniture will drive our own out of the down, the most famous and the most necessary cheap" market. Foreign fruits and vegetables we institution of all !!! an institution in the absence shall have in abundance, six weeks or two months of which all private property is a wrong !!!! Verily

course the English market-gardener, when he This Poor Law question must be a little better his customers supplied! and of course he will be must be made to comprehend it in all its bearings. able to command the price he formerly obtained!! Next week we shall endeavour to give them the the original Poor Law of England—the famous 43rd of ELIZABETH.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

ERE we again meet our readers, the Petition will have been presented! The Nation's tongue will have given atterance to the Nation's griefs! and we shall have heard the answer of the chiefs of faction!! Let, then, the quiet and the patience of expectancy abide, until that answer shall be known. After it shall have been received, the people's delegates will doubtless issue their instruction and advice. We shall, if necessary, throw our mite into the common tr easury of council, and consider, with our brethren how we may best make good our vantage, or continue one or two of these laws verbatim from the old to uphold the struggle. One thing let the people book, and applied them to the questions we have be assured that whatever good is to be done for them must be done by them. If they hold not themselves in readiness to achieve the redress of their own wrongs, they will never have redress from them are correct or not : and they will also judge | those who have inflicted and are seeking always to extend and perpetuate them! The address of the Convention in reference to the petition and the position of the people, will be found elsewhere : let | Philanthropia writes us to say that the Chartists of | manry marched into the town, and soon after two pieces it be read, and carefully!

THE GOOD FAITH OF THE MIDDLE

CLASSES WITH THEIR VICTIMS. THE times are now most critical; and the people never needed more of caution, of prudence, and forbearance. The factions have, by misrule, brought us to the very depth of degradation and desticution,

"Beyond the lowest deep still lower deeps" of misery into which they seek to force the people,

out of whom they live. We were sorry, but not surprised, to find in the Sun of Tuesday evening, the following statement

"DUDLEY, APLIL 25.—This morning a body, consisting of several thousands of nailers from the surtrade and faculty of card making and drawing of card rounding country, came into this town, for the purtection, and disappointment and loss, instead of wooll out of France, and other foreign parts, the said amounting to not less than 20 per cent. The poor benefit to the nation at large impoverished, that scant the twentieth person that hereto- condition, many of them carrying in their countenances undeniable attestation to their declaration, that they had not eaten a morsel of food for the last two days. Up to the time of the reduction, the Majesty, and by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and most expert men of the body could with difficulty earn four and sixpence a week each. But the proposed diminution, should it take place—an event most probable, from the condition of the masters paralleled in this district. The Magistrates met conveyed into the realm of England or Wales, from the for the purpose of consultation, after which parts beyond the seas, any cards for wooll, to be sold, a proposal was made to the hungry multitude bartered or exchanged within the realm of England or to select twelve of their body to confer with their employers on the subject of complaint. It is much to be lamented that from some cause, not vet made meaning of this Act, in whose hands soever they, or public, this conference did not take place, as the people readily submitted to the proposition regarding it, and waited with exemplary patience the result. Meanwhile, a detachment of the 6th Dragoons arrived from Birmingham, and proceeded at once, with drawn swords, to disperse the people-a task they found no difficulty in accomplishing. Large numbers of the nailers are still in the neighbourhood, and as they suspect that the proposal for the conference was only a trick to obtain time to send for the troops, they are highly indignant; and the in-Now, what does the reader think? Does either habitants of the town are in a state of great alarm, lest the multitude may return when the soldiers are JAMES THOMPSON, DUNDER.—Yes. removed, and, under the influence of irritated feel- AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, LEICESTER.—The fault is with every hand in the meeting was held up, and the ings, proceed to violence.

The magistrates deserve all credit for their prompt attention to the circumstances, but it is thought by many that matters would have ended better, had argument and expostulation, with, if THOMAS COOK, OUSTON .- It can't be done before the troops proceeded to the business of dispersion. Though the town was greatly excited, the shops being closed, and business entirely suspended. yet the assembled multitude showed no disposition to riot, and an address suited to the occasion, expressine of sumpathy with the people under their heavy sufferings, delivered by the Vicar, (who unfortuentail upon the latter loss of custom, and less profits nately was on horseback amongst the military.)

This would be all right and proper, were there upon the business they do. Low prices are not would have done more to allay irritated feelings, "Trade is in a most lamentable condition in the

neighbourhood, and an irruption of the colliers, a far more dangerous body of men than the nailers, when stimulated by the pangs of hunger, is anticipated with great alarm.

sustain with their sweat and with their blood the poor have been ever treated; their confidence has invariably been mocked and taken advantage of; and we confess that we have little hope that this classof necessity the kites and ravens of society-will ever act otherwise: we have no faith in any promises made by them, and attach, consequently, little importance to any proposals coming from them; since all experience, in much and in little, shows them to be, as a class, characterised only by rapacity and insincerity. The exclusive power afforded to them by class legislation of directing the energies of steam and other inanimate agents, and of thus increasing, at their pleasure, cheap production, has enabled them to create a surplus population; that is to say, it has enabled them, to a great extent, to do without the people, who are now only so much vermin upon the land, which they are hence we doubt not, that a pleasure truly diabolical, given of an application for a new trial. would be experienced by a great many of them, if the people could be goaded into open resistance in sectional detachments: knowing that, from the same during the whole existence of the Northern Star; and upon this head, that the wretches, hating and fearing us, are continually bellowing out about "the violence of the Northern Star," and about our incitements to expended in counteracting their diabolical schemes to entrap the people into collision with their armed

myrmidens. Thanks to the people's good sense, maugre all the bitterness of their oppressions, they have hitherto. generally speaking, baffled the foul, fiendish, tempters! and we implore them still to continue so to do. Most heartily would we re-echo the excellent advice of their own Parliament given to the whole people: nailmakers, colliers, and others of the neighbourhoods now so fearfully disturbed by middle-class in the address of the Convention to the industrious Of the sincerity of the cry raised upon the hustings and starving, and we intreat them to read and pon

# To Readers and Correspondents.

CROW AND TYRRELL'S BREAKFAST POWDER.-WE have received a letter, signed by twenty-five Charlists of Notlingham, who have tried this Chartist beverage, and speak of it in very high We have not room for the letter; but we cordially second the recommendation it contains to all Charlists to patronise this beverage, as the manufacturer's contribute handsomely from the profits of it to the support of the Executive. This beverage and Pinder's blacking ought, if properly supported, to produce abundantly sufficient to pay the Executive, the Convention, and all the public lecturers.

STOCKPORT.—The paragraph about the "unknown" would in all probability bring on us another prosecution. This we suppose our friends do not

looks a little too much like kicking a dead ass. B. SMITH must have read the Northern Star of last week very carelessly if he did not see the the fifth page. THE SUNDERLAND MEETING, AND THE "CHEERS FOR

MR. STURGE."-We have received a communicution signed by a number of Charlists contradicting the letter of Messrs. Monarch and Mowwere given. OLD RADICAL.—Thanks.

Robert-street, Bank-top, Manchester. MES B. O'BRIEN. - We have received a blackguard

We shall do neither. We shall preserve it as a subject and at any length. For Billingsgate he must seek some other vehicle.

SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. 6d. from Bagthorpe, Nottinghamshire, for the Convention, and also 2s. 6d. for the Petition Demonstration, from the same place, which sums have been duly forwarded to Mr. Cleave, London. PILLING.—His communication announcing the lecture of Mr. Leach, and the intended lectures of Messrs. White and Bairstow, was not received

MR. JOHN WATKINS.—We are happy to learn that this gentlemen is much recovered. He wishes us to state that letters for him should be addressed to

is a busy, dirty, meddling fellow.

M'GREGOR.—We have a perfect reliance on the honesty and truthfulness of our Sheffield Correspondent, and we think it quite likely that he, upon the spot, would be able to judge of the facts. speeches, or other proceedings of a meeting at Sheffield. at which he was present for the purpose of reporting, more accurately than any gentleman at Edinburgh, who may reasonably be supposed not to have been present.

MR. BAIRSTOW must excuse us inserting his letter. The mistakes are not very important ones, but our space is very important at present. We have sent his letter to our Correspondent.

ECCLES CHARTISTS.—Had better write to Mr. Barrow. GEORGE LINDSAY.—The case is one among thousands of similar ones. We have not just now space for REAL DEMOCRAT.—The letter of the Chartist shoe-

ago, and was not noticed because we received by the same parties requesting us not to notice it. until the morning of her labour, and that she towards his salary.

Poor Artisan will get all the requisite information respecting the trades, employment, labour, and prospects of working men in the United BROOK. BRADFORD .- We have some recollection

MR. WM. AUTY, of Daw Green, is the Agent for the the meeting. This was the event of the evening; sale of Roger Pinder's Chartist Blacking.

MR. DEWHIRST'S motion of thanks to the working classes, in the Sturge Conference - Mr. Smyth writes us that "the number who voted for that motion was seven, namely. Dewhirst, Brook, Smyth, Burrows. Hodgson, M Cartney, and Cooke. Against Mr. Parry's amendment five, namely, Dewhirst, Brooke, Smyth, Burrows, and M'Cartney."

Papers he will get them. T. G. HIBBARD.—Write to the Postmaster-General.

ticed in the last Star, had reference to Hawick: Carlisle never sent anything. T. S. Stoke must refer to the notices of cash received.

FOR THE MANCHESTER SUFPERERS. From Loughbro' per T. Eveleigh ... 0 2 134

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From Ipswich, per W. Garrard ... 0 10 0 Plymouth, per John Rodgers 0 10 Joseph Morgan, grocer and cheesemenger, Deptford, being proceeds, at the rate of 25 per cent upon the articles purchased at his shop by the Chartists ... 0 4 2 ... Montpelier Tayern, Camber-'Tis thus, that by the middle classes whom they well locality, J. Parker, sub-Secretary FOR MRS. PROST. From J. W. Smith, Mansfield a few friends at Fenton ... 0 3 0 Longton ditto. OR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Marple, per T. Parker From Marple, per T. Parker ... 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE

# Local and General Entelligence.

INCARCEBATED CHARTISTS.

rauce Hall, Chelsea ... 0 5 9

From London, per Edmund Stall-

wood, being proceeds of a ball

and concert held in the Tempe-

BRADFORD .- MANOR COURT .- CLARKSON V. WHITNEY - In this cause, tried on Friday last, for recovery of money received by the defendant on account of the Bradford Victim Fund, in 1840, and not paid over, a verdict passed for the defendant: glad of obtaining any pretext to "clear off;" and which being contrary to evidence, notice has been LEICESTER .- Our borough is in a state of

military occupation. Two troops of the Third Dragoon Guards have been marched into the town. Several hundreds of special constables have been circumstances, whence they derive power to op- called out, and are beheld parading the streets minpress, they derive also power to destroy. It is this very gled with the police. The cause of all the alarm thing against which we have had mainly to combat into which these threatening circumstances have thrown the public mind, is the erection of a hand corn mill at the bastile, at which out-paupers are it is because of our constant warning to the people, compelled to work, at two-pence half-penny per day, to be deprived of all relief for themselves and families. The mill has been broken twice while the men have been at work. The first time the men were charged with the damage. They were acquitted physical force: while our whole life and labours are; by the magistrates, after the bench had listened to the able advocacy of Mr. Wood, attorney, who has taken a Chartist card, and avowed his conversion to democratic principles. On Friday week, four men were arraigned before the bench charged with the the second damage of the mill. Mr. Cooper secretary of the Shaksperean Association, having taken the office of clerk to Mr. Wood, appeared before the magistrates, to plead the cause of the men. The miller, however, had finished his evidence before Mr. C. could get into the court, and could not be cross-questioned. Owing, chiefly, to this circumstance, the cause was lost, and the four men When the Whigs were in, and the Tories were and we would especially recommend it to the poor were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each. An exasperated crowd hooted the miller all the way to the bastile, and broke upwards of twenty panes in the bastile windows. Last Monday morning. Now that they are in, small indeed is the song they tyranny and treachery. They will find it elsewhere three persons were tried for this last offence, under the name of "riot," before the Borough Magistrates. Mr. Cooper defended them; but, after four hours' trial, they were committed to the sessions. Three more men were then charged with participating in the act of breaking the mill the second time. Mr. Cooper entered on their defence; and, after three hours' contest, in which he clearly convicted the miller of perjury, and also of wilful and malicious neglect in the management of the mill, the magistrates determined to adjourn the case till Wednesday morning. The Market-place was crowded during the day—the police and special constables were on duty, and a few foot-soldiers on recruiting arms. A crowd followed the miller to the Bastile. again hooting on the way, and some threw stones. In the evening all was peaceable, although thousands thronged the Market-place. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Beedham, from a waggon, addressed the multitude on the Charter, and an address to the Convention expressive of the resolution of the working men of Leicester to abide by the Charter, and the name, and to support the Convention and the Executive, was carried by acclamation. On Tuesday afternoon the Dragoons arrived, raising increased exasperation in the town; and at the present moment of writing. (Wednesday morning) the magistrates have not Woolwich Cader must excuse us. His letter yet pronounced sentence on the adjourned case, and it is uncertain what may be the next stage of public opinion, or resolution. Mr. Peter Brophy, of Dublin, gave us two stirring lectures, in the column of " Forthcoming Charlist Meetings," in Shaksperean Room, last week; and Messrs. Cooper and Beedham preached to attentive and excited audiences, in the Market-place, on Sunday afternoon and evening.

BIRMINGHAM .- (From our own Correspondent.)—There is a thorough steeple chase in Biratt, of Sunderland, and affirming that the cheers mingham amongst the clergy. It seems that there was a vacancy in a fat living (about £600 a-year). MR. GRIFFIN wishes to inform his brother Chartists the disposal of the parishioners, but one of them has Three of the clergy put up for the place, which is at who write him, for the future to address No. 8, since resigned. The election begins to-day (Wednesday), and ends on Thursday, at six o'clock. There is as much bustle and noise about the affair as letter bearing this signature, with an intimation if it was a regular election. Cars are driving about that we may either put it into the Star or the fire. With large placards stuck upon them to induce people to vote for this or that candidate, as the case choice specimen of the ravings of an angry man may be. There has been a great deal of recrimina-who has "put his foot in it." While it suited tion between the parties, and altogether it will open the purpose of James B. O'Brien to write the eyes of the public to consider well the character of matters of public principle, we readily of those men who pretend to take care of their souls.

Wednesday Evening.—The steeple chase of the ----Wednesday Evening.-The steeple chase of the parsons for the fat living of St. John's, Deritend, has terminated in the return of the Rev. Mr. Smith by a majority of 298 over his opponent, the Rev. Mr. Storer. A more disgraceful affair could scarcely have taken place. The rival committees of the two candidates very liberally distributed "tickets of refreshment," which entitled the holder to a certain amount of beer and tobacco; and some had gotten so beastly drunk that they set on to fight in the streets. There seems to be but one opinion amongst the thinking part of the community, and that is, that it was most disgraceful, and would open the eyes of the people more than any speech-making

THE MINING DISTRICTS.—BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESthat having recently opened a school for infants. DAY EVENING.—The town of Dudley is vet free from at Bristol, with a fair prospect of success, the any marked violence, but I rather fear there are parish clergyman took the trouble to go round some grounds for supposing that things will not end the neighbourhood and advise people not to send without some unpleasant disturbance. The Magistheir children to her as she was a Chartist, by trates are apprehensive, and have taken every prewhich her school has been very seriously injured. | caution to keep the peace. Lord Clive has arrived, We can only say, that if it be so, the parson and is in constant consultation with the Magistrates. This morning, about two o'clock, one hundred yeo-Truro have sent 10s, by post office order, to Mr. of artillery arrived, so that it would seem that the Cleave, for the use of Mr. Powell, their delegate authorities had some cause of alarm. Nearly a troop of the Enniskillen dragoons are also stationed in the town, PROWBRIDGE CHARTISTS.—We have not room for the and the rest of the two troops are quartered in the address of the Council to the inhabitants of Trow- neighbourhood of Lye Waste, Stourbridge, Hales Owen, and other places. All, as yet, in these parts. are quiet: but if the men cannot be prevailed upon to go to work, how long it will remain so is uncertain. It is a fact that the colliers are expected to turn out on Monday next, and they are a powerful body. A reduction of their wages is said to be the cause: indeed, the whole district is, as I before wrote you, in the utmost distress, and there is no immediate prospect of relief. I am sorry to know that one man, named George Gill, was severely wounded, on Monday evening, in Dudley, his nose being nearly cut off by a sabre wound.

CHILD MURDER.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at the Ashted Tavern, on the body of an infant child, alleged to have been borne and murdered by Mary Ann White, a servant in the house of Mr. Henry Jacob, of 142, Ashted-street, accountant. Several witnesses were examined, some of whose evidence is utterly unfit for publication; and makers of Northampton was received three weeks had for formerly borne an excellent chafrom the whole it seemed that the girl the next post another letter purporting to be from that there was no suspicion of her being pregnant racter and was much liked by her mistress; THE READERS of the Northern Star in any town in borne the child in the privy, beaten it to death with a the East and North Riding of Yorkshire who broom, and then thrust it down the hole into the have not yet joined the union, wishing to have soil. The broom was found in the privy, the handle the services of a lecturer, may communicate with being bloody. There was also blood in several niches Edward Burley, 19, Bilton street, Layorthorpe, in the place, though water had been used to wash it York, stating the amount they can pay weekly away. A verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the mother.

SUNDERLAND. -TEETOTALISM .- On Thursday evening there was an extraordinary large meet-States from Chambers's Information for the Peo- Arcade Room. It was generally understood that ing of the teetotallers of Sunderland, held in the some members of the society intended to bring before the meeting the general conduct of the comof the sixpence, but really don't know what it mittee. After some of the usual hacknied speeches was about? Will the party who sent it say? from the "Adults." a "Juvenile" rose to address from the "Adults," a "Juvenile" rose to address at his rising, the meeting gave him a simultaneous and enthusiastic round of cheers. This struck terror to the chairman and the members of the committee, who were on the platform. The chairman rose to stop the juvenile speaker, because he said the committee had not appointed him to speak, and none were to be allowed to speak but those who had been so appointed. The youth, however, with great presence of mind, and sound discretion, appealed from the decision of the chairman and committee to the meeting, by requesting all those who wished him to speak to hold up their hands; immediately nearly the Agent : if he order Plates when he orders his chairman, after a little further opposition, sat down, and allowed the young man to proceed. The speaker then stated, that he was a member of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society; that it had done a great amount of good amongst the young of the town, and its labours had the approbation of most of the leading members of the adult society, but the committee had displayed a most ungenerous spirit towards them; first, in asking them an exorbitant rent for the room, while the adults had it free of charge; and, next after they had let them it at a moderate rent, they raised frivolous objections against letting them have it al; and after their second meeting had deprived them of the use of it.

Mason were present.

concluded by moving a resolution :-" That it is tician of this description would be the very height of of Mr. O'Connor, but thought that, so the question the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of folly and inconsistency. the Committee of the Sunderland Total Abstinence was carried unanimously. The decision appears to leaders, and the Northern Star. If this be their object, Mr. Philp thought the subject which Mr. O'Connor have given great satisfaction to the working classes, the men of Colne will be no party to such a pro- had so ably handled was one of paramount importance, not only because it was justified by the conduct of ceeding. the committee towards the juveniles, but also, because their conduct towards the Chartists of Sunderland, who comprise the bulk of their members, had exhibited similar baseness and hypocrisy.-Correspondent.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—The Police Gazette contains information that, on the first of March, a number of sawyers feloniously assaulted Mr. John Wilton, one of the propietors of the city of Cork patent saw mills, and threw a quantity of vitriol, or some other burning liquid, into his face, by which he has been he had stated in the motion he made in the House in iminent langer, and has lost the sight of one eye. Two of the perpetrators of the outrage are apprehended; but others, whose names are given, absconded, and have probably gone to London. Their names are Daniel Larrigan, J. Drew, and J. Quick, the latter of whom has his arm marked with his initials, "J. Q.," and is described as a great mimic, and capable of personating many characters. He is believed to be dressed as a sailor. Mr. Wilton himself, and also her Majesty's government and the corporation and citizens of Cork, have offered rewards, amounting, in the whole, to £150, for such information as may cause the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

held by P. R. Faulkner, Esq., on Friday, the 22nd of goods, and was to sell them the next for the county of Nottingham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

ral small ones in the neighbourhood.

MORGAN WILLIAMS.

THE GET-RID-OF-FEARGUS PARTY, AND THEIR NEW "NEW MOVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-It was my intention to have addressed you at some length upon the move now being made for the reorganization of the Lovett party under a new leader; but the report, in the Star, of my speech, in detailing the state of my district, into which I introduced the sayings of Messra Levett and party, is so correct and your valuable space, to perfect the picture which I meant to present to you.

The facts of the case then are briefly these-Mr. Lovett's disclosures were as follow :-"That they were not, at Birmingham, sufficiently strong to get rid of the name of the Charter, that he

join them." That their whole and sole object, as well as a sane man could judge, was to destroy the popularity of Mr. O'Connor, and the circulation of the Northern Star, and to supply its place with a newspaper of that party; and Sir, need I do more to confirm the correctness of

to me. This is the extract :-Yesterday week, after Joseph Hume was returned for these boroughs, I, as one of the deputation, waited tures, which I hope, by this, the Convention has received. He kindly received us, and promised to support the Six points, and will enter more into details afterwards. He then began slap, 'We want to get up a paper to

needed object."

classes, I conclude myself, Your obedient servant, In the cause of Chartism, GEORGE HARRISON. Member for the Midland Counties of the National

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB.

London, April 27, 1842.

R. J. Richardson, of Manchester, was received by the

utterly regardless of party or faction.

of the conscience.

From your obedient servant, R. J. RICHARDSON.

tion :-

stated in the same. straightforward advocacy of the rights of the working They would then not only be producers of the necessaclasses, and deprecating any movement that may have ries of life, but also good consumers of manufactured the least tendency to derange, or bring into contempt, articles. He had endeavoured, as far as time would either the old faithful and honest leaders, or even to permit, to lay before them,—undefined he allowed, change the name of the original movement in favour to lay before them the advantages to be derived from

of the People's Charter. The Chartists of Colne regret that any difference of restrictions. He had from the shortness of the time opinion should exist amongst persons who professedly been compelled to leave much to be filled up by their morning, and the various committees proceeded with enfranchisement.

called the "king of the Teetotallers of Sunderland," with one who has been the greatest stumbling block in the wealth produced. and who is not less despotic than the celebrated and the way of our political regeneration, we mean Daniel more distinguished Emperor of all the Russias. He O'Connell. To place confidence in a weathercock poli-

Society, towards the juvenile members, has been O'Connor and the Northern Star, and if the Sturgites diate business of the Convention; that of getting the base, hypocritical, and unwarrantable." The reso- were honest in their adoption of the principles of the National Petition in a state of forwardness for present-Intion was immediately seconded, and on being put Charter, we see no reason why they need to assume a ation, and for the transaction of other business conto the meeting, (not by the Chairman, who refused), new name, except they intend to get rid of the old nected with that subject.

> By order of the public meeting. THOMAS WADDINGTON, Chairman, Colne, April 25, 1842.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from our sixth page.)

and comforts of life. The restrictions on land bore chiefly en the working classes; the greater portion of it was let to tenants whose occupancy ensured them a of the whole of the Convention. vote. The restrictions which he was anxious to remove of Commons. There were the leases, which in many instances only allowed one fifth to be cultivated for in order for presentation. grain, while four-fifths were laid out in parks, &c., or occupied in grass land, for the fatting of cattle. He had moved, in the House of Commons, for leases to be granted in perpetuity. The tenant would then have willing to postpone it. some security for his improvements, and would lay out his capital with the confidence of having a return. The law of distress was another restriction on the land. goods or stock of the tenant for a period of twenty-one the Convention, and information regarding the procesdays, if, through a dear rent or other circumstances. he was compelled to quit his farm. This law of distress was a privilege which was granted to no other

DREADFUL CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was class of society. If he was to purchase £300 worth instant, at Everton, about three miles from Bawtry, day, and then to become bankrupt, they on the body of a new born male child. From evi- could not issue a distress upon the goods, dence it appeared that the deceased was an illegiti- but could only obtain redress by entering an mate child of Mary Milnes, a servant in the family action; but with the agriculturist they would have the of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Everton, in whose family power of immediately seizing the property. He also she had only lived two months. She was taken ill in the House of Commons advocated a Corn Rent, on the 21st, and Dr. Hall, of Retford, was sent for, not, as some persons foolishly imagined, a rent to be when he at once discovered that she had recently paid in corn, but a rent regulated by the market price been delivered of a male child. The girl declared of the Corn; and also that where, according to the her innocency at first, but afterwards stated that present tenure, the land was let at too high a value she had been delivered of a male child, a very that a jury, composed of the neighbouring farmers, small one. Which she had given to the dog; but should have the power to assess the value in a similar view. upon a search being made, Dr. Hall discovered a manner to that by which railroads, or other public full grown male child, wrapped up in a piece of works, were managed, viz that private interest should gown, and placed between the mattrass and feather not stand in the way of public good. If these prinbed on which she was lying. It presented a shock- ciples were carried into operation, instead of having a and request them to wait, with the deputation, on Sir ing spectacle, for not only had the child's throat deficiency, we should have a redundancy of home grown been dreadfully cut, even through the spine, but the corn. The manufacturers greatly complained that mouth of the child had been cut on each side, as if owing to the restrictions on food, instead of exporting to stop its cries. The girl subsequently confessed the manufactured goods, they exported the raw maher guilt, and stated that she had cut the child's terial, or the goods in a half-finished state. The same throat with a biscuit knife, which was found after- applied to the land. This was the raw material; and, mittee would be the most desirable persons to be wards on the sink, in the back kitchen, covered with if it was properly cultivated, every acre, with the exblood. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful ception of the waste lands, might be brought to a high Murder" against Mary Milnes, who was committed state of fertility, as the market gardens around the by the coroner to take her trial at the next assizes metropolis. He unbesitatingly affirmed, in the teeth of all the political economists, that two millions of acres, if cultivated in the best manner in which it could be done, would supply with wheat nur the whole of our present population-(hear, hear.) SIR,—In my report of the state of Chartism in Mon- He knew that Whig political economists would deny

mouthshire, it appears I made a mistake by saying that this, but they could not refute it. Off this quantity of there was no association in existence in Newport. land they might produce property to the value of one There is an association there; and also they had been hundred millions of pounds. Ien acres, if well cultiengaged in obtaining signatures before I visited them in vated, would produce two, three, four, or five hundred pounds worth of produce—and over the whole kingdom I have to apologise to my Newport friends for these in proportion. Some had objected to these subjects being unintentional misstatements; also that the chief Char- broached, lest they should alarm the landed proprietors tist Association was in Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan- Sir Robert Peel had pretty well alarmed them already shire, and not the only one, but that there were seve but they were still more alarmed at the Chartists. But the Charter would, if carried into law, be their true salvation. Sir Robert Peel had an eye in advance : he saw the object the Chartists had in view, he saw that the landlords were dull of apprehension on this subject that unless they agreed to give up a portion they would risk the safety of the whole. Peel pursued the same line of policy with respect to Catholic Emancipation, also with regard to the dissenters, in 1829. He would ask them whether they would rather labour for themselves, or for others-whether they would rather spend the whole of their lives in the close, heated air of the factory, or a portion of it in inhaling the pure breezes of heaven? When they raise the cry of more full, that I am enabled, without much pressure upon bread, if asked what produces bread? they say wheat. If asked how wheat is produced, they say from the land; then instead of allowing yourselves to be victimised by a set of Jew jobbers or greedy speculators, if their object be really to benefit the poor, to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry, why do not they point to the land at home? Instead of benefitting the speculator by increasing did not find fault with Mr. O'Connell's abuse and the number of towns, from which to draw the averages. denunciation of the Chartists, and that they, the "new he would advise them to increase the number of promove" men were not in a position to acknowledge a ducers to put more land into cultivation. While coalition with O'Connell; but that, ere long, he would machinery was directed as at present, it would be impossible, even if they obtained the Charter, to prevent nence themselves from being placed in a situation of dreadful dependency on other nations, unless they adopted the system of small firms; this was the only measure by which they could counteract the effects of our rapidly increasing mechanical powers; this would give employmy view than quote for you a passage from a letter ment to those who are now victims to our artificial from Montrose, received by Mr. O'Connor, and shown state of society. It had been said they wanted to make an attack on the landed property of the kingdom; he denied that they had any such intention. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was a direct attack upon the upon him to take our petition sheets, with 1,954 signs. property of the working classes; they only claimed the power of protecting themselves from such attacks by having a resource on which they could fall back. If China could support her immense population by cultivating six millions of acres for food, surely we, with

supersede the Star; get rid of Feargus O'Connor and only a population of seventeen millions, could grow all his hot-headed followers. There is Lovett, Vincent, sufficient food off fifty millions acres of ground, all more Hetherington, Collins, and a good many more, who or less capable of cultivation. It was a blasphemy upon factions are doing all they can to bring about that so-much. the God of creation, a rank libel upon their country, to state that England could not produce a sufficiency of address on the disturbed state of the country, but Now, Sir, need I say more, when every working food for its inhabitants. Let them get the power of man reflects that the said Joseph Hume has been the representation, by which the present porsessors of the pivot, from first to last, upon which the "new move" land had been enabled to carve out their position, and party has turned. Connect this with the mandate the landed proprietors would speedily, for their own issued by Daniel O'Connell to his fellowers, to enrol interest, bring the lands into the market to be let for themselves as members of the "new move" party. If small farms. They would discover that a profitable this is not cruel persecution of a man for the purpose | retail trade was far superior to a losing wholesale | of raining him, and then breaking up that party with market. The Irish Reform Bill gave to Ireland a comwhich he has acted from the commencement, I know plete landed franchise; it enabled them to eject confidence in the Convention and determination to supnot what is. And now, Sir, the grand question is, are their Catholic tenantry, and caused a great inwe, as working men, to desert all our friends for the flux into the British manufacturing towns; instead vain gratification of our old deluders? A letter has of being a benefit it has proved a curse to the British been sent to the Convention, signed by S. Wade, labourer. The land of Ireland was chiefly in the hands charging me with falschood, as a spy; but I hurl back of Protestant proprietors. They soon discovered, in the the charge in the teeth of the said S. Wade and his first elections, that the Catholic voters had too much "new move;" and I assure them that I have daily spirit to betray their country, too much pride to be received letters of congratulation from my constituents | meanly bribed into acquiesence; and the consequence for my noble and straightforward conduct, in thus was, that they were ejected by hundreds, and their small firms turned into pastures. This was occasioned by exposing their hypocrisy and deceit, hoping they will yet learn the art of manly honesty to the working the land being rented on the old feudal terms, mothat Chartist lecturers should dwell upon this subject; that they should make themselves well acquainted with its bearing; that they should impress upon their andiences the great capabilities of the land, and the importance of having it to fall back upon when they should have obtained the Charter. This would show that they were not as some parties asserted, eternally tawling for the Charter, and talking of nothing but the SIR.—The following verbalim copy of a letter from sent system they were enabled to supply its place with a Herewith I send you a copy of the Statesman, son and on justice, and nothing would stand against it. If main in a state of quiesence; the time was come to this than to any previous petition. the Nonconformist, and the Birmingham Journal, in there was one class of society who were more interested; when it was impossible lenger to remain passive and order that you may see something like an impartial than another in this subject, it was that class which had quiet. account of the proceedings of the Conference lately persecuted and reviled them-it was those men who in held at Birmingham. I fear your minds may be biassed the jury-boxes had condemned them to imprisonment

Charter. It would show that when they removed the pre- it to the judgment of the people to act as they think better one. They need not fear to arouse the prejudices of it was useless to address men who were starving. They nobly doing its duty, in regard to obtaining signathe landed proprietors. Their doctrine was based on reading the people to reby what I consider to be gross misrepresentations in and exile—the shopkeepers. The manufacturer purthe Star concerning that body. I am exceedingly chased his raw material in a foreign market; the profits The people in those districts where the disturbances anxious that the working classes should be freely and which he accumulated he expended in the purchase of honestly informed on all matters touching the great land; scarcely a tithe of his income did he circulate tion to any address. question of radical reform, and more especially those among the shopkeepers. But every labouring man that who have shewn me their especial marks of favour. I carned £50 a-year put a great portion of it into the am aware the men of Coine will judge impartially, pocket of the shopkeeper. If the man was thrown out and Woodward spoke in favour of the original motion, "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice," nor; of employment for one year it was £20 out of the shopyet suffer their minds to be biassed by any man, how- keeper's pocket. If a million of men were thrown out Messrs. Leach. Philp, White, and M'Douall were ever popular he may be, or hewever powerful. I con- of employ it prevented the circulation of fifty-two mil- appointed the Committee to draw up the address. sider the Conference to have acted nobly, generously, lions every year through the hands of the shopkeeper. and wisely-fearless of either one man or another, and This was the true cause of the distress among the committee that in the address they should express shopkeepers: their chief customers were unable to their regret that the people should be in such a condi-Banish from your minds foul suspicions, and judge purchase goods. This was the origin of the tariff and tion as to be compelled to seize food where it could be charitably. Sturge's movement I freely believe to be the income tax. Sir Robert found that when the procured, and they should show that this could not be an honest one; and whatever course your men take, working classes could not find the means the case if the people were truly represented.

act independently, and according to the honest dictates to purchase the necessaries of life, it reacted Mr. Pitkethly brought forward the subject of the upon the customs, and made an empty exchequer, and compelled the Minister to look elsewhere for a substitute for those indirect taxes which could no longer be wrung from the people. It had forced from the Go-The following answer has been returned by the vernment the confession that the working class were Chartists of Colne to the foregoing communication the key-stone of the arch, the foundation on which the whole fabric rested. This resource failing the Minis-SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your ter, he had been compelled to tax even the Queen upon letter of the 17th, together with the newspapers, as the throne. He implored those present not to suppose that because they felt no interest in agricultural pur-I duly submitted its contents to the consideration of suits, that the study of this question would not benefit the council of our branch of the National Charter them; if out of a population of 100,000 men. 20,000 Association, and they resolved to call a general meeting were to be taken out of the manufacturing market, and of the members without delay, to take the united settled upon the land, it would relieve the market of opinion and advice of the general body. Accordingly, its surplus hands, and benefit the whole; agriculturalist subject then dropped. We had a full meeting of the members last Thursday and manufacturer could then shake hands, and co-opeevening, and the result was the passing of an unani- rate for their mutual benefit; but this never could be mous vote of confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the case until the surplus labour population was located the Northern Star newspaper, for their unflinching and upon the land-upon the soil of their native country.

whom they, but a little while ago, looked upon as burning and shining lights in the foremost ranks of Charing and shining lights in the foremost ranks of Charing and confidently looked to them for examples of the evils of the present system of landed monopoly; of the Convention on this afternoon will proceed to visit conversed the long sufferings adionated bring in a bill for the management of the new model on the lost of the new model on the long sufferings and shining lights in the foremost ranks of Charing and confidently looked to them for examples of the evils of the present system of landed monopoly; of the Convention on this afternoon will proceed to visit on the long sufferings adionated.

The People's Charter has become a household bring in a bill for the new model on the long in their ardueus duties. Business now thickens upon the new model on the long in a bill for the new model on the long in their ardueus duties. Business now thickens upon the long illness are engraven on the hearts of prison at Pentonville, and another bill for the appoint of the present system of landed monopoly; of the Convention on this afternoon will proceed to visit on the long sufferings adionated. the present system of landed monopoly; of the Convention on this afternoon will proceed to visit endeared by the recollections of the long sufferings adjourned. There be be to obtain equal justice for their suffering fellow-Surrymen; how keen and acute must be the disap- derived from the Charter; it would, in short, give Jones, and the other political prisoners.

the occupancy of the land when free from its present

The speaker next made some smart comments upon pointment when they find those who once enjoyed them an increased power of production, and would the despotic conduct of one Nicholas Smirke, who is their confidence, turning aside and forming a coalition also confer upon them a more equitable distribution of

> Mr. Pitkethly seconded the motion. Dr. M'Douall was highly gratified with the address might lead to discussion, it would be advisable to post-The men of Colne see no reason, as yet, to desert pone it that they might proceed with the more imme-

Mr. Philp thought the subject which Mr. O'Connor and that they could not devote sufficient time at present for its discussion; he therefore agreed with Dr. M'Donall that it had better be postponed. Several other members expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. O'Connor having agreed to the suggestion, the discussion on it was postponed. Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. White seconded, that the Petition Committee report. Dr. M'Douall stated, that owing to the pressure of business, they had not been enabled to do anything with and that the country was in a very excited state.

respect to the Petition. They wished for the assistance After some little discussion. Mr. Bairstow moved that the Convention resolve

itself into a committee for getting the National Petition Mr. Lowery seconded the motion. Mr. M'Pherson had a motion on a subject having a

The motion was then carried. The Committee, after transacting considerable busi ness connected with the Petition and the procession, According to this law, the landlord could follow the received a deputation from Marylebone, with funds for

> A vote of thanks was given to the deputation. The Committee then adjourned until nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, April 27.

Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach in the vicechair. Present-Messrs. Harrison, Beesley, Pitkethly, Bairstow, Bartlett, Leach, Thomason, Doyle, Ridley, Morgan Williams, Mason, White, Woodward, Campbell, Duncan, and M'Pherson. The minutes were read and confirmed.

Mr. White reported from the committee appointed to wait on Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir James carried, and Messrs. Woodward, Stallwood, Doyle, Graham; but had not been able to procure an inter- Philp, and Harrison were appointed.

Mr. Pitkethly was added to the committee.

Frederick Pollock and Sir James Graham. Mr. Mason moved that they appoint a committee to make out a list of those Members of Parliament upon whom it would be advisable for them to wait. He thought the members of the old petition com-

Mr. Ridley seconded the motion. The motion was carried. Messrs. Pitkethly and Moir appointed. Mr. Moir read a letter from Elderslie, in Scotland,

١t	ing that they	g sent a p	etition, signed by	double the	
	aber of the is				
			from the following	places :-	
	Burnley,	2,600.	Cheltenham,	5,800.	
	Dewsbury	2,400.	Hawick,	3.074.	
	Todmorden,	8,400.	Carliale,	8.800.	
	Bradford	7,700.	Jedburgh,	565.	
	Banbury,	1,800.	Donne,	1,200.	
	Ditto,	2,200.	Perth,	1,200.	
	Bradford,	900.	Frome,	3,000.	
	Bury,	2,200.	London,	424.	
	Bilston,	5,400.	Bilston, (second)	2,400.	
	Leith,	7,200.	Malvern,	990.	
	Irving,	1,600.	Stroud,	4,600.	
	Dunfermline	4.400.	Irving (second)	1,200.	
	Paisley.	2,000.	Leamington,	1,800.	

Mr. Ridley having resigned on the Petition Committee on account of the pressure of business, Mr. Pitkethly was appointed in his place.

A letter was read from Mr. T. P. Green, of Birming ham, stating the disturbed state of that district. Many riots had occurred; numbers of men had been wounde by the swords, &c. of the soldiers; and that the whole district was in a very excited state. A letter was also read from Sheffield, written by Mr. G. J. Harney stating the ill health of poor Holberry, and pressing his case, and that of the other prisoners, upon the notic of the Convention.

Mr. White read a letter from Redditch, containing vote of thanks to their representative, and likewise to the Convention, and expressing their censure upon Mr Sharman Crawford for his conduct in not postponing hi motion in the House of Commons. A letter was read from Denny, speaking highly of the Charter and the Convention, and pressing upon their notice the merits of the question of total absti

A letter was read from S. Wade, stating that he ha seen a report of Mr. Harrison's speech in the Northern Star, and being chairman of the first meeting alluded to, he was bound to say that the statement of Mr. Har rison was false, and he would advise any members of the Convention if they wished to attend their meeting to do it openly, and not in the capacity of spies. Mr. Harrison explained that he was ready to prove

the truth of his statement. And so far from being a spy he had lodged in the house where the meeting was held, ever since he had been in Lendon, and he still lodged there. It was the room he always used. . . Mr. Leach recommended that an address should be laid before the country, advising them to keep from all

expressions of violence, &c., and likewise to lay their true position before the country, as it had been reported Dr. M. Douall perfectly agreed with the issuing of an

thought that the statement regarding disunion was so perfectly unfounded, that it would be wrong to notice Mr. O'Connor expressed his high admiration of the unanimous manner in which their business had been

conducted Several other members expressed similar opinions and various extracts from letters were read stating their port them-they were highly pleased with the unanimity which existed.

Mr. O'Connor read a letter from Montrose stating that since the election of Joseph Hume a deputation had waited on him to request his support to the Petition. the Charter; but they should have a paper to put down the Star, and remove the present bot-headed leaders: Messra, Lovett, Hetherington, and others were engaged in that movement.

Mr. Doyle moved that an address be drawn up, to the dified in name, but similar in spirit. He thought people of the empire, calling upon them to refrain from acts of violence, as that would materially injure the

> Mr. Woodward seconded the motion. Mr. Duncan stated the distressed state of the people of Arbroath, in Scotland. Other members gave similar accounts.

> Mr. Beesley moved the following amendment, "That no address be put forth at the present, but that we leave best in their present destitute condition." He thought

> Mr. Philp seconded the amendment. He thought it useless to issue another address. In the last they had recommended the people to remain firm and quiet. existed were starving, and they would pay no atten-

Mr. Williams supported the amendment. Messra O Connor, Moir, Mason, M'Pherson, White, which was carried by a great majority Mr. O'Connor wished it to be an instruction to the

Bill sticker who had been arrested and fined. Mr. Ridley engaged that the man should attend on the fellowing morning.

Several members had leave of absence to forward the business of the various committees.

The subject of the petition of Mr. Hindes, of Shore-

ham, was brought forward. Mr. O'Connor stated that they had done all in their of his pension. Mr. Woodward stated that through the exertions of

Mr. O'Connor thought they would be wanting in their duty, if they did not return a vote of thanks to

those working men who had got up the excellent and Scotland, and Wales. Unite your energies for an implicated in a motion by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, made crowded meeting on the previous evening. It was a attainment of that object for which you have so before Easter, relative to the treatment of a poor mennovel feature to see such a meeting at the Crown and nobly struggled during many years, amidst reviling, dicant. Anchor, on an occasion when money was charged for persecutions, and misrepresentation. Turn neither Mr. Thomas Dunconne contended that all his state-admittance. He should therefore move that a vote of to the right hand nor to the left. Keep the even ments had been borne out, and read a copy of a letter thanks was due, and was hereby given, to the getters up tenor of your way on principle alone. Extend the from the Home office, giving Sir James Graham's defined the Crown and Anchor meeting. Mr. Dayle seconed the motion.

are not disposed to abandon it now, when its banners Thursday, April 28. Mr. Duncan in the Chair. Mr. Leach Vice-Chair. Secretary called the roll; Messrs. Beesley, Leach,

Credentials were received from Mr. O'Brien; minutes read and confirmed. A letter was read by Mr. White, from Birmingham, describing the state of the disturbed districts, and the number of wounded and prisoners in the late

Mr. Harrison reported from the Islington Green meeting. Mr. Leach reported favourably from a meeting of hatters he had attended. They were going to come out in the procession.

Mr. Moir read a letter from Scotland, enclosing a small amount of money. Mr. Mason read an extract from a letter received from his District, stating that the factories were being closed preparatory to a reduction of wages,

Mr. Moir reported that the Glasgow Petition contained 78,062 signatures. Extracts from various other letters were then read A letter was received from Southampton, respecting the expences of the two Delegates from that District. It was referred to the Finance Committee. A letter was received from Preston, in Lancashire, stating that their two Members of Parliament had similar bearing to that of Mr. O'Connor's, but he was agreed to support the National Petition, and to vote for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones. The

cotton-spinners, in a body, had come over to the Chartist Association. Mr. Campbell read a letter from Watford, in Hertfordshire, containing money for the Convention, and also petition-sheets. A party was going to attend the procession, and they had likewise engaged a brass band.

Mr. Pitkethly stated that it was impossible to wait on the various Members of Parliament respecting Frost and the political prisoners, owing to the shortness of the time. He moved that a circular be printed, and sent to them, requesting their support to that object.

Mr. Ridley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Mason moved that, in addition to the five members already on the Petition Committee, five others be added. Mr. Woodward seconded the motion, which was

Mr. Moir read a letter from the director of the Glasgow Association stating that they had received Mr. Ridlev suggested that they should wait upon a letter from Mr. Lowery, respecting the plan prothose Members of Parliament favourable to their views, posed for the better union of the English and Scotch Associations. They had taken every step to render their organization as efficient as possible, and were J. LEACH. communicating with the different centres for that

Mr. Campbell read a letter he had received from W. P. ROBERTS York, stating that they were getting up a memorial G. WHITE. for the release of poor Holberry. That they had requested the doctor to sign it, but he had refused; but they had since ascertained that the doctor had transmitted to the Secretary of State the nature of J. Moin. Holberry's disease. And it was their opinion that if S. BARTLETT. steps were taken at the proper time and in the proper quarter, they would be able to procure his

Mr. White stated that in addition to 32,000 signatures he had presented, he had received 10,800 from Birmingham, and they would continue to procure more, up to Saturday evening. From places in Worcestershire and Warwickshire he had received 8,200, and from a small agricultural village, Bidford, he had received 291 signatures, and 209 from Weston, near Ross, in Herefordshire. He had valid. also received three flags from Birmingham for the Demonstration.

The various committees appointed, reported the progress they were making in their labours; and the Petition Committee stated, that at the lowest estimate they could not fold up one million of signature in less than than twenty hours, and that to fold the three millions would take 60 hours labour.

Signatures were t	nen received from the following
ing places:-	10 P-1-0-14
Bristol 11,00	0 Parkfield 3
Lynn 19	7 Bridlington 2 00 Alloa 2
Leamington 1,80	00 Alloa 2
Ulverstone 2,00	00 Chester-le-Street 1,2
Ayr 80	00 Paisley 2.0
Plymouth 4.40	00 Skipton 1,2
Rickmanworth 70	00 Ipawich 1,4
Potteries 8,8	00 Stockton 1,2
St. Andrews 1.7	(II) Narwich 99
Newport 3.00	00 Castle Eden 1,4
Monmouth 1.20	10 Nawoastle-under-Lune 10
Heckmodwike 4 3	00 Plymouth 4,4 00 Warrington 4,2 39 Plymouth 1,4
AVP	00 Warrington 4,2
Deverilla 22	39. Plymouth
Colchester 22	39 Plymouth 1,4 50 Skipton 1,4
Plymouth 3.2	
Kinross 1,2	
Nantwich 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wattend 0	00 Twickenham 1
Alfredom 1.4	91 Knightsbridge 1,2
Manthum 07	00 Glasgow 78,0
- LOIPHY Z.	OA TIKUSIUH SII
A letter was rea	d from the Secretary of t
National Association	n, stating that at a meeting
the city of London	division of that body, held
Tuesday evening th	nev had nessed a resolution or

phatically denying the statements made by Mr. Harrison, regarding the two meetings which he had attended, and averring that his statement was a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentation, and that they had appointed a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Pent, Woodward, and Wade, to enforce the

above resolution. Mr. O'Connor moved, that as the Convention was that they were divided in sentiment and broken into now broke up and divided into committees, they should appoint an early day after the presentation of the petition to hear the deputation. Mr. Beesley seconded the motion.

Mr. Bairstow thought they should be sufficiently occupied with more important business after the presentation of the petition; he therefore moved that the deputation be now heard. Mr. White seconded the motion. He thought that

t would be impossible to attend to that subject after the presentation of the Petition, unless they neglected more important subjects. Mr. Philp wished to ascertain whether the deputation could conveniently attend at another period before he could vote for the motion. Mr. Bairstow thought that even if the present deputation could not attend at another period, the

National Association was not so weak in numbers This he agreed to. He would support the six points of that they could not procure the attendance of other Mr. Mason moved that the deputation be received a ten o'clock on the following morning. Mr. Woodward seconded the motion.

The Chairman then put the motion and amendments; Mr. Mason's received only two votes, and Mr. O'Counor's was carried by the casting vote of agricultural interest, and of truckling to it, declared the Chairman. The roll was then called, and the Convention

e'clock. The remainder of the day was occupied in folding, pasting, and otherwise getting the petition in readiness. In size it already greatly exceeds that of the petition last presented, and upwards of a million of signatures have yet to be added to it. London is

The reporter of the Northern Star begs to correct an error that, owing to the pressure of business, he fell into respecting Mr. Bairstow's report of Chartism in Leccester. The number of Chartists in connection with the All Saints' Open body is 140, and not 400, as stated in the Star. Instead not disposed at present to vote in favour of an extenof a female school being established, it is only in sion of it. contemplation to do so. From the report in the Sar, it might be inferred that Mr. Bairstow was having been withdrawn) was rejected by 221 to 77. It was the Rev. Mr. Mursell who made the statement at a public meeting, and not Mr. Biggs, that together with any information as to the treatment of Howe, vicar, Henry Feargus O'Connor Lawton, son if the Chartisis would not join the Sturge party, the Sturge party should be compelled to join

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—The members of the National Convention, in the reports made by them of through the Caffre country, and had established themthe present position and future prospect of the Char- selves at Port Natal, as independent of the British tist cause, have stated that much excitement prevails Crown. But the Government were resolved not to perin various parts of the country, concerning the differ- mit any infraction of the rights of sovereignty possessed ent movements directed against the present system by this country over the colony of the Cape of Good of government, and the particular line of action we Hope; and, therefore, though not anticipating any colpower in the first Convention to procure the restitution have adopted for the attainment of our pinciples ; we, therefore, conceive it to be our duty to give you our could not permit them either to assert their indepen-advice as to the proper course which should be pur-dence, or to enter into treaties with any of the native Mr. Duncombe the man had procured a return of his sued in regard to these divisions. It is our unanipension, but that the present Tory Government had on mous opinion, adopted after mature deliberation, word "independent." their accession to office immediately taken it off. The that you go on with your present movement for the subject then dropped.

People's Charter, whole and entire, FIRMLY ADHER- agreed to. ING EVEN TO THE NAME.

Extend your present organisation in England, and classes, and creeds, to induce them to unite with you | sued by the constabulary. The Convention then adjourned until the following in the great struggle for national regeneration and

wave triumphant over all other national standards. Each succeeding day makes converts to your Bairstow, Doyle, Roberts, Harrison, Bartlett, Moir, Stallwood, O'Connor, Woodward, Philp, Ridley, Duncan, Pitkethly, White, Campbell, Williams and Mason were present. the process of conviction and conversion goes on amongst those that have been hitherto opposed to you. various offers of union and support will be proposed to you, modified, according to the knowledge, prejujudices, feelings, and position in life in which the points. parties may be placed. Some will only perceive, or acknowledge, your principles in part; others will acknowledge them entire, but object to your designation of them, or the manner in which you struggle to attain them. To the first, your answer must be your conviction of the truth of your cause, and your hope that time and honest inquiry will impress that truth on them; to the others, that you have no cause to be ashamed of your name, and cannot abandon it to suit the prejudices and fastidious taste of those that may ever and anon arise to find fault with it. while they adopt the principles it designates. A name to be fairly judged, ought to be so by the principles it represents, and not by the actions of any person or persons that may have borne it; for those that act not in accordance with the principles, are not entitled to the name: therefore, those that adopt our principles, and shrink at their name, evince a

weakness of mind which we lament, as showing

them unequal to the stern and unbending purpose

which should nerve the patriot in his contest against

wrong sustained by prejudice, falsehood, and perse-

We look to you, then, fellow-countrymen, to proceed wisely and firmly in the work in which we are engaged; keep your present organization, adding to it the power that increased experience gives you, remembering that on each and all of you rest the responsibility of making your principles and their name respected in your own persons. Go on, then, in the even course of justice and right-hail with pleasure all movements, based on the Charter, that may arise to assist you in attaining your objects. If men are so weak as to object to your name, bear with them-quarrel not with them about a name : but do not imitate their weakness by abandoning your own; insist on a stern adherence to principles: let these be your guide: watch earnestly for any wavering or compromise in these that profess to be with you for yours—then, and not till then, condemn and resolutely oppose them, but let all your opposition to your foes be guided by mild firmness, appealing to the truth of your cause for success; have faith in that truth, and rest were going to take a theatre, and after that have a assured that, if the people honestly do their grand feed." duty, it will triumph over falsehood, wrong, and We remain. &c. oppression.

A. Duncan, Chairman. WM. BEESLY. J. M'PHERSON. E. STALLWOOD. G. HARRISON. P. M. M'DOUALL. J. R. H. BAIRSTOW. M. WILLIAMS. R. K. PHILP. W. WOODWARD. F. O'CONNOR. R. RIDLEY. J. MASON. W. THOMASSON. R. LOWERY. L. PITKETHLY. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## Emperial Barliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-Tuesday, April 26. Mr. REDINGTON, the Chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, reported that a Member of the House. Mr. Fleming (one of the Members for Hampshire) had refused to answer certain questions, on reasons which the Committee had not considered

explanation, in which he stated that he had taken a cause. leading part in collecting subscriptions, to defray the 'strictly legal" expences of the election; but he declined, as a man of honour and a gentleman, to violate confidence reposed in him, by giving particulars. Mr. Fleming then withdrew from the House. A discussion arose on the motion that he be ordered

to attend in his place, and be informed by the Speaker attributed to me. that he must attend the Committee, and answer the The motion was carried; and on Mr. Fleming's return to his place, the Speaker read the resolution to him, to

which the Hon. Member bawed, and sat down without Elizabeth Ann Lucas, and the surgeon of Newgate.

the sister of the prisoner. After some conversation, Lucas was ordered to be discharged.

next.

bring in a bill for the renewal of the Poor Law Com-Mr. O'CONNELL rose to move for a select committee

Chins. Mr. BINGHAM BARING said that sufficient provision was already made for the spiritual instruction of the Catholic soldiers in India, and did not think the proposed committee would elicit more information than

was already accessible on the subject. Mr. HUME and Sir H. HARDINGE addressed the House, the latter of whom hoped that Mr. O'Connell would not persevere in his motion; and after some

observations from Sir R. H. Inglis, it was with-Mr. ELPHINSTONE rose to move that it will be expedient for this House, at an early period, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the act 55 George III., c. 184, with in which Passengers can be accommodated

succession to real estates, of the same amount as are Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to eminow imposed by the said act on succession to personal grate may save themselves the expence and property. that such a tax would only fail en property which answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount was not under marriage and other settlements, and of Passage money told them; and by remitting

Mr. HUME thought that the Chancellor of the Ex- till the day before sailing. chequer had made out a good case in favour of the mo-

Mr. EWART and Mr. WALLACE supported the Lord J. RUSSELL, while admiting that the Chancellor

of the Exchequer had produced a sound objection to the motion, thought that something like equality might be introduced into the application of the taxes on real and personal property. Sir ROBERT PEEL, after referring to the contradictory charges brought against him of deceiving the

that he could not regard this motion and discussion in any other light than a renewal of the debate on adjourned until the following morning at nine the income tax, and an obstruction of the progress of Mr. ELLICE supported the motion, with the hope

of ebtaining a complete review of the whole system of our taxation on real as compared with personal pro-Dr. Bowning proposed an amendment to the motion,

stitute for some of the burdens which weigh most heavily on the industry of the country. Lord Howick thought that the inquiry contemplated by the motion could only be satisfactorily undertaken by a government. The business of an opposition was not to propose taxes, but to object to them. A legacy duty was in itself a most objectionable tax, and he was | Sarah Walker.

On a division the motion (Dr. Bowring's amendment the originator of the Sunday School, whereas it | Colonel Fox moved for "copies or extracts from any | Baptised, at the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampwas founded and conducted by Mr. Cooper, to recent official information received by her Majesty's ton, on April the 4th, John Feargus O'Connor Dunn, whose efforts the present flourishing state of government from the Cape of Good Hope, respecting son of John and Sarah Dunn, Northampton-street Chartism in Leicester is mainly to be attributed. the present relations of the colony with the independent Wolverhampton. Boers who established themselves at Port Natal At Glossop, on Easter Sunday, by the Rev. C.

> Majesty's government." Lord STANLEY said that the subject to which the motion referred was singular and interesting. These Boers, dissatisfied with the protection afforded to them by the Cape authorities, had migrated, penetrated lision between the Boers and her Majesty's troops, they tribes. He agreed to the motion, with the omission of the

Mr. Burroughs entered into some explanations, vindicating the magistrates and constabulary of Norfolk,

After some conversation respecting the business of

the Honse, and leave given to Sir James Graham to

Wednesday, April 27. There being only twenty-two Members present at Brophy, late Secretary, &c., to the Dublin tour o'clock the House adjourned. persecution and distress, we scorned to deny it, and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR. - I am sorry to trouble you, but the following is the reason for my intrusion. At the meeting of the Convention held April 20th, and reported in your last number, a gentleman of the name of Harrison has sadly misrepresented me. By seizing hold of one or two phrases, of which I made use, and by interlarding them with matter of his own, he has contrived to make me say much that I did not say. I am anxious to set myself right on one or two

Mr. Harrison, it appears, was present at two meetings of the National Charter Association, on the evenings of April 12th and April 19th, and he relates to the Convention what he then and there heard, and I hope I may say without offence, what he did not hear also. He charges me with saying, on the 12th, that "the Chartist lecturers were a drunken, dissipated set of men." I never did say this, and for this simple reason—I don't believe it. What I did say was that the system of paid lecturers had a tendency to make men mere pothouse politicians." And from my own experience, I know this to be a fact in many instances. But I never uttered so unjust and sweeping a charge against Chartist lecturers as that attributed to me by Mr. Harrison. The remarks I made were expressly confined to the effects of a system which I think njurious upon some who profit upon it, not upon all who are engaged it.

I also beg to assure you that I never said the Northern Star was inconsistent, as Mr. Harrison supposes, or mistakes. On the contrary, I think the Northern Star ne of the most consistent papers in the country. But I did say, that "the Northern Star owed its success, not to its strict love of truth, nor to its ability, nor to the absence of self-laudation of its proprietor, but to the ample reports it gave of the proceedings of the working classes." And although it is of course indifferent to you what a humble individual like myself may think about your labours, I added, "I never would join in wholesale deaunciation of the Northern Star, which I believed to have contributed in many ways to the progress of democracy." These are the only corrections I have to offer of Mr.

Harrison's report of the meeting of the 12th. On the 19th, Mr. Harrison imputes to me the fol-

"Mr. Parry also stated that they were an ignorant body of men; that their conduct was very bad; that they got themselves greatly into debt, and that he had been in company with thirty of them, not one of whom was acquainted with the details, or yet with a single detail, of the Charter. He also stated that they were resorting to such low means to get funds, that they

My answer is that I was not present at the meeting of the 19th, so that Mr. Harrison must either have wilfully stated that which is false, in order to calumniate me (which, I don't think, because he could have had no possible motive for doing so,) or he must have mistaken some one else for the real Simon Pure, or the reporter of the Northern Star must have misreported him. But whichever way the mis-statement is accounted for, it cannot affect me, as even Mr. Harrison must allow that I could not make a speech at a meeting which I did not attend.\* The observations of my friend. Mr. Lovett, on the

evening of the 12th inst., are even more twisted and perverted than mine by this same Mr. Harrison. But could not prevail upon him, Sir, to write to you on the subject. He has more of the rhinoceros about him than I have. His epidermis is more tough; and he actually had the hardihood to tell me "that he did not care a fig what Mr. Harrison or any one else said about him. He would rather be judged by his actions than by the reports of others."

I feel convinced you will not refuse insertion to the above. I have often remarked that you readily give a p ace in your columns to complainants; and I am sure Mr. Fleming, who was in his place, gave a short you will admit that I have not complained without

> I am. Sir. Respectfully your's. JOHN HUMFFREYS PARRY. London, April 25, 1842.

I have just learned that Mr. Peat was the gentleman who made the observations erroneously or falsely

TO THE: READERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THOMAS LINGARD wishes to announce to the L Public of BARNSLEY and Neighbourhood, that were examined at the bar, respecting the health of he has, in compliance with the request of several Obadiah Lucas, confined in Newgate for prevarication of his Friends, commenced his old Business, that before the Ipswich election committee; the lady being of General NEWS AGENT. T. L. considers it would be superfluous in him

to say one word by way of recommending himself to the Public, as his past conduct in the Business Sir Robert Peel, in reply to Mr. O'Connell, stated ought to be a sufficient guarantee what may be that he expected the treaties entered into between expected in future; T. L. therefore apprises the this country and Texas would be ratified by August Inhabitants of Barnsley and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the Shop Sir James Graham gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the renewal of the Poor Law Commission on Thursday the 5th of May.

N.B.—T. L. also wishes to inform the readers

of the Star, that all those who may favour him to consider and report upon the state of spiritual des-titution of the Catholic soldiers serving in India and Portrait, when they have subscribed four months. Barnsley, 26th April, 1842.





C. GRIMSHAW AND CO.

10, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICANSHIPS of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK, lin the view of imposing legacy and probate duties, on with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer contended addressed as above, which will be immediately which was usually in the hands of the smaller pro- one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool. prietors, and that it would not produce what was by a Post Office order, berths will be secured, and t will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool

By remitting One Pound each, they will have One Shilling in the Pound returned to them on the whole amount of Passage money, but not unless they remit.

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Captain. Regis. Burthen. To Sail. 1050 lst May. Thompson, 571 DELAWARE, Patten, 1250 7th -Apply as above.

More Poung Patriots.

The infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Hebden, of Ouseburn, was baptised on the 10th of April, Mary Frost O'Connor Emmet Hebden. Baptised, on Monday week, by the Rev. William that the proposed tax on land should be taken as a sub- Hill, minister of Bethel Chapel, John Frost, son of William and Mary Paget, of Hull. Baptised, on the 10th April, John Frost Compton, the infant son of John and Mary Compton, of Catterick Buildings, near Baker Bar. Registered, April 19th, at Sheffield, Feargus

Connor Walker, the infant son of Benjamin and

On Sunday, April 10th, was baptised in the parish church of Wigan, by the Rev. Mr. Bissett, Mary O'Connor Frost Dixon, second daughter of William and Ellen Dixon.

the natives of South Africa by the said Boers; also any of Elizabeth Lawton. instructions that may have been sent to the Governor of A few weeks since, at Hoxton new church was the Cape of Good Hope on these subjects by her baptized, after our inestimable patrict, Robert

Feargus O'Connor West, son of Mr. Daniel West, of 12, Lizard-street. Also John Frost Windeler, son

of Mr. John Windeler, 26, Plumber-street, City-road.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. Blair, Mr. Allen Armatage, of Huddersfield, to Miss Sarah Ann Gledhill, of this town. On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's church, Barnsley. Mr. Charles Horbury, to Miss Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Union-street, of the above place. On the same day, at Silkston church, near Barnsley, Mr. George Kenworthy, ironfounder, to Ann, youngest daughter of the said Thomas Wil-

kinson, all of Barnsley.
On Tuesday last, at Lendal chapel, York, by the Rev. Charles Payton, the Rev. George Dunn, Independent minister of Thorne, near Doncaster, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. Banks, Lord Mayor's Walk. York.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant. Mary Fearens O'Connor Sanderson, only daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Sanderson, of Wolley Bridge, Derby-

for his advocacy of the people's rights, in the 36 year of her age, Mrs. Ann Brophy, wife of

## NATIONAL CONVENTION. Friday, April 22.

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

minutes were read and confirmed. of feeling in the agricultural districts.

meeting, called for the purpose of forming a committee possession of an affirmative power. In Manchester the asserted that the Northern Star would keep them together than to see this carried out into prac-

to seven persons. Meeting, that they were well received, and that a reso. they could get at them, they defeated their schemes by Mr. Harrison was of opinion that the motion had be thought it would embarrass their proceedings. He their conduct at the last election. He agreed with try stating that they felt greatly dissatisfied with the

Ward, also reported on the same subject. Mr. Powell reported from a meeting he had at-

numbers, and they gave good support to the Executive. they had earned a character which would be transmitted | much good.

ciations, now they had between forty and fifty in exist. this state of disunion, they had had down the present unknown—they contained information which it was ence, and their numbers were rapidly progressing; plan, and they could now carry out any given object impossible for the Star to give. taken as a whole they paid well to the Executive. In better than any Association in the kingdom. Messrs. fifteen localities, now there were not less than one members of the Executive than himself or Mr. Williams. done much good.

they had not even paid for their cards.

cutive. It was exclusively formed by the working employ lecturers in the unagitated counties

Dead cats, brick-bats, &c., were plentifully showered to disapprove of their measures. vered; and when he (Dr. M'D mall) last visited Derby- appointed for that purpose. shire, he had splendid meetings; and, instead of the

had been better supported than even could be expected it, he could act only as their friend. metropolis they had met with great pecuniary support; the words Northern Star was left out. He thought it that the recommendation to establish a new association and though some members might complain of their would be better worded if they said democratic papers, for Complete Suffrage is only another scheme of our meeting in pot-houses, &c., yet if they looked at the without nominating one in particular. and the manner in which they had supported this Con-capproved of it as at present worded.

one cause why they had been so well supported. If were public spirited individuals. He could positively likewise the editor's remarks, but it elicited no disa feeling of hesitation or suspicion against each other, that he never wrote a line to White, or any one of his it would have re-acted to their disadvantage in the correspondents; he had been particularly careful on

stating, that in Bilston, where there were only 100 office, not from any acquaintance with him, but at the members, there are now 1000; that an Association had desire of the body of people where they were labourbeen raised at Darlaston, and at other places; and that ing. The Editor of the paper he had known many at Birmingham and at Wolverhampton, their numbers years, and had never written a line to him to influence had greatly increased.

to arrive at their true position, to look to the condition to a public newspaper, but this should never be tive. At the first Delegate meeting held at Manchester, glad to think that the paper had been of some service had written to them, and they had requested his finding that the Chartist body was completely broken to the cause. Mr. Smilwood could bear him out in attendance at half-past eleven o'clock that merning. up, as far as organization was concerned, he moved stating that several persons, Irishmen, in Hammersmith, that they laid down a plan for the guidance of the had shewn him letters stating the great service it had Chartist body. Dr. Taylor opposed this on the ground done to the cause, and that it had caused the formation that it might prejudice the trial of Mr. Frost, and he of several Associations in that country. He had, by Withdrew his motion. As soon as that trial was con- application to individuals and by public recommendthis subject on the attention of the Chartists. This was Ireland, and he was happy that parcels of Stars of tracts, and collected 9s. towards the demonstration. conference at Manchester. At this meeting, a plan of too poor to purchase them. Worked so well, that now they had between 3 and 400 glad to receive them, and by the truths thus inculcated towns in the Association, and 600 meetings were held the good seed would be sewn, and the lecturers would inflicted by the system, and he thought it was their Mr. Philp then stated, that seeing the names of Messrs. on the same night every week, to discuss the principles only have to follow and reap the harvest. of Chartism. In some parts of the country the plan Mr. Moir stated that for some length of time he had had not been properly worked out, and the funds appreciated its advantages, and sent those which he consequently not raised. He had received letters could procure to Ireland. from all parts of the kingdom, stating their ap- Mr Beesley said that for some length of time he had proval of the conduct of the Executive. On that taken six Stars weekly, and that with what he collected morning he had received a letter from the females from others, he usually sent twelve to Ireland, besides of Oldham, containing a vote of thanks and Circulars, tracts, &c. L1 for the Convention, in addition to their full quota.

Mr. White had taken a great interest in that subject, and had been enabled to send hundreds of Stars to Irevention was far superior to that of the first Conland. With regard to the agents of the Northern Star of all intoxicating drinks; and also to abandon the use nine votes. of the intelligence of the country: there was certainly being the paid tools of Feargus O'Connor, as one of of tobacco and snuff, and refrain as much as possible

Mr. O'Connor gave in a report of his journey to and they would have been split into sections. Now, down the Star, not that the public might be bene. Government of the power of enlisting soldiers. Not a throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, for and that they were in the greatest distress. Northampton, and stated that he had addressed in that even if the Executive went astray, the cause would fitted, but that they might be enabled to raise their own man could now be found to enlist in the army. He the purpose of placing all persons holding our opinions town one of the largest assemblies ever known in that not be ruined, though it would cause a temporary dis- fame upon its ruins. The Star had been the main trusted they would come to a unanimous vote upon this on the borough and county registries, with the view district, and gave a most cheering account of the state organisation; their place would speedily be supplied. cause for keeping the agitation alive when there were question. It had been insinuated that the Executive had done many of them in prison, and when all their pros-Mr. Ridley reported from two meetings he had at nothing; if they had not exercised an affirmative, they pects were dark and gloomy. When he was in prison, recent case in which an active member of their body had exercised a negative power, and if they were pro- he recollected being asked by thirty or forty in the had injured the cause by not being a total abstainer. Mr. Morgan Williams reported his reception at a perly supplied with funds, they would shortly be in Court yard what would become of the cause? he Mr. O'Connor stated that nothing would give him in aid of Frost, Williams, and Jenes, which passed off present plan had worked well. Manchester, though supther It had done this; and the people owed to it a tice. He acknowledged that temperance had done posed to be Radical. was the true seat of Whiggery. debt of gratitude. He did not assert that it had no much good in Ireland, though at the same time this was but they had failed in carrying it out at the last elec- Oundle 350; Long Buckby 800; Eye 200; Pitsford

Mr. Mason reported from the Trades' Delegates' nised the town; that at every public meeting where his hearty support.

A quantity of Patition Sheets were then handed in local expences and the Executive or more properly of sending packages of old Stars to Ireland they should was good at all other the manner in which they had been denounced, that Mason explained in connection with that letter that he Mr. Campbell reported from the English Executive. speaking the organisation, for in some weeks it had sell them for waste paper, and purchase such tracts as periods. Much harm had been done by their lecturers they were the true safety valve of the nation. The had been in conversation with six of the most influen-They had been in existence now about twelve months, cost them £20 for stationery, printing, &c. This might "What's a Chartist?" Circulars, &c. Irishmen liked not being Tectotallers, they after their lectures had per-strength of the people should always be directed against tital persons in Coventry: he could, if necessary, state At the period they came into office there was but appear a large sum, but if the present plan was carried to see the news of the day much better than old papers. haps taken only a single glass, but those who entered the party in power—their battle must now be directed their names; but he would simply state that they conseventy or eighty towns in the Association, now they out, it would enable them to delray all expences, to He advised them to send their new papers by all the house with them, perhaps not having equal com- against the party in power. He thought that new they sidered it would be no violation of principle; but that had about three hundred and fifty towns in the Associa- employ thirty talented lecturers, and to carry on suc- means. tion. In the London District, at that period, they had constituted for the females of many of the females of many had about forty. In the Northampton district, at that plan or the spirit of the organization. He trusted they isolated villages by the sea side; and as his occupation against them if they came home from their meetings There was not a Repealer in Ireland who was not a limit Birmingnam for a similar purpose. The reporter period, they had not one, now they had seven or eight. Would carefully peruse it and it defective in any point, led him from door to door, he was often asked how the entirely sober. In Birmingham they had an increase, he believed, in take measures more fully to carry it out. He had de- Chartists get on? They had a increase, he believed, in take measures more fully to carry it out. He had de- Chartists get on? They had read a good deal about | Mr. Thomason supported the motion in a lengthy with the Tories. It was the opinion of some that it ation. He had not been invited to attend the Connumbers, but not in associations; they had not con lived much pleasure from being a member of the Exe. them in a paper called the Northern Star. This opened address. His constituents were highly in favour of it; was necessary to have upwards of half the House in ference by a public meeting or by the Council of fribnted much to the support of the Executive. In cutive body; it had procured him much personal friend- a door for further conversation on the subject, and in- it would also allay the prejudices which certain tee- their favour to constitute a majority. If thirty Char- Coventry. Leicester they had at that period only about one hun. ship, and he had received from the public a character formation was thus elicited. They formed excellent totallers entertained against them. died members. now they had upwards of twelve that he should scarce dure to give himself, that of being forerunners, breaking up the ground, and clearing the Mr. O'Connor moved the following amendment:— they could so paralyze the Government that it would that they should procure copies of the People's Char-

In the Derby district they had only two localities, now with applause to posterity. they had twelve; they did not pay so well. In the Mr. Philp gave his support to the present organizahundred. Some of the districts, as Huddersfield, Heb- By the original plan he did not consider that they were in the kingdom, with the exception or London, which ever any important business was to be brought forward, unknown; there had been five or six fresh localities continually altering or amending it every year, it would their reception.

Mr. M. Pherson thought the motion not called for; its success.

Mr. M. Pherson thought the motion not called for; its success.

Mr. Doyle explained that his motion alluded to all every object would be obtained by advocating Chartism.

Mr. Bairstow seconded the motion; he thought that petition to London; from Ashton, stating that the Rev.

Of London he could speak very favourably; within this It was of great importance that the counties of Cornperiod they had contributed between £60 or £70. This wall and Devon should be well agitated. He had prodistrict, and that of Yorkshire, had nobly fulfilled its mised to attend there, and endeavour to assist in doing

as he himself was at that period. When he first read member of the Executive, but on all important occa- more than a week or ten days to the Convention; yet at it. tations. They had not been in office twelve months, would devise some means to employ a larger body of swer. and they had heard from Mr. Campbell the extensive electurers, more especially in Wales. In his own diswith open arms. Mr. Bairstow could corroborate that little credit to himself for the good the Executive had

Carried. people fighting against the Chartists, they would new Mr. Doyle moved a resolution calling upon them to extension as would contribute to their utility in car- into general operation, would greatly benefit the cause Commons. rying out the organization. He did not think that the in Ireland. It would show to the Irish people the Executive should have the power of appointing lec-manner in which they had been calumniated and abused, turers to those places already organized, and capable and that their principles were calculated to do more of supporting them, but only to those districts where good for them than even those promulgated by men Chartism at present was dormant. In the Counties of whom they had so long looked up to as leaders. He had Devon and Cornwal, the Chairman and Mr. Powell could great pleasure in informing them that while in Ireland the Committee retired for that purpose. bear witness to the great wish expressed for lecturers, and he had attended six meetings. At Belfast he addressed also to the great good which they would produce; a large Repeal meeting. They pledged him to keep in Wales also it was of great and paramount to the Repeal question, and not to broach the Charter; to append their signatures, and the address ordered to importance that lecturers should be appointed. He but somehow he was compelled to bring in the Char- be printed. was entirely for local government—he did not wish to ter, and on being called to order, promised better behatheir own lecturers. He should oppose any proposition meeting he believed he made a considerable impression. of that description. The Executive had never inter- He was sure that if properly supplied with political fered in any local business—they had looked only to the knowledge in the shape of tracts, &c., they would no general business of the Association. He thought the longer pin their faith to the sleeve of any political

present organisation would carry out every object they leader, but would act and think for themselves. He had in view; but he thought that the plan of paying a hoped that in the address they were about to issue they nected with the Finance Committee, but that the object regular sum for each fifty members would be superior would recommend the sending of Stars, &c. to that would be answered if the members would stay in the to the present method: it would ensure a regular supply part of Ireland: most of those at present sent were room for a short time after the adjournment. of funds, and would be less expense to the localities sent to Dublin. The part he alluded to was the North than even now. They had met with a few pecuniary of Ireland. They had requested him to act as delegate Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. White seconded, that it difficulties, but they had no reason to complain: they to the Convention for them, but as the law did not allow be inserted in the mintes:considering the destitution which prevailed. From the lir. O Connor would gladly second the resolution, if

endured; and from the moral tone of the people, these as though they had been concocted by the Editor, or should affirm the truth and justice of its principles; districts were almost unanimously in favour of the some party connected with the paper, instead of which and further, that we have confidence in the present whole they stood in a good position—they were not the people. He well knew that the Northern Star was all means in our power." a circular they could raise immediately £30, which \*as strong desire, on the part of some parties, to put down adjourned until Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

division had existed among them; if they had evinced assert that he never wrote a line to Wheeler in his life, cassion. public mind. He was proud that he had such excellent this point, that he might be enabled to rebut any such charge; they had been entirely free and unshackled The Chairman then read a note from Mr. Mason, from any restraint; they had been appointed to the his conduct, during the four years the paper had been in Mr. Campbell explained that he was very happy to existence. He defied them to point out a single line that he had ever attempted to fritter away any man's Duncan, and Campbell were present. Mr Leach thought that it would be proper, in order character. Great latitude must always be allowed

responded to, and seventeen towns sent delegates to a several cwis each, had been sent to parties who were They had a similar meeting in the afternoon, at the organization was agreed upon, nearly similar to the pre- Morgan Williams stated that he believed great adsent. This plan met with much opposition. Many vantages would accrue to Ireland from sending a large who had previously been in the Chartist ranks ob supply of Stars, &c., it would also be found to act very jected to the plan, on the ground of legality and cla-beneficially in Wales. From Merthyr Tydvil, where a moured loudly for them to alter it, and then they considerable number of Stars were taken in, they sent would join and assist them. They called another dele; them through the agricultural districts. If one was sent gate meeting at great expense, to remove this squabble into a parish in generally went the tour of the whole of legality. They invited those to attend who had ob- place, and in many instances he had known that it tion write to their constituents for information upon the Whigs had so far proved the inefficiency of imprijected to it, but they never attended; neither when produced a great amount of good. He trusted they they had altered the plan did they join them. The would do all that lay in their power not only to send plan then adopted was their present plan, and it had them to Ireland, but likewise to Wales-all would be

a vast amount of enthusiasm exhibited, but it had no those agents, he could assert, that he was in the same from the use of all exciseable articles—that by these foundation, and burst like a bubble in the day of trial. position for doing his duty fearlessly as before he means the revenue may be affected, the people be im-

Notwithstanding the vast amount of destitution which in Yorkshire, he would never be controlled in his cannot refrain from expressing its opinion that every ceived. existed among their body, there had not been a single opinions or his actions by his employer, and he should man enlisting in the army or the police, whilst the act of violence committed—not a single transaction act now in a similar manner. So far as O'Connor sup. present corrupt institution exist, becomes a slavish Mr. Campbell, Secretary, called the roll, when which could jeopardise their cause. During this period ported the cause he should support him, whether he tool in the hands of tyrants, is a disgrace to his Messrs. Bessley, M'Pherson, Stallwood, Harrison, they had defeated the Whigs, the Tories, and the Com- was called a tool or no; and, if he (Mr. O'Connor) country, and a dishonour to the name of man." Bilrstow. Bartlett, Powell, Thomason, Ridley, Leach, plete Suffrage scheme. This he attributed to having deserted the cause, he would be one of the first Mr. Philp, in an able manner, supported the resolu-Diple, Morgan Williams, Mason, Moir, Woodward, a head to direct the movement, not to controll, but to oppose him. He had been sorry to see a cer- tion, and instanced many persons who had contributed O Connor, Campbell, and Duncan were present. The simply to direct public opinion. Had it not been for tain littleness of feeling prevailing amongst little knots the funds thus saved to the cause of the Charter in this, each town would have had a nostrum of its own, of individuals, which induced them to attempt to put Ireland. The effect had been entirely to deprive the where Mr. Sidney Smith lectured, but finding that Mr. spent £50,000 in one year, their chief object being to friends with him retired and left Mr. Smith lecturing to follow unreflectingly in their wake for cheap bread, ously previously to his connection with it, and so long attained the measures they were struggling for. It was the good effect it had produced in Brighton. but with their poor penny per week they had so orga- as the Northern Star did its duty, so long should it have with them a matter of policy. He could not agree with Mr. O'Connor thought the present a very important where no signatures had previously been obtained.

lution, pledging themselves to assist in carrying the a majority of forty to one. This party issued for about been in a great measure anticipated. He had sent off trusted they would form a committee to consider the Mr. Stallwood that thirty, twenty, or twelve persons statement made by Mr. Mason, that the men of Currier and join in the National procession, was unanissix weeks running, forty or fifty thousand tracts weekly, several packets of Stars, weighing is cut, each, to Ire-subject. the Chartists only issued one tract which completely land; but if it came as a recommendation from the Messrs. M. Donall, M. Pherson, Stallwood, and Wood. Proke the neck of all the others. In Lancashire, Derby, Convention, it would have more weight.

Potteries they got en well, gave good support to the tion. He believed that, notwithstanding all its diffi- since turned out mere Whigs their object was plain, and intoxicating drinks, as well as from the use of snuff look to their local position. Government might be con- and likewise stating that the Whigs in the town had Executive, and were animated by an excellent spirit, culties it had worked well He was one of the dele- therefore their words were not attended to. The Star and tobacco, and this resolution we adopt in order sidered as a wheel within a wheel. They must look to now deserted Mr. Sturge on the plea that he went too In Cheshire, until lately, within this four or five months, gates who assisted at its formation in Manchester, at a as an organ of the corporate bodies, and they would far for them; that the Chartists were determined upon they had scarcely any localities; since Mr. Doyle's exer. period when their ranks were so broken that they could lit was an index to the general state of Chartism the people generally will consider worthy of adoption, find that the Whigs would sooner coalesce with them adhering to their principles, and standing by the tions they were progressing well, but had not been in scarce collect any force at any given point. They throughout the kingdom. For general information, and that both the recommendation and amendment than with the Tories. Once get possession of this Charter name and all. Also from Newton, enclosing existence long enough to afford much support to the knew not what measures to adopt, or to what subject tracts and other publications were more adapted. Tracts be submitted to a committee who shall report to the machinery, and they would then be able to influence £1 for the use of the Convention; and from Dewsbury. Executive. In Lancashire they had then twenty asso, they should next direct their attention. To remedy were excellent auxiliaries in places where Chartism was Convention."

Yorkshire, at that time, there was only twelve or Leach, Campbell, and M'Doull had been more active the tract "What's a Chartist?" into Welch, and it had the latter part of the resolution respecting enlisting attack upon the citadel of corruption. We recognise from Rippondale requesting information respecting the

den Bridge, and other places, were the best paying parts all required to be permane: tiy employed; but when- 200 back Stars to Ireland, which were duly acknowledged. They had since sent 450, but had not received thought for these reasons it had better be referred to a the party who now occupied the garrison of corruption. divided the town into twelve districts, and were prohad paid equally well. In Northumberland, Durham, he always attended their sittings. He had been lec- any information of their reception; this disheartened committee, that it might be well considered. He ad- If they carried out this plan, instead of being com- curing signatures to a requisition of electors calling Cumberland, and Westmoreland, he could not say much turing through a large district of the kingdom, and he them, for they were fearful they had fallen into the mired the success that attended testotalism, but he pelled to attack the enemy in an undisciplined state, upon the Members for the borough to support Mr. Dunprogress had been made. In Devoushire and in Corn- had seen the good effects of the system; and he trusted hands of the Post-office authorities. He thought that a believed the man who took a glass of liquor, was they would be able to attack them, well disciplined combe's motion, that a deputation from the working wall, until these last few months Chartism was almost they would make no alteration in it. If they were monthly registe had ought to be inserted in the Star, of equally as good a man as the one who do did not. and marshalled, and then they would be certain of classes be heard at the bar of the House of Commons;

expect from these places much support. In Brighton was very undesireable to produce. He had not heard democratic papers, the Circular included, but hethought Their lecturers were compelled to be men of high moral if carried out, even by the present limited constituen. Mr. Stephens had been grossly libelling them, and that they had a good association which paid well. In Nor. any sufficient argument adduced to enable him to con- the Northern Star deserved the pre-eminence; it was habits, and if they made Chartists of them, they would be able to return thirty or forty they appointed a deputation to wait upon him respectfolk, Cambridge, and Suffolk, one year since, only one sent to an alteration in the mode of collecting the the only paper which defended their interests while in speedily be sober men. With respect to the army, the Chartist members to the House of Commons. locality was in existence, now they had eight or ten. funds. The present plan only wanted to be properly prison; under persecution and prosecution it had never advice to Chartists was unnecessary; they would not me the mone of connecting time interests while in specific time interests while in the mone of connecting time interests while in specific time interests to the army, the calculations in the marchester and Salford Adversary in the present plan only wanted to be properly prison; under persecution and prosecution it had never advice to Chartists was unnecessary; they would not Of Monmoutishire he could say but little. In Wales carried out. At present many parties not only contri- deserted them. His motion did not allude so much to enlist; to those who were not Chartists, the advice they intended to carry out the object, they ought to they wanted their principles ridiculed, he could do it the Association was extending itself; within a short buted nothing to the funds, but did not even pay re- back Stars as to the current numbers of the day. He would be entirely useless; they must first make them array themselves in an organized form; if they had for them; he also stated in his sermon, that if the p riod there had been four or five localities opened. gularly for their cards. This kept them short of funds was well aware that Irishmen liked to see fresh, in pre- Chartists. If a man became a Chartist, it was a gua-

The motion was then unanimously passed. A letter was then read by the Secretary from Bronduty, the other districts had not done their duty in this; but when prepared to start, he found that it was terre O'Brien, in answer to a communication which he regard to the contribution of funds; in some places impossible f r want of funds; and he was reluctantly had been instructed to make to him; the purport of principle of total abstinence, but, if it was practicable, tion decided upon this step, they had many honest. A petition was received from Mr. John Hindes. of of their present organization with regard to the Executive, and of supplying them with funds to of his election; unless Mr. Campbell's letter could be ter the ill effects of separating themselves into Teetotal regarded in that light. He had written to the Secretary | Chartist Societies distinct from the main body. If the men. A delegate meeting was called at Manchester. Mr. Morgan Williams said he should make but few at Newcastle, Mr. Sinclair, upon the subject, stating motion had been made to recommend sobriety instead Nany of the delegates now present were then in prison, remarks, as he had never taken an active part as a that his circumstances would not allow him to devote of total abstinence, he should have had no objection to

The Secretary also read a communication from John or something else, by which they might operate on the progress they had made. Where they were at first trict they were not so much needed, but in others the Leach, of Rochdale, in answer to a letter which he had Government. met with great opposition, now they were received want of them was severely felt. He could take but been authorized to send him. The letter stated that the deputation had not an opportunity, owing to the shortthe opposition he (Mr. Bairstow, had met with in effected; but he must state that they had ever been ness of the time, to communicate with Mr. Sharman fanaticism; he thought that it would be calculated to Derbyshire, was not of the most pleasant description. ununimous, and that when absent he never had occasion Crawford, but from the statement he made to them on divide rather than to unite. the last occasion, he had not the least doubt but he npon him—even fire arms were brought into requisi- Mr. O Connor moved, and Mr. Moir seconded, that the would postpone his motion until after the petition had tion to intimidate him; but through all he had perser report of the Executive be referred to the Committee been presented, and that he would also vote for the but he thought that it would be calculated to raise a the map,) and they stated that their petition was signed

respecting the Repeal of the Union. Mr. J. Leach observed that Mr. Sharman Crawford

the address to the Chartists of the Kingdom, ordered to be written on the preceding day. The address having been read, On being brought up in its amended form, it was unanimously agreed to. The members were requested

Some discussion took place respecting strangers leavhave any power over those places which could appoint viour for the future; but before the close of the ing the room while some private business was being transacted. Messrs. O'Connor, Bairstow, and many other mem-

bers objected to any business being transacted with closed doors. Dr. M'Douall explained that it was business con-

The following resolution being received from Birstal, proceedings of the Birmingham Conference are of opinion

enemies to break up the present powerful organisation they would not lay down any line of conduct which tion; they would then see that the men were deter- money, had obtained a toleration, and now they were manner in which they had supported the Executive, Mr. Stallwood seconded Mr. Doyle's motion; he of the working classes, and being fully convinced that they were not certain would be carried into effect. He mined upon attaining their rights, and they, as struggling for the ascendency. They united all their our present association being legal and constitutional vention, they would see that they could afford to look Mr. O Connor stated that, from his peculiar position, is well calculated to effect the object for which it was they were not certain would be very generally ever any drawbacks in this district. They had pro- he could not have seconded Mr. Doyle's motion con- formed, hereby declare that we have no confidence in adopted. gressed rapidly. There were thirty or forty localities sistently with his principles. During the whole course any set of men that would cause disunion among our in connection with the council at the Old Bailey; and o' his agitation he had never, at any meeting, even ranks; and that we will abide by our Charter in name when the central committee was brought into action he once mentioned the Northern Star. He defied contral and substance, and have confidence in our Executive had no denot they would have an hundred localities, diction on that point; and he would take that oppor- and the honest leaders, who have stood by the people He could give the same good account of Yorkshire and tunity of replying to a few observations which, during in times of danger and persecution, and will neither Lancashire. From the density of the population in this their sitting, had been made respecting the Northern countenance nor support any man or set of men who district; from the sufferings the hand-loom weavers had Star. The votes of centure in it had been alknded to would throw our Charter over board, even though they

Charter. Taking the position of the Ex-cutive as a they well knew that they were inserted y order of Convention, and will carry out its recommendation by above £5 in dett, including everything; and by issuing watched by both friend and foe, and that there was a The roll was then called, and the Convention sittings owing for cards. With regard to his colleagues the the "Star." It had been stated, that his reporters During the sitting Mr. O'Connor read the debate in greatest unanimity prevailed. He believed this was were hired tools, while the reporters of other papers the House of Commons on Mr. Crawford's motion, and

> Saturday, April 23. The committees were busily engaged on this day in making arrangements respecting the theatre, and in forwarding the presentation of the petition.

Monday, April 25. Mr. Duncan was called to the chair, and Mr. Leach

to the vice-chair. The Secretary called the roll, and Messra Beesley, M'Pherson, Harrison, Williams, Powell, Ridley, Leach, Doyle, Philp, Moir, Woodward, Minutes read and confirmed.

Mr Meir reported that he had received letters from of the body previous to the establishment of an Execu- extended beyond the bounds of propriety. He was Glasgow, instructing him to wait on their M.P.'s. He had been none the words man for tabling a small body been none the words man for tabling a small been none the words man for tabling a small been none the words man for tabling a small been none the words man for tabling a small been none the words man for tabling a small been none the words. Mr. Bairstow reported a good account of a meeting he and Mr. Stallwood had attended at Twickenham. Mr. Harrison reported he had preached a sermon in

the Shepherdess Fields, on Sunday morning About sixteen hundred persons were present. They obtained cluded he wrote a letter in the Northern Star. pressing ations, endeavoured to send newspapers, tracts, &c., to 1 000 signatures to the petition, sold 5s. worth of same place, but not quite so well attended as that in the forenoon. He also attended a large meeting in the evening, at the Albion Coffee House, and many members were enrolled. A discussion then took place respecting the theatre not proving an advantageous tion. It had been said that Sir Robert Peel would speculation.

Mr. O Connor suggested a plan for their adoption. Mr. Lowery moved that the members of the Conventhe truck system, and its bearing upon the interests of the working classes.

duty to render the committee all the evidence which lay in their power. Mr. Leach read a document, showing the scandalous manner in which the truck masters overcharged their

The resolution was then carried unanimously. Mr. Philp moved the following resolution:-"That, with a view to the most speedy enactment of

werkmen for goods purchased from them.

was characterised by a spirit of steady intelligence. before. It was well known that when he was employed sociation, be made more ample; and the Convention

Mr. Bartlett seconded the resolution, and instanced a Parliament. their mixing this up with the agitation of the Charter, motion; they might date their present position from Mr. Mason read a letter from the Council at Coven-

been much blamed by several parties; but as these had hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of all tion in a prominent position. They should always that they had sent the petition sheets to Mr. Duncomber

Mr. Lowrey ably supported Mr. Philp's motion. Mr. Bairstow should be willing to adopt not only the they would by two years of agitation. If the Conven- in the obtaining of signatures. the people

the plan, he thought it was too extensive to be carried sions he had promptly attended. The manner in which whatever injury to himself, he would attend if they Mr. White thought the motion was very premature. for them to lay down some line of conduct, teetotalism

Mr. Ridley was surprised at the motion being brough: forward. He admired enthusiasm, but was opposed to tradesmen.

Mr. White moved that the question be deferred. Dr. M'Douall admired the principle in the abstract, petition, the on'y clause to which he objected was that prejudice against them in parts where their principles by 600 persons. were not at present known. They would be known only as Tectotalers,—as a Chartist, the only standard to 7,400 signatures. He requested that the report of Hebfight for them. He was not for granting any great request their constituents to send the Northern Star and had two sets of opinions, one for his constituents at which he would bow should be the six points of the den Bridge signatures should be corrected. It stated extension of power to the Executive, but enly such an other cemocratic journals to Ireland. This, if carried Rochdale, and another for the lobby of the House of Charter. If their object was to conciliate the Teetotal in the Star 3,400 signatures; it it had ought to have body, he believed it would fail. They were more of been 5,400. a religious than a political body. He believed that the Mr. Lowery brought up, on behalf of the Committee, Mr. Bairstow suggested some trifling alterations and stituents would then be represented. Mr. Stallwood no objection to every men having a vote, but those then ably defended the principles of total abstinence. Mr. Campbell would never allow his conduct to be one vote. regulated by the opinions of any body of men. If they passed this resolution he should not feel bound to adopt

> Mr. Harrison had two bodies whom he represented the one teetotal the other not, but they were both good Chartists. His own opinion was against the

enlistment proposition. The foreign policy of the force." Government was such that they would immediately pounce upon any body of men who attempted to deprive them of the means of raising soldiers, and also they would look with an eye of suspicion upon those who, "That this meeting having maturely considered the in addition to this, recommended them to refrain from exciseable articles and thus cripple their funds. It carry their candidates by a show of hands, unless they two great parties, the landholders and the newly would be raising up a new standard of Chartism which would involve them in difficulties; he likewise hoped thought it bad pelicy to lay down any plan which leaders, would know who they could rely upon.

> Mr. Woodward was opposed to the motion. The would be wrong in recommending it.

> Mr. Powell thought if this motion was carried into effect, it would be raising up a spirit of despotism-a feeling towards which was already too prevalent in some Mr. Pitkethly could not support the motion, much

parts of the country. future time, it could be shewn that it would advance passive resistance, it might appear a wild scheme to honourable to which the labour and the mind of man

the cause, then he might be inclined to support the some, but he had spent sixteen months in a stone cell, could be devoted. Lord Monteagle, the other night in Mr. Bairstow moved that the consideration be postnoned sine die.

Mr. M'D wall seconded the motion.

meeting a similar plan had been brought forward, and after the fate of the petition had been decided he should lords possessed over tenants; it was the pewer of dishe had then been told that he was not a good Chartist | be happy to support it. because he had opposed it. He had since seen those men so drunk that they had run their heads against a lamp-post. This sayoured somewhat of inconsistency. He thought that if they passed it, no good would be effected: the Chartist body would still take a glass of ale if they thought fit. He as an individual should not feel himself bound by it, even if they passed the resolution. A Paine and a Washington, and other quantity of drink. He thought that the principles of Chartism were of sufficient weight and force, without mixing them up with any other question whatever. Mr. Doyle, in a humourous speech, opposed the reso-

Mr. O Connor withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Philp, in an eloquent manner, replied. It was not for the purpose of raising up any new test for Chartism; it was only for the purpose of giving a high moral tone to the people; it would give them a wish for intellectual pursuits; it would teach them to think: and if recognized by such an important body as this Convention, it would greatly tend to promote its adop pounce upon them if they adopted this resolution. He was rather surprised to hear this from men who had weathered the buttle and the breeze. He thought that sonment, that it would not again be adopted. They had by those trials spread far and wide the principles Mr. O Connor seconded the motion, and stated it as of Chartism, and he knew that, if necessary, they would his opinion that no man was scarcely aware of the evils | again dare all that a government could do against them. Leach and Bairstow attached to a paper as pledged teetotallers, he trusted they would support the resolution.

Mr. Leach explained that his name was a forgery. Mr. Bairstow stated that his name had been sent by a deputation. testotaller, without his consent. Mr. Bairstow's amendment was then put, and seven

persons voted for it. Mr. White's motion, that the subject be adjourned

The resolution was then put, and five persons voted for it, and sixteen against it. The subject was, according to this decision, deferred Their erganisation was now of a different cast; it accepted that office; his actions were equally free as proved by sobriety, and the funds of the Chartist As- until after the presentation of the Petition.

Mr. Treadwell having explained their views to the Convention. Mr. O Connor moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, and that the subject be referred to the agitation committee.

Mr. Powell seconded the motion. Mr. Stallwood moved that the Convention recommend the formation of Chartist Registration Societies twenty or thirty, taking food where they could find it. of returning as many Chartists as possible to the next Dunfermline, Staleybridge, Cirencester, Darlington.

Mr. White seconded the motion. He was in favour castle-under-Lyne Norwich, London, Harleston, Bury of either having a sure friend or an open foe; and not a St Edmonds, Bath, Woolwich, and various other quantity of ha f and half men, like Messrs. Warburton, places, from the agriculturists of the North and East Hume, and Co.

Mr. Pitkethly perfectly agreed with the resolution, Mr. Doyle reported that he attended a meeting, In that town the anti-Corn Law League had faults; but taken as a whole, the good that it had done not the true reason of their not enlisting in the army; cion, and he was fearful they would now. Public 400. Smith would not discuss the question, he and the break up the Chartist organisation, and get the people have fallen into. He had supported the paper strenu. onely adopted, they would not enlist until they had Mr. Woodward supported the motion, and showed

Mr. Beesley in a long and able address supported Mr. sure from without, would do much to gain the Charter, the Sturge Conference. The letter was directed to Philp's motion, he thought Mr. O'Connor was acting There was but two ways of acting upon the Governthe Secretary of the Convention. They were desirous Cheshire, Birmingham, and other districts, they had Mr. Campbell said there was another little publication ment-by moral and by physical force—they had de- for him to call upon Mr. Mason to state the names of regular lecturers in their employ; in Yorkshire they tion, the English Chartist Circular, which would effect mended the constituents to pledge the delegates to be nounced physical force, and determined to carry it the parties who had been desirous of electing him, as had three lecturers employed, besides supporting their great good if well circulated. He thought that instead Tectotallers during the sitting of the Convention; if it by moral means. He believed that notwithstanding no such subject was ever brought before them. Mr. mand over themselves, got intoxicated, and thereby were in a much better position as regarded organisation by attending at that Conference they would be enabled Chartist; and they would sooner unite with them than would most probably state to the country this explantists were in that House, and banded firmly together. Letters were read from Salford, expressing a desire hundred. In Nottingham they had a large increase of an honest man. He would say for his colleagues that prejudices out of a lecturer's path, and thereby effecting in this Convention, in be impossible for the business to be transacted. If the ter, and furnish the members of Parliament with them, order to set an example to the people at large, and to forty-two Repealers had remained firmly banded toge- that they might not be able to plead ignorance of what Mr. M'Pherson-In his district the Northern Star had prove our approval of the principle of temperance do ther they would long ere now have placed that quest the Charter really was. Also from Bradford, stating,

> the jurymen and the magistrates. They would not then enclosing £2. Mr. Roberts in a long speech, seconded Mr. O Con- be enabled, as they had done previously, to call out the Letters were read from Yorkshire showing that the nor's motion for a committee; it was a question of militia, and to imprison and convict you from the jury- greatest excitement prevailed, owing to a report that Mr. Morgan Williams stated that they had translated principle, expediency, and law; he was not sure that box. They would then be enabled to make a general Government intend interfering with the Convention; would not subject them to a charge of sedition, seeing no difference between Whigs or Tories, but between bill-poster who had been arrested and fined for posting Mr. Woodward stated, that they had sent one week, that according to the law an ignorant jury were the them and the Chartists. They were now bound to Chartist bills, and wishing to know whether he was the judges of what constituted sedition. He, however, make their grand attack upon the Tories, as they were only victim; from Nottingham, stating that they had

ported by the great majority of the Northampton might, by this method, gain a living.

The motion was eventually deferred until after the presentation of the National Petition. Mr. O'Connor stated that he received a letter from Loughrea, (the place which could no where be found in

Mr. Pitkethly presented a petition from Hull with

Mr. Moir reported that he had had an interview with part respecting enlistment would infringe upon the law. Mr. Denistown, M.P. for Glasgow, but could get no Mr. Stallwood was compelled to differ with his two satisfactory answer from him as to whether he would colleagues, and perhaps this was well, as all their con- support the National Petition. He stated that he had who possessed property should be entitled to more than A letter was received by Mr. Morgan Williams, from

Wales, with an inclosure for the use of the Convention, on the condition that not one farthing should go to any one who was not a whole hog Chartist. Mr. Beesley moved the following resolution:-

Mr. Beesley ably supported this motion. Let them

to have any more child's play, petitioning was a mere without as enabled them to carry that measure; but it farce-("No")-a person said no, it was useful for had been useless to the great mass of the people, and majority of the Chartists of Brighton were not tee- creating public opinion, but it was a mere farce upon would continue to be so unless they removed totallers, but he would not allow it to be asserted that the part of the Government; this would be a test all restrictions on the cultivation of the land, let them they were not as good Chartists as any body of men. whether they were longer determined to be contented consider the number of acres in Great Britain, and ask He could state the good effect which they had produced slaves, or whether they were determined to be free; it themselves why they should be dependent upon other in his neighbourhood by recommending the plan of would show whether the Government would longer be councies for a supply of food? This was the most fernon-enlistment; but if it interfered with the law they allowed to ride rough-shod over them; he expected tile country in the world, and yet we were by these they would have to endure prosecution and perscution restrictions compelled to purchase food from foleign

for the principles he advocated. presentation of the petition.

Mr. Beesley then withdrew his motion. Several notices of motions were given, and the Convention adjourned.

Tuesday, April 26.

chair. Present-Messra Beesley, M'Pherson, Harrison Doyle, Philp, Williams, Mason, Moir, White, Woodward, O'Connor, Campbell, Pitkethly, and Duncan. Minutes read and confirmed.

support the procession. Mr. Bairstow reported that he had attended a large and enthusastic meeting on Stepney-Green. Mr. Philp wished to have a mistake corrected which occurred in the report of his speech in the Northern Spar. It appeared from the statement in that journal. that he asserted that divisions existed in the Deverilia; of the inhabitants, the demand would consequently be he had stated that the greatest unanimity prevailed in those villages, and that they were more united than

serted that ne still believed the report in the Star to be

correct. Mr. Ridley affirmed the same. Mr. O Connor stated that an error might easily occur.

Mr. Roberts bore testimony to the general correctness and fairness of the London reporter to the Star. A deputation was heard from the locality of Stepney Green, respecting the attendance of delegates at public meetings, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The deputation also requested the Convention, according to a suggestion thrown out by them, that they would take means to procure banners for the ensuing pro- was not correct. He considered the waste land The thanks of the Convention was then given to the

Mr. White reported that he had attended a meeting of shoemakers at the Pitt's Head, Old Balley, and was favourably received.

Mr. Woodward reported that he had attended a meetuntil after the presentation of the Petition, received ing of sheemakers, at the Golden Liou, and that they were unanimous in joining the procession, and gave orders to their Secretary to warn all their body to attend.

Mr. Mason reported in a similar manner from a body

A deputation from the Tower Hamlets was then re- Mr. Doyle gave a satisfactory report from a body of bricklayers they intended to form a Chartist locality. A considerable number of sheets of petitions were received from various places, but we did not ascertain their correct number.

A petition was presented by Mr. Stallwood, from Great Marlow, containing 400 signatures. Mr. White stated that he had received accounts that the people around Stourbridge were going in masses of

Petitions were presented from Liverpool, with 32,000 signatures; from Cheltenham, Wolverhampton, Bingley, Wotton-under-Edge, Bury, Bradford, New-Riding of Yorkshire, with 14.840 signatures; Northampton 2 500; Kettering 2 066; Daventry 1,052:

Mr. O'Connor read a letter respecting the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, explaining the separate districts, and stating the petitions came from places in the House of Commons, and backed by the pres- Coventry were desirous to eect him as a delegate to

ing the calumnies in the Manchester and Salford Adverrantee to their wives and families that they would be. place themselves in a much higher position at the ter he would not do it: the Convention, he asserted. last election, and yet, at the last election, he be- was not composed of working men; and that these lieved, they had done greater good to the cause than statements of Mr. Stephens had done them great injury

compelled to disappoint the men of those districts. He the letter was, that he had not taken his seat in the from all taxable articles; but he should protest against electors who would come forward and support them, Shoreham stating that owing to his having taken the Dr. M.D. usil should, more especially for the infor- thought it would be the duty of this Convention unless every man and they would be enabled to return men of their own chair at a Chartist meeting, which was conducted with mation of the Scottish delegates, give them a sketch upon the people the necessity of well-supporting Newcastle or elsewhere in the district, any official notice was pledged to the principles. He had seen in Leices. which he had well earned in facing the battle and the Dr. M.D. wall admired the spirit of the resolution; breeze. He had applied to the Lords of the Admiralty but after they had formed these Electoral Committees on this subject, but had received an answer from the they must le ve it entirely to their own judgment, and secretary that he was not a fit person to receive a not trammel them with any recommendations as to government pension. He had presented a petition to whether they should coalesce with Whig or Tory, If Parliament on the subject, but it had been laid on our by the working classes; but he was happy to state the Executive had transacted their business gave great furnished him with the necessary credentials; to this If the House of Commons rejected, as no doubt they be again stood for Northampton, as most probably he the table, and no notice taken of it. He had a wife and that it succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expect satisfaction to his constituents. He trusted they letter he had not, at that period, received any and would then be a duty should, he should stand on Chartist principles alone, nine children, and was entirely deprived of procuring a discarding both Whig and Tory; and from the manner livelihood for them. He hoped the Convention would in which their representatives had acted, and from enter into a subscription for the purpose of procuring Peel's tariff scheme, he had no doubt he would be sup- him the means of purchasing a boat, nets, &c., that he

Mr. O'Connor moved the following resolution. "That the Convention take into consideration the best means for protecting labour against those employers who apply it to artificial production, and for ensuring to the working classes a supply of all the necessaries of life, independent of foreign countries or mercantile speculation." He did not wish to infringe upon the rule laid down with regard to the length of time allowed to speakers. When they thought he was infringing on their time, he hoped they would call him to time. He thought that the motion was one of great importance, and that at this period it was more than ever necessary. The Charter was a new system of government. It was necessary to secure the continued approbation of the public. that they should produce before them, in a tangible shape, the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the Charter. The public mind was now prepared for great changes; the Charter would be the means of giving them a power of increasing the productive resources of the empire; and secondly, the Charter would give them the means of more equitably distributing that wealth. The representation of the country, as at present constitued, was a mere nullity; it was confined almost exclusively to the landed proprietors. "That the Convention recommends to the country The feudal system was still practically carried into the necessity of bringing forward Chartist candidates at effect in the laws of the country; he considered the Mr. Mason was willing to adopt any line of conduct the next general election; and if there is no possi- land to be the raw material of England; they had which would give a high moral tone to society. He was bility of carrying them by votes, that they be carried by often been told that the land of England was not fearful that, they would be laying themselves open to a show of hands; and that they take their seats in the sufficient to afford the means of subsistence to its poputhe charge of sedition, if they recommended the non | House of Commons, and only be ejected from there by lation; but he could show to that Convention, and through them to the country, that the land of this country was sufficient to support in presperity one take their seats in that House, and let them be ejected hundred millions of inhabitants; and here he could by force; and if they thought proper, carried to the not help adverting to the Corn Law Repealers; their Tower; they would then see whether the people would plan was a bad substitute for the removal of all restricallow them to be quietly in prison. It was useless to tions on the land. The country had been divided into

were prepared to go farther. If they did this, they sprung up manufacturing interest. The manufacturers would place the Government in a very awkward posi- in the large towns had combined, and, by the aid of forces for the attainment of the Reform Bill, and, aided Mr. Ridley seconded the motion, he thought it idle by the masses, they produced such a pressure from lands. In the Celestial Empire (China), with its im-Mr. White entirely agreed in the spirit of the resolu- mense population, they had for the last fifteen years, tion, but thought it best to postpone it until after the only six millions of acres of ground in cultivation for grain; there the Princes of the land, the Nobles of the Mr. O Connor entirely agreed with the resolution; it country were engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. as he approved of the principle of sobriety. If, at a was necessary that they should adopt this species of They considered this occupation as one of the most and he was not daunted, but would for one carry it out | the House of Lords, dilated on the old exploded doceven at the risk of again meeting that fate; there was trine of the political economists, that our population no prospect of their being ejected from that House, for pressed upon the means of subsistence; never was they would never be able to obtain admission, but he there a completer fallacy uttered; it was the restrictions Mr. Leach stated that at the first Manchester delegate | trusted Mr. Beesley would postpone his motion, and | upon land; it was the old feudal power which landtress which they possessed, and the system of granting leases which pressed hardly on the means of subsistence, and not the incapability of the land to produce a sufficiency of food. Lord Monteagle stated that it was the increase of our population which caused us to be dependent on other nations for a supply of corn. Within the last fifteen years, our population had ircreased two millions, yet the same restriction as ever was imposed upon the land. It had been the custom Bairstow, Thomason, Powell, Ridley, Roberts, Leach, when a tenant rented a firm, that he was bound by the lease only to break up two acr s, the remainder was to be laid down in grass which he considered only to be the chief weed of creation; if this restriction was Mr. Thomason reported that he had attended a trade adequate to the production of a sufficiency of food at meeting, and they were unanimous in coming out to that period, it was not so at the present period; suppose for instance that America, with a population of seventeen millions, passed a law prohibiting the exportation of foreign grain they would only break up such a quantity of land for the growth of wheat as would be sufficient for their present population, but if the popu-

> greater; and if their laws prohibited the breaking up the older towns in the association. The reporter as- tion to ourselves. They could not interfere with the of more land, they would be placed in a similar situapower of machinery, every man was affected by its working; if it displaced manufacturing labourers in the country, they immediately worked their way up to London, and thus created a surplus population for the masters to fall back upon. They were not aiming for the restriction of machinery, it would be a violation of reason and of justice if they did so. The land was the only resource the working man had capital sufficient to engage in profitably working upon it himself. It had been stated that they were employing their energles on the waste lands of the country; this to be the cold meat in the larder, which might be left in reserve for a century to come. The lands aiready in cultivation would be amply sufficient for our population, if cultivated in an improved manner; they might be brought to a degree of fertility equal in comparison to the finest linen over the undressed flax. The land was not cultivated to one-fifth of its power of

> > material on which they could rely for all the necessaries (Continued in our fifth page.)

production. Land was the only raw material which

appeared from their conduct not to be worthy of an im-

proved cultivation, and yet this was the only raw



Mr. FERRAND rose, pursuant to notice, to move frands in the various manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; also to inquire into the existence of frauds and oppressions, either directly or indirectly, committed by certain manufacturers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon labourers in their employment. The Hon. Member also moved the following reso-

"That this House considers as highly criminal the conduct of any person or persons who may attempt to induce others to give false evidence before a committee of this House, and will inflict condign punishment on all such persons, and will also direct them to be prose-

committee which may be appointed to inquire into the

He said that in rising to perform the duty which he had undertaken, he felt he had placed himself under a heavy weight of responsibility. Every class of manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland had their eyes on him. It was felt by the whole community that we were not in that resition to which our skill, capital, and industry entitled us; and it could not but at the same time be felt that the motions which he had submitted to the House ought to have proceeded from certain Hon. Members at the other side. But though, perhaps, it might be thought that the motion ought to have proceeded from others rather than from him, he yet trusted to the kind attention of the House to grant him a favourable hearing. When he first brought forward the charges which were involved in his motion, he was induced to do so in self-defence-he was driven into it by the accusations brought against the landed interest; throughout the whole country men were hired for the purpose of using the most violent language-placards of the most inflammatory nature were posted in every town and village. The working classes were told that the evils which they had to endure were not imputable to any accidental occurrences—were not in any respect imputable to their employers, but were solely owing to the conduct of the landed interest; it was the landed interest, they were told, which deprived them of food-it was the landed interest, they were told, which dried the mother's breast, and excited the out-cries of the famished infant, and no one was found to arge the truth upon the attention of the working classes. He and those who generally coincided in opinion with him did not subscribe to those assertions. They repudiated the assertion that the landed interest were the parties to blame, and on the contrary affirmed that the manufacturers themselves were the causes of that distress under which the working people suffered. The motion of which he had given notice comprehended two resolutions, one of which undertook to deal with a matter which had already been made the subject of a standing order of that House. It was important, he conceived, to let the people know that they would be protected from the effects of any false evidence which the manufacturers might get up against them. It was also important to let the people know that the House of Commons would protect them from the consequences of freely and faithfully giving evidence before a working classes as might be examined before a select would not venture to come before a committee of that otherwise the prevailing epinion amongst them was, that their utter ruin must ensue. It was well known that the late Mr. Sadler had done much with a view to improve the condition of the working classes, and they had his testimony to show that those who were called upon to give evidence had been severe sufferers from the consequences of their temerity in so offending those from whom they derived their means of employment. They obeyed the summons of the Speaker, and for doing so they lost the means of subsistence; and if they refused to obey the Speaker's summons, they were condemned to prison and to misery, and their families to distress. Two petitions had been presented to the House by Mr. Sadier, stating all the facts which he had now stated. And what now was the language of the working classes? Why, finding that £20,000,000 of money had been voted by that House to put down slavery and oppression among the blacks, and £17 000 had been granted for the purpose of ennabling the Hon. and Learned Member for Bolton to go to the continent for the purpose of extending trade, commerce, and manufactures, they could not for one moment believe that the House would refuse them protection whenever they were summoned to: appear and give evidence before any of its committees. He thought the House would agree with him in thinking that nothing was more requisite for the extension of trade and commerce than that the merchants and manufacturers should be of unsullied character and upright honour, and that in all their trading transactions, in different quarters of the globe, they should act justly with those who traded with them, whether at home or abroad. He found that their ancestors were of this opinion. The Legislature of former times were jealous of the honour and character of the nation, and stringent laws were put in force to prevent fraua being practised either at home or abroad. The Act 13th Richard II.. c. 2. was intended to apply to this, and the 5th and 6th Edward VI. was passed for the purpose of enforcing the true making of woollen cloth. 43rd Elizabeth was also passed to prevent frauds in the making of cloths by starching them with flour; and the 10th Anne, c. 16, was passed for the better payment of the poor employed in the making of cloth. those were Acts passed by their ancestors for the protection of the people; but it happened that about fifty years ago a new and enlightened principle burst forth, and the laws which protected the working classes were put down. What had been the consequences? Francs of the most gross description had been practised by some manufacturers in different trades in this country, to the great injury of the merchant both at home and abroad, and to the utter ruin of those manufacturers in this country, many of whom he believed were anxious to be honest, upright, and honourable men-(hear, hear, and who wished to carry to the market an article the sale of which would give them a just reward for their capital, and liberal wages to the workmen. But an enlightened principle had since then burst forth, and which, making rapid strides, had opened up a new arena for the manufacturer to walk in-(a laugh) It was the new principle of many of those men to try Who could undersell his neighbour, who could compete with his brother manufacturer at home and abroad, and Who could produce the greatest quantity of goods at the lowest cost, both in price and labour. He had been told by hon, members of that house, that the corn laws were the drag-chain of the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country; and he had been informed both in the house and out of it, that the agricultural and landed interests were the causes of the distress which prevailed in the country, and that if free trade in corn were permitted, the commerce and manufactures of England would spread into every clime; that, in fact, there would be no measurement—if he might use that expression—to the extent of British commerce and manufactures. Why, he found that the merchants and manu acturers of this country were in possession of the South American market from the year 1809 to 1822 or 1823. At that time Mr. Canning came down to the house and declared that we had called a new world into existence; and many of the manufacturers and merchants thought it would be a boundless sphere for the trade and commerce of this country. But what was the consequence of the frands which had been committed by the manufacturers of this country? They themselves side of the House that the use of flour was indispensably necessary in making calico; but he believed that the use of it was formerly unknown, and that it was never made use of until introduced by the manufacturers for the purpose of cheating and defrauding their customers-(hear, hear). He would no longer make use of those expressions upon his own authority; but he would tell Hon. Members who denied his statements committee, and prove them untrue if they could before that committee (hear, hear). He was asking for a committee for the very purpose of proving that his statement, were true. He would produce the evidence of persons of great experience and influence even among Hon. Gentlemen opposite, and other evidence of manufacturers of the highest respectability, men of fifty years standing in business, and also of working people, who would come before the committee, if prop-r protection were afforded them, and prove the truth Of every word he had uttered. He felt so strongly in his

own mind conviction of the rectitude of the position

he now held, that he fearlessly asserted, if any rule of

the House would prevent his second resolution being

granted, he would ask for a committee without it, and

he would prove his case by the evidence of merchants,

manufacturers, clergymen, tradesmen, artisans, la-

benrers, and others. A son of the late Member for

Leeds, Mr. Baines, had published a work, A History of

the Cotton Manufacture, which was reviewed in Tait's

Magazine for April, 1835. It was considered a work of

great merit, and had been consulted by all persons

connected with the cotton trade. He (Mr. Ferrand)

had never heard of any one attempting to depreciate

the work. The reviewer in Tail's Magazine said:-

"We shall extract but one sentence upon a practice

watch, we have heard, is banishing foreigners from our

m ket, and leading them to countries where this dis-

gr ful practice is unknown:- To improve the ap-

ma e of wheaten flour, often mixed with porcelain clay and calcined sulphate of lime, by which the cloth is has suffer, and appears to have greater substance and

Religib than it proves to have after being washed,-

Pearance of the cloth, it is usually passed through starch

THE TRUCK SYSTEM AND THE "DFVIL'S fraud, and which, though now too generally understood character; that clocks only go once round; that our show you at once the dishonest advantage taken by the called amongst the men, has been, and is at the present. Hr. Christie was decidedly of opinion that such an to be regarded as fraudulent, it would be creditable to muskets were only dangerous to the owners till the the trade to lay aside. How a fraudulent practice Tower preof was restored, and that the American woods-MR FERRAND'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF ceases to be fraudulent when it becomes general, we do man has found our axes such, that he has found it COMMONS, ON WEDNESDAY IN LAST not pretend to understand. In another instance Mr. indispensable to decline to use them. These things Baines places, to the advantage of the English manu- are so serious, that I think they should at once be facturer over the manufacturer of America, that the taken up; it is thus we are losing business, and latter does not, or cannot, use any but good cotton in his deserve to lose it, for we are risking the ruin of millions Mr. FERRAND rose, pursuant to notice, to move yarn, while the former, 'owing to the climate,' can use of the honestly industrious, rather than epress the some of the waste. This is not sufficiently clear. Is villanies of a parcel of scamps"—(laughter.) They article of tea. the yarn not worsened by using a proportion of what in might laugh, but it was those frauds that had ruined the the United States is accounted waste?" That proved trade of the country, and it was high time for them to that paste was first adopted for the purpose of fraud. show that the Legislature of the present day were as He would now submit other evidence to the House, for jealous of the character of the country as it was 500 the persons employed by them; and also by the was not going to make assertions on his own authoworkers of mines, colleries, and railways, upon the rity merely, but upon such authority as he trusted manufacturer of Yorkshire, of fifty years standing, and would induce Her Majesty's Government and the House he said-" You have not overstated anything as resto conclude that it was high time for them to interfere. pects this neighbourhood, for I do not think there is a He would now read to the House the letter of a gentle- manufacturer of flushings, druggets, paddings, or pilet man who had paid great attention to this process. cloths, but who uses less or more of the ground-up rags [The Hon. Gentleman here read a letter which he called generally shoddy, or resurrection wool-indeed, had received descriptive of the frauds practised in so much is it in use, that even the carpet manufacturers regard to goods intended for the South American are now consuming considerable quantities, and the market] In support of this, he referred to a work rugs making for Government are not free from it." entitled "The History of Paraguay under Dr. Francia," Some few years ago these rags were imported from by Mr. Robinson, a merchant settled there, from which Hamburgh and other parts of the Continent; then, of "That this House will protect and bear harmless it appeared that his Excellency had always looked with course, this country derived some advantage in pulling every working man who gives true evidence before any great distruct upon the quality of Irish linens and them up; latterly they have come pulled up ready for cotton goods imported into that country; and that use, they on the Continent having obtained from this frances committed by manufacturers and others, to the when he found the interstices filled up with starch, he neighbourhood the machines for pulling up the rags. injury of the trade of this country, and of the labouring ordered one end of the piece to be washed, in order to You will excuse me, but in my opinion, unless Governdemonstrate the fraud, and then would only allow the ment imposes some restriction upon the use of such merchant half price for his article. Why, said he, the materials, we may cry out for want of trade or business Jews are cheats, but Englishmen are downright swin- for ever; it is not the Corn Laws which are the cause of dlers-(a laugh) When he (Mr. Ferrand) read the our want of business, but it is our manufacturers and description given by Mr. Robinson his blood boiled to merchants who are the cause, for who will come a think that Englishmen had so far debased the charac- second time to our markets to purchase goods which very time the best was 10s. at the mill. ter of the merchant of this country-(hear, hear.) when they get home are not worth the carriage, Bring me," said Dr. Francia, "goods from honest I have seen pieces of druggets stiffened with Germany—the English care for nothing but lucre and flour and other things, that were you to set gain." Could they doubt, then, the way in which they a sixth-fourth piece to stand on the list, it would do truck-shop in exchange for milk, potatoes, &c., as the had lost their trade? Why had they lost it? Be- so of itself; besides, this is not the worst evil-for men in some instances never receive money; of course cause the manufacturers had ceased to be honest, and when these goods come to lay some time, they generate such barter is not made without a loss to the labouring had become ravenous after fifthy lucre, saying to each a worm or moth, which will very soon consume a man." other that the system suited their purpose-(hear.) whole piece; in fact, such goods get worn out in Would the House know the manner in which these passing from one to another without any making up, tricks and frauds had been carried on in Switzerland? and probably get returned again to this country in the He would refer them to No. 4. of Chambers Edinburgh shape of rags, to undergo a second resurrection, or per-Journal, of the 19th of February last, where, in an haps a third." And another frem an old manufacturer article entitled " A few weeks on the Continent," he' in Leeds, who said - I have a fact connected with found the following passage:-" The bulk of the the woollen manufacture which you are at liberty to Swiss, it would appear, clothe themselves in materials make any use of you think proper. There is a manumade by the hand in their own Lumble dwellings; and facturer in this town (who is at present a member of what they buy must be substantial and worth the the Whig-Radical town council) who has made it a money. English printed calicoes are rarely seen, regular practice to buy old stockings, and grind them athough they are much lower priced than those of up, and mix them along with his wool in manufactur-Switzerland, because the people have no confidence in ing blue cloths. He was thus enabled to undersell the durability of the colours. The Swiss goods of this his honest neighbours, who used nothing but wool. class are not only beautiful, but strong and durable in Well may our manufacturers lose their character in colour-qualities now rarely found in the produce of foreign markets." But he had still higher authority, English factories There are articles called Swiss for the manufacturers of the north had been comprints sold in England, but we were informed by a mitting such disgraceful frauds, that the Government manufacturer at Zurich that he did not believe a single had been obliged to take the matter up; they found it piece ever was sent to this country, the whole that necessary, in order to protect themselves, to take were passed off as Swiss being mere counterfeits. I measures for preventing the frauds; they had another am unable to say with what degree of truth this alle- duty to perform—they ought to take measures to progation was made; but it is very certain that the grow- tect the public. They had found it necessary to issue ing trashiness of quality of most English tissues is a circular to protect themselves; he called upon them excluding them from the only open market in Europe." to extend that protection to the country at large. He would now read to the House a letter from a highly. The circular he alluded to was as follows:-" The respectable shopkeeper in Liverpool, who forwarded whole of the cloth of which the supply is to be made him a piece of what was called the lower sort of white is to be manufactured from new sound wool; if it is shirting. When he received the sample and the letter, discovered to contain any portion of wool made from he could scarcely believe that the poorer classes were so woollen rags, known by the terms of woollen waste, cheated and plundered by the manufacturers; and he or 'shoddy,' or other than new wool, it shall subject wrote down to Liverpool to ascertain the character of the whole of the supply to be rejected, and the this shoukeeper, and was informed that he was a person honourable board will not have any further dealings of the highest respectability. He says:-"I have this with the parties so offending." These were the pracquences of freely and faithfully giving evidence before a day had the pleasure of reading the speech delivered tices of these rogues—the scoundrels—(loud laughter) than the pleasure of the House. They should be assured of the House of Commons on the evening of the erjoying absolute and perfect security for such of the by you in the House of Commons on the evening of the \_\_the infamous rogues, for he could call them 24th instant. In proof of your assertion that a large nothing else; and instead of laughing, Hon. Members quantity of flour is used in the manufacturing of call- ought to blush for shame that their countrymen were coes, &c., I beg to hand you a fair sample of the lower capable of committing such infamous frauds. Having House if they did not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would be not receive such as a and of which you will perceive the poer man's food agree with him that he had proved all the charges he forms the greatest proportion." One portion of that had brought against the manufacturers. But if the piece of cloth he (Mr. Ferrand) sent to the Right Hon. House had still any doubt upon the matter-if they Baronet (Sir R. Peel), and another to the Noble Lord thought the evidence was still deficient—then let them opposite (Lord J. Russell). Although an attempt had grant the committee. Was it not high time that the been made to fasten upon him the accusation that he Government should interfere in order to put a stop to had charged the manufacturers generally-nay, univer- those practices which were ruining the trade of the milly, with being dishonest, he had only declared that country, and punish the guilty? A poor man committhere were fraudulent manufacturers, and he was sorry ting a trifling fraud was punished heavily, while those to say that their number was increasing, and that they who were fraudulent by wholesale escaped. There was, were driving the honest manufacturer out of the mar- indeed, one law for the rich, and another for the poor, kets. He would trouble the House with an extract from so long as such a system was allowed to go on. He a work by Mr. Babbage. The Economy of Manufactures. would now say a few words on the infamous truck respecting the frauds in the lace manufacture, as brought system. It was now even of more importance that the under the notice of that House by a Committee ap- frauds, because in consequence of that infernal system round this extensive mining district are law makers; pointed to investigate the subject :- "The lace trade thousands of the labouring population were dying; the and believe me, the laws they make and put upon their affords other examples; and in inquiring into the com- misery caused by the cruelty of the masters-by their plaints made to the House of Commons by the frame- heavy oppression-was incalculable. He had stated work-knitters, the Committee observe, that, 'It is sin- before, that a large portion of the manufacturers were gular that the grievance most complained of 150 years in the habit of paying in goods, in place of money, and ago should, in the present improved state of the trade, many firms settled with their workmen only once in the ground that these are the rules of the work, and the ground that these are the rules of the work, and of; for it appears, by the evidence given before your letter from a highly respectable gentleman, who said-Committee, that all the witnesses attribute the decay of "Sir,-In consequence of the spirited part you have the trade more to the making of fraudulent and bad taken on a recent occasion, and for which, with every articles than to the war, or to any other cause. And it friend of humanity, I feel indebted to you, I beg leave is shewn by the evidence, that a kind of lice called to ay before you the following statement: -On Monday single-press,' was manufactured, which was only last, March 21st, application was made by a poor looped once, and which, although good to the eye, weaver, named Irwin, to the Board of Guardians at became nearly spoiled in washing by the slipping of the Cockermouth for relief. He is in the employ of the threads; that not one person in a thousand could dis- firm of ---, Carlisle, gingham manufacturers. It was tingnish the difference between 'single-press' and stated as a reason why relief should be afforded him, double-press-lace; and that, in another similar article, that the material recently given out by that firm to called 'warp lace,' such aid was essential. It was also their operatives was so wretchedly bad, that it took six stated by one witness, that 'the trade had not yet weeks to weave what, if the mate ial was good, they ceased, excepting in those places where the fraud had could readily do in three. Two of the Guardians conbeen discovered; and from those places no orders are versant in such matters were deputed to examine into now sent for any sort of Nottingham lace, the credit this statement, and report to the Board. Their report being totally rained." What said the book on the fully confirmed the poor man's statement, and stocking trade! "In the stocking trade similar they produced a specimen of the warp fully corrobcfrauds have been practised. It appeared in evi- rating this. Yet such is the thraldom in which these dence that stockings were made of uniform width unfortunate creatures are held, that the wife most from the knee down to the ankle, and being wetted earnestly entreated that no steps might be taken under and stretched on frames at the calf, they retained the act of Parliament, lest her husband and a crippled their shape when dry; but that the purchaser son should be thrown in consequence out of bread, as could not discover the fraud until, after the first wash- they could do nothing but weave. I have since visited ing, the stockings hung like bags about his ankler." He the weaving place, and have obtained from this man's begged pardon of the House for detaining them by loom a specimen of the material, taken at random, quoting so much, but as there was no important public which I enclose. Much of it appeared greatly worse business before them that night, and as the question than what I send, but it was dyed, and the effects of he was arging was so very important, and as he was the colour might (as I supposed) have further injured most arxious to discharge his duty, he trusted they the texture." He had told the House that these poor would permit him to occupy their time for a few mo- men were paid in goods in place of money. He had a ments longer. He was anxious to substantiate every blank form which was used in many factories, in which word he had uttered in that House. They had often there were charges, for rent, fuel, cash stopped, and heard it asserted that there was much distress in the cash overpaid—that would happen very soldom, he country, and they had as often heard it imputed to thought; but then followed fines, the most iniquitous the Corn Laws. He emphatically denied that state- of all things; for the masters hung up a set of rules, ment, and would read a paragraph from the Not- which the poor labouring man could not understand, if tingham Journal of April 15, to show how trade was he did nothing else from Monday to Saturday, nor rui ed by the irands of the manufacturers:-" The could be by any possibility help infringing some of cotton cut-up hose trade, which has now become an ex- them, by which money was stopped from him On tensive manufacture in this vicinity, has somewhat im. the truck in cottages he had a letter from a workingproved. whilst the system of drop-offs is fast extending man, but he must not disclose his name, or he would in some of the villages south of Nottingham. These become a marked man, and would not get work at any drop-offs are stockings made without narrowings at the factory, unless he changed his name. He said, " Mashee's and toes; instead of which, the heels are made ters of one of the largest mills have houses, and comfull width of the usual length, the web that should pel their work-people to live in them, or whether they have been narrowed two stitches at a time gradually, is do or not, they must pay for them; and those who do then pressed off wholly, a slack course is made in one | not live in them, let them to other people. The masof the heels in the usual way, and the heels are joined ters stop their rents out of their wages, for these tyrunts and turned off, by looping the slack course in the usual have power to do so-some about 3s., others 3s. 6d, 4s. manner. The fraud now commences; the two flaps per week, and so on. The oppressed get them let, some of the heels are turned inwards, and are somewhat for about 2s., some for about 1s. 6d., others 1s. per neatly basted down by the seamer, the heels are then | week and in two instances they have let them for 4d. seamed, or rather sewn, in the usual method, and to a a-week. Until lately they kept cows, and forced ail casual, inexperienced, or inattentive observer, have all that lived under them to have one quart of milk a day Now he wished to observe that when the Hon. Memthe appearance of being full-wrought hose. Nothing and in some instances three quarts a-day, because they ber for Wolverhampton had, on a former occasion, read can be more unpleasant to the wearer; the joining of have three workpeeple of a family. When they kill a statement from a person residing in his (Mr. Ferrand's) the toes being effected in the same manner, by drop their cows they compel their workpeople to have shares part of the country, that statement asserted what was ping off, instead of narrowing—the deception being, of it; they sell it at the very top price, whether it be that the toes and heels are turned off in the usual way, good or had, and they force them to these things, or to deceive the purchaser. By these practices, one they must turn face about. If they happen to speak a whereas he had only applied them to some, and those stockinger is made to produce three or four times as word, they will give them a character with which they belonging to the Loague. This statement, moreover, many hose as when they are made in a proper manner. cannot get any more work in the town or the country This has a greater tendency to curtail employment in rither. These are some of the glaring tricks of these the hosiery, than steam or any other invention has corn law repealers, these hypocrites who tell the workmanufacturers of this country? They themselves in other manufactures, with this marked difference, that the superseding of human labour in most they wish them to have their rights, that ference, that the superseding of human labour in most they wish them to have their liberty; but it is all funge, they are the same as their leaders, the anti-corn law bertacted from the report (p. 552) of H. S. Chapman, and some of those who signed were making seventy in passage, there is a same of those who signed were making seventy they are the same as their leaders, the anti-corn law bertacted from the report (p. 552) of H. S. Chapman, and an extension of the arts; in hesiery it is quite the league, they are downright impostors. One of them is Esq., of the Middle Temple, an assistant Commissioner and an extension of the arts; in nestery it is quite the league, they are downlight imposed.

Esq., of the middle Temple, an assistant Communication reverse, as these frands are a retrogradation in ingenuity and skill, tending to produce inferior work- slaves had hard work to keep body and soul together weavers in the United Kingdom, in 1838, will show people as well as inferior manufactures. The hosiery before." Was that a system that the Government ought that not only does the truck system prevail in the villages in the vicinity are fast getting isolated, or to tolerate for any longer period, now that it had come West Riding of Yorkshire, but that any complaint on rather selected, in their employment. Thus, the hands to their knowledge? The hon, member proceeded to the part of the weavers is generally followed by loss of n Bulwell are principally employed in making cotton | read the following letters from a clergyman of the church gloves; Ruddington, in making drop-offs and fancyof England :and said they were not true that they ought to call a caps; Carlton, in making socks, principally worn in the United States; Hucknall, upon cotton fancy hosiery; Arnold, Calverton, and the villages to the east, are most employed in making full-fashioned hose; whilst Stapleford and Sandiscre

are engaged principally in making warp lace; but in

most of these villages the stockingers are in a most des-

titute situation, arising from scanty employment and

low warea" It was en behalf of these men that he

asked for the Committee-on behalf of those men who

could not protect themselves; and he trusted that no

man who had heard the statement but would cheerfully

assist him in his object. The Hop. Gentlemen oppo-

site, who were engaged in manufactures, had promised

that no impediment would be thrown in his way;

he hoped they would now perform their promise, grant

him the Committee, and he would prove every allega-

tion he had made. Then, as to watches, the deception

was just as bad; he had a letter from a manufacturer

which, with permission of the House, he would read:

-"Sir,-I speak of the disclosures you have lately

been making in Parliament as to frauds in manufactures.

It is now a long time since I broached that anbiect.

and suggested that the old plan of stamping our cloths

and linens, &c., should be resumed; using in aid the

argument that unless this were done, the character of

the country would be lost, as each successive swindler

believe the cloths sent out are often only fit for wadding.

That the prints become blanks at first washing. I

know, but I had no suspiciou that even the cleth itself

would say to himself, 'It will serve my ture.

# "Wolverhampton, April 2, 1842.

"Sir,-I am sure I need not apologise for the intrusion of a perfect stranger upon your valuable time, it my statement will tend, even in the slightest degree, to further the praiseworthy object you have in view of

witnessing the working of this tyrannical system in employment. I was, however, assured by many permy own parish, and Mr Villiers need go no further sons, both employers and weavers, that the allegation than the borough which he represents for proof that a was correct. This shows how completely impotent is great portion of the distress now existing amongst the law, however stringent it may be, where both poo is caused by the payment of wages in provisions employer and employed will consent to violate it. instead of money.

"I will mention one instance with which I think you should be made acquainted; others can be brought forward if required; but this is a case which I have taken particular pains to investigate;-

"One of the most active partisans of Mr. Villiers, and a principal member of his committee at the electimes five weeks, when they may receive their wages in

oppressors of these poor men-At Tommy shop. In the town. per lb. per Ib.

Sugar..... 9d. Sugar...... 9d. ... 7½d. Salt butter.....15d. and 16d. ... 10d. and 11d. Bacon ..... 9d. ... 71d. Tea..... 69. there being a difference of more than 50 per cent. on the

"I shall not object to your using my name as the author of this information should its truth be disputed, but at the same time I may add, that I would not willingly have my name made public. " My attention has long been directed to this horrist

signature of 'The Miner's Friend, appeared in the market. Wolverhampton Chronicle, but no good resulted from it. information on the subject. During the severe weather in 1841, when soup was

istributed to our poor at a penny a quart, it is a fact, of the families, in the receipt of nominally good wages, tion on actually declined a ticket for the soup, on the plea that they had not the penny to pay for it, as they received their wages in goods"

"Welverhampton, April 13, 1842. "Sir,-In reply to your inquiry respecting the quality of the goods sold at the truck shops, I have frequently seen bad salt butter from these shops at 15d. and 16d., while at the retail shops good was sold at 10d, and 11d. a-pound; the sugar at 9d., and in one instance at 10d. per pound, not so good as at 73d.; flour of a very inferior quality at 11s. a bushel, while I find that at the

"Since my last letter, I have ascertained from huckster upon whom I can depend, that she is in the constant habit of receiving goods bought at the

He begged to call the attention of the House to the following communication he had received as to the city of Carlisle :- " Hundreds of the working classes are grateful for the fearless exposure of the deceptions and villanies practised by the master manufacturers and cotton-spinners of this country. The truck system has been carried on for eighteen years by one of the largest firms in this district; they have some hundreds of cottages, which they force their workpeople to occupy, for which they have to pay thirty or forty per cent. more than others. The master manufacturers, who employ weavers here to the number of 3,000, supply them with shuttles, hiddles, and brushes (all of which the weaver has to find), and for which they charge enormously high. You might be furnished with a full and accurate exposure of the truck system, and other matters of deception as practised here, provided the parties furnishing it were secured against future persecution. Protection is absolutely necessary." Then as to Scotland, he would lay before the House the following statements :- " Coatbridge, near Glasgow, nine extensive iron works, at which an immense quantity of people are employed. Each iron work has its store. and a considerable portion of the wages are paid in goods, at a profit to the masters of fifteen to twenty per cent, above the common retailer. Some of these masters have acted as conspicuous members of the anti-Corn Law League." "Paisley.-Working man. Specimen of the nefarious system pursued by our Corn Law repealing masters. Most of them have stores, or cottages, for their workers, particularly those who are the greatest Repealers, and their workers are obliged to purchase from such store, and take their cottages, or make them work from one to four hours extra per day, which is called overtime, and give them nothing for it. Be so good as not to give up my name, as the master printers would punish me by not employing me." He had also received this letter from a poor miner: "Sir, It is with inexpressible pleasure I write to you, having carefully read all the speeches and remarks you have made in Parliament, and find that you are one who wishes the welfare of the toil-worn and cruelly-used British artizin. I see you mean to bring on a motion before the house on the 18th instant., which, if carried, will be the cause of bringing to the world an exposure of the robberies and cruelties played off by our employers upon us miners. Every coal and iron master in and committee of this house to substantiate those claims for office doors are of the most hideous caste. We are obliged to bend under them, for should any of us resist them, as some actually does, we are pounced upon by them, carried before the sheriff, or magistrate of the you must sbide by them.' In consequence the victim has either to go to Bridewell, or pay £2 or £3 of expenses: the latter he is not able to do, so he is imprisoned and his family starved. There is a general law practised at all these works which I will take the liberty of exposing. If any miner allow his father, his brother, or his son, to sleep one night under the roof of his house, and they are employed at any other work but the work he is employed at, the unfortunate miner is charged double rent for each fault, and compelled to pay, it being a rule at the work! Our employers have almost all victualling stores at their works; the miners are compelled to take all the proviabove the market or any grocer's shop. They wish the belly to match his earnings. I know many industrious with the public. miners who have not handled a shilling of their own earnings these four years: and it is a general feature in the trade, when they wish to reduce wages, or introduce any new rule, that they shut their store, and never fail to gain their point, by starving poor men into their measures. At works where there is not a store, the miner has to pay one shilling for every pound he lifts at any other time than pay-day, which is bad enough, but nothing to a store." The permicious system he was exposing extended also to Ireland :- "In Portland. county of Waterford, a wealthy firm, who lately offered £80 000 for a property, carry on the infamous truck system in full operation. The operatives are compelled to live in houses built by their employers, exorbitant rents are demanded which are stopped out of their weekly wages, and a shop, with numerous articles for sale, is attached to the premises. The poor people are not paid their miserable earnings in money, but in bits of printed 'tokens,' which will only pass as an equivalent for card paper (marked with the name of the firm) called goods at this truck shop belonging to the mill. I need not tell you exorbitant profits are made." But what would the House say when he told them, that under this system, which extended through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the workpeople were compelled to pay for anti-Corn Law pamphlets, fined sixpence for speaking, and one shilling for singing; called upon to obey rules which they could not help breaking, and fined enormously for doing so: of money lent, usurious interest exacted-(hear, hear) He wished particularly to draw attention to the following: -On the 14th of December a manufacturer was convicted before the Sneffield magistrates for paying wages in cloth; he asked £2 a yard; the workman gave £1 15s., and sold it for 11s, proved before the magistrates to the its full value, and a quarter of a yard not fit ton use; fined £10 and costs. Two more £5 and costs. utterly untrue, namely,—that he had applied the charge he made to all the manufacturers of Yorkshire, had been supported by fraud and forgery—thear, hear) -for many of the signatures were positive, forgeries; employment, as was stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Busheld Ferrand:- 'At Idle, where I held a public inquiry for the townships of Idle. Shipley, Eccleshill, and Bolton, a written statement was handed in, complaining of the existence of the truck system at a small hamlet called Windhill, in the firstnamed township. It is a fact worthy of notice, that I was begged not to ask questions on the point, as any testimony on the part of a weaver who had suffered

The employed is compelled to submit; the constantly

overstocked state of the labour-market places him at

the mercy of the master, and the same condition pre-

vents him taking a single step to expose the fraud to

which he is subjected. At Churwell, south of Leeds.

another form of truck was exhibited to me, as existing

at Beeston, where is a factory employing between

twenty and thirty handloom weavers. It is the prac-

tice of the owners of this factory to oblige their

weavers to take part of their hard earnings in cloth, in

some cases less than half being paid in money." Anu

now as to Birmingham he would read the following: -

"TO THE EDITOR OF ARIS'S GAZETTE.

"Sir,-Great complaints have been made to me

"Small Arms Department, Birmi gham.

March 10, 1842.

exposing the iniquities of the truck system. "I regret to say that I have too many opportunities from the custom would have been followed by loss of

tion, who was by the late Administration made a magistrate for the county of Stafford, is a chief partner in --- colliery. where the truck system is carried on more infamously than in any other works in the neightourhood. The men are paid once in four and somemoney if they demand it, but the man who made such demand would in all probability be dismissed: but as it is not possible for their families to wait till the expration of the month for the means of subsistence, was equally infamons. I have heard that millions of they are compelled to go to the 'Tommy shop,' as it is was equally infamons. I have neard that inthous of they are compelled to go to the Tommy shop, as it is needles have been sent out without eves; scissors made called here, a ticket to which is given for any goods. I yesterday visited the neighbourhood of Wednesbury sition of that existion.

The price of some few of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is Mr. D'shall considered that the deficiency in our content of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is Mr. D'shall considered that the deficiency in our content of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is Mr. D'shall considered that the deficiency in our content of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is Mr. D'shall considered that the deficiency in our content of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is the latest price of the l refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from at this shop, compared with that asked by the shop- principally carried on, and I find that the practice of Indian finances was owing to the policy of the late means they came there no evidence appeared to the a contrivance originally devised for the purpose of this country go only half an hour, and are losing all keepers in the town, I have ascertained, and it will paying the workmen by truck, or 'tommy,' as it is Government.

moment carried on to a ruinous extent.

tractors for the supply of musket locks for her Ma- under a serious responsibility. He argued against its jesty's service (many of whom, however, I must say, injustice and inequality, and instanced various cases, have not lent themselves to the practice), I have given illustrative of the bardship of its infliction on pronotice that I am determined to put down such a ne- fessions and trades, as compared with the owners of farious and illegal system in every way in my power; land. pretence of loan, or by any other dishonest contrivance. The labourer is worthy of his hire. A fair allowance

"I shall have great pleasure in giving you any further resolution, more extensively known, through the me-monopoly.

dium of your widely spread publication, it may be the A division was called for (the opposition beaches dium of your widely spread publication, it may be the means of benefitting a very deserving class of workmen by drawing attention to the destructive prac- of the bill was carried by 155 to 76. which came to the knowledge of my curate, that some tice; and you will at the same time confer an obliga-

#### "Your very obedient, humble servant. "GFORGE LOVELL.

claim he need not go far for it. He would remind the House that this was not the first time the working classes had, by their advocates, appealed to the House for protection, and that their claim had, ere this, been recognised. On the 17th of February, 1795, a motion was made by Mr. Whitbread for a protection of labour, seconded by Sir R. Peel (the present Right Honourable Baronet's father), supported by Fox and Sheridan, and admitted to be just by Pitt, who sanctioned the payment of wages out of the poor-rates. Then in July 5 1830, Mr. Littleton moved to bring in the Labourers' Wages Bill, on which Mr. Huskisson said-" If any Hon. Gentleman would take the trouble to inform himself as to what was passing in Staffordshire, and in part of the cotton and clothing districts, he would find that a very great portion of the distress now prevailing there was not so much owing to want of employment as to the undue and unfair competition to which the truck system gave rise, by making the whole trade a struggle between the avarice of the master and the necessities and comforts of the workmen. Why should we not extend the same protection to those the Committee, after hearing his objections, should dewho had no friend to guide them, and who looked up to the Legislature as their shield against the extortion of those who regarded only their own advantage, and never thought of the sufferings and afflictions of those whom they employed? It was upon these grounds he was ready to acknowledge that on the score of humanity and feeling he gave his support to the bill, and should do so even if it were opposed to the doctrines of political economy, with which, however, he contended, it was perfectly consistent." On the 3rd of May, 1830, Lord Stanley presented a petition from the manufacturers, tradesmen, and others tariff were inseparably connected. of Heaton Norris, against the truck system, and stated "that this system gave great advantage to a few rich men, who acquired immense profits at the expence of Peel's financial measures. After declaring that he had the labourers—a system that was as injurious to the not expected that Sir R. Peel would have grappled manufacturers who did not adopt it as to the workmen with monopoly in the way be had done, he affirmed who were its immediate victims." On the 5th of July, that the corn monopoly, under the new bill, was still 1830, Sir Robert Peel said-"The great evil of the pre- amply sufficient to compensate the landed interest for sent day was a tendency to diminish the enjoyments their share of the income-tax. But while regretting of the poorer classes; and he could conceive nothing more likely to reduce them to a state of servitude than that their master, who might be getting £8,000 or due credit to the reductions proposed on the next im-£10,000 a-year by his manufactory, should take from portant article, that of timber. He should have no them £2,000 or £3 000 more by dealing in bacon and cheese. He hoped that if this bill were lost by the means which the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) possessed, and might use to defend it, the working classes would facturing community, he would reduce the public understand that it was he who was responsible for the expenditure in salaries, pensions, &c. Only a small market price for their goods, with an inferiority of consequences." The Hon. Member concluded as fol- portion of the Queen's income, £60 000, was at her article. The master printers in this country not content lows:—"Sir,—I have done my duty in bringing this own disposal; the rest was spent on lords and ladies with the above system of robbery, adopt another sys- question forward-(hear, hear). The responsibility and in maintaining the frippery of a court which outrests on the House and on the Government of dealing rivalled that of Louis XIV. In addition to reducing

> intense feeling abroad upon the subject. There are, not reductions of the new tariff were only the beginning of far distant, honest manufacturers, who have come from greater changes. the north at their own expence to give evidence upon this committee, and to declare that they must either poor and disgraced the country-(hear, hear). There the tariff should come into operation. are those, not far distant, who are ready before a justice which there, and there only, they can assert-(hear, hear). In their name I appeal to your justice for that protection which here alone they can seek, and which here they have an inalienable right to claim-(hear). This motion may be lost; but if it be, it will be lost to the serious injury of trade and commerce; it will cause heart rending affliction to thousands of the working classes who are anxiously awaiting your decision-(hear). And ardently I do hope that the Governthe guardians of the country's honour, and of the sovereign's dignity (feeling that dishonour at home or abroad must sully the lustre of that sovereign's diadem)—that net income from both. they will discharge that duty by agreeing to the motion, which I urge on the unassailable principle that the

The hon, member afterwards acceded to an amendment proposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, that a select committee should be approinted "to inquire into the operation of the law which prohibits the payment of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of sions they need from these stores, at a rate price far the realm, and into the alleged violation and defects of existing existing enactments," but intimated that the miner to have nothing left at pay-day, yet they strive question would not rest where it was, as the Lands were to have him out of debt with them also, by keeping his of such a nature as must speedily bring them to an issue

labourer is worthy of his hire." (Loud cheers.)

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 22. A conversation arose on the motion for the third reading of the Irish Spirit Duties' Bill. Lord MONTEAGLE pointed out an inequality in the imposition of the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland, the Scotch distiller being allowed a drawback not enjoyed by the Irish distiller. The Earl of WickLow expressed his fears that the increased duty would lead to illicit distillation in Ireland, and counteract the progress of temperance:

After a conversation, the Duke of WELLINGTON postponed the third reading of the Bill till Monday. in order to inquire into the facts pointed out by Lord

The Corn Importation Bill was read a third time and passed; and after some other business, the House ad-

Monday, April 25.

The Irish Spirit Duties' Bill was, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

On the motion of the second reading of the Income Mr. CHARLES BULLER rose to move that it be deferred for six months. Whatever might have been his fears on the first proposition of the income tax, they had been greatly enhanced by the perusal of the bill. It created a host of commissioners, armed with very extraordinary powers, atien to the habits and dispositions of Englishmen. The tariff, which was the consideration for the income tax, had been supported by the most contradictory and inconsistent arguments, for sometimes it was contended that it would lower the cost

of living, and at other times this was denied. On his own side of the House direct taxation had been praised, that the people may be convinced that they are opas being a be ter and more honest mode of raising a pressed, and will still continue to be oppressed so long revenue than by indirect taxation. But direct taxation as they succomb to the present form of administration. was at once unequal, and nejust in its applicationliterally a resource of barbarous times. As to the argument that the income tax would only fall on the wealthier classes, it was understood even by the Chartists themselves. who saw that any diminution of the labour fund would be felt by the labourers.

Mr EWART, while deprecating the income tax, was yet an advocate of the fair application of the principles of direct taxation. While approving of the tariff, so far as it went in the direction of free trade, he objected to the proposed tax on exported coals, as being detrimental not only to the foreign coal trade, but to our steam commercial navy. Sir JOHN WALSHE considered that the inequality

charged on the income tax was inherent to all taxation On this ground he vindicated the Income Tax Bill. as being, in its proposed operation, at once as comprehensive and as equal as any such tax could be, framed to meet a great emergency. The tariff was a boon to the trading and commercial classes; and it was perfeetly reasonable that they should contribute their share to make up those deficiences caused by wars undertaken for the protection of their interests-such as that if China. From his own personal knowledge, he could testify to the existence, in France, of a national hestility, which could not be overlooked by any one the parish of Wolstanton. It seems that on Tuesjealous of the nonour and security of this country; day morning several men went to the pit, a short and for these reasons, in addition to the existence of distance from the turnpike-road, with a view of an actual necessity, he voted for the imposition of an getting water cresses, when their attention was income tox.

would operate in its imposition on capital employed in got out proved to be the leg and thigh of a child. The farming, as compared with other sources of income; and pit was afterwards emptied, an other numan remains while giving due credit to the reductions of the tariff, did found, some of them imbedded in the mud. The renot think that there was either a compensating advantage mains were subsequently examined by two medical or a necessity for the income tax.

income tax, as throwing the chief burden on the weal- years old; the other is quite an infant. From the thier classes. But the present income tax would fall very decomposed state of the bodies, it is not unchiefly on the industrious classes. He admitted that out likely that they have been immersed in the water of doors there was no feeli g against a property tax, from twelve to eighteen months, and probably and that the public believed that Sir Robert Peel longer. There is little doubt but there has been had made a gigantic effort to overcome our national some foul play in this transaction, but to whom difficulties. But when the public had become acquainted guilt attaches remains at present shrouged in the with the operation of this income tax, they would be greatest mystery. At the coroner's inquest, which come alive to the nature and value of direct taxation, was held on the day following, nothing was adduced

inquisitorial impost as an income tax should be reserved "To all those persons who are employed as confor the last extremity, and even then be resorted to

and that so far as those supplies are concerned, I shall Mr. SMYTHE did not wish to discuss the question of insist that the lock-filers do receive the wages agreed the justice or injustice of the income tax; he would upon in money, without subterfuge, trick, or evasion, give his vote as one of confidence, and while he either by tickets upon other parties, by discount, by admitted the inquisitorial nature of the measure, he would support it as required by a great emergency. After some observations from Mr. W. O. STANLEY is made for it in the contract price, and he has a right and Mr. SCOTT, the latter of whom admitted that system, and in July last, a letter of mine, under the to spend his money as he will in the best and cheapest there was not a strong feeling in the country against the income tax, but said he opposed it from a convic-"If you will have the goodness to make this, my tion that it was proposed as the price for maintaining

being but scantily occupied), when the second reading After some other business, the Railways Bill was

considered in committee. Some discussion took place on various clauses. A division occurred on a motion by Sir William JOLLIFFE for omitting the 11th clause, the debate Her Majesty's Inspector of Small Arms.' turning on the question in whose bands should be If he wanted any confirmation of the justice of his vested the care of gates leading across railways-the occupiers of the adjoining lands, or the railway companies. The result of the division was-For the ciause 103; for the amendment 104; majority against The House then adjourned.

## Monday, April 25.

Mr. Hume took the eaths and his seat for the Montrose burglis.

Mr. REDINGTON, the Chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, reported the committal of John Wren, for refusing to answer a question; and moved that he be called to the bar, and interrogated. After a conversation he was brought to the bar and expressed a willingness to answer the question, if the House should decide that he ought to do so. Another discussion followed, in which most of the leading men and legal members of the House took part, during which considerable difficulty appeared to be felt as to the proper mode of procedure. John Wren was recalled to the bar, and informed that he was bound to answer any question which cide on pressing. On the motion for going into committee on the Income

Tax, Mr. WALLACE rose, in pursuance of a notice, to move that it was more expedient to resort to an issue of Exchequer Bills than to an income tax, which, however, he said he would not press, if certain assurances were given.

Sir R. PEEL, after deprecating state loans in time of peace, repeated his former declarations, that, in the determination of the Government, the income tax and the

Mr. HUME appealed to the House to permit him, on this his first opportunity, to state his views on Sir R. that corn and sugar had not been dealt with in a way corresponding to the wants of the country, he gave objection to see the entire revenue of the country raised by direct taxation; but before he would resort to an income tax in the present distressed state of the manuwith the claims for justice and redress of honest manu- the Civil List, he would also impose a tax on real profacturers and distressed workmen-(hear, hear). If perty by descent, and he was glad to find that his the Government resist the motion, the responsible views on this subject were obtaining greater currency. lity of rejecting it will be theirs-(cries of- He was afraid that the income tax would add to the hear, hear). There is, let me assure them, an difficulties of the country, and was convinced that the

The House then went into committee on the bill. Some conversation arose on the proposition that the be honest themselves and retire from trade, or be as income tax should commence from the 5th of April, dishonest as those who have till now oppressed the 1842, and some questions were put as to the time when The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded

> income tax temporary. Sir R. PEEL said that as the tax was to last for three years, it was immaterial whether it commenced in April or July, but that it would be convenient that it should have effect from the commencement of the financial year, on the 5 h of April.

the House that the tariff was to be permanent, and the

This was accordingly carried. A debate arose on schedule A, involving the question whether a person deriving a clear income from land, ment will discharge the duty they owe to the public as but incurring losses from some other trade or occupation, should be allowed to subtract the loss from the one from his gain in the other, and thus be taxed on his

The question was raised by Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, and, after considerable discussion, Sir ROBERT PREL promised to take the subject into consideration.

Schedule B was voted; and on schedule C, Mr. F. T BARING asked if foreigners holding British stock were to be subjected to the tax? Sir ROBERT PEEL answered in the affirmative, and Mr. HUME complained that a breach of public faith was committed by subjecting the funds to taxation.

Mr. RICARDO proposed an amendment, the purport of which was to make a distinction, in levying the tax, in favour of terminable annuities. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER affirmed that the value of these annuities had not been affected by the knowledge of the fact that they were to be subjected to

the tax equally with other secureties. After a discussion, a division took place, when Mr. Ricardo's amendment was rejected by 253 to 117. On arriving at Schedule D, it was acreed, after a brief conversation, to postpone further consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that he would bring on the tariff before the third reading of the Income Tax Bill. The House resumed, and, after some other business,

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF SALISBURY AND ITS VICINITY. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

WE, the undersigned, do most respectfully address you on account of your indefetagable zeal and unwearied exertions in the cause of real reform, to impress on the minds of the multitude that it is the Charter which can alone secure their rights, their privileges, their freedom, and their independence; and seeing that in endeavouring to accomplish this praiseworthy object, you

have not only fallen back from the ranks of the proud aristoccray, but have made sacrifices of wealth. of health, and of every comfort attainable by a person of your rank in society; and have also endured as a martyr for our cause all the horrors of a prison. Under these circumstances therefore we hail you as our patriot, and do most sincerly trust and anticipate that you in your travels will as soon as it is possibly convenient, be pieased to visit us, that the blind, dark, benighted, and priest-ridden classes of this strong hold of Conservatism this cathedral city, may once hear the voice of Feargus O Connor; that the cry for freedom, indepedence, and justice to the poor may ring through our streets, and that the shout for civil and religious liberty may send back its echo from the walls of our cathedral; and pressed, and will still continue to be oppressed so long With sincere wishes therefore for the accomplishment of your clorious design, with sincere thanks for your

valuable labours, and with the strongest invitation we can give you to visit us. We subscribe ourselves.

Yours, truly, (Signed in behalf of the association, as per resolution) JOHN WILKINSON, Sub-Secretary. Salisbury, April 19, 1842.

RECOGNITION. - A curious incident occurred during ie recent march of the 78th Highlanders through Birmingham. It appears that some of the men had brought over from Ireland a bottle of whisky, of which a scriegatt of police was endeavouring to deprive them, when the serjeant of tre regiment, gazing intently at him, owned him as a deserter from the 78th thirteen years before, and took him prisoner. Supposed Murder. - Some excitement has been

caused in Wolstanton and the neighbourhood by the discovery of the remains of the two infant children in a pit of water in a field at the Bradwell Farm, in directed to an unusual substance floating on the top Sir WILLIAM CLAY pointed out how the income tax of the water near the side of the pit, which, on being r a necessity for the income tax.

Mr. Wakley would have supported a graduated one of them a child of from eighteen months or two "Sir,—Great complaints have been made to me come alive to the nature and value of direct mandout, was noted any following, meaning means in the gunlock trade, and and they would insist on a "sliding scale" in the impotential tending to throw any light on the occurrence. The jury returned a verdict—"That the bodies were found submersed in the pit, but how or by what jury."

#### OF SATURDAY NEXT WILL CONTAIN A FULL REPORT OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE

THE NORTHERN STAR

NATIONAL PETITION, On Monday, May 2nd, descriptive of all the proceedings connected with that

IMPORTANT EVENT. both in the House of Parliament, and outside; the GREAT PROCESSION: and the bearing of the Petition into the Body of the House,

BY DELEGATES CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE. The Star will also contain the whole of that

famous Charter of the right of the Poor to a first take from the Soil. THE 43RD OF ELIZABETH;

or the original POOR LAW OF ENGLAND.

Agents, give your Orders in time!

### THE LEEDS CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the "LEEDS CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL," will be Published on Saturday, the Seventh Day of May, o'clock. 1842, at 23, Commercial-street, Leeds. Orders and Advertisements received by the

Publishers, R. Perring and Co., at their General Printing Office, No. 23, Commercial-Street; and by all the Agents, of whom the Prospectus may be

R. Perring begs to present his hearty thanks to these numerous friends who have thus early sent him orders for Papers, Advertisements, and Printing. The carlier communications are made, the greater the favour.

23, Commercial-street, Friday, April 29, 1842.

# Forthcoming Charlist Aleetings.

LEEDS.-Messrs. Chambers and Wilson will lecture in the Association Room to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. Holbeck.-Messrs. A. Smith and Newell will

lecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six HUNSLET.-Messrs. Longstaff and Stead will lecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. Wontley.-Messrs. Hobson and Beaumont will lecture to morrow night, at half-past six o'clock.

ARMLEY.-Messrs. Chambers and Stead will lecture here on Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock. Woodhouse-Messrs. Fraser and Lynn will lecture here on Tuesday night, at half-past seven o'clock.

CHURWFLL-Messrs. Briggs and Westlake will lecture here on Tuesday night, at half-past seven MORLEY.-Messrs. Beaumont, Smith, and Lynn will lecture here on Friday night, at half-past seven o'cleck.

BASH PLACE.—Mr. Thomason will lecture at the Arche.; Rooms, on Sunday next.

DOCKHEAD.—A special meeting will be held at the St. Jean's Coffee House, on Saturday evening, at half-ps -: eight, on important business; every member is arnestly requested to attend.

Mr. HARRISON, delegate to the Convention, will preach at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in London Fields near the Cat and Mutton, and at three o'clock

-Working Man's Hell, No. 5, Circus-street, New assemble on Tuesday evening next. Road, on Sunday (10-morrow). The chair to be taken as seven o'clock precisely.

Birmingham, will lecture to the Ladies' Shoemakers, the Chartists of Birmingham. at the King and Queen, on Sunday evening next. CAMBRIDGE ROAD -Mr. Morgan Williams. dele- Hail Green, to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. gate from Wales, will lecture at the Queen's Head, on Sungay evening next.

tion of the Industrious Classes, will deliver a lecture. Room, at half-past a ven o'clock. at the Archery Rooms, Bath Place, on Sunday evening next, to commence at half past seven o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend.

WALWORTH.-The members meet at eight o'clock, on Sanday (to-morrow) evening, and it is earnestly hoped that the whole of the members will be present. Arms, Brick-lane, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock precisely, to take in hand some of the most important business in the forthcoming demonstration BATH.—Mr. Bartlett lectures to-morrow evening.

BRISTOL.—The friends of Chartism in Bristol are respectfully informed that Bear Lane Chapel,

Northnesham.-Mr. Lowe, from Bagthorpe, will

be had of Messrs. Simnitt and Saunders.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the female Chartists of

MANCHESTER.-A lecture will be delivered in the Hall or Science, by Mr. Watts, on Tuesday, the 3rd of May, in behalf of the sufferers, and the damage done to the hall by the late outrage. It is expected that the friends of liberty will attend.

Macclespield.-A county delegate meeting will take place on Sunday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, in the Chartist Association Rooms, Watercotes, when quots c' the Convention and lecturers' fund. =

ST. KPORT.-Mr. Henry Smethurst, of Oldham, will lecture here to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. ROCUDALE.-Mr. Dunivan, of Manchester, will

Lecture Room, at eight o'clock in the evening. ance Hotel, in Copper street, near Hall End.

quarter of the district are expected. ing will be held at the Temperance Hotel, Selby, on which upwards of three thousand people assembled,

P. M. BROPHY'S ROUTE for the ensuing week .-At Longton, in the Po teries, on Monday, May 2nd.; are attributable to class legislation. And this meet-Stoke, the 3rd; Hanley, the 4th; Burslem, the 5th;

Mr. BROPHY has made arrangements to be at Arnold, Basford, Calverton, Sutton in-Ashfield, and

Newark, during Whitsun week. HETWOOD.—Mr. Isaac Burrow, of Bolton, will deliver two lectures here, on Sunday, the 8th of until class legislation be abolished, and the people seven o'clock. May, and not on the 1st, as previously announced. BACUP.—There will be held a public meeting on Mr. Tattersall, of Burnley, will address the meet- not for its basis the six points of the Charter, as we Duffy's lecture.

ing districts are expected to be present. ASHTON.-Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, will fecture in the Chartist Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the

BINGLEY .- A delegate meeting will be held in the Foresters' Court, York-street, Bingley, on Sunday, the 8th of May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. MIDDLETON.-Mr. John Leach, of Rochdale, will lecture here next Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock sional committee, for carrying out the Demonstra- lecture upwards of twenty put down their names as in the evening.

HEBDEN BRIDGE-A public meeting will be holden at Mount-Skip, in Wadsworth, on Monday Public Meeting.—On Tuesday evening, the pronext, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in honour of ceedings commenced about eight o'clock, at which the National Petition being presented. Mr. Bell is time, notwithstanding there was a charge for admis- delivered each an able lecture on the state of the expected to address the meeting. The various asso- sion, these large and splendid rooms were crowded country, and the measures that were necessary to ciations will meet at twelve o'clock at Hebden to excess. Mr. O'Connor on his arrival was greeted remedy the evils under which we labour. A dis-ROTHERHAM.-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture on

and the progress of society. SHEFFIELD .- FIG TREE-LANE .- Mr. Harney will address the Sheffield Chartists, on the alarming state of the country and the duty of the people, on Sunday

evening, at seven o'clock.

in the afternoon.

Hollinwood.—Mr. John Bailey, of Manchester, lectures here on Sunday evening next, at six

Masons' Arms, Club Houses, this evening, on behalf of the Association. COUNCIL ROOM.—Messrs. Jennings and Carodus

FOUR-LANE ENDS.-Messrs. Smyth and Kell will lecture here, on Monday evening next, at eight. GOLDEN COCK.—Mr. Smyth will lecture on the repeal of the Uniou, on Sunday evening, at seven

hill Moor, in the open air, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon next.

Dewsbury .- Mr. West will preach two funeral sermons for Henry Frost, on Sunday next, in the Large Room over the Co-operative Stores, when collections will be made for the benefit of Mrs. Frost. Service to commence at half-past two, and put and unanimously adopted.—Mr. Blackmore half-past six.

held at Birstal, on Sunday, May 8th, in the Association ensuing demo: stration in favour of the National room, ever the Co-operative Stores, to commence pre- Petition, every support in our power; also, that we cisely at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates from all parts of the district are requested to attend. sermons at this place, on Sunday, May 8th, service to commence in the morning at ten o'clock, and in the evening at six. Should the weather be favourable, Mr. which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks T. B. Smith will preach at Little Town in the afternoon, was given to the Chairman, who briefly addressed at two o'cleck, in the open air.

ectures at Barnsley, on the evenings of Saturday, Sunday (in connection with divine service), and Monday, the 30th of April, and the 1st and 2nd of May, in the Odd Fellows' School Room. Lecture first-" On anti-tobaccoism and tectotalism." Lec- seldom witnessed in a London audience. The place ture second—"On the necessity of establishing was crowded, many being compelled to retire from Sunday Schools, in which the children of the working | the heat and pressure. classes may receive a good moral and secular education." Lecture third-"On the great principles of on Wednesday evening, at Islington Green; the against the decision of that body? In reply Mr. Chartism." Mr. Smith will attend and preach at members for Finsbury were invited, but did not Prentice denounced in toto the statement. Mr.

MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Council held in the Association Room, on Sunday. the misery, want, and degradation, which envelope at four o'clock in the afternoon, on business of great importance; also a meeting at seven o'clock on the platform, and the cheer-Monday evening, in the same place.

ham, Saturday.

FAILSWORTH.—Mr. William Booth will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. NEWTON HEATH.-Mr. Massey will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Council in Aston-street will in the afternoon, in Weymouth Terrace, Hackney meet on Thursday night, at half-past seven o'clock. ried. Mr. Balls moved "That this meeting adopt ledge of their future movements. Steelhouse-lane —The members of the Associa-Marylebone -Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the tion meeting at the Ship, are earnestly requested to enumerates our social and political grievances, and

Public Dinner.- It is contemplated to get up a by Messis. M'Pherson and Harrison, delegates to public dinner to Feargus O'Conner, Esq.; at which the Convention, and carried. The meeting then FOLEY-STREET, CLEVELAND STREET.-Mr. White of an address will be presented to that gentleman from dissolved. DURENPIELD.—The Chartists meet in their room.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The committee for establishing associations in the surrounding villages is requested NEW ROAD.-A Member of the National Convento meet on Tuesday night in the Holbeck Association

> will lecture here on Monday evening. Mossley.-Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lectures

> MR. WEST'S ROUTE for the ensuing week:-Over-

# Chartist Entaligence.

CLECKHEATON .- On Wednesday evening, Mr. Plint of Leeds, attended, in accordance with previous announcement, to deliver a Leture on the Corn Temple street, is open every Sunday morning, from the hours of ten till one, for reading and mutual instruction; on Wednesday evenings, at eight o'clock, for discussions and lectures; and on was the infant school, which will contain 400 per able sincerity of Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien. Monday evenings, at the same hour, for the enrol- sons. The admission was by ticket; but the vast ment of members, and the general business of the assemblage, collected by the integet that the intended discussion created, were unable to obtain admission. Mr. West had an intergew with Mr. preach in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday after. Plint to arrange terms, and was compelled to take the following, which were the sest he could quence that completely rivetted the attention of his the Memorial:

Newark.—A Chartist tea party and ball is to be get: that Mr. Plint should becure for an audience, indeed the whole of his lectures have been a To the Right Houourable the Secretary of State for held on Whit-Monday. Tickets, nine pence each, to unlimited time, and Mr. West reply for half an hour, and then it to be put to the meeting whether Mr. credit to him. There has been an increase of above Plint should reply, without Mr. West being allowed a hundred members. Never before were there Nothingham.—Mr. Taylor will lecture at the the same privilege. If they agreed, well and good, such in-door meetings in Todmorden upon any occadeorge on Horseback, on Monday evening next; and if not then Mr. Plint would phase himself. Mr.

Notional Charter Association at Todmorden and at Old Basford, on Wednesday evening; and on Atkinson took the chair without being elected. Mr. Saturday evening, at the Noah's Ark, Coalpitlane.

Resilion took the conditation of the people there are upwards of 100 in the temate society, the outside prevented him proceeding. Mr. Plint When the last National Petition was presented, port.

Todmorden sent no signatures, and but very little outside prevented him proceeding. Mr. Plint charged Mr. West with being a party to creating the disturbance. This was indignantly repelled by RI. West. Some smart sparring took place between the gentlemen. Eventually an adjournment was carried. Mr. Plint refused to come out of doors on the gentlemen adjourned to a large open pace, and addressed the people for more than two hours, showing up the SUTION-IN-ASHPIELD -A delegate meeting will be charged Mr. West with being a party to creating Todmorden sent no signatures, and but very little held in the Chartist Reading Room, on Sunday the disturbance. This was indignantly repelled by money to the Convention; now we have sent 7000 to your Memorialists to be contradictory and unsa-(to-mer. cw), at two o'clock in the afternoon, to Mr. West. Some smart sparring took place between signatures, and £4 to this Convention, and we send tisfactory in the extreme. take in o consideration the forthcoming demonstrative gentlemen. Eventually an adjournment was regularly one-fourth of our subscriptions to the Exetion, and to elect a delegate to attend the delegate carried. Mr. Plint refused to come out of doors on cutive. If every town in England would do as Tod- at the verdict given by the jury. meeting at Nottingham, which is to be held on the the ground of ill health. Mr. West, however, morden has done and is doing, it would not be long people for more than two hours, showing up the fallacies of the repealers, and expounding the princitaken 350 cards, and we have sent £1 15, 2d since that have transpired, they feel confident that the moral force if they were convinced of the justice of the repealers, and expounding the princithe lass balance sheet of the Executive came out. If offender or offenders may be brought to justice. Sutton in Ashfield, will be held in the Chartist fallacies of the repealers, and expounding the princi-Reading Room, at three o'clock, on Monday, ples of the People's Charter, amidst the repeated the societies would only furnish the Executive with thraldom, and the action is now prostrate at being in debt, as at present, they would be paying duced of the necessity of the same.

the feet of a powerful though oppressed and insulted efficient lecturers to give information to the people, "That your Memorialists therefore pray that you the feet of a powerful, though oppressed and insulted efficient lecturers to give information to the people. people.

LEICESTER - LL SAINTS' OPEN -A sermon they could visit all the places, and not always be was preached in the above place on Sunday night, kept in one district. The people of Todmorden are by Mr. Markham, on the death of the lamented almost all arousing from their apathy; they only Master Henry Frost. A collection was made at the want a visit from our champion O'Connor, to enlist delegates from every Association in the County are close of the service for the bereaved widowed mother them in our ranks. requested to attend, and to bring or forward their amounting to 6s. Mr. Dean Taylor has been engazed for a limited period by the All Saints' Association, and will commence his labours by delivering here on Sunday, and gave great satisfaction. a lecture in the Town-hail, next Monday evening, which has been kindly lent by the Mayor for one month, on the Monday evenings, for that purpose, rous audiences, lecture ners next Sunday (to-morrow,) at half-past An appeal has been made by the Convention for ad-

LONDON.—Sr. PANCRAS LOCALITY.—Mr. White, by Messrs. Mead, Maberty, Potts and others, and ends of justice; the whole of the evidence would be on the part of the Government, the Parliament, and can 7s. 6d.: a cargo of Egyption has also been sold of Birmingham, lectured at the Archery Rooms, the meeting dispersed highly satisfied. Six persons HALIPAX.—A Chartist room will be opened on New Road, on Sunday evening last, when he gave joined this association. HALIPAX.—A Chartist room will be opened on thew Road, on Sunday creating the state of the meeting Meetings were also holden at the Black morse, Saturdly, the 30th, this day,) at seven o'clock in great satisfaction to the whole of the meeting Prospect-row, Duddeston-row, and at the Britannia number of Chartist Circulars sold; also rosettes for Inn, Peck-Lane. Honley. - A District Delegate Meeting will be the procession. This locality has £1 in hand held this day, (Saturday.) at six o'clock, in the Asso- as profits arising from the sale of Chartist Circulars, day, and will continue to do so till further notice. ciation Room, Honley, when delegates from every &c.

SIEPNEY.—A great open air demonstration was THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEET- held here on Monday evening, at six o'clock, at that all our evils, whether social, moral, or political. called upon to obey." Mr. Powell, in an eloquent upwards of 15,000 persons, will be shortly presented unanimously. Mr. Frazer moved the next resolu- Several extracts were read by one of the members of extracts: tion," That this meeting is of opinion that no safe or the committee, from the Sun newspaper, and the permanent benefit can be obtained for the country, meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday, at half-past have a voice in making those laws they are compelled to obey; and likewise declares its determination ing, and several other speakers from the surround. feel confident that there is no hope in any other measure. We therefore invite all classes to join with

> greatest enthusaism was exhibited. Convention, two shillings and sixpence for the Man-Tuesday evening last. The audience was both nuchester sufferers, and thirty shillings to the provimerous and respectable. At the conclusion of the

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.-GREAT They had that evening to address them delegates windows and the door. from all parts of the country; they had that noble and disinterested man, Feargus O'Connor, Cock, Wapping, on Sunday evening. Mr. Both who had endured so much in their behalf. They lectured at Stanningley, on Sunday evening. On were met not to support either Whig or Tory Monday afternoon, the Chartists of Little Horton Mr. Parkes will deliver a lecture, (at the request faction, but to assert their claims as the and their wives, &c., sat down to an excellent tea, of the Female Association) on the rights and duties party of the people. He trusted they would soon in their association room. After tea, the time was of women, in the above room, on Monday evening, in their organized millions overcome all opposition, occupied with patriotic songs, glees, recitations, at half past seven o'clock. The attendance of our that they would attain that imperishable birthright, and speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. brother democrats is respectfully invited.

The remain Association for the fight and position, occupied with patriotic songs, glees, recitations, and speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. brother democrats is respectfully invited. lectures here on Sunday evening next, at six of apology from Messers. Duncombe and Leader. will be appropriated towards furnishing the room From Mr. Wakley no answer had been received.— with seats. The company broke up at midnight, Mr. Farker moved the first resolution, "That in the highly delighted with the entertainments of the opinion of this meeting, the continued evils that evening.

afflict society, brought about by, and through, class legislation, imperatively demand increased energy on After oth wil lecture here, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. the part of the unrepresented millions. We thereto and agitating for, People's Charter, both by name (tremendous cheering) and principles, as the only means of securing to the industrious classes their just rights on a sure and firm basis. So many delegates being present, he should not Eccleshill.—Mr. Dewhirst will lecture on Ecclestoccupy one moment of their time.—Mr. Balls Moor, on Sunday afternoon last. The meeting ill Moor, in the epen air, at two o'clock, on Sunday seconded the resolution, and stated he should follow was addressed by Messrs. Dewhurst, Alderson, and the example set by Mr. Parker, and content himself with merely seconding it. The resolution was then supported in long and eloquent speeches by Messrs. Buirstow, Phile, Mason, O'Connoor, Moir of Glasgow

Beesley, of Accrington. The resolution was then and moved the next resolution,-" That this meeting piedgo themselves to render the General Conven-DEWSBURY DISTRICT.—A Council Meeting will be tion of the industrious classes now sitting, and the will never cease agitation until Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the political prisoners are CLECKHEATON.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach two restored to their homes, their wives, and families."
ermons at the place, on Sunday, May 8th, service to —Mr. Bateman should content himself with merely seconding it.-Mr. White supported the resolution the meeting, which adjourned after giving cheers for BARNSLEY.-Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver three the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a mere outline of the proceedings. It was impossible for us to give the speeches, the whole of which, more espe-cially that of Mr. Beesley, were rapturously ap-

plauded, and a degree of enthusiasm was exhibited

the Chartist Camp Meeting, on Barebones, on Sunday attend. Mr. Nagle was called to the chair. Mr. Warren next addressed the meeting in a long rambafternoon.

Fussell moved the following resolution:— That this ling speech about nothing. At this time some of the meeting is impressed with the conviction that all lads got a sight of Dixon, and shouted out for him to class legislation; we do, therefore, pledge ourselves ing was terrific. After order was again restored, not to cease the agitation for the People's Charter he addressed the working men upon the necessity of OLD STREET ROAD.—Mr. Edmund Stallwood will Mr. Jones will visit the following places during whole and entire as it now stands, the monumental standing to their own organisation. If the lecture to the Ladies' Shoemakers, at the Cannon the next week:—Hebden Bridge, Monday, May 2d; record of the people's rights." Mr. Martin, seconded middle class were honest, they would join the Coffee Hullfax, on Inesday; Huddersfield, Wednesday; the resolution. Mr. Powell, a delegate from Corn-National Charter Association, and this would unite Parisley, Thursday; Doncaster, Friday; Rother- wall supported the resolution, which was unanimously the power of the people in one mighty union, which carried. Mr. Wheeler moved the second resolu- no Government, however strong, could withstand, tion, denouncing the odious mockery of law and carry dismay into the citadel of corruption. He under which the Welch victims were expatriated, was cheered throughout the whole of his address, and pledging the meeting to continue the and concluded by calling upon the working classes to agitation of the three kingdoms until faction is stand fast by their organ, their leaders, and their Criggvale.—Mr. Bell will lecture on Monday, are restered to their native homes." Mr. M'Carthy mendous. A vote of thanks was moved to the seconded the resolution, which was supported by deputies, but they dare not press it, for the Chartists Morgan Williams, delegate from Wales, and car- were ten to one. We could not arrive at any knowthe National Petition, as being the only one which at the same time points out a final remedy." Mr. Watts seconded the resolution, which was supported

on Wednesday evening.

DUKINFIELD.—A meeting was held in the National Charter Association Room, on Sunday evening, April 24th, to near a lecture from Mr. William Dilkin, of Ashton; but in consequence of Mr. D. being taken ill, Mr. O'Connor's lecture at the Hall of Science was standing the threats and intimidation exercised by oppress, defraud, and intimidate. CRAIG BOTTOMS .- Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, read by Mr. Rawbottom, which gave great satisfaction.

Mossley.-Mr. Airkin, of Ashton-under-Line, delivered an interesting and able lecture on govern-

delivered a highly impressive lecture, on Monday as the nature of the business required. He trusted are of sound mind, the right of voting for members | Huddersfield Cloth Market, April 26.—Our

stand by the Convention, the whole Charter, name

Majesty for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and vestigation into the circumstances connected with

TODMORDEN.-Mr. William Jones gave his seventh | carried unanimously. lecture here on Sunday, to a crowded audience; delivered in a style of cloquence that does great credit to him. There has been an increase of above National Charter Association at Todmorden, and and to do away with trading agitators; and they would so arrange the routes for the lecturers that of the body of deceased,

CRAGGVALE -Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured BIRMINGHAM. - Mr. Mead lectured on Sunday and Monday evenings, to the high gratification of nume-

two is the afternoon, and six in the evening, in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street.

Buny.—Mr. Joseph Linney, of Manchester, will lecture here on Monday next, in the Garden-street

An appeal has been made by the Convention for additional sid, and the Council has voted that 10s, be sent to enable the members to proceed with the noble to enable the members to proceed with the meeting that the death of the d

Mr. MEAD preached at Duddeston-row, last Sun- and Dr. Hulley be the deputation." Mr. Mansfield met as the usual hour, at the Ship Inn. Mr. Thorp, carried without opposition. was called to the chair. It was resolved that a per-

son should be appointed from the Ship to form one Sunda; ('o-morrow,) at half-past ten o'clock in the Mr. Hood in the chair. Mr. Rouse moved the fol. of the executive council of the town; and that when Dr. Hulley, of Manchester, would address lowing resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion notice be given to all the members to assemble on them. Tuesday, the 3rd of May. FROST'S COMMITTEE. - A meeting of this committee ing further believes that there is no remedy short of was held at the Chartist Room, in Aston-street. Tuns's, the 6th; and at Macclesfield, on Sunday, a full, fair, and free representation, by giving them a The perition for the release of John Frost, Zephaniah voice in the making of those laws which they are Williams, and William Jones, which is signed by

> STALYBRIDGE.-Lectures were delivered here on Sunday by Mr. Crowther, and on Monday, by Mr.

> WOLVERHAMPTON.-Mr. Mead, of Birmingham, meeting separated.

Lowery, and Morgan Williams, and carried. The The standard of Chartism was raised the ear. I have left out of the here for the first time by Mr. P. M. Brophy, on you be desirous of publishing it in the Northern R. K. Philp,

HOLME LANE ENDS.—A meeting was held at this THE EXECUTIVE.—The following are the proceeds place on Monday evening last, at the house of Mr. from the sale of the Chartist Beverage from the 9th Abram Pickles. Mr. Alderson and Mr. Rawnsley of April to the 231:— Bridge, and march in procession through Mytholmroyd and Midgley, to the place of meeting.

Bridge, and Midgley, to the place of meeting.

The meeting is to exceed the meeting in the control of the meeting in the meeting is showing that they were no longer a cussion took place between them and a manufacturer, which ended in their opponent moving a vote the meeting, showing that they were no longer a cussion took place between them and a manufacturer, which ended in their opponent moving a vote the meeting, showing that they were no longer a cussion took place between them and a manufacturer, which ended in their opponent moving a vote the meeting, showing that they were no longer a cussion took place between them and a manufacturer. Wednesday evening, on the benefits of knowledge, proscribed race. They could now assemble in the was crowded to sufficiation, and a great many were argest and most splendid room in the metropolis. unable to gain admission, but stood round about the

meeting would be such as to maintain the high cha- with the greatest harmony and good will. The racter for order and decorum which they had so whole was conducted on teetotal principles. The deservedly obtained .- Mr. Parker then read letters net produce was upwards of sixteen shillings, which

After other business had been done, Mr. Fletcher Chartist leaders generally will adopt the pledge, and forward line of conduct in exposing all new moves, was appointed delegate to the district meeting to be prepare the minds of the people for the great political and showing up the conduct of self-interested fore impress upon the people the necessity of adhering held in the Council Room on Sunday next, at ten change which must and will take place, if the parties." o'clock in the morning. The public meeting intended to be held in Bradford was postponed till after the I am. Sir. Convention has closed its sittings. An open air meeting was held on Eccleshill

> Edwards. DUNKIRK-STREET.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Hood Inn, on the principles of the Charter. A necessity of appealing to you for the purpose of the Reform Association.

> discussion arose between him and two members of being supplied with the necessary funds to enable NEWTON HEATH.-Mr. Massy lectured here on Sunday evening, in place of Mr. Richards, of Pendleton, who was planned, but did not attend. STOCKPORT.—THE NEW "NEW MOVE."—This

party has called a meeting of the members of the Complete Suffrage Association, which took place on Monday night, in the Meal House, to hear the report of their deputies who were sent to the great National Conference held in Birmingham; Alderman Brooks was called to the chair. He opened the business of which the full amount of contributions have been the meeting in a short speech remarkably full of soft received. soap; but the working men are not to be caught with chaff, and this they found to be the case before the meeting ended. Mr. Prentice was the first speaker; he ran through a long proumble of the business that was transacted in the Conference. When he concluded, a working man got up and asked leave to put a question to the speaker. He wanted to know if it was true that when four points of the Charter were carried in the Conference, Mr. Prentice returned to Manchester to report progress to the manufac-Islingron.—A public open air meeting was held turers, and that they immediately sent their protest

> THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF A MAN AT STOCKPORT.

light, concerning the death of Ebenezer Thomas hostile. Tallantine, upon whose body a coroner's inquest was LONDON CHARTIST HATTERS.-Mr. Leach lectured held on the 19th inst., a public meeting of the inhabitants of Stockport was held in the large room, in Temperanco Yard, Hillgate, on the 26th inst, to take into certain parties to keep the people from attending. A number of the Stockport police were there long before the time of meeting, and remained until the whole of the business was concluded.

Carter to move the first resolution :-

STANNINGLEY. - A female Chartiet Association has the opinion of this meeting, that a memorial be first time, be virtually represented in the House of either of beef or mutton. The best beef brought last boen formed here. The females have also, in public adopted to be presented to the Secretary of State Commons, and have admitted as just and right, the week's rates, and prime mutton the same. The meeting assembled, adopted a memorial to her for the Home Department, praying for a further in- great principle for which we have contended, new tariff does not appear to have affected prices as the death of Ebenezer Thomas Tallantine."

Mr Taylor seconded the resolution. Mr. Bailey from Manchester, supported it in a short but telling speech. The Chairman put it to the meeting, and it was Mr. Thomas Clark moved the Memorial in an there were many that could not gain admittance. energetic and soul-stirring speech, which called forth with contempt. He spoke upwards of two hours in a strain of elo- loud peals of applause. He concluded by reading

the Home Department.

'The undersigned Memorial of the Inhabitants of Stockport, in public meeting assembled,

"Humbly sheweth,—That on Tuesday, April 19th,
1842, a coroner's inquest was held in Stockport, on hopes that the signatures of three millions will bought at a decline of 1s. per qr.; but the demand there are upwards of 100 in the female society. the body of Ebenezer Thomas Tallantine, of Stock-

"That as it is a prerogative of the person filling pathy and support from them in our new and grand cheers of the people. In fact this once Whig-ridden on-tourth of their subscriptions, what an efficient your high and responsible situation to issue orders undertaking when so many thousands of their have arrived ab ut 2,163 quarters, the week's imports town is now completely emancipated from their agitation there would be; instead of the Executive for a second inquest, on sufficient proof being adwill be pleased to issue orders for the exhumation

transmitted with the memorial to the Home Score- the Press, than uncounted myriads without at 5s, per 70 lbs. to arrive, but to be put into store by tary. He would say no more, but read the resolution: -" That we appoint a deputation to present STEELHOUSE-LANE. - The members of this locality remarks in support of the resolution, which was

night there would be a public meeting in that room,

in their power to protect the innocent and bring the guilty to justice. A letter, in reference to this business, has been re-

ceived from Dr. Hulley, by Mr. O'Connor, and by "I attended yesterday, and had the body exhumed.

my opinion that the man was murdered. Sunday, the 1st of May, on Derply Common, when not to assist, or countenance, any agitation, that has Duffy. Fifteen new members were added after Mr. into a general subscription to forward the ends of lectured here on Wednesday the 20th, to a numerous | the right shoulder, six bruises on the fore arm, each | will do his duty !" us in causing it to become the law of the land." and attentive audience. Confidence in the Convention was ably seconded by Mr. Brannon, and suption was enthusiastically voted, and after cheers for back of the neck, three bruises on the left part of the bedomen one bruise on the left hip joint, and a ported in an eloquent manner by Messrs. Bairstow, O'Connor, the Welsh victims, and the Charter, the abdomen, one bruise on the left hip joint, and a large fracture on the right side of the head, above JAS. M PHERSO JAMES LEACH.

The letter is dated "Stockport, April, 22, 1842," and signed R. C. HULLEY, M. D.

Mr. James Leach, Manchester ... 9 0 Mr. Yates, Staffordshire Potteries ... 6 0 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... 1 Mr. Moggs, Wolverhampton Mr. Robshaw, Dewsbury ... 1 Mr. Saunders, Newark ... Mr. Baird, Bolton ... Mr. Vickers, Belper ... Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... 3 0
Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield ... 3 0
Mr. Hay, Hawick ... 3 0 Mr. Yates, Potteries ... ... Mr. Buley, Newcastle Mr. Brook, Leeds ... ... ... 1 6 Mr. Jones, Northampton Mr. Cooper, Leicester ... 1 0 £2 7 6

FEARGUS O'CONNOR A TEETOTALLER. to state, through the columns of the Northern Star, that he has adopted the total abstinence pledge; he declare that we have full confidence in the Proprietor, will try it for twelve months. I am glad that Mr. Editor, and Publisher of the Northern Star, and we O'Connor has so nobly and patriotically come forward hereby pledge them our vigorous and strenuous sup-The Council met as usual on Monday evening. and set such a worthy example, and I nope that the port, so long as they continue their present straight-

> Your humble servant. WM. BEESLEY, M.C.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER CHARTISTS, - We, your representatives, Flinn lectured to a numerous audience at the Robin in National Convention assembled, are under the us successfully to conclude our labours. The reasons which have induced us to make this appeal are as follows :-

Firstly,-There is no fund to defray the general expences of the Convention, estimated at from £30 Secondly,-The fund out of which the members are paid for their services, shows a very large deficiency; and we regret to state, that Lancashire, Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Yorkshire, and Wales, are the only districts for

Thirdly,—It will be absolutely necessary for the Convention to sit four weeks instead of three, for the purpose of watching the result of the demand for a hearing at the Bar of the House of Commons. Brethren, we are confident we have only to call upon you to support us, and we are satisfied the re-

Signed, on behalf the Convention, ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Convention Rooms, April 22nd, 1842.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, We have been elected by the suffrages of a vast body of the people, and are each the turn lower. Beans in demand, and according to their instruction we have assembled rather advancing in value. We have had another to deliberate upon the present condition and existing dry week, but the air has been warmer. Rain is wrongs of the producing classes, to decide upon the now much needed in all quarters means of placing their grievances before the country and the present government, and to adopt peaceful THIRSK CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 25 .and constitutional measures to secure support, disarm There was a good supply of Grain at this day's prejudice, and defeat opposition. We have no market, with demand fully equal to it; prices rather faith in the government, little hope of justice from on the advance. Wheat, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; Beans, Parliament, and scarcely any assistance from the 4; 31 to 4s 9d per bushel. Oats, 20s to 25s; Barley, middle class electors. We represent millions who 30s to 34s per qr. Potatoes were shown in large are thrust out from the pale of the constitution, quantities, and sold at from 1s 10d to 2s. per bushel. who are denied all protection to their labour, which alone has created the wealth of the aristocracy, the middle classes. We represent those who have been business done, nor can we learn there is any imfortune of the capitalists, and the comforts of the disfranchised, upon whose forchead is stamped the the impress of political slavery; whom the Reform Bil has placed wide apart from these whose in-

We represent the working classes, who have aroused themselves to a sense of their political slavery, and who clearly perceive that there is no equal social protection to labour under the law, from consideration the adoption of a memorial to the the Parliament, or unions of labourers, so long as Secretary of State for the Home Department. The the political franchise is withheld, and the laws, taxes, room was crowded nearly to suffication, notwith- and force of irresponsible rule, constructed to

We have met together in the metropolis for the purpose of demanding two concessions from the government; the first is to permit the advocates of the rights of labour to describe its wrongs at the Mr. Felix M'Wade was called to the chair, and bar of the House of Commons, the second is to opened the business of the meeting, by calling upon adopt, and pass into law, an act conferring on all men thus preventing any increase in stocks or decline who have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and who in prices. All m-mbers holding petition sheets will bring them in on Sunday evening, or before, to the secretary, mesday, at Great Gemersall; Thursday, at Policy, No. 5, Southampton-street, Camberwell, tovens; Friday, at Bailes; Saturday, at Daw-out tovens; Friday, at Bailes; Satu ment, and Payment for Parliamentary Services. Mr. Carter, in a few brief remarks, moved the Should the first be conceded, as it was granted SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, APRIL adoption of the following resolution:—"That it is to the unenfranchised Canadians, you will, for the 27.—The show of stock to-day was only moderate, Should it be refused, our excellent friend and advo- yet in this market. Best beef 6d. to 6dd., mutton cate T. S. Duncombe, Esq., will then move the 62d to 7d., and clipped sheep 6d. per pound. adoption of the principles in favour of which we are petitioning. Should both be refused, we fixunel market is weekly growing worse, and there may safely consider that the aristocracy have finally appears no prospect of any change for the better. resolved to rob the people of every remnant of a hope of justice, and convince us that all our struggles There has scarcely been any business done to day at are to be regarded with disdain, and our prayers market, and manufacturers are unwilling to buy

The means we propose for the purpose of effecting brethren are about to be struck down, unresistingly of British Grain. Flour and Oatmeal, are of very by the new enactments of the Government. This new result of irresponsible power ought to be met ported and entered under bond. The rates of duty will be pleased to issue orders for the exhumation of the body of deceased.

"And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c."

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

Felix M'Wade, Chairman.

The memorial was seconded by a person in the body of the meeting and was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. Mitchell moved the next resolution, and in in doing so, as one of the persons appointed to collect evidence upon the circumstances connected with death of the decased said, he had to inform by a new and determined effort on the part of the the death of the deceased said, he had to inform within themselves that machinery which has made buyer. The currency of last week has been barely

organisation could arouse. the seller; and 1000 brls. of Wester We ask you, then, fellow-countrymen, if you have been disposed of at 28s. per brl. the memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and that Mr. James Tallantine whole to be explained at the bar of the House of whole to be explained at the bar of the House of The market to-day has been much about the same and Dr. Hulley be the deputation." Mr. Mansfield commons? You have the power to make our as last week. Best Beef from 6d. to 61d. Mutton seconded the motion, and Mr. Dixon made a few prayer effectual. You have the means of giving 7d. to 71d. per 1b. Number of cattle at market: imposing strength to our petition. You have the Beasts 823, Sheep 215. power to avert calamity from the cottage threshold, The Chairman then gave notice that on Friday and command redress from the palace portal. You have the power to turn away with a strong arm the sorrow and starvation of your weaker countrymen. You can forbid the impious hand of misgovernment A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman: the to lessen the poor man's store. You have union, meeting separated determined to use every exertion power, and wealth. You want but the will to secure every dabbling politician and speculating minister- and these are 1s. per quarter lower. Oats are quite without which you will be offered up an easy sacri- as dear, and Shelling does not vary in value. Beans address, seconded the resolution, which was carried to Parliament by the Members of the Borough, him handed to us, from which we give the following capital, and be made the scape goats for every minisfice to the power of the aristocracy of land and steady. No alteration in other articles. ter, and the common prey of succeeding rulers.

"I attended yesterday, and had the body exhumed. Fellow-countrymen, it is your right to be heard in The Coroner refuses to have another inquiry. It is your own defence, at the bar of the House; and upon your decision depends the success of our The inhabitants of all grades in politics are dissatis- attempt to gain the first step towards liberty or fied with the decision of the Jury, and have entered justice. On Monday, the 2nd of May, we go down into a general subscription to forward the ends of with the petition in procession from Lincoln's Inn justice. On my examination, in addition to the evidence in the newspapers, I found two bruises on that important day!—" England expects every man

> Your faithful Representatives, ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman, Wm. Busby, JAS. M'PHERSON. EDMUND STALLWOOD, W. P. ROBERTS. GEO. HARRISON. J. H. BAIRSTOW, P. M. M'DOUALL, CHAS. DOYLE, R. RIDLEY, F. O'CONNOR, GEO. WHITE, WM. WOODWARD. MORGAN WILLIAMS, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

BROMSGROVE.-A public Chartist meeting was held in the Chartist large room, Bromsgrove, when Mr. Hitchin, of Kidderminster, addressed the meeting. The room was crowded. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Chartists of Bromsgrove, hereby hold out the right hand of fellowship to the members of the Complete Suffrage Association, so far as they go for the principles of the People's Charter, at the same time the name, as well as the principles of the Charter; that we place the most unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and the Northern Star, and further pledge ourselves to support that paper as long as it advocates the rights of the people."

HUDDERSPIELD.-Mr. David Sykes paid the sum of five shillings into the Chartist funds, collected from a few friends at Lower Houses near this

STOKE UPON TRENT. - Mr. John O'Connor has been elected sub-Secretary, in the place of Mr. G. B. Mant, who retires.

HANLEY .- Mr. H. H. Swinglehurst, of Preston, delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this place on Sunday last; there was a good and attentive audience. After the lecture, the following reso-MR. EDITOR,—I have Mr. O'Connor's permission lution was passed,—"That this meeting now assemblate, through the columns of the Northern Star, bled under the blue canopy of heaven, do hereby

# LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 26 .- We have a good supply of Wheat, and for the season a large one of Barley; of other Grain the arrivals are moderate for this day's market. We must quote Wheat Is to 2s. per quarter lower, and even at this decline the demand is not active. Barley hange heavily on hand; inferior qualities are almost unsaleable, although 1s. to 2s. per quarter under late prices would be taken; best descriptions are not so much cheaper, but little is now wanted. Oats, Shelling, and Beans are only dull at late rates.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1842.

Qrs. 1961 Qrs. 769 Qrs. 1176 Qrs. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d.

3 1 8 1 10 9 1 1 6 0 0 0 1 13 10 0 0 0 LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS .- There has been no improvement in the demand for manufactured goods at the Cloth Halls, nor can we. at present. notice an improved feeling among the merchants who quisite funds will be immediately forwarded from are in the habit of purchasing freely at the Halls: the various districts to Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, state that no inquiry whatever exists for fine goods, and this, too, at a time when, under ordinary circumstances, such ought to form the staple commodity at this season of the year. There is not so extensive a demand in the warehouses as existed a few weeks

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 23.-The stock of Wheat in farmers' hands being small, they INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES TO THE are again demanding rates, which from the dull accounts from the manufacturing districts, our millers are unwilling to comply with, and the business done is not great, though the prices of last

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, APRIL 23 .- Wool. During the week there has been only a limited proved demand to-day; prices rather on the decline. For fine Noils there are more inquiries, and very little stock on hand: prices firm. - Yarn. - There is In consequence of important facts having come to terests are identical, but whose feelings are now a slight falling off in the demand for Yarns since our last report, but we do not hear that sales are effected at lower rates; spinners have for some time past been producing nothing to stock, choosing rather to curtail their production than accumulate. Short time working is quite as general as during any period of last year, and without some considerable improvement, we fear the condition of the operatives will grow worse instead of better. Piece-The purchase of goods by the merchants attending our market to-day, has been of a very cautious character, and nothing appears to be doing except to actual order. This is also met by the manufacturers, who are only delivering a limited portion of work out to their weavers,

part of the Hall.

while prices continue on the decline. the two objects stated, are, first, to carry down in procession to the House a National Petition, embody-ply of Wheat from the country at market this ing our grievances, and praying for the remedy : and | morning, was again very large, the best qualities of secondly, to support the prayer of that Petition by the personal presence of all those trades who may samples, of which the bulk was composed, suffered produce an impression upon the hardened hearts was exceedingly limited. Rye maintains its value.

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, April 25 .-With the exception of Irish Oats, of which there have advanced is. per qr. on Wheat, is. 6d. per qr. the seller; and 1000 brls. of Western Canal Flour

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET MONDAY April 25 .-

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY RXPRESS.) FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—Our arrivals of Wheat this week are large, and few buyers at market: the value of best fresh descriptions has receded 1s. per quarter. to yourselves that political franchise, without which and on other sorts fully 2s., with a limited sale. the interests of your trades must be at the mercy of Barley is almost unsaleable, except very choice sorts,

> LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5. Market-street, Briggate: an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, April 30, 1842