WE, for once, feel an interest, though by ne means a pleasurable one, in referring our readers to the sayings of the middle-class House of Representatives. We have given elsewhere a full report of the debate on Mr. DUNCOMBE's motion, and the most valuable debate that has occurred in that House' during our time; - valuable, as evincing, if further evidence had been necessary, the real character of the middle-class advocates for liberty, and the true prospects and only resource of the people. Comgive here the names of those who voted for Mr. | what it was? and echo answers "LIBERTY." DUNCOMBE'S motion as we find them in the Sun.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, &c. Motion made, and Question put, "That the Petitioners who signed the National Petition be heard at House. the Bar of the House, by themselves, their Counsel, or Agents, in support of the allegations in their Petition:" (Mr. Thomas Duncombe:)—The House divided:—

Blake, Sir Valentine Blewitt, Reginald Bodkin, J. J. Bowring, Dr. Brotherton, J. Browne, R. D. Cobden, Richard Collins, W. Crawford, W. S. Dalrymple, Captain Dashwood, G. H. Duncan, Lord Duncan, George Easthope, Sir John Ellis, Wynn Elphinstone, Howard Fielden, J. Hall, Sir B. Hollond, Robert Hume, Joseph

Jervis, J.

Johnstone, Alex.

O'Connell, Daniel

O'Connell, Maurice

Muntz, G. F.

Murphy, P. S.

MINORITY-AYES 49. O'Connell, N. J. O'Connell, J. Pechell, Captain Plumridge, Captain Powell, Caleb Ricardo, John Lewis Roche, E. B. Roebnek, J. A. Rundle, John Scholefield, J. Seale, Sir J. Somers, J. P. Strickland, Sir G. Tancred, H. W. Thornely, Thomas Villiers, Charles P. Wakley, Thomas Wallace, R. Ward, H. G. Williams, Wm. Wood, Benjamin Yorke, H. Redhead

TELLERS.

Duncombe, T.

Leader, J. T.

DELEGATES.

We have given a report of the proceedings attendant on the presentation of the Petition, as copions as could be, save those attendant on six hundred sat down, the tickets being half-acrown. The chair was taken by Dr. Peter M. O'Connor, Esq. The head table was occupied our common danger. chiefly by Members of the Convention. Amongst Bairstow, Ridley, &c. &c.

hereafter have a word to say; for the present the lished. great matters of attention.

faction, and made sure the foundation of the prove that I was then right, as I now find that men people's triumph!!!

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. My beloved Friends,-I really know not how I am to commence my communications of this week, it has been so full of Chartism!

On Monday morning all was bustle and excitebeen selected as bearers of the muster roll of the tism for both. nation's will to the House of un-Commons. Sixteen good men and true were just able to move under the names of

3,317,752!!!

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

tion of the enthusiasm! The life that animated one animated all. We were as one man. Our procession took one hour and ten minutes to pass one spot. Procession did I say! we had no procession! it was a dense mass of streets full!! Procession means a number of persons marshalled four or five a-breast, but our numbers could not have been marshalled. The Times allow us \$0,000. Now you may safely multiply that by 10. It was acknowledged by all that it was the largest, To Beaders and Correspondents. the very largest gathering of people that ever was

Our Petition smashed the door frames of the norrow House-it broke them in pieces-it took forty or fifty men to carry in the fragments. I took a famous lump on my shoulder to the table of the House. Beesley also had a share of it. Not one drunken man was to be seen in London on the 2nd May, 1842. Was I then wrong in my opinion of the Chartists of London? Our dinner was as glorious as our demonstration. But what I esteem 4. as-to myself-the greatest triumph, is this: after mutual explanation, and a rather angry debate, I 5. When you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry had the pleasure, amid the most rapturous ap- 6. Remember that we go to press on Thursday; that plause, to balk the wily and disappoint the artful, by shaking hands with James Bronterre O'Brien; and bury for ever all hope of our enemies' triumph through our disunion.

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

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

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

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

Dorthern S

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 234.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

the dead lights of Whiggery and Toryism. I shall ment, for the present, is out of the question; we not fail to discharge my duty to the cause, although reserve what we may have to say till we shall have I have no skin on my heels or ancles. It was trod more space, and till a week's reflection shall have off in the procession: and I feel a secret pleasure, Correspondents of the Northern Star. prepared the people to receive and estimate it with- as I have had my blood shed, also to have out excitement. Meantime, we entreat them not cast my skin, but not my principles, in the good to permit the contumely of their oppressors to cause. No power but the power of Chartism could exhaust their patience; it would but give the have mustered the numbers that we mustered on wretches too much pleasure to see endurance, having Monday. Every house, every hole, and every correached its limit, burst the bond of prudence. We ner is nowfull of the demonstration on Monday. It have never expected, nor encouraged the people to has paraded Chartism in open day, and brought us expect, any better result from this motion. We under the eye of the heretofore blind. They ask

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

> The Tories did their work with a slyness peculiar to their order. Sir James Graham knew that the word "fire," though softly given, would insure the discharge of the heavy artillery of Whiggery, and sure enough Macaulay took the hint, and under the Tory General the Whigs did fire away! But no matter; Duncombe and Leader stood to their posts like men, and like Chartists.

During this day, of course something will be done to maintain the position which we have now acquired. Be not intimidated! be not down-hearted!! be not influenced by the House of Commons' defeat.

We are now discussing the subject of "denunciations" in the Northern Star; but, my friends, you must take up the Star and investigate it, and endeavour to point out to me and to the country the name of any one individual who has been denounced by Feargus O'Connor or the Star, who was not first denounced by the people, for some act of tergiversation or injustice to the people. Was I to submit to the denunciation of the men of the Champion, of Dr. Fletcher, of Mr. Collins, of Mr. Hume, of Mr. Hetherington, of Mr. O'Connell, of the Church Chartists of Glasgow and Birmingham ?- I ask, was I to bear the fire and not to retaliate? Is not every man aware that the first fire has been at Feargus O'Connor, and the Star, as that paper was the great cock-shot to fire at! But am I so foolish as THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION not to know well, that every leader injured is an injury done to all, and to the cause generally? Therefore, now hear me! judge for yourselves! and come weal come woe, whenever I discover anything calculated to injure you, I will proclaim it from the watch-tower!! I tell you that public censorship is the dinner at White Conduit House, where above neecssary and requisite; and as long as I live, I will not shrink from the responsibility; but it shall always be against measures and not against men. M'Donall, the vice-chair by Mr. Leach. On the No power of open foe or pretended friend shall ever right of the Chairman sat Thomas Duncombe, place me in the false position of allowing the mine Esq.; on the left, J. T. Leader, Esq., and Feargus to spring under our feet, without warning you of

You must look to the position of the Editor of the them Mr. Duncan, (President of the Convention), Northern Star; and bear in mind that both the and Messrs. Moir, Roberts, O'Brien, Lowery, Editor and myself are charged with the insertion of Leach, Doyle, Mason, M'Pherson, Philp, Williams, every resolution passed at public meetings, just as I am charged with every violent word spoken by The Convention sittings we have been compelled Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Stephens, Lovett, Collins and others. Now, also, bear in mind that the HALIFAX -All persons having communications with We give below the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in Star has published every letter of Fletcher, Hewhich some reference is made to one subject of the therington, Duncan, of Edinburgh, Hill, of the Star deliberation of that body, and upon which we may in the East, Richardson, and others; all were pub- Convention Fund.—An arranged list of the sub-

petition, its presentation, and reception, are the The Editor of the Star all but denounced me for my letter upon Church Chartism, Teetotalism and THAT PETITION, signed by Three-and-a-half Knowledge Chartism. Did I reply to it? No; I Millions of People! has sealed the doom of left public opinion to right the thing; and events who have professed themselves infidels, have become preachers of Church Chartism. This is shocking, odious! and hypocritical! Let all be union now; forget the past, and prepare for the future. Ouward

and we conquer, backward and we fall. The Whigs have shown themselves in their true colours; and yet the old Whig administration is the substitute which the Corn Law Repealers offer us ment in the neighbourhood of "Our House"—each for those now in office! Let not our cause be injured Stroup.—A correspondent writes us, that on Whitman vieing with his fellow in rendering all the as- by artful and designing men, who would sacrifice sistance in his power to make our demonstration as millions for the restoration of Whig cominion. powerful as possible. At ten minutes past twelve without destroying the venom of Torvism. I am the BEAUTIFUL THING was ready for hoisting upon of opinion that by courage and prudence we can beat EDWARD LONG .- We have received a letter from the shoulders of the Trades' Delegates, who had both, and "injure property" by substituting Char-

> Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. London, Wednesday, May 4, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

article on the Poor Laws. To find room for it this week was impossible. Next week we shall give it; and with it the entire of the famous

43rd OF ELIZABETH.

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

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO

Write only on one side of the paper.

Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear-also in using words not

3. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. Address communications not to any particular person

but to "The Editor." Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing

one side of the paper goes to press on Wednesday; that we are obliged to go on filling up the paper the whole week, and that, therefore, when a lead of matter comes by the last one or two posts, it unavoidably happens that much of it is omitted; and that it is therefore necessary to be prompt in your communi-

referring to occurrences on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, should reach us by Monday's post; such as refer to Monday's occurrences by Tuesday evening's post; Wednesday's occurrences by Thursday's post; and Thursday's news by Friday morning's post, for second edition. Any deviation from this order of supply will necessarily subject the matters so received to the almost certainty of rejection or serious curtailment, and we take no blame for

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

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

as we are able to perceive, honestly for the public, Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

being allowed to be turned for one instant from its course by ill-natured snarls or bickerings. London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge Manchester-W. Griffin, 34, Lomasstreet, Bank Top. Birmingham—George White, 29, Bromsgrove street. Newcastle—Mr. J. Sinclair, Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Binns, booksellers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo-lane. Bath -Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 8, Trinity-place, Walnet. CHARTIST ADDRESSES .- The General Secretary-Mr.

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

DERBY.—The friends of this neighbourhood havving communications for the Star, or otherwise affecting the Chartist movement, are requested to send te me to Mr. Thomas Briggs, care of Mr. John Moss, shoemaker, Plumtree-square, Darley-lane, Derby. Money Orders to this Office,—Our Cashier is frequently made to endure an amount of inconvenience, utterly inconceivable by those who have not

multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by the negligence of parties not attending to the plain instructions so often given, to make all money orders sent here payable to Mr. JOHN ARDIIL. Some orders are made payable to Mr. O Connorsome to Mr. Hobson-some to Mr. Hill-some to Star-office: all these require the signature of the person in whose favour they are drawn before the money can be obtained. This causes an attendance at the post-office of, sometimes, several hours, when a few minutes might suffice if all were rightly given-not to mention the most vexatious delays of payment sometimes caused by it. Several old often thus needlessly incovenienced us; we therefore beg that all parties having money to send to the Star-office for Papers, by order, will make their orders payable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL. If they neglect this, we shall not hold ourselves bound to attend to them: if, therefore, they find their neglect to produce inconvenience to themselves let

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—We are ever elected in the 100m of Mr. P. M. Brophy. Mr. to agitate for any thing less than the Charter. the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to whom day last. It was the first Chartist lecture ever deail Papers and Communications should be ad-

them not blame us.

Agents which should be in our office on Thurs- here. on the Friday; nearly all the Scotch Agents' Orders have come on the Friday often. last. This may be occasioned by the delays of the mails, owing to the weather, but there certainly is no reason why the Agents at Hull, Liverpool, and even Barnsley and Bradford, should send their Orders to reach the Office just ORDERS NOT IN THE OFFICE ON THURSDAYS A large procession was formed, and a public meet-CANNOT BE ATTENDED to: and any papers ing was held in Grammar School-square. returned in , nsequence of orders being late will not be c dited.

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

next week's Star .- John Cleave, treasurer. W. H. DYOTT continues to receive many Stars from his English friends. They are rapidly shedding light on the political mind of Ireland. Large as Lyndon. is the supply afforded by the generosity of the friends of freedom in England and Scotland, it is yet inadequate to the inquiries after truth in Ircland, where as yet no people's press exists. Direct 26, N. King-street, Dublin. CHALFORD - The resolution next week.

J. THOMPSON, DONCASTER.-Write to Mr. Burley again-we have no account of the moncy he men-ROCHDALE.-Hold your meeting, be peaceable, and have no violent language. HENRY SWINGLEHURST will thank Duncan Robertson

for his address, as he has forgotten it. Monday he will raffle four portraits, given with the Star, and fourteen numbers of Tait's Maga- ness of importance. zine. The whole proceeds to be given to the

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

parties nominated. If they do not, we shall not insert them. W. A. MAYNE writes that he attended the meeting alluded to by Mr. Harrison, the member of Con-

vention for Nottingham, and that Mr. Harrisons' statements were false. ROBERT HAMILTON.—You must pay the poor rates as long as you have anything to pay them with.

LETTER.—We have received another letter from facts are known.

G. R., NORTHAMPTON.—The collector can follow your goods. You must pay your rent to the collector and advocates." unless you have some agreement to the contrary. DERBY CONVENTION FUND.—Thomas Briggs writes to say, that out of the £2 sent to the Convention, from Derby, £1 was from Burton and Swadlin-

JOHN ROURKE. - We are compelled, by want of space, to reserve his communication. DAVID HAYNES, Sherborne-street, Spon-street, Coven-

try, will send a Star to Ireland if some one will send him his address. GEORGE CAIRNS, NEWCASTLE.—The resolution to

which he refers was given in the terms comhave neither time, means, nor inclination to do critical juncture of the people's affairs.

them and the Leeds Times. If they send any news to us for publication it shall receive atten-Totnes Chartists.—The postmaster is justifiable. There should be an heading to the petition sheets. Directions were given in the Star to that effect.

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

FOR THE O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND. £ s. d. From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 6 PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION. From J. Anderson, Crossford ... 0 1 0 T. Ireland, Dunfermline ... 0 1 0 FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES.

From Dewsbury Association, per W. Robshaw 0 13 0 FOR MRS. PROST. From All Saints Association, Leicester, per J. Markham ... 0 6 0 a Bolton Friend ... 0 10 6 a few Chartists at Warrington per T. Lowe 0 2 2

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

LEEDS.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture in the Association Room to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at halfpast six o'clock. Holbeck.-Mr. George Hobson will lecture here

to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture here on Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

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

CHAR NOTICES.

Tue following are brief notices of the Chartist correspondence which reached us on Thursday morning. The notice on the ing. The extended report which we have given of the Town Clerk, the debate in what ought to be the People's House, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, "that the petitioners be heard at the bar of the House, by before them, as those details were mostly in the themselves, their counsel, or their agents, in support possession of the gentlemen present, having been of the allegations of the petition," will, we are printed. He then went on to address himself to two sure, be a sufficient excuse to our numerous correspondents for the slight manner in which, this week,

dence in the Convention were passed. BRISTOL.—The Chartist Youths held their anniver- the Recorder and the presentment of the Magistrates sary on Wednesday week.

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

tured here on Monday. HINCKLEY .- An Association has been formed here:

several addresses were delivered. REDDITCH.—The Chartists here have met every evening and read the reports of Convention. Thanks Agents—who certainly ought to know better—have to their representative (George White) and the Con able to build a gaol, he would refer to what had and the "tyrant majority" carried their resolutions. vention have been passed; and Mr. Candy has already taken place. There were several persons in The burgesses will now have to pay a cost of not less lectured.

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

The cause is progressing.

26. North King-street. Dublin, is the Secretary to ALCESTER.—Mr. H. Candy lectured here on Tues

livered in the town.

To AGENTS.—A great portion of the Orders of our and of confidence in the Convention has been adopted

sentation of the petition, was held here on Monday not been properly drawn up, or that its terms had Justice Musgrave. Let us see who would be dis-

Doncaster .- The treasurer's accounts were passed on Monday evening, and also thanks to the Convention. Hamilton.—A splendid presentation of petition they thought it was too large a sum; and on refer-

MANCHESTER.-Mr. Barrow, from Bolton, lectured in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday afternoon and this Borough was then called upon to pay one, not ask any one, like Dogberry, to write him down and evening, the latter being a funeral discourse for eighth instead of one fourth. It, therefore, ap- an ass. He has done this most effectually himself. Henry Frost.

Bolton.-Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, lectured

BIRMINGHAM. - ASTON STREET. - The Council met on Thursday, when it was resolved that this Council scriptions will be published as a bulance-sheet in do recommend the women to form a separate Association, to be called "The Women's National Charter Association. On Sunday night, Mr. Mead lectured; and on Monday night, Messrs. Mead and

STEELHOUSE LANE.—On Tuesday a deputation was sent to the Black Horse, Ashted Row, to ar-

range matters concerning the dinner to be given opinion of the town was in favour of taxing not are the men who sought the blood of Frost, Williams. to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. On the return of the deputation, they reported that the dinner was fixed dren also. He concluded by proposing, as an and revolutionary doctrines, to suit their own for Tuesday, the 17th inst. Tickets, which are amendment:limited to a certain number, will be ready for sale after the 5th inst. FROST'S COMMITTEE.—The usual routine business

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

Mr. Fussell has received Is. from James Clark, of Blayden, near Bristol, which will be handed to the Convention, with other monies that are to be sent from this town.

GLOUCESTER. - The Chartists of this City have been re-organized, and officers appointed. LEICESTER.-ALL SAINTS OPEN.-This society is

though probably not the writer of this letter. Mis- W. J. Taylor lectured in the Town Hall on Monday, those offenders had to be sent to a House of Correc-LETTERS FOR Mr. Taylor may be addressed, care been so fully gone into on former occasions, that he nominations the residence and occupation of the of Mr. Markham, 66, Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

lectured to the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Makers, on had been introduced to influence them to accede to Mr. Joseph Womersley, Innkeeper, Briggate. Sunday evening, at the Cannon Coffee House. ADERDEEN.—At the usual weekly meeting of the question of expence, it appeared according to Mr. Aberdeen Charter Union, the following resolution Tottie's estimate, that the cost of the gaol would be Mr. Jno. Walker, butcher, Quarry-hill. was carried amidst great cheering "That this meet- £30,800. He (Mr. Hayward) hoped that there was Mr. Robert Bean, chemist, Coronation-street. ing, after having calmly considered the conduct of not a man in the Council so exceedingly weak as to SUNDERLAND. - MESSRS. MONARCH AND MOWATT'S certain parties, is of opinion that they only want the suppose that that sum would be anything like adedestruction of our National Charter Association, quate. They might add £20,000 to the estimate, Mr. Mowait, and another from our Sunderland and the men who have boldly stood by our cause. and he doubted, even then, if it would be sufficient. correspondent, each reiterating his own state- Resolved, therefore, that we stand firmly by our Supposing the West-Riding magistrates were to ment. We shall leave the matter in the hands of order and organization, and by Feargus O'Connor adopt the largest of the plans for the enlargement of our Sunderland friends, to whom, of course, the and the Northern Star, and we hereby further the House of Correction, which was estimated to cost

> DEWSBURY.-Mr. North lectured on Wednesday week, and Mr. West on Sunday.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held its weekly meeting on Sunday. Mr. Dyott said he had been in correspondence with Mr. Sharman Crawford on the subject of the petition. Mr. Crawford took some exceptions to their petition, as he did to the English one, and called for explanations. These he (Mr. D.) had afforded him to the best of his ability. Mr. Dyott read his preliminary letter, Mr. Crawford's reply, and his own rejoinder, which were received with much approbation. Orperson named in his note he must forward it. We reliance on his integrity and wisdom in the present

CLITHEROE.—Chartism in this place is

FONTYPOOL. - Mr. Edwards of Newport, lectured for that purpose." here on Monday. Thanks to, and confidence in, the Convention were unanimously voted. COALSNAUGHTON. -- Meetings have been held here

daily since the sitting of the Convention, whose had in view could be accomplished, he thought the bore evident marks of the want of food. reports have been received and read. A delegate meeting was held on Saturday, when a resolution of confidence in the Convention was carried. PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money this week due

to the Executive from the sale of Pinder's blacking Mr. Scott, Hawick Mr. Weods, Sudbury Mr. T. B. Smith, Leeds

6 4 BRADFORD COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met was therefore negatived. as usual on Monday night. They veted five shillings to Mr. Christopher Wood, the freeholder who pro- proposition, which was adopted by a large majority, posed Mr. Pitkethly at the late West Riding lelecthe numbers being-Ayes 30, Noes 7. tion, and for which he lost his employment, and

Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. ECCLESHILL MOOR.-On Sunday last, at two Mayor, Aldermen Tottie, Pease, Hebden, Bateson, o'clock in the afternoon, a Chartist camp meeting Oates, Luccock; Councillors Marshall, Atkinson, was held. A large concourse of people came from Howard, Bramley, Cudworth, Joseph Cliff, Nickols, the surrounding villages to witness a scene so extra- Garland. ordinary. After singing and prayer, Mr. Edwards It was subsequently ordered, that a copy of the

acting other business the Council adjourned to next

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

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

whom it was to be brought forward, not being pre-Watch Rate for raising the sum of £5,580; this was agreed to. The third notice was to levy a Watch Rate to

raise £270 upon all property within that part of the township of Hunslet which is beyond the limits of township of Hunslet which is beyond the limits of one mile from the bars of the town, was also adopted. cil has distinctly stated that if the Council appoint a

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

Ald. Torrie said he would not trouble the Council points-the insufficiency of the present Borough Gaol their communications are necessarily obliged to be ency might be remedied, and after a lengthy address, dence in the Convention manner in which, this week, accommodation, and the law by which that insufficing the remedied, and after a lengthy address, dence in the Convention manner in which, this week, accommodation, and the law by which that insufficing the remedied, and after a lengthy address, dence in the Convention manner in which, this week, accommodation, and the law by which that insufficing the remedied in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the Convention manner in which, this week, accommodation, and the law by which that insufficing the places resolutions of confidence in the Convention manner in which, this week, accommodation, and the law by which that insufficing the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the places resolutions of confidence in the convention of the convent concluded by moving a formal resolution, expressive of the opinion of the Council that the certificate of were well founded, and that a new Gaol or House of Correction was necessary.

Mr. CUDWORTH seconded the motion.

Mr. M. Cawood said that he had hoped that Mr. Ald. Tottie would have brought forward some of our trade, must be at once manifest to all our stronger arguments—some stronger than he had readers. Notwithstanding that it was clearly proved brought before-in favour of his propositions for by Mr. Martin Cawood that the building and permaa meeting was held on Monday evening, at which building a gaol; instead of which, he had only ad nent maintenance of a Borough Gaol would be far vanced arguments that had been more than once more expensive to the burgesses than if the present heard and refuted in that Council Chamber. To show arrangement with the West-Riding magistrates were the real state of the case, and that it was not reason- to continue, the Whigs persisted in their intentions, the Council now who were not present when a Comthan £50,000, besides an annual expence of upwards of mittee was assembled last year to draw up a report £2,000. Like the defunct Whig Government, the Whig on the subject of a new gaol. The reason why that members of the Town Council are determined to commit Committee was appointed was, that the Borough of Leeds was called upon to pay £2,495, or within £5 will act in opposition to the will and the wishes of the property of of one-fourth of £10,000, for building a gaol at the people; nay, more, those very people upon whom RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.—Mr. James Duffy lectured stated, intended to build a larger House of Corrective Residues of Corrective Residues of Corrective Residues and despise. Nothing could exemplify the requested by the President of this Association to here on Tuesday night. Thirty-four members were state that E. F. Dempsey is not Secretary to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, nor was he Irish Universal Suffrage Association and the Irish Universal Suffrage Association and the Irish Universal Suffrage Association and the Irish Universal Suffrage Association and Irish Universal Suffrage Associatio cost at £56,000, the share of which ex should be called, and their wishes consulted, before pence to the Borough of Leeds would have the Town Council came to any definite resolution on been £14,000, and the highest was £100 000, the subject. This "bright ornament" of the bench of which Leeds would have had to pay £25,000, of magistrates stated that nothing in the world should

WALSALL .- A resolution for the whole Charter, should consider the propriety of building a gaol for public meeting of the inhabitants, "he should consider themselves. But on looking to the contract between the Council and the West Riding Justices, it was day, at latest, have for several weeks back come STOCKPORT.—A tea party, in honour of the pre-thought there must be something wrong, that it had not been abided by; and Mr. W. Beckett took con-graced most, the inhabitants or the Bench of Justices. siderable pains on the subject, in getting it duly Is it not notorious that a certain Whig Alderman-brought before the West Riding Magistrates. When Justice of this Borough ordered a boy who was the Magistrates were told that the contributions by brought before him, to BE "PRIVATELY WIPED?" Leeds were equal to one-quarter of the whole sum. And is it not an undoubted fact that, within the last at the time the papers are going out of it. Any demonstration took place here on Monday night. ence to the contract, it was found that previous to ordered another person to be "Floged?" Now we 1836, Leeds had paid only one-tenth. The West tell such Alderman-Justice of the Peace that any Riding Magistrates then ordered Mr. Dixon, their mechanic would have felt it a disgrace to have been Clerk, to consider with the Town Clerk of Leeds; so illiterate. The Alderman-Justice in question need

years, yet it would have to be paid, and the Burthe borough prisoners at Wakefield. The inhabi- but we fancy they must now candidly acknowledge

tants of the town had not been consulted on the that the Foxes have served them as we always told subject of building a New Gaol, which they ought them they would do. The advice we should now give to have been before it was decided to commence Duppeston Row.-Mr. Mead preached on Sun-such an undertaking. He remembered presenting a in the Town Council, after having been elected by petition in that Council Room, signed by nearly one the suffrages of the people, are now despising thousand of the inhabitants, against such a building and rejecting them, is this-Watch them well. As being erected; and he did not believe that the for the Whigs, they are your sworn enemies; they only themselves for such an object, but their chil- and Jones; they are the men who foment discord,

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

This was seconded by Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Alderman Goodman spoke in favour of the riginal motion.

Leeds alone should go on.

be more effectually repressed by having a Gaol in accordingly. doing well-every week adds to our numbers. Mr. the Borough for the punishment of offenders than if tion at a distance. should not then trespass on the time of the Council, London.—Old-Street Road.—Mr. Stallwood but he must say, that not the slightest new matter Mr. John Woodhead, painter, Park-lane.

the proposition of Mr. Tottie. As regarded the Mr. William Heywood, pawnbroker, Bank.

borough by building a new gaol. votes were ordered to be recorded.

Hayward, and Butler. Marshall, Hall, and John Cl.ff.

Mr. PATRICK seconded the amendment. proposition could only be met with a direct negative. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Alderman Muscrave thought, after the speci-

men which they had had of the mode in which the reduction in the wages of his woolcombers of twenty business of public meetings was conducted, it was per cent. last Saturday. Wool that was 5d. per enough to deter any thinking man from attending them, and if he, as an alderman, was to consent to preside at such meetings as those which they had lately seen in another part of that building, he should that the reduction within the last half year amounts

The votes were again recorded on the original Mr. Alderman Torrie then submitted a series of

being a bondsman for another person, has in consequence been thrown into prison; his wife and family previously adopted, which, being seconded, were put are in a state of the greatest distress. After trans- and agreed to. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for carrying the resolutions into effect :- The

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

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

MARSHALL, and a motion that it should be received

and filed was agreed to.

The following resolution was then proposed by the same gentleman, and seconded by Alderman Lupron. "That a Committee be appointed to co-operate with the Magistrates in passing the Leeds Improvement Bill through Parliament, provided that a guarantee fund of not less than £400 is subscribed to meet the future expences attendant on passing it, so that no expence may be incurred by them for which either they or this Council would be liable, and with meeting.

The first notice on the paper related to the New Sent to Parliament that they should be ex-officion Gaol, but Mr. Alderman Tottie, the gentleman by on the future Board of Commissioners, the Town Council will represent that the Board should consist sent at the commencement of business, it was agreed of the Council alone, but that both parties will rest to proceed with the second, which was to levy a satisfied with the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject."

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

Committee to take charge of the Leeds Improvement Bill, the individuals forming the same can only act in their individual capacity, the Council cannot legally act in the matter."

This amendment, on being put to the vote, was negatived. The original resolution was then put

The following members were appointed the Committee:—Aldermen Bateson, Luccock, Maclea; Councillors M. Cawood, Baker, Joseph Cliff, Marshall, and Garland. This concluded the business, and the Council ad-

Thus it will be seen that the Whise, confiding in their present majority in the Town Council, came to the determination to saddle the inhabitants of this borough with the expense of a new gaol. The impolicy of such a step, under the present depressed state It did then seem desirable that the Council induce him to hold the situation of chairman at a he would disgrace himself by so doing," for "that the recent public meetings about the Improvement Bill were a disgrace to the town." Softly, softly, Mr. few weeks, the same Alderman-Justice actually peared that the report of the Gaol Commit- But turning from this "bright luminary of the tee nad been drawn up under wrong impressions. Bench," what shall we say to those persons It was to be remembered that though the cost of a in the council professing to be Radicals, who New Gaol was to be spread over a period of fourteen voted against a town's meeting? Alas, alas! the Geese must now see that the Foxes are too many for gesses would be heavily taxed all that time for the them. It is just as we predicted. The Geese may purpose, much more so than by continuing to support | cackle, cackle, and hiss at the Chartists as they please:

purposes, and then imprison and betray the people whose support they have relied upon; they are the originators and passers of the atrocious New Poor Law! From these men we can expect no evenhanded justice. They have betrayed us, and would on every occasion do it again. But as to the professing radicals, we say to the people, you now see their conduct with respect to you. They, like the Whigs, will betray you, and sell you for a mess of pottage. Watch them well, then; and remember Mr. Skelton said the principle upon which the that the 1st of November will come again. Foxes arguments in favour of a New Gaol rested, appeared have holes wherein to creep, but we trust that they to be that Wakefield should stand still, and that will not be allowed any more to creep into the wards. We would particularly refer to those who represent Alderman Lupron looked at the question, mainly, the more popular constituencies. Let the Chartists in a moral point of view. He thought crime would remember their conduct and deal with them

to the Chartists, seeing that the Whigs and Radicals

VAGRANT TRUSTEES .- On Thursday last, the following persons were elected trus ees of the Vagrant Office, for the ensuing year :-Mr. F. N. Settle, saddler, Woodhouse-lane. Mr. R. S ead, maltster, Kirkgate.

Local and General Entelligence.

BRADFORD .- A public meeting of the unemand the Northern Star, and we hereby further the House of Correction, which was estimated to cost ployed operatives took place on an open space of declare that we have no confidence in the men at £100,000, the proportion due from Leeds would ground, in front of the Oddfellows' Hall, Thorntonthe head of such conspiracies against our best friends only be £12,500, instead of the enormous road; a requisition was presented to the constable, and advocates." borough by building a new gaol.

After some further discussion, in which Alderman Gaunt, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. son, attorney, was called to the chair. Mr. Dew-Bramley Mr. Jos Cliff Alderman Manager Mr. Bramley, Mr. Jos. Cliff, Alderman Musgrave, Mr. hirst moved the following resolution:- "That we, Hall, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Birchall, Alderman Bate on, the unemployed operatives in the town of Bradford Mr. M. Cawood, Alderman Tottie, and others took and its vicinities, amidst the intensity of our sufferpart, the amendment moved by Mr. Cawood was ings and misery, do most respectfully ask for the put to the meeting, and negatived by 30 to 7. The interposition of the magistrates in our behalf, and that a memorial be adopted to the above function-The following voted for the amendment:-Coun- aries." Mr. Rueben Pye seconded the resolution, cillors Skelton, Wright, M. Cawood, Nickols, Barker, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Edwards moved the memorial to the magistrates, which set plained of to prevent the exercise of that very which were received with much approbation. Ordered that the correspondence be entered on the
"unfairness" of which he writes. We think it minutes. Mr. Drott then gave notice that on Sun-Against the amendment :- Alderman Musgrave, forth their distress in very strong language, and that "unfairness" of which he writes. We think it minutes. Mr. Dyott then gave notice that on Sun-very unfair that the names of the other Chartist minutes. Mr. Dyott then gave notice that on Sun-Goodman, Stansfeld, Tottie, Pease, Lupton, Luc- consequences would be fearful to contemplate. Mr. very unfair that the names of the other Chartist day next he would present for their approval an delegates were not set forth in the resolution, as address to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., expressive of well as that of Mr. Cairns's protogee. If Mr. Cairns's heaps of wealth, the produce of their hands, to come Mr. Harward said he should move another forward at this critical juncture to relieve their amendment upon that proposed by Mr. Cawood. necessities. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion, which GREENOCK.—The constituents of Mr. Wallace have flourishing. A public meeting was held, on Monday It was as follows:—"That it would be inexpedient was carried without a dissentient. Mr. G. Flinn written that gentleman, in approach of Mr. Brook seconded, that four persons Sharman Crawford's motion. The letter and Mr. Wational." Ninety-three new members were enWallace's reply have been sent us, but we have no
room for their insertion.

We have no deputed to present the memorial to the magisto adopt any resolution which was also
to stand by O'Connor and the Convention.

Council to build a new gaol for the Borough of be deputed to present the memorial to the magisrolled, and a resolution passed pledging the people
to stand by O'Connor and the Convention. meeting be forthwith called by the proper authorities Clarke were appointed. The adjournment of the for that purpose."

meeting to Monday next was agreed upon, to hear the result of the conference with the authorities. Mr. Alderman Torrie said that as the proposition The meeting then separated. The poor fellows did not point out any means by which the end they seemed in a sad forlorn state, and their countenances

ANTICIPATION OF THE INCOME TAX.-A large worsted spinner, and a very pious Baptist, made a pound he has now reduced to 41.; and for six months previous to the reduction, the sorts had been made 12d. or 2d. per pound worse than they had been; so consider he was a fool, and should shockingly disgrace himself. (Hear, hear.)

The question was then put, when there were for the amendment, Ayes 7, Noes 30. The amendment was therefore negatived combers the enormous sum of 131. for combing English wools. Trade is indeed very bad; hundreds of the poor fellows are daily parading the streets without any employment; and we fear their condition is becoming desperate.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY REPRESS.)

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

It was subsequently ordered, that a copy of the delivered and excellent political sermen. Mr. Dewhirst also preached a sermen against the hireling transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace for the Riding nominal. Oats and Sheding are with a bern and sums amounting to £3,665 13s. 6d, were ordered to be paid.

Chartist Intelligence.

day evening, at the Civet Cat, Kensington. The room was crowded, and numbers were compelled to leave from the intense heat. Mr. Gifford was called to the his statements, although they could not see clearly the chair, and addressed the meeting in an argumentative means to carry out his views. A fine feeling was manner. Mr. Preece moved the first resolution:-"That this meeting is of opinion, that the evils under which the country groans are to be traced to class-legislation, we therefore resolve to use our best energies to abolish the same by causing the principles. Whole and entire, contained in the document called the People's Charter to become the law of the land." Mr. Swatton seconded, and Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Stallwood moved the next resolution:foregoing resolution." Mr. Wheeler seconded, and rity was through the People's Charter. Mr. Bairstow supported the resolution, which was carried without a dissentient voice. Mr. Dowling moved Heywood, delivered two lectures; the first, in the of Sheepshead and the villages round, who through Jones, in their unjust exile from the land of their birth, and hereby determine to use their utmost exertions to argumentative manner, and to the satisfaction of the were joined by the Loughborough friends. Mr. supported it. Mr. Percival, son to the Minister who derived from the adoption of the People's Charter." was shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of This lecture seemed to give the greatest satisfaction. law guardian, spoke highly in favour of the restoration in the agitation of the Charter-name and all. of these exiles to their native land, and denounced the treachery of the Government in transporting them. The resolution was then unanimously carried. A vote | lecture in this place, on Monday evening, in the open of thanks was given to the delegates, and to the chair-

man, and the meeting separated. LONDON DISTRICT COUNCIL -On Sunday afternoon, after the transaction of considerable business, the sum of £1 was received from the Star, Golden-lane, 7s. 4d. from the Teilor's, Bricklayers' Arms, 3s from the Tailor's Three Doves, and an additional 8d. from Camberwell. The Council then resolved itself into a provisional last, in the Bull Ring; about two thousand persons were Committee, to assist in carrying out the Procession.

CIECUS STREET, MARY-LE-BONE .- At the working man's hall on Suncay evening, Mr. Naglé reported the business connected with the ensuing demonstration. Mr. Payne also reported on the local arrangements for the procession. Mr. Bairstow then delivered an excellent lecture on the causes which had given rise to the Charter, and the present position of the Chartists. highly applauded. Mrs Godwin also ably addressed the females assembled, and urged upon them the necesmity of swelling the procession on the following morning. other ocal business was transacted and the meeting

DUMPRIES.—At a public meeting held here on the evening of the 26th ult, a memorial to the House of Incurables was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for presentation, praying for the Charter, whole and entire.

CARLISLE .- At a me ting of the Council of the Chartist Association, held on Saturday evening, a further sum of 14s was ordered to be forwarded to Mr. John Cleave, for the use of the Convention in London; to the Convention reported that they sent sheets, conalso, the sum of 6s. from the spirited village of

ence, and gave entire estisfaction.

meeting, on Sanday last, the following delegates were same.) to each of the M.P.'s for this borough. Mr. rounding districts were also p essent. The following liberty—the support of religious institutions—the deferred for the present; and that we have the greatest and the Council adjourned. confidence in Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartist leaders, and are determined to support them so long as they support the principles of the People's Charter,

bright luminary, the Northern Star has fearlessly and largest meetings that has been held in this neighbourhonestly asserted and advocated our rights, and as its bood for these many years, there being upwards of truly patriotic proprietor, Feargus O'Comor, has done 7000 persons present, and proved to the factions that the same, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to stand Chartism is not dead in this neighbourhood. ciples and name of the Charter." Mr. John Wright, in a neat and brief speech, seconded it. Mr. Smith, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Gurdie spoke to it, when it was carried unanimously.

to a numerous and respectable audience. His subject is considerably under the influence of the priesthood, the necessity of union to obtain the People's Charter.

WORCESTER.-Mr. H. Candy lectured at the Aswas given to the lecturer. Worcester wants more chester, has now settled there, and if he be supported association.

of upresaids of two thousand on Wednesday afternoon, in the open air, chiefly of nailors and the poor operathe eris under which society is labouring, and forcibly nearly 13,000 signatures. explained to the satisfaction of his hearers that they ar se is in class legislation. He impressed upon their minds the necessity of joining the National Charter Ass diation, as they may rest assured that the People's perity to the country. He concluded, after an excellent address of one hour and upwards.

BILETON.—At a meeting held in the large room, Stafford-street, belonging to the National Charter Association, which was crowded to suffocation, on Thursday night last, Mr. Progget in the chair, a vote of confidence dissentiont, for their firmness and untiring exertions on behalf of the people. Several letters were read, including Mr. O'Congor's, from the Charlist Circular, and Mr. Bairstow's, from the Commonwealthsman. Mr. nor," &c. Linney I counsel on Sun lay evening to a crowded. LECTURE.—Mr. Beggs, late delegate to the Birming. Bilston for the first time, when Mr. Linney andressed ley, for presentation to Sir J. Graham. upwards of 3,000 persons. This is the way to go to AT A MEETING, at the King George on Horseback,

SUTTOK-IN-ASHFIZLD.—The delegate meeting held in the Charrist reading room, Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Sunday, the following resolution was carried unani-

WORCESTER -Mr. H. Candy visited this place!

LASEWADE.-A social meeting took place on for the support of the delegate at the Convention for which is capable of comfortably holding 400, was literband, for the handsome manner in which they volunentire, has received 1,244 signatures.

and took out his card; and Mr. John West, Chartist telented advocacy of the rights of the working classis." lecturer, publicly signed the total abstinence pledge- Carried with three rounds of applause. Thanks were each agreeing to advocate the respective views in their voted to the Chairman, when the meeting separated, sub-Treasurer. highly delighted with what they had heard.

OSSETT.-Mr. West visited this town on Friday last. There was a large attendance of the manufacturers, as well as the working classes, who listened attentively to the arguments adduced; and, at the con-LONDON .- A public meeting was held on Thursclusion, invited Mr. West most pressingly to visit them | Thurneaston, on Sunday forenoon; and Mr. Cooper again, as they were perfectly convinced of the truth of

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

LOWER WORTLEY.-Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, lectured, on Friday evening last, to a numerous been in a state of great excitement. On Tuesday, the "That this meeting hereby determine, individually and and attentive audience, and exposed the working of 26th of April, in consequence of the alarm at Leices collectively, by joining the National Charter Associa- the system which gives to the willing idler nearly the ter, the soldiers were called away from our barracks. tion, and by every other legal means in their power, to whole of the produce of the willing labourers. The The same evening the people, to shew their sympathy carry into practical operation the principles of the meeting seemed satisfied that the only way to prospe- for their brethren, assembled and perambulated the

the next resolution :- "That this meeting deeply sym- afternoon, in the open air, to a numerous and attentive poverty had not for a length of time had the means pathise with our suffering friends, Frost, Williams, and audience, subject-" The necessity for an Extension of and hereby determine to use their utmost exertions to argumentative manner, and to the satisfaction of the restore them to the bosoms of their afflicted families." meeting. The evening's lecture was delivered in the Mr. Millwood seconded the motion, and Mr. Mason Association Room—subject "The benefits to be a vote of thanks was given him. They then pro-Commons, also supported the resolution; he was also Chartism, in this neighbourhood, is on the increase, in favour of Universal Suffrage. Mr. Hanson, a poor and the men of Sowerby are determined to persevere

> CRAIG VALE.-Mr. Bell gave a very interesting air, to upwards of three hundred people, who listened attentively to the lecturer, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connor, for the strightforward manner he has advocated the cause of the

OAKEN GATES .- The first Chartist lecture at Oaken Gates, was delivered by Mr. Mogg, on Friday evening present.

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

NEWCASTLE, The Chartists of Newcastle held their usual weekly business meeting on Monday not embracing the Six Points—details, name, and alladjourned, with a vote of thanks to the chairman and evening; on the motion of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Wm. Des was unanimously chosen to preside. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the secretary Williams, and Jones. Eight members joined the read three letters which he had received from Mr. O'Brien since last meeting night; likewise, Mr. Abram Duncan's answer to the requisition of the Newcastle Charter Association to favour them with a visit on his return from the Convention, to which requisition he very kindly complies, and promises to deliver a lecture in Newcastle on the evening of Monday, the 9th inst. The committee appointed to transmit the petition sheets taining ninety-two thousand signatures, by the teamer, bacup.—A Chartist meeting was held on Sunday, Companies, (a number of persons joined together to Mr. Cleave, and upwards of fifteen hundred by on Derply Common, between Burnley and Bacup. make a purchase) with his Family Beverage; such KIDD' RMINSTER .- Mr. Candy lectured here on post to Mr. Duncombe. The secretary reported that Mr. Thomas Chew. of Burnley, presided. Mr. Tatterthe evening of Wednesday week, to a numerous andihe, in accordance with his instructions, posted on last sall, from Burnley, Mr. Tagg. of Bacup, and Mr. tion of 5s. for every cwt. purchased, (in addition to Saturday a letter enclosing a copy of the National Jones, of Liverpool, addressed the meeting in a very a liberal allowance, to be disposed of as they may

HUDDERSFIELD.—At the district delegate Petition (and a request to support the prayer of the eloquent style. Several other speakers from the sur- think proper, either towards the spread of civil resent:-Mr. John Chapman, Huddersfield; Mr. Sinclair then moved, and Mr. Frankland seconded, David Gladhill, Yew Green; Mr. Bramwell Dyson, That a committee of five be now appointed to make Chartists of Bacup, are determined to stand by the creature who may be suffering on account of penury Mr. Edward Haigh, Honley; Mr. Thomas Maddock, the necessary arrangements for Mr. Duncan's lecture; Charter, name and all, and by Mr. O'Connor, and the or any other afflictive circumstance. Helmurth. A number of letters were read from various that Messrs. Johnstone, Cross, Purvis, Dees, and the rest of the Chartist leaders, so long as they remain places for and against the appointment of a lecturer; Sinclair form that committee; and that the secretary true to our cause; and we place our implicit conafter which the following resolution was passed: be empowered to get two hundred bills printed an- fidence in Mr. Hill, the Editor of the Star." There "That the consideration of appointing a lecturer be nouncing Mr. Duncan's lecture." This was carried, were twelve thousand persons present.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Monday being the day ap. | Exec pointed for the presentation of the National Petition, the the working men of this neighbourhood were determined to celebrate that event by having a public meet-STOCKPORT.-On Sanday night last, our room ing on Wadsworth Moor. On the morning appointed, was as usual well-attended. Mr. Smethurst, of Obi- the working men and women of the surrounding vilham, delivered a highly-instructive lecture, in which lages might be seen wending their way towards Hebhe showed up the hypocrisy and deceit of the pro- den Bridge, from whence a procession was to proceed fessed Christian ministers, fer which he received an to the place of meeting. Mr. Jones, the Chartist Mismanimous vote of thanks. Mr. Thos. Ciark was then sionary, having addressed the meeting, exhorting them called on, and said he felt it his duty to take this early to be peaceable and orderly, and to let the factions see opportunity of testing the opinions of the Chartists of that they knew how to conduct their own business Stockport as to what they thought of their newly- without the interference of any other party, the procesacquired friends; for his own part, whilst he was sion formed. It was headed by a band of music, and willing to admit that there were men who met at contained numerous flags and banners. On arriving at Sturge's Conference who were honest and sincere as Mytholmroyd the procession halted, and were briefly either himself or any other man in the movement, addressed by Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, who urged nevertheless, he felt confident that there were some the assembled multitude to conduct the business of the whose whole and sole aim was to destroy the noblest day in that peaceful and orderly manner so characterisand best of men, he meant Feargus O'Connor-thear, tic of the proceedings of working men. The procession hear;)—and also to extinguish their bright shining then proceeded through Midgley to the place of meet-Slar; but, thank God, all their poor attempts would ing. Mr. Robert Sutcliffe having been appointed chairprove fusive. He would then conclude with proposing man, introduced a member of the association to move the following resolution: -" That whilet we hail with the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the feelings of satisfaction the recognition of our principles working class having been instrumental in the producby any purty, more especially of that class that has tion of all the wealth that existed in the country, they hitherto prosecuted and persecuted both the advocates had a right to a voice in the making of the law which and dectrines of Chartism, we, at the same time, are regulated its distribution. The resolution having been determined to stand by that organisation, and those seconded, Mr. Bell was introduced to support it, who, brave men and true, who have already undergone the in an argumentative and lengthy address, showed up flery ordeal of the dangeon, and which has been made the abuses of the system. The meeting was subsequently sacred by the blood of martyrs, by the lamentations addressed by Mr. Rushton and Mr. Jones. Three and wailings of mothers and starving little ones, by the cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and ground and mounings of the dungeoned, and by the three for Mr. O'Connor, and the Convention, after sighs of the exiled patriots; and farther, that as that which the meeting broke up; thus ended one of the

by, and support them as long as they stand by the prin- BIEROP AUCKLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, a giorious Chartist meeting was held in the Batts of this place. The Batts is a tract of land or common, running by the side of the Wear. It is a beautiful place, street. and consequently is the general resort of the inhabitants BROMSGROVE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. H. for promenading. Bishop Auckland, containing the street. Candy delivered a lecture, in front of the Market Hall, palace or country residence of the Bishop of Durham, was the present position of the working classes, and but still there is a noble, though a small band of intelligent and honest reformers, who hold the principles of the People's Charter. The town of Bishop Auckland sociation room, en Friday evening, Mr. Turniui in the is now the centre of a large and increasing colliery The meeting was thinly but respectably at district, and, consequently, may be made the head tended. Mr. C. was heard with attention, and gave an quarters of a Chartist reform movement. This is likely excellent address; at the conclusion, a vote of thanks to be the case, as Mr. Charles Connor, late of Managiraing. There is plenty of material for a flourishing in his business, as he deserves, there is no doubt but that he may do much good. The speakers at the meet-DUDLEY.—Mr. H. Candy addressed a meeting from Sunday were Messrs. Chapple and Williams from Sunderland, at d Mr. Charles Connor. SUNDERLAND .- On Friday last, the petition from

tives who now are starving. The lecturer entered into this place was forwarded to Lendon. It contained

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the United Council, held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, on Sunday morning lass, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That this Charter were the only guarantee to obtain justice for Council, having known Mr. G. Harrison, our worthy the missions, and secure permanent happiness and pros- representative in Convention, as an unflinching friend of the oppressed, and for the last four years an honest and consistent Chartist, and an able advocate of the rights of the toiling millions-having always known him to strictly adhere to truth in the advocacy of our cause-having full confidence in his veracity and honesty, pledge ourselves to support him to the utmost in the Convention was passed unanimously, without a of our power, to defeat the machinations of those who seek to divide us and injure our cause." "That this meeting do adopt the resolution emanating from the Chartists of Brighton, in reference to Mr. O'Coa-

audience, and was afterwards engaged by the commit- ham Conference, lectured in the Democratic Chapel, on Secretary. tee. for one week, to open new associations within three. Tuesday evening last. Subject-" Political knowledge." miles around Bilston. On Friday last, an out-door A motion for a memorial on behalf of Holberry, was meeting was held at Sodom, a village two miles from put and carried, and ordered to be sent to Mr. T. Wak-

Work. We hope other towns will go and do like on Monday last, the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting feels indignant and disgusted at DERBY.-Mr. P. M. Brophy, from Dublin; lectured the base attempts of a class of agitators to overthrow on Wednesday and Sunday evenings to attentive audi- Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star. This meeting, ence. On Sunday night a letter was read from Mr. therefore, pledges itself to stand by O'Connor and the Strut, M.P., stating his objections to support the Peti- Star as long as they continue the unflinching advocates of the rights of the industrious orders."

BRADFORD .- On Wednesday evening week the proprictors of Philadelphia Chapel, Wapping, invited the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Manchester, to preach a mously:—"That the delegates assembled do place im- sermon on behalf of the funds of the chapel. The Rev. plicit confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., the Northern Gentieman preached an excellent sermon on the occusion, Star, and these who have really stood by the Charter, but the congregation was very small. At the conclusion it was announced that the Rev. Gentleman would deliver a political lecture on the ensuing evenining, when Brook. on Friday, and lectured in the Chartist room, Foundry. Mr. Dewhirst was called to the chair, and bridly opened the business of the meeeting. Mr. Jackson deliveded an heart-stirring lecture on Chartism, contending not only for the principles of Tuesday evening last, in Bonnyrigg school room, the the Charter, but likewise the name and the present sub-Treasurer. profits arising from the same to be devoted to the fund organisation. He had suffered imprisonment and Midlothian, Mr. John Stewart in the chair. The school, for the pleasing any party give it up. He dwelt at bonds for the sake of it, and he would not now ally crammed to the door, many having to 50 away. ing the disturbance of the people of Dudley, great sength on the distress of the country, notic-Addresses, songs, and recitations were the order of the Leicester, Wigan, and Wales, and deprecated all secevening, and gave great satisfaction. The greatest tional movements of the people. He concluded a praise is due to the Cannon-mills fine instrumental most powerful, elequent, and argumentative speech, teered their services, and the skill they displayed in mending them to stand firmly to their own organizawhich occupied two hours in the delivery, by recomplaying several fine pieces. The first national petition, tion, and their present leaders. The chairman expressed from this district, was signed by about 4.0, the second his gratification at the lecture which the Rev G-ntleby 842, this one praying for the Charter whole and man had delivered. Mr. Jackson again asked if any person had any objections to make to anything he had BIRSTAL-UNION OF CHARTISTS AND TEETO- said, or any questions to ask, as he always wisited for TALLERS .- At the late Birstel meeting, Mr. James discussion. No opponent appearing, Mr. Brook moved, Millington, the eloquent lecturer on tretotalism; enrolled and Mr. Smyth seconded-"That the thanks of the himself a member of the National Charter Association, meeting be given to Mr. Jackson for his able and

LEICESTER .- Large Chartist meetings were held on the recreation ground, last Sunday. Mr. Beedham preached in the afternoon, and Mr. Cooper at night. Mr. Beedham also visited the village of the villages of Oadby and Wigston.

MOUNTSORREL.—On Tresday, the 26th April, Mr. HIGGINS begs leave to inform the Public that he is Weekly receiving large quantities of Cloths Skevington visited this place for the purpose of re- from Manufacturers whose circumstances compel them to offer their Goods at the following astonishorganizing the people, when fifteen that had got ing depressed Prices:—cards, and eleven that had not, decided to use renewed exertions in the cause of the people. NORMANTON. - This agricultural village was visited

on April 27th, by Mr. Skevington, who delivered an

the close gave three hearty cheers for the Charter. LOUGHBOROUGH.-For the last week this place has

town. This gave alarm to the wealthy classes, but SOWERBY.—On Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Bell, of on Thursday they were paniestruck, for the Chartists of coming to market, came in a body, at eight o'clock, Skevington delivered an energetic address, for which ceeded round the town. On arriving at the top of Regent-street three cheers were given for the Charter, and three greans for the bastile; the people then returned home.

BOLTON.-On Wednesday, the 27th of April, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Swinglehurst, of Preston, in the Chartist Association Room, to a numerous and attentive audience. On Sunday last, Mr. David R 88. of Manchester, delivered an animated address, which gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

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

eight new members. STOCKPORT,-Mr. James Duffy, of Oldham delivered a lecture, at the Hare and Hounds, on Saturday last, when eleven new members were en-

BLACKBURN,-Mr. Swindlehurst lectured here, in the Music Hall, to a crowded audience, and the spirit of pure liberty breathed through the entire mass. The lecture contained comments upon the land, agriculture, machinery, the external and internal position of the country, &c. The following resolution was agreed to: -" That this meeting declares its determination to support the Convention, the Executive the brave O Connor, the Star, and to oppose all, or any agitation, of the People's Charter." Three cheers were given for the Convention, three for O'Connor, three for Frost,

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

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—The proceeds due to the

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

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Mr. S. Pritchard, miner, Monmore Green. Mr. Nevill, ditto, ditto. ditto. Mr. W. Hammond, ditto, Mr. Oliver Jenkins, ditto, ditto. Mr. John Stewart, spectacle-maker, Graisley-

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Mr. Joseph Taylor, shoemaker, Compstall, sub-

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Mr. Robert Barass, ditto. Mr. John Shut, ditto. Mr. Richard Wright, Buts. Mr. Henry Bradley, Longing, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Wright, Buts, sub-Scoretary.

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

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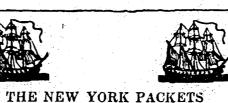
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and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance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

nent and radical cure. leads to a want of caution which aggravates the of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the nature of the complaint. But where immediate working and middle classes as well as hundred application is made, the corroding poison is checked among the aristocracy have been cured by their as in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and de- when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of stroved before its venom can effect a perceptible extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere, ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure been received from Mr. Heaton:must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease,

and leave the system free from all infection. A complete knewledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can PARR's LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, be a task too formidable for me, and which ha and have previously gone through a regular course prevented my writing to inform you before, as I ca of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti- an obscinate cough and asthma. tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood gold ! as he was not like the same man since he had into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes taken them. tainted with 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 box, it was quite as well as the other. in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism : thus the whole frame becomes

period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, dozen at 2s. 9d. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest cularly useful to married women afflicted with heat the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa- ache and general debility, as also to some afflication tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict- with every kind of disorder; and it is worth, d ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the remark, that many talented individuals who have evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are

MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Ever well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages of Roman history; their statute books being filled with provisions for ennobling the female character; stamping the hardy race of Remans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give law to the world. How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the downfall of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with which the rights of their women have been treated, On this subject one of the most powerful writers of the day has the following :- "The social influence of woman will appear more obvious, if we notice 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 par-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 Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning of how great importance is health to the human till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental country patients requiring his assistance, by making development, and absolutely indispensable to the only one personal visit, will receive such advice and enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body! Next in value to health of mind, is health of body Good health is happiness and success, as ill head is misery and defeat in the great struggle of like The one is the most terrible bequeathment which parent can give to a child; the other is an inhertance above all price or purchase, and without waich 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 safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerou It frequently happens that in moments of thought- disorders incident to the human frame. As a prelessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion moter of health and a remover of physical debility is least likely to be excited; this state of security Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history

appearance in the system.—Where the disease has are occurring daily, to the truth of which the medi-been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause cine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brook, have we to fear the undermining influence of this Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hob oison, and a mere removal of its external appear- son, will most gladly testify. The following has just 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

"Another said they were worth their weight if

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 "A very respectable female said her husband ha been afflicted above two years, and had tried man debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills !! was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at ls. 13d., and s

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for

"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 imment good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be use it to say that one individual who had been long cat propped up with pillows, has been completely restord They are particularly recommended to be taken by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly really a good medicine, and worthy of general adop tion.

I am Gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds" CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered 12 words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engrand on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. Reberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet street, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment by F. F. ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bir. olay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Honson, Star Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messis, Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Siayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medicine Venders

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

lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prelonging Life, may be had grates of all agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills.

cine Venders.

small house, situated on the side of the tramroad. in

Plymouth-street. The circumstances under which

she returned home, and, on raising the under-cur-

tains, at the foot of the bed, they were horrified at

beholding a dead body, which proved to be that of

the aged mother of Fdwards. A small sheet was

off to the police office, Superintendent Davis, with

issued his warrant for holding an inq est on the

secure the apprehension of the suspected party. It is

difficult, from the facts which have as yet transired,

woman is to be ascribed to some other hand.

Edwards is said to be a man of an exceedingly vio-

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The coroner's inquest on

(about two days' journey), where she occasionally

went to get parochial relief. Margaret Edwards, when

she said to this witness, added that she had cleaned the

touch it. Witness told her to look under the bed.

but she said she was afraid to do so, and asked

witness to look, which she (witness) refused to do,

unless another neighbour. Martha Waters, went in

also. They then went, all three of them, into the

dead, too." They then all three left the house. The

witness further deposed, that on the Monday previous,

her when she had last seen his mother? Witness

replied that she did not know when it was, and

added that she dared to say that she was down where

she used to go. He said, "Down she is, I dare to

she observed that the floor had been recently

that the body appeared to have been dead for some

time. Witness told the others that she had been

dead a long time, and told Margaret Edwards (the

was no better than Dick was.-Mary Jenkins de-

posed that she knew the deceased Tamar Edwards,

and saw her alive at about three o'clock on Thurs-

day, the 14 h ult. She appeared to be in her usual

ductor, examined—Saw the son of the deceased

his wife was with him. Witness spoke to him,

Edwards replied, "Oh, she is gone down to Llanfa-

bor; I expect her up to-day by the trains." Wit-

ness did not stay there above two or three minutes.

The wife, Margaret Edwards, was washing the

floor of the room by the bedside. The husband was

sitting by the fire-place distant from the bedside.-

Jane Phillips deposed that Margaret Edwards (the

wife of Tamar Dick) was her niece. On Monday,

the 18th ul., she was at witness's house, and at

Edwards came there, and asked his wife what she

wanted there. The wife said to him, "I must go

you out of doors when I was there?" She replied,

Because he wished to keep me till it was daylight."

Edwards then asked her if she would go with him

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

somewiere, for my father has thrown me out of

Moeiro.

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

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

He, like the Roman, exil'd to his farm, Lived with his loved Vilette and felt each rural

Batterses, Surry.

WHAT IS A PEER? What is a peer? A useless thing; A costly toy, to please a king; A bamble near a throne; A lump of animated clay;

A gaudy pageant of a day; An incubus; a drone! What is a peer? A nation's curse-A pauper on the public purse: Corruption's own jackal: A haughty, domineering blade;

A cuckold at a masquerade;

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

Nocal and General Intelligence.

discovered by some men in the employ of Messrs. trial. B. Gott and Sons, whilst cleaning out the mill gott, and though greatly decomposed, and entirely disjointed, were recognised, by the boots which were en the feet, to be those of Samuel Bucktrout of Armiey, who, on the 11th of August last, was drawned along with a young man named William Bondy. We gave the particulars of the accident at the time. The accident arose from a boat in which the two, deceased and an ther man were crossing the river from Mr. Green's mill to Armley, being washed away by the tremendous flood then in the mil's. Verdict-" Accidental death."

HUNSLET FLORAL SOCIETY .- The first meeting of the members of this society for the present year, was held on Wednesday week, in the large room of the Punch Bowl Inn, for the show of auriculas and Hill—the latter gentleman sent an excellent assort- Leicester, will, henceforth, be a farce. The cold- Saturday last, Margaret Edwards, wite of Richard

John Crossfield, a tallow chandler, at Clifford, for will long be impassable. sale to the low priced butchers, was seized and destroved. We are glad to see the officers on the alert

of onysician to this institution, vacant by the resig- the recent reductions that have taken place, they are not on of Dr. Hunter, owing to ill-health, was filled actually starving. Improvements in machinery are up by the unanimous election of Dr. Wilson, who was, day by day throwing numbers into the street destiproposed by Mr. T. T. Dibb, and seconded by Mr. tute. A general reduction of wages has taken place J. M. Tennant. Thanks of the trustees, on the in every department within the last few weeks. The motion of Mr. M. Cawood, seconded by Mr. John following is only an outline:—Persons having seven Sykes, were unanimously passed to Dr. Hunter, for shillings per week are reduced to five; and those his services to the institution for nearly twenty-four having five shillings and sixpence per week are reyears. Dr. Wilson was the only candidate.

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

Messers. Johnson and Knowles. The evening was dians received them as they ought to have done, the delightinity fine, and the yard being beautifully illu- peace would not have been broken. m nated by variegated lamps, presented an appearance altogether different from what we have been in the habit of witnessing at these displays. The of those melancholy occurrences so common in this piece which attracted the most attention was the neighbourhood took place at Ince Hail colliery, the (they had been separated, and living apart for three statue of Napoleon, which was of colossal size, and property of Messrs. Wheatley, Gerred, and Co. months). She said, "Where to?—where can you statue of Napoleon, which was of colossal size, and property of Messis. Wheatey, Gerred, and Co. months, one said, where to surpassed in splendour and variety anything we whereby a woman, whose name we understand is take me to, Dick!" He said he would take her to had before seen in the science of pyrotechnics. Ann Walsh, met with her death by the following his mother's house, to which the wife replied, The attendance, we are sorry to say, was but undifferences:—It appears that in attaching the "What for I for her to throw me out of doors, as The attendance, we are sorry to say, was but midifcircum-tances:—It appears that in attaching the "What for ! for her to throw me out of doors, as
ferent; but as we hear the spirited artist intends tub to the rope, the unfortunate woman put one of she used to do?" He said, "Never mind, you leave to give another display, we trust this notice of his the hooks, through one of the rods of which that between me and my mother." She asked him merits will have the effect of causing him to be the tubs are made, instead of the iron ear of the tub, where he in ended for her to sleep, and he said, "In more extensively patronised.

mesting of this Committee was held at the Court smashed to pieces.—The same morning, two men, old also, whether he had firing and victuals in the and the cash reduced to one molten mass. House, John Cawood, Esq. in the chair, at which a employed in a coal pit the property of Mr. Ashail, of house? He answered, "Oh, yes;" and said his Munden at Liverpool .- A young woman, named report was read from the Provision Committee, Platt-lane, were killed; they have left families to mother left enough of bread for him when she Eliza May, a loo-e character, living in a court in signed by Mr. Edward Jackson, as Chairman. This liament their loss. report announced the closing of the depot on in consequence of a greatly decreased demand of the murder of Tamar a jouth not more than fourteen years of age, to lowed during the week, there were about 500 loaves of o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place in one bread remaining. The report concluded as follows:

- "It appears unnecessary, after the long and circumstances are unnecessarily command from the members for that becomes the long and circumstances are unnecessarily command from the members for that becomes for that becomes the long and circumstances are unnecessarily and the long and circumstances are unnecessarily command from the members for that becomes for that becomes the long and circumstances are unnecessarily and the long and circumstances are unnecessarily demand the long and circumstances are unnecessarily and the long and circumstances are unnecessarily demand comstantial account which has appeared in the public water, Mark Pitts, and David Holmes, a boy about by the superintendent to take possession of the house present cludes justice. prints, to enter into any details respecting the twelve years of age, were dreacfully burnt. Byserious and painful fraud which has been perpetrated water had all- the skin burnt off his whole body.

On the funds of this cherity, and to assist the petito take one course you request, and to assist the petito take one course you request, and to assist the petito take one course you request, and to assist the petitioners in the very unusual course of having a hearing
to take one to take one of the state of the twelve years of age, were dreacfully burnt. Bywhere the body was. It was lying on the left side,
A Dear Salute.—A son of Æsculapius, located tioners in the very unusual course of having a hearing
to take one of the state of the twelve years of age, were dreacfully burnt. Bywhere the body was. It was lying on the left side,
A Dear Salute.—A son of Æsculapius, located tioners in the very unusual course of having a hearing
to take one of the state of the twelve years of age, were dreacfully burnt. Bywhere the body was. It was lying on the left side,
A Dear Salute.—A son of Æsculapius, located tioners in the very unusual course of having a hearing
to take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffibeautiful and the state of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffito take one of the House of Commons; but it is so diffion the funds of this charity, and the discovery of face, and hands; the only part on which he had any which was made by this Committee. The Provision skin, was under his day se'nnight, and the fine this day se'nnight, and the fair patient made no petition, that I consider it by far the most straight. There was some great pain. in the case of any future distribution of relief in this evening at six o'clock, when death put an end to his coagulated blood about the right nostril, and a dis- small impression on the doctor's heart, and he flatway, the tickets be regularly compared with the books from which they are cut, at least once a week, perhaps at would be bester every day. This would be bester every day. This would be perhaps at would be bester every day. This would be perhaps at would be bester every day. This would be bester every day. While taking place, of the body, with an empty curve, and driving the four instances of the people of the took Margara. Edwards, into custody. While taking place, of the body, with an empty curve, and driving the state of the deceased followed about the right nostril, and distribution of the that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from those that I cannot do so without a separation from thos tee appointed to manage a public charity. himself: IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On Monday, committing frauds upon its funds, was not to be exibetween the hours of twelve and one, a respectable pecied until such an occurrence had taken place." woman from Pudsey, of the name of Wharton, a The report having been received, the Chairman pro- shopk-eper, being on her way to Bradford to duced the books containing the accounts, which he lay cut money for her shop, was stopped by said it would be necessary should be audited. He five or six men within two hundred yards of the could not speak exactly, but the balance in hand, latter place, on the Leeds road, and her purse after paying all arrears, would, he thought, be about containing between eight and nine pounds was: £575. It was then resolved, "That the clerks be abstracted from her pocket. directed to write out 250 tickets, at one shilling value each, to be given in bread, and that these tickets be divided among the visitors now present, to be dispensed by them among the poor in their districts; such tickets to be presented at the deput before noon on Thesay." On the motion of Mr. Jowett. James daughters, one thirteen years of age and the other ten. Brown, Esq., Wm. Gott, Esq., and Robert Walker, He has been carrying on his brutal practices with the places there is every reason to suppose that he will consequence of the number of mad dogs now prowlsuch lickets to be presented at the deput before noon Esq. were appointed auditors. Some conver-sation ensued as to the time for holding a general meeting of the subscribers, and FATAL THUNDER STORM.—Monday, a terrific it was determined that it should be held storm of thunder and lightning broke over the

committee. The meeting then broke up.

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

ROBBERIES. - On Friday morning last, a drab mixture Taglioni coat, and a black and white house cost, were stolen from the house of Mr. Edward Mallett, No. 21, Grove Terrace.—On Tuesday last, a dark-coloured shawl was stolen from the passage in the house of Mr. Askey, in Merrion street.

its annual show of auriculas and polyanthuses in was in the habit of conversing frequently, for several Mr. Rogers's Floral Exhibition Room, Wydham days past, and numerous inquiries were made of her ward, in less than half an hour Mr. Wallace's house Gardens, Roundhay Road, on Monday last. The son and his wife concerning her. These inquiries was in one complete blaze. The flames made such display of auriculas and polyanthuses was numerous were evaded by the former as much as possible, but and of the first rate order. The room was beauti- whenever he was so closely interrogated as to render ried out by a ladder being placed on the balcony fully decorated with plants and evergreens, by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Birkby, and Mr. Bradley. There was gone from home for a little time; she is a few miles an efficient band engaged for the purpose The judges were Mr. Dobings, Mr. Chadwick, and Mr. Statement had satisfied the neighbours, as no further S. Carr, which was also on fire, and was seen carry-Bastow, by whom the prizes were awarded to the investigation of the matter took place until this ing the chil ren across the street to a place of sa ety various competitors, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Edward morning, when Richard Edwards left his house for In less than an hour, the houses of Mr. Wallace, the Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Walker, and Mr. Joseph the purpose, as he stated to his wife, of going to Rev. S. Carr, and Mr. Knight, seed-man, adjoining Jackson, carrying off the principal prizes.

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

birthday of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. ASSAULT AND ROBBERY .- On Monday last a man named Edward Emmett, was brought up at the Court Some other constables, were promptly in attendance. House, on a charge of having assaulted a person named (A notice of the discovery was then forwarded to the Glover, and stolen from him a basket containing a piece coroner of the borough, T. Davis, E-q., who at once LEEDS .- DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY .- On of mutton and other articles. Glover was going home Fraug evening an inquest was held at the house of about half-part 12 on Saturday night, when he met the body. A jury was then impaunelled, who, having Mr. Grant, the Wellington Inn, Wellington-road, prisoner and two others in Calverly-street, they attack- inspected the body and viewed the position in which before John Blackburn, Esq., on the remains of a ed him and after knocking him down ran off with his it was found, adjourned their inquiry until six body which had been taken out of the water at Bean Sunday's dinner. The prisoner was pursued and o'clock, Monday evening, for the purpose of giving Ing mill, on the previous day. The remains were apprehended by the watchman. He was committed for time to the police to collect evidence, and, if possible,

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Thursday night a fire to imagine what motive could have prompted the son was discovered in the Farm Yard belenging to God- to imbrue his hands in the blood of his own mother; frey Berry, situated on the banks of the river Colne, and it is to be hoped that the result of the inquiry Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield. Two engines were will be to show that the death of the unfortunate immediately on the spot, four corn stacks were consumed and two others were very much injured. It is supposed to have originated from the firing of a lent disposition. About two years ago, he was gun, as one of Mr. Berry's sons was shooting rats. apprehended on a charge of killing an Irish girl in We understand the property was insured.

the town; and the suspicion against him was so LASSWADE.-Mr. William Daniells has assizes, where he was acquitted. river. Boddy was found soon after at Thwait's taken some pains of late in spreading the principles of the Ancient Order of Foresters in this place, and has been so far successful that a Court in the body of the unfortunate woman Tamar Edwards, traveller when it was likely the train would arrive compliance will be opened here on June 17th, to be of whose murder by her own son I sent you some called the Wallace. particulars on Monday last, has brought its inquiry

WIGAN.—The distress prevailing at present in this town is truly alarming-four-fifths of the handloom weavers are out of employment, and those that HOUSE OF RECOVERY .- On Monday last, the office are in employment half not have work; and from duced to four shillings per week. The throstle spinners, taking care of three and a-half frames, having eight shillings and sixpence per week, by the recent alteration are compelled to take care of four frames, and receive for it seven shillings and sixpence. The overlookers and machinists are reduced two shillings per week. The masters' plea for thus reducing the wages of their workpeople, is that they there is in the town masters of small capital, who large-manufacturers with their improvements, by

which they can produce goods with greater facility, FIGHTING IN THE STREET, AND ASSAULT ON THE only pay three shillings and threepence per hundred Police.—On Monday last, seven young men were pounds weight, of eleven and twelve weft, therefore placed before Henry Hall and J. R. Atkinson, Esqs., the plea of no profit will not stand the test of public the neighbourhood. Witness had been in the habit at the Court-House, on a charge of fighting in the street on Sunday morning, at near three o'clock, and people declared the other day that four shillings per with having assaulted the police. Their names are week was sufficient for a young man or woman, and Andrew Wood, Thomas Rider, John Parker, John that twelve shillings was enough for mule spinners. Atha, Richard Freeman, John Wilshire, and John Another of the same stamp said that before long he Batley, along with others. They had been drinking would make the spinners glad to spin fourteen weft till that hour at the house of Mr. Cross, Pack at one shilling for one hundred pounds weight, Horse Inn, Briggate, and on turning into the street, and this is the party who call so loudly to a quarrel arose, a fight ensued, and the police, who the working men to join them. On Thursday interfered, were assaulted. Mr. James, who was week the unemployed went to the Board of on the spot, unknown to the parties, witnessed the Gnardians to ask for relief, and the police were transaction. Wood, Rider, and Parker, who had brought to drive them home The conduct commenced the fight, were ordered to find sureties of one of the Guardians was calculated to arouse the for their future good behaviour; the others were passions of the starving people, who after insulting fined 20s. each, and costs, for assaulting the them sent for the military to give them steel instead of bread. But firelocks and bayonets have no terrors for starving men, at least it proved so upon this DILPLAY OF FIREWORKS.—On Monday evening, occasion. They told the soldiery to do their worst, the best display of fireworks which has been for for they would rather meet death than return home some time witnessed in Leeds, was given in the to their families without relief. They did not White Cloin Hall Yard, by Mr. Bates, assisted by injure either persons or property, and had the Guar-

COAL-PIT ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning, one LEEDS POOR RELIEF FUND.—On Monday last, a sance of upwards of 300 feet; she was literally at Dowlais." Witness then asked him, as his wife

DREADPUL DEPRAVITY .- Edward Ellis, a woolsorter, at Leicester, was finally committed to gaol on using every exertion to secure the person of the country along the side of the Slaney down to the eldest for a period of three years.

spot.-Bristel -Paper.

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

FIVE HOUSES BURNT, AT COLCHESTER,—An alarming fire broke out, at a quarter past twelve o'clock the discovery of this horrible crime was made, are on Sunday morning, at Mr. Wallace's, ironmonger, in themselves somewhat curious. The old woman in the High-street, Colchester, within one house of LEEDS OLD FLORAL Society held had been missed by the neighbours, with whom she the Corn Exchange. The fire originated at the back Feb. of the house; the wind blowing fresh from the eastprogress that the inmates were obliged to be car-Dowlais, where he worked, to receive payment of Mr. Carr's, were in one complete blaze, and threathis wages. According to the statement of the ened destruction to the houses opposite, the Corn woman, as given by the neighbours, he told her, Exchange, and St. Peters Church. In less than before he left, that there were reasons why he wished ten minutes Mr. Shuttlesworth's, a private house her particularly not to look under the bed. This was also on fire; but being strongly built with brick, request was of so singular a nature that it naturally and the engines constantly playing on it, they were created surprise in the mind of the wife; and, very enabled to check the fire, but not before it was shortly after his departure, she went into the house thought necessary to commence pulling down the of a neighbour, to whom she communicated the in- great part of the adjoining house. his operation junction. The neighbour immediately suspected was p-riormed by the navigators employed on the that there was something the matter, and she advised | East-rn Counties Railway, with great expedition. the wife to go and see if there was anyth ug concealed At half-past three all further danger was at an end. there, which ought not to be there. The wife took but it was necessary to continue playing the engines their advice, and, followed by two or three women, till five or six o'clock. All the houses are insured. TAKING THE VEIL. On Monday morning a spectacle of very unfrequent occurrence in this country took place at the convent of "The Sisters of Mercy, situate near Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey. The

ceremony was for the initiation of two young ladies, one of whom had to receive the white veil, and the other the religious (or black) habit of the community The two novices, Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett, who are both young ladies of considerable fortunes, entered the chapel, led by the superioress, assisted by two of the sisters, one of whom was Mi-s Agnew. niece of Sir A. Agnew, Bart.; and the other Lady Barbara Eyre, daughter of the Earl of Newburgh The religious names the latter ladies bear are Sisters Mary and Clara. The novices. Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett, were both elegantly dressed in white embroidered muslin, wearing chaplets of white roses as head dress, and each held a lighted wax taper in her right hand. During the delivery of a very affecting discourse by the t tular Bishop on their retirement from the world, the novices shewed no signs of agitation, nor did their countenances betray May any symptoms of reluctance, but, on the contrary, appeared to be lightened up with an expression of enthusiastic feeling.

A Jump From a Railway Train. - While a train on the Gasgow and Ayr Railway was coming strong, that he was committed for trial at the towards the latter place one day last week and when on the highest part of the embanament between Kilwinning and Irvine a man who was a passenger May in one of the third-class carriages asked a fillow at Kuwinning. He was told that he had just passed "What ! past Kilwmining am !! Gude faith, it LEICESTER.—The cavalry have quitted the against Richard Edwards, alias Tamar Dick," the ing, he fastened his skull-cap firm on his cranium, polyanthuses. The display of flowers was very town, and all is quiet, once more. The slavery at virlain upon whom suspicion first fell, and who has buttoned his coat, and, in spite of every remongood, and the judges, Mr. Bairstow, of Leeds, and the bastile, however, continues; and a-recurrence of as yet managed to elude the vigilance of the officers. Mr. Hodgson, of Hunslet, awarded the principal the discontent is not unlikely if the hand-corn-mill—The jury having assembleu at the Angel Inn, a steepest part of the embankment, nearly forty feet, number of witnesses were examined. The first down which he rolled like a ball, casting a series of well Haigh, and Mr. John Kearsley, of Woodhouse ciliation between the middle and working classes in called was Mary Trehame, who deposed that, on not the most graceful summersets, while the passendown which he rolled like a ball, casting a series of ment of greenhouse plants, which were greatly adhearted manner in which even the Sturgites could Edwards last, Margaret Edwards, which were greatly adhearted manner in which even the Sturgites could Edwards better known as Dick Tanar, came to her killed himself by his rashness. He, however, found look on the plaints of the poor bastile sufferers, and and said she could not think where her mother-in- his level, where he was accosted by a labourer in the BAD MEAT.—On Friday last, the carcase of a the zeal-with which they accepted the office of petty law was so long. She said she was vexing very bea-t, in a state approaching to putrefaction, and constables to put down the discontent,—has created much about it. Witness had previously heard no an inch o me atweel," and giving his jacket a support of their room, Fig-tree-lane, on the alarming state of the made answerable for the support of their idle hands; shake or two to deprive it of the dust which it had country. Mr. Royston read the Conventions' ad- it would have the direct effect of the doing away with collected during his descent, he stepped off across dresses and Mr. O'Connor's letters from the Northern the one half the poor rates in England. Notwithstandthe field, exclaiming as he went-alluding to the Star. They were listened to with deep interest. train now in the dis ance-" That wad be a go inhouse all over except under the bed. She said there deed! You haulin' me on to Irvine, and me are sed was something under the bed, and she should not and a' for our Mail's weddin' at Kilwinnin."-Ayr

> DISASTROUS FIRE AT LEWES - DESTRUCTION OF THE SU-SEX ADVERTISER OFFICE-LEWIS, MONDAY particularly his fair hearers, who mustered in consi--Abost half past two this mirning, an alarming derable strength. Mrs. Harrison presided and well house, and Martha Waters, looked under the bed, and fire broke out at the princing of the Sussex filled the post of honour assigned her. Thanks were Sussex Auvertiser is one of the oldest Sussex papers, meeting adjourned. having been established in the year 1745, since which at about eleven o'clock in the morning, she saw time it has remained in the same tamily—"the Richard Edwards near his own door, and he asked Lee's." The fire was first discovered by one of the East Sussex constabulary, named Bristow, and the engines were speedily on the spot; out unfortunately unwards of an hour clapsed before any water could be obtained, during which time the flames were When witness went to the house on Saturday raging with great fury At this time considerable fears were en ertained for the safety of the adjoinwashed and sanded. There were curtains about the ing premises, belonging to Mr. Browning, a spirit bed .- Martha Waters having detailed the particulars merchant, who had a very valuable stock, part of connected with the discovery of the body, deposed which were deposited in vaults under the printing office. The engines eventually got to work, and.

through the exertions of the constabulary, the fire was got under about five o'clock in the wife) that she must have lain upon her, and that she morning. No cause can be assigned for the was no better than Dick was —Mary Jenkins deoffice, and put out his candle; but having forgotten clearly proved that the fire commenced at this spot. The whole of the type, printing presses, stamps, Mr. Browning, the spirit merchant, has also sus-(Richard Edwards) on Saturday morning last, at tained a loss to the ext nt of £2,000. Mr. Baxter, pieces, and tools taken away. about nine o'clock. He was at his house, and the proprietor of the Sussex Express, came forward ing. Great praise is also due to the inhabitants of head quarters, they are now removed to York. Lewes for the great exertions made by them to suppress the fire; but we cannot say much for the Lewes Water Company, for although so great damage occurred through their negligence in the first instance, they absolutely turned the water off before it was put out, and some of the men were obliged to obtain water from the wells. We have been informed that Mr. Lee is not insured, as, in the settlement of about six o'clock on the evening of that day Richard the partnership affairs, he neglected to renew the been insured upwards of fifty years.

doors." Edwards replied, "Wily did he not throw morning, at two o'clock, the extensive premises of Messrs. Walker, large builders and shipwrights at support of a petition to be presented by him. Woodside, near Liverpool, were discovered to be on I fire, and nearly all are consumed. The fire raged destroyed is immense, and no doubt remains but it community. was the work of incondiaries, some trace of whom has been aiready obtained, and little doubt remains of their being brought to justice. It is supposed the large saw mills have given rise to the malice therefore when her weight came upon it the rod his bed to be sure, and if the did not like to go to which has thus ended in the destruction of so large broke and she fell to the bottom of the shaft, a dis- the old woman's, he would take fer to his lodgings an amount of property. So intense was the heat that the iron safe was melied, the books destroyed,

went to Limabor. Edwards and his wife Preston-street, Liverpool, on Friday had some words afterwards left the house tegether, at about with her landlady, a brothel keeper. On leaving "If a vote for Mr. Duncombe's motion, indicated BOWLING.—Total Accident from Fire- seven o'clock in the evening.—Thomas Rich- the house, the brothel keeper's son, William Smith, only that respectful attention which a petition signed

murdered his mother, and concented her under the ages £15.

were not allowed to use it, as it was elleged it might from the Northern Circuit, and artach it to the frustrate the ends of justice.) - Mr. Edward Davis, Midland Circuit. In addition, the judges detersurgeon, deposed to the injuries which had been mined to take Warwickshire from the Midland inflicted on deceased. The Coroner summed up the Circuit, and attach it to the Oxford Circuit; and evidence.—The Jury retired, and after a short con- to take Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthsuitation returned a verdict of "Wilful murder shire from the Oxford Circuit, and attach them to against Richard Edwards, for the murler of his one of the Welsh Circuits.

nother, Tamar Edwards."—Superintendent Davis and the police officers in the neighbourhood are Saunderscourt, Newcastie, and all that part of the

SHEFFIELD (From our own Correspondent.)

THE NATIONAL PETITION.—The number of signatures sent from Sheffield amount to 26,000; of these about 1,000 have been obtained in the villages adjacent, and 25,000 in the town of Sheffield. Convention Fund.—The following is a statement of monies received for and sent to the Convention by

Mr. G. J. Harney, Treasurer for Sheffield :-

RECEIPTS.

22 From Stannington ... Jan. 31 Collected in Fig-tree Lane Room *** *** *** 5 William Wragg ... 0 0 6 7 Collected in Fig-tree Lane Mr. Richmond Mr. Richmond ...
10 J. Greaves, Ecclesfield ... 0 1 12 William Wragg
28 Collected in the Fig-tree Lane ... 0 1 0 Room 0 ... 0 1 21 Collected in the Fig-tree Lane Room 0 Mr. Abbott 0 1 22 Geo. Wright, collected among the shoemakers 0 George Wright ... 0 0 28 Collected in the Fig-tree Lane Room ... 0 10 11 2 Benj. Spooner, Stannington ... 0 0 6 3 Collected by Morton Royston-Morton Royston ... 1 0 John Linaker ... 1 0 Elizabeth Hartley 1 0 George Walker ... 0 6 John Jones... ... 0 4 George Huntington 0 4 Wm. Jones... ... 0 4 5 Collected in Intake, by John Rogers, jun. 0 4 9 William Hammond 0 0 4 Benjamin Spooner ... 0 0 6 James Evans ... 10 Collected at Handsworth, ... 0 1 0 Woodhouse, by Thos. Dale 0 3 George Julian Harney's subscription (profit on Pinder's blacking) 0 4 0 A friend 0 0 6 6 15 A friend 0 0 4 17 A friend 0 1 9 23 William Ward, Woodhouse ... 0 0 6 A friend to freedom ... 0 1 0 24 Collected at Woodhouse, by T. Dale 0 2 3 Mr. Green ... 002 26 A friend 0 0 4 30 Wm. Tarry 0 0 2 2 John Carr

April 11 Remitted to Mr. John Cleave 2 0 0 Post order and postage ... 0 0 4 29 Carriage of petition sheets to 2 Remit d to Mr. John Cleave 1 0 0 Post order and postage

DISBURSEMENTS.

Letter to T. S. Duncombe, E:q., M.P. ... Balance in hand ... 0 0 2 GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY,

Sheffield, May 2d, 1842.

LECTURE.-Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered a lecture in the above room, on Monday evening, on the rights and duties of women. The lecturer delivered an of wages, and suppressed the most important portions argumentative, eloquent, and soul-inspiring discourse, and was warmly applauded by his auditors, said, 'Oh, God! the old woman's dead—and long Advertiser, situate in Watergare-lane. Lowes. The voted to the Lecturer and the Chairwoman, and the applied, with a view to protect so numerous a body

STATE OF SHEFFIELD.—Bankruptcy, crime, and misery, are rapidly on the increase in Sheffield : the inmates of the Sheffield poor house number nearly period of the inquiry to which they have alluded, up to 600; the sum paid to the out-poor being regular October, 1841, a most sweeping and uncalled for rerecipients of parish relief, for the week ending duction has taken place, amounting to no less than April 23rd, amounted (in money, bread, &c.) to forty per cent; and since that period up to the present £92 10s; but this does not include the casual poor; time, a still further reduction has been made of about the amount paid to the latter in money, bread, &c. ten per cent.; so that the average weekly earnings of in weekly payments, for the five weeks ending a handloom weaver at the present time is only three Saturday, April 231, is as follows:-March 25th, £201; April, 21, £229; April 9th, £248; April which he earned at the time of the inquiry in 1838.

16th, £274; and April 23d, £298 5s. 6d. The number of new applications for relief, for the last judge of the absolute necessity of some protection—for five weeks have averaged 200 weekly! When will they are fully persuaded that whatever measures you the end come? may be pleased to bring forward for improving the

RATTENING.—On Wednesday night, April 27th, state of trade, and increasing the comforts of the work-Messrs. Newbold's (Broomhall) wheel was entered, ing men, that no beneficial effects will be felt by your his spectacles, he returned in the dark to obtain and stones were broken, and machinery destroyed, them, when all appeared quite safe, although it is to the value of about fifty pounds. On the same unfeeling dispositions of the master manufacturers night, Mr. Rowland's wheel, at the Surrey Works, generally, that they would so reduce wages, as to ren-Granville-street, was also rationed, some machinery | der nugatory the great effects intended. of seeing her almost daily. She used to go out paper, &c., are destroyed; in fact, not a vestige was destroyed, and a buffer taken away. The following The prospects of your Memorialists are now comand fetch water and coal.— David Lloyd, a train consaved, and the damage is estimated at nearly £2,000, night the workshops of James Hodgson, Lead Mill pletely blighted; a long vista of gloom and desolation Road, were broken into, and the bellows cut to is before them; their once happy homes are now become THE QUEEN'S BAYS.—This regiment left Sheffield

in the most handsome manner, and rendered every on Wednesday for Nottingham, they are replaced by and said, "Where is the old woman?' (meaning the deceased), I have not seen her for there days past?" assistance to Mr. Lee, which will enable him to deceased), I have not seen her for there days past?" assistance to Mr. Lee, which will enable him to deceased), I have not seen her for there days past?" MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.—In reply to applications made to the members for the Borough and

Riding to support Mr. Duncombe's motion, for the House of Commons, in support of the National Petition, the following answers have been re-"Curzon-street, April 28, 1842.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt insurance in the Sun-office, where the concern had of your letter, which has reached me this morning, Fire AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday Tuesday, the 3rd of May; that a deputation from the working classes be heard at the Bar of the House in "I regret much that I must, with all possible respect to those in whose name you write, reply, that it does | - The supplies of Wheat, Oats, and Beans to this for some time with unabated fury, and it is not yet not appear to be compatible with my duty to support day's market are larger than last week; Barley entirely extinguished; but as there is little left to a motion, the objects of which I do not believe to be smaller. There has been a fair demand for all fresh consume, it will thus expend itself. The property consistent with the true interests of any one class in the qualities of Wheat, and such have fully supported

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

"No. 16, Norforlk-street, Pall Mall, April 30, 1842.

"SIR-I have received your letter of the 27th inst,

to take the course you request, and to assist the peti- Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Beans,

precaution has been taken heretofore, is not to be water has lett. wife and chief to long of the most of the working and prices gestianly not a twanging same. It would be precaution has been taken heretofore, is not to be water has lett. wife and chief to long asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against many individuals of the working given way. Free Wheat must be quoted fully 2d., a woman named Peggy, and said in Welsh, "Dick appear that she did not relish this excess of tution closed against many individuals of the working given way. Free Wheat must be quoted fully 2d., has come it at last." On being asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against him classes, who, by talents and intelligence are eminently to asked by the gallantry, for she instantly proceeded against him classes, who, by talents and intelligence are eminently that the classes, who, by talents and intelligence are eminently of the franchise; but I cannot assist in objects to manage a public classity, himself. Improper Highway Robbert.—On Monday. so general and undefined as those simed at by the par-

"I have the honour to be, "Your obedient servant, " &c. &c. &c.
" J, PARKER.

"To Mr. George Julian Harney, Sheffield." Up to the time of sending this report from Sheffield,

that a large number of forges in this neighbourhood MANCHESTER, CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL places there is every reason to suppose that he will consequence of the number of mad dogs now prowl-before long be captured. The motive which could ing about and attacking every animal in their course, have led the wretch to perpetrate the unnatural and my first suppose that he will consequence of the number of lorges in this heighbour that have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work, whereby a great number of hands 30.—Great langour has prevailed throughout the have cease I work the hard throughout the have cease I work the hard throughout throughout the hard throughout throughout the hard throughout through throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout through have led the wretch to perpetrate the unnatural and The first appearance of the kind took place in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the influence in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the influence in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the influence in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the influence in the informed that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure. it was determined that it should be held in Minday, the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock towns of Banwell, Worle, Wrington, and places to noon, to receive the report of the committee, and appearance of the killown, where their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as the noon, to receive the remaining funds, upon which it was appearance of the killown, where their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as the attacked two or three dogs and a calf belonging very uncertain when they will recommended by a crowd of people, that lack of orders, even at unremunerating in some measure, be attributed to the inherite and lightning broke over the early part of this month, when a dog from the Deeps prices, has compelled many of the masters to stop fine weather has at all times: the stocks of Flour ran through the neighbourhood of Killown, where their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as the attacked two or three dogs and a calf belonging very uncertain when they will recommended by a crowd of people, the rather of the masters to stop fine weather has at all times: the stocks of Flour ran through the neighbourhood of Killown, where their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as their railis and discharge their men, and that it is are however, in a moderate compass with factors, as their railis and discharge their men, and that it is not easy to consider the masters to stop fine weather has at all times: the stocks of Flour ran through the neighbourhood of Killown, where their railis and discharge their men, and that it is not easy to consider the masters to stop fine weather has at all times the stocks of Flour rail part of this month, when they will recommend to the masters to stop fine wh apportion the remaining funds, upon which it was lighting were awill, and, we regret say, not unresolved, "That it be a recommendation to the
general meeting of the subscribers to appropriate so
much of the balance in hand as may be necessary,
but he establishment of a permanent soup kitchen,
for the tenefit of the poor of the necessary,
for the tenefit of the poor of the subscribers of a permanent soup kitchen,
for the tenefit of the poor of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers have been she tenefit of the poor of the subscribers to appropriate so
for the tenefit of the poor of the subscribers to appropriate so
but he establishment of a permanent soup kitchen,
for the tenefit of the poor of the poor of the subscribers have been she time of the tenefit of the poor of the subscribers of the country magistrates for exfor the tenefit of the poor of the subscribers to appropriate so
but the subscribers to appropriate so
and two o'clock, a young man named Williams, and
alias Dick Tamar, as it was known he would be
described with fatal consequences. Between one
anxious to catch a glanase of Richard Edwards,
Mr. Plant it was known he would be
described with fatal consequences. Between one
anxious to catch a glanase of Richard Edwards,
Mr. Plant it was known he would be
described with fatal consequences. Between one
anxious to catch a glanase of Richard Edwards,
Mr. Plant it was known he would be
described with fatal consequences. Between one
anxious to catch a glanase of Richard Edwards,
Mr. Plant it was known he would be
described with fatal consequences. Between one
anxious to catch a glanase of Richard Edwards,
Mr. Plant it was known he extensive for the country and the subscribers of R. Barchail, R. Pyatt, J. Simpson, S. Mand, and the day of his death had just completed his 20th his apprehension, and vented their executions on are many of those furious and rabid animals still I the necessity of stopping. The most flour shing of at the market this morning, were unimportant at John Jewett, jun., were appointed a sub-committee, year. The lightning rent his clothes in pieces, and the unnappy wretch. The magistrates assembled going about. In fact, such in the state of this part the nominal rates of this day se'nnight, and those of the country that the families residing in the large room of the country that the families residing in the contenting. E. and to report thereon to the general his clothes were found ten or tweive yards from the line. On being brought into the room, he displayed here thereon to recommence, they would forther the room of the room of the mand, without tinue their works. -Staffordshire Examiner.

CARLISLE.

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

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

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

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, PIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY. The respectful Memorial of the hand-loom weavers

of the City of Carlisle and neighbourhood, in public meeting assembled, May 2nd, 1842, SHEWETH, -That your memorialists are at present suffering most unparalleled distress, destitution, and misery, in consequence of the unprecedented low rate

of wages and the present high price of provisions. That such was the suffering, poverty, and wretchedness of the hand-loom weavers throughout the country, in the year 1838, that her Majesty was pleased to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into their destitute condition. That in June, 1838, a Commission was held in Car-

lisle, over which Mr. Muggeridge, one of her Mejesty's Commissioners, presided. It was then ascertained. on the most searching and careful investigation, on examination of the master manufacturers' books, and the evidence given both by masters and workmen, that there were in Carlisle 1,963 looms, and counting every one who manages his own affairs, as the head of a family, that there were 994 families engaged in weaving, and that the number of persons in those families was 3.814, being about one-fourth of the entire population; and that the average weekly earnings of the very best workmen was only six shillings! a sum totally inadequate to the maintenance of a single man, much less a man with a young and helpless family.

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

That Boards of Trade, something like that proposed in Scotland, would have some effect thereto, and that neither a roduction of taxation, nor a repeal of the Corn ... 0 0 4 Laws, would have any permanent effects without this protection; which, if sanctioned by the Legislature, would hardly fail of producing the most beneficial effects. It would give coefidence to the manufacturers; it would gradually better the condition of the workmen; and the increased circulation of money from such a vast body of workmen, would give an additional sp ing to every other branch of trade. It would enable them to do away with that disagreeable provision, which the local authorities are periodically under the necessity of making, for the idle and famished operatives in almost every manufacturing district. But that is not all, the ing this, no notice whatever was taken of their suggestions by the Central Board of Commissioners in their report, which simply gave a statement of the rate

of the inquiry. Your Memorialists had expected, that after their suffering condition was fully and satisfactorily ascertained and made known, as it ought to have been in the proper quarter-that some remedy would have been of her Majesty's subjects, against further reductions in their wages. But, to their great grief and disappointment, no such remedy or protection has been afforded to them. The consequence has been that, from the shillings; being only one half of the miserable pittance

Memorialists; for such is the reckless, grasping, and

blank, cold and cheerless; their affectionate wives and innocent children are clad in rags and pining away for want of even the common necessaries of life, while

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

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN, MARKET, MAY THE 3RD, 1842. last week's prices; and other descriptions in very limited demand. Barley has been very dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans in better demand, and full as well sold.

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

Oatmeal 6d. per load cheaper than at the close of last week. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or bed. She afterwards made a statement to witness, Changes in the Judges' Circuits—The judges ties who are entrusted with the presentation of the which he had reduced to writing. (The reporters decided on last week to separate the County of York 'National Petition.' barrels of Western Canal Flour at 28s. per barrel, form the only transactions under bond. The new Importation Bill has received the Royal Assent, and will, in all likelihood, come into operation here next Friday.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.-Monday, May, 2. Stoppage of Iron Works.—We regret to learn hat a large number of forges in this Beighbourhand ave ceaser.

material change in prices.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 3. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Provisional Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, dated the 15th of April, praying for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and No Property Qualification. The body from which the present petition emanated was composed of between ninety and one hundred delegates from different parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. They met at Birmingham, were they held several deliberate assemblies for the space of several days, and they came to certain resolutions. The c afterwards convened a public meeting, which was attended by many thousands of their fellow citiz ins; that meeting consisted of persons of all descriptions. amongst whom the greatest unanimity prevailed. The middle classes showed the greatest anxiety that their fellow citizens should be brought within the pale of the constitution. As the peution spoke not only the sentiments of the individual that had signed it on behalf of the meeting, but also those of 3,300,000 and as its object was Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and No Property Qualification, he trusted their Lordships would not think he was asking too much when he requested

that the petition should be read at length.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 3. letterpress printers in London, setting forth the the censtitution of the House of Commons. In 1830 so that he could get something to eat. His mother is a sufferings to which that class of persons was now the Tories abandoned the Government of the country widow, with six children, and all of them out of work Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from 480 exposed in consequence of the application of steam power instead of manual labour to the process of printing. The petitioners respectfully called the attention of the House, and especially of the Speaker, to the fact that the Parliamentary papers were printed by steam, by which they believed little was gained to the public, whilst great loss was certainly imposed upon them. They alleged that their sufferings were enormous in consequence of the deprivation of work which the introduction of steam power entailed upon them, and begged that the House would take the subject into its serious consideration with the view of affording them the relief for which they prayed.

The petition was then read at length at the

Mr. HUME gave notice that in Committee on the Railway Regulation Bill, he should move the insertion of a clause to prevent Sunday travelling!!! THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PETITION. were urged at the bar. Again, he would direct the was from Sheffield, and was in the following terms:attention of Hon. Members to what had occurred in 1789. In that year Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition there were precedents for hearing the claim of peti-daily, is very doubtful." tioners at the bar. The petition which he had pre- The next piece of evidence was from Wolverhampton, sented had proceeded from every part of the country, and it was this :and was entitled to the attentive consideration of the House. He did not ask the House to decide upon the merits of the petition; he asked them to listen to what the petitioners had to sinte at the bar. The petitioners would be able satisfactorily to establish the existence of great distress in the country; that abuses prevailed in power to prevent their wages being continually reduced. the state of representation. They would also suggest. The miners and nailers are now out of werk, in conse-What they considered were the proper remedies for quence of their masters having attempted to make a those abuses and distresses. That subject, however, great reduction in their already too scanty wages. The would not legitimately come under the notice of the general impression of the working men in these parts House that evening. He thought that it would be is, that their cause of complaint can never be effectucurious, but at the same time necessary, to trace the progress of the different measures of reform which had been brought forward in this country within the lest fifty years; and although the doctrines promulgated and supported by the Chartists might be designated as the name of Chartism a short time ago was unknown, and supported by the Chartist and supported by the Chartist and supported by the country within the name of Chartism a short time ago was unknown, and supported by the chartists might be designated as wild, utopian, and visionary, still he was prepared to now have their Chartist Association; and, unless some prove that a number of persons in both effective measures are speedily adopted for the removal March 1st., containing a statement that such was the Houses of Parliament had stood forward in of the present alarming distresses of the toiling sons distress of the poor in Pendle Forest, near Burnley, the support of principles similar to those now of industry, the consequences are likely to be most advanced by the Chartists. In the year 1777 the serious." question of radical reform was for the first time serious. The following was from another part of the country :-ly taken up; Major Cartwright was at that period the champion of those principles; midical principles were then repudiated, and those who entertained them were instant, I can only say that it would be useless to exposed to all kinds of odium and contumely. So the attempt to send you a statement of wages, &c., as you question remained until the Whigs embraced the prin- desire, for if I did so, before it reached your hands it is ciples of Radicalism, and called themselves Reformers, likely that there would be a material reduction. I, thereand this name they retained until the Reform Bill was fore, deem it sufficient to state to you, in a general way, introduced into Parliament. The men who were called the state of the town and neighbourhood; and after

noblemen, and 11 members of this House, and 166

consequence of that coalition all confidence in the was Lord Grey. This society was, however, found inconvenient and troublesome, and the Government had recourse to measures with a view of putting it down. In classes. cour se to measures with a view of putting it down. In classes. 1793 this society sent two delegates into Scotland. By years. The Government having been successful in its proceedings against the Scotch delegates, directed its ing on Derply, and so on throughout the district. attention to the Corresponding Society in England. fortunately a London jury was not found so disposed as the Scotch jury to play into the hands of the Government, and the prisoners were acquitted. A number of prosecutions were then abandoned. This circumstance conduced greatly to give an additional zeal would be well for the Government to look to these and tranquility of the neighbourhood, it is thought adto the cause of Radical principles. These principles things, ere it is too late. The people cannot suffer visable to issue this public notice and proclamation, kept steadily advancing until they became so formidable to the corrupt and boroughmongering House of knows where this state of things will end. Commons that Government was compelled to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Lord Grey, in his place in the compelled, against their very nature, to turn out into the House of Commons, stated that if some Reform was not streets and beg. On Saturday last they were begging conceded, he was prepared to vote for Universal Suffrage. In 1817 the Habeas Corpus Act was again sus- made an attempt to take them into custody, but the pended. In 1819 the Manchester massacre took place. In 1829 the Right Hon. Baronet conceded to the Roman Catholics their long-advocated and just claims. This was done, to be sure, at the expense of the 40s. freeholders. This concession on the part of the Right desperation by starvation, broke two panes of glass, in Hon. Baronet was the first step towards a change in a shopkeeper's window, in order to get sent to prison, the chief magistrate, as it was apprehended that seri-fused; and he stated before the magistrates to-day, that by oppression and misrule, thrown upon the once ons results would ensue if he did so. The Whigs then when he asked the overseer what he was to do, he teld came into power, and in the following year they intro- him he must go and steal; but the young man preferred duced the Reform Bill. It was his belief that the breaking windows to stealing, and the humane magis-Whig Government was perfectly honest and sincere in trate committed him to Preston House of Correction bringing forward that measure. He believed they fully for one month, the young man thanking him kindly for make the inquiry—intended to improve the system of the representation of the boon. That heart, indeed, must be steeled against "What as human the people. But in the Reform Bill the people had been grossly disappointed, he would not say deceived. but they had been disappointed to the greatest extent. it. All who heard him would remember the enthusiasm which then existed amongst the entire population; not in the least exaggerated; indeed, Sir, I fear it is they would recollect the occurrences of that period; far ahort of the real picture. none would fail to remember the black flag at Glasgow, the riots at Nottingham, and the fires at Bristol, and other things of the same nature. They obtained the bill, but in it they had been greatly disappointed. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that in rising for the At the first election afterwards, in the year 1834, the purpose of submitting to the House the motion of which people found great difficulties thrown in their he had given notice, he should not do justice to his way in the exercise of their franchise. They were intimi-

own feelings, or discharge the duty he owed to the dated and browbeaten. Everything was dene towards House, or to the cause of those whom he had been com- preventing them from registering themselves, and missioned to advocate, if he did not, at that stage of the that system was carried on down even to the present proceedings, express on their behalf their sense of the hour. The Conservative party had faithfully followed kind and respectful manner in which the House had the advice given them by the Right Hon. Baronet. received the petition which he yesterday had the honour They sedulously attended the registration courts, of presenting to it. He must now call upon the where they did all in their power to obstruct the en-House to increase that obligation by giving a patient franchisement of the people; and what were the consehearing to one who was now selected to advocate, to the quences? Why, a general dissatisfaction amongst best of his ability, the interests of a large portion of the people with the Reform Bill-no thanks were felt the industrious classes of the country. The petition to to be due for it: on the contrary, the people now which it was his wish to direct the particular atten- believed that House to be more corrupt, mere dishenest, one of the communications he had received from tion of Hon. Members was signed by nearly 3,500,000 more given to class legislation than even the unreformed of the industrious classes of the country. Two millions House of Commons—(Cheers) When they saw the of the signatures were those of male adults alone. In evidence given before their election committees, they the situation of the people I represent in the Conventives of Burnley. addition to this, the petition was signed by a large could not help coming to the conclusion, that corruption. The spot from which I was sent is known by number of the wives of the industrious classes; a large tion, intimidation, and bribery were more rife at the the name of 'The Vale of Leven,' one of the most He would ask was that a state of things which could portion of the youth—the industrious youth of this last general election than even in the worst times—beautiful spots in Scotland; on the banks of the silvery be allowed to exist in England? All he wished was, however, ask those who doubted the sincerity of the and had no hesitation in resisting it by his vote; and country, had also subscribed their names to the petition. (hear, hear)—whether they were right or not was stream that runs through it are a great many print-lies of the industrious classes of the community had they were now in 1842, and he did not believe prising three villages:---" Bonhill, 2,115 persons; given their sanction to the doctrines advocated in the that either the House or the Government were Alexandria, 3,060; Kenton, 2,326; making a totol of the state of the people, and he would like to ask the petition by attaching their names to it. They had seen fully aware of the state of the country, of the state many petitions emanating from the working classes of the public mind at the present moment, and it investigation, will give you some idea of the attention and the day before presented to the House, he should not investigation, will give you some idea of the attention and the day before presented to the House, he should not investigation, will give you some idea of the attention and the day before presented to the House, he should not investigation, will give you some idea of the attention and the day before presented to the House, he should not presented to the House on former occasions. Two had would be his duty, and a painful duty it was, to been lately laid upon the table of the House by Hon, inform the House and the Right Hon. Baronet what Gentlemen on the other (the Ministerial) side in favour was really the state of the public mind on the quesof the financial measures of her Majesty's Govern- tion of further reform, and what were the distresses ment. One petition had come from Manchester, and which the people were now suffering. It would be said was presented by the Noble Lord the Secretary for the that some of the statements made to him had been Colonies; that petition was signed by 24,000 persons exaggerated, but the House was ignorant of the strong connected with the operative and mercantile classes of feeling which existed in the public mind of the state that town. The other petition was presented by the of the political bondage which the people thought they Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for the Home De- were suffering under-it was his duty then to enlighten at 1d. per day; and 65 in that period with nothing at | Corpus Act? Did the Right Hon. Baronet mean to partment, and was laid upon the table with great solemnity; that petition came from Carlisle, and was periment of put down Chartism by force? He hoped the Right
know scores of families who had never tasted animal Hon. Baronet would not have recourse to such means signed by 3,000 operatives, and was in favour of the the House yesterday had been, to use a common term, food in that time; oatmeal boiled in water, swetened for effecting that object, but that he would endeavour financial measure of the Government. It was not his in the course of signature during the last four or five wish to say anything with the view of detracting from months, and that the persons interesting themselves in the importance or character of these petitions, but, if it had formed themselves into national associations for they were entitled to any notice, surely the petition, the purpose of giving to the working classes those signed by more than 3,000,000 of the industrious rights which undoubtedly belonged to them. There classes, which was resterday brought down to the House were above 600 of those associations throughout all by so large a mass of persons, conducting themselves parts of the country, and nearly 100,000 adults of the of destitution; the carpenters are nearly out of the requests of the petitioners. He regretted that a in a respectful, peaceable, and orderly manner, was working portion of the community had determined to deserving of their attentive consideration—(hear). It lay aside one penny per week from their miserable

was his sincere and fervent hope that the House would wages for the purpose of carrying out the agitation give a patient hearing to the case of these petitioners, in which they had engaged. Out of that number beand those whom they represented. He asked this not tween 50,000 and 60,000 had taken what was called a on his own account, but on behalf of those whose in- card, by which they pledged themselves, that so long terests he had been commissioned to advocate. He as they received is as wages, they would set apart one thought that it was possible to arrive at some know- perny of it for that purpose, and would not desist ledge of the arguments which were likely to be urged until their voice was heard within those walls through against the petition by means of private conversations a representative in the choice of whom they were with members of that House. He found, by conversing allowed to take part. If Hon. Members thought that with several Hon. Members, that one great objection the signatures to the petition were fictitious in any to the proposal which he was about to submit for the great degree—if they thought the working classes were approval of the House was, that there existed no pre- not determined, by every constitutional means in their cedent for hearing the petitioners at the bar in sup- power, to possess the franchise, they were much in port of the allegations contained in the petition error, and at that moment he (Mr. Duncombe) fully be-you have stood the uncompromising advocate, He affirmed that there did exist precedents lieved that they would not long be able to prevent them for hearing parties complaining of grievances from freely lifting up their voices within those walis. at the bar of the House of Commons. He The distress which unfortunately so prevailed throughwished that was the only objection to his metion, and out the country augmented the cry at this mement, and that he only had to establish that there were precedents it was most natural that it should, for when their cry for the course which he intended to propose for the reached the Legislature they obtained nothing but a few adoption of the House. He would call the attention of words recommendatory of the "exemplary patience" Hon. Members to what occurred in 1785. In that year with which they bore their sufferings. When they were a petition was presented by the clergy, landowners, and met in such a way, what was to be expected but that manufacturers against the duty on cotton stuffs, they would attempt to do something for themselves? which it was said would diminish the public revenue. He had documents showing the progress of the question and increase the tax upon labour. The persons who in the manufacturing districts. When the Convention signed that petition prayed to be heard at the bar of the working classes was sitting in London, he had House. It should be remembered that this was a tax, asked some of them for information, and statements not under consideration, but actually in being. The had been made to him that appeared almost incredible, prayer of that petition was complied with, and the but they were well authenticated. He had received up-House ordered that the petitioners should be heard at wards of 500 communications from all parts of the the bar. The House resolved itself into a committee country, from which he had selected a few, which he of the whole House, and the claims of the petitioners trusted the House would allow him to read. The first

"The total number of signatures sent from Sheffield from a numerous class on the subject of the slave trade. will number 27,290. Sheffield is in a deplorable state, while at the piece, and for the last four months large complained. He would appeal to those Hon. Members Agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, they were The number of inmates in Sheffield poorhouse alone up numbers of them have had to wait one, two, three, and who witnessed the assemblage of persons by whom this heard at the bar. In 1812 a petition was presented to the 23rd of April, numbered 574. The relief to the some four weeks before they got another piece of web petition had been brought to the House, whether their from Lencashire against the orders in Council. Lord regular ticket poor in money and bread for the week out. Were it not that, being in an agricultural dis-Stan ey moved that this petition be heard at the bar of ending April 23d, amounted to £92 10s. For the last trict, they are enabled to plant and propriety; indeed, their proceedings had throughthe House. He would refer to the opinions of several five weeks the number of new applicants for relief have cheap, they could not live—their dwellings are gene-Hon. Members who took a part in the discussion which averaged 200 weekly. The weekly payments to the rally ill-furnished, and were it not that they struggle was no allusion to anything like physical force in the took place on that occasion. Sir G. Rose said, that it was casual poor in the five weeks ending yesterday week on in their sufferings, being buoyed up with the hope petition he (Mr. Duncombe) presented yesterday. Some due to the wish of the petitioners that their prayer were as follows: March 24, £201; April 1, £229; that legislative changes will come to their relief, they objections urged against the petition were grounded on should be taken into consideration. Mr. Baring April 8, £248; April 15, £274; and April 22, £298. would sink into recklessness and despondency, for how its requiring a repeal of the union between this country stated that he was gratified that the Government One month increased £97, although the season is imhad consented to the inquiry asked for by the proving. The foregoing will give you some idea of the except from the fact that not having died they must not the intention of the petitioners to prefer such a petitioners Lord Castiereagh said, that although state of this once prosperous town: it is said that the have managed to keep life in. Trade of all kinds is very request. They merely desired to express the sentiments against his own private opinion, he should vote in obe- trades societies are about to break up, unable longer dull, and of course the labouring classes feel the pres- avowed by the present Earl Spencer, who stated, when dience to the wishes of the country. In support of the to keep up their funds; if this should be the case, sure very much. In and around Edinburgh there are the question of the repeal of the union was brought petition witnesses were summoned from Birmingham, hundreds, perhaps thousands, will be added to the very large numbers of men out of employment, so before that House, that if the vast majority of the people Sheffield, and Manchester, and were ordered to attend ranks of the pauperised and destitute. Sheffield is much so that it is only working men, or such such as I of Ireland required such a measure they were entitled much so that it is only working men, or such such as I of Ireland required such a measure they were entitled much so that it is only working men, or such such as I of Ireland required such a measure they were entitled to have it conceded, but that he would oppose such the maintained that he had proved that length of time, with starvation and misery increasing Dalkeith there is also great distress from want of em-

> "Wolverhampton, April 29, 1842. "The colliers, nailors, mechanics, and labourers, are in a state of poverty. The supply of all kinds of labour being greater than the demand, the operatives have no

" Burnley, April 18, 1842. "MY DEAR SIR,-In answer to yours of the 15th Radicals in those days entertained views similar to you have read the statement, you may, if you have an those now entertained by the Chartists, although they opportunity, read it to Sir Robert Peel and the Governwere not so termed. It was in 1777 that Major Cart- ment. wright made the first move in favour of these princi- "The working classes are in an awful state of destitu-

ples. In 1780 the Westminster Reform Committee tion; there are hundreds out of employment, and those, held a meeting in London in favour of radical reform. that are employed, or partially so, cannot by their earn-What where the principles of the Westminster Assoings procure a sufficiency of food.
cistion? What did they resolve upon? They agreed "I can assure you, Sir, that all are in a feverish to support the six points of the Charter. The next state of excitement. I never, in the course of my life, society which was established was called the Constitu- saw this part of Lancashire in such a state; and I am

honesty and character of public men was lost. A Whitemoor, on the confines of Yorkshire and Lanca- people in that House. They said that without bad regard for you as well as out of respect for those prin- qualification was merely a security for the predomi serious plot was given to the progress of Radical prin- shire. Thousands assembled from places within twelve Government it was impossible that any civilised country ciples which have progressed by the aid of reason alone, nance of the landed interest in that House. Scotland ciples, and all active proceedings in their behalf were or fourteen miles distant. Yesterday, on Marsden- could possibly have fallen into such a state as they and need no other argument, greater than present ne- had been wise enough to do away with this requires suspended from that time until the year 1792. The height, there was another, of at least 7,000. To-day were ready to prove we were now in. He had cossity, to enforce them on the Legislature. We have ment, and did any man mean to contend that the reprequestion, was then taken up by a society which called 10,000 have met in Colne, and at each of these meet—alluded to a proclamation made by the Dean of Manitself the Corresponding Society, at the head of which ings there is but one opinion, and that is, that the chester; he would now shortly allude to one issued

"A portion of the mills in Burnley are shut up, and the order of the Government these delegates were ar- the remainder are running short. There will be meetrested, tried, and transported for a period of fourteen ings held every Sunday during the sitting of the Convention; next Sunday on Enfield, the Sunday follow-"I can assure you, Sir, that when news arrives in The result of this was that eleven members of the Burnley of a bad market in Manchester, it is received society were arrested: four were brought to trial, but with joy, and a good market the contrary. The cry is, provided by the Vagrant Act; and whereas such pracit is hastening the crisis.

"This is a fearful state of things. A people must be bordering on despair when what was formerly con-

"The hand-loom weavers-poor fellows-they are aforesaid. from door to door, driven to it by sheer want. The police brave but starved fellows resisted, and the police made a virtue of necessity and left them alone. "To-day a case has been brought before the magis-

trates of a young man from Padiham who, driven to the boon. That heart, indeed, must be steeled against the feelings of humanity that can contemplate such a been deprived of every comfort, and almost every nestate of things as this without endeavouring to remedy

The above, Sir, I will wouch to be correct. I have

"Yours, &c." He had similar accounts from some of the midland districts, from Leicester, Loughborough, Mountsorrell, Sheepshead, and Hinkley, respecting the stocking and other trades carried on in that part of the kingdom; but with these perhaps it was unnecessary for him to trouble the House. Distress of the severest kind also have the law to back their proceedings, must at the prevailed in the metropolitan counties; all trades were present crisis be very cautious how and to what pur-Right Hon. Baronet, that his tariff would only make that condition worse. But he would go to Scotland, and read to the House most heart-breaking accounts from the Vale of Leven. It appeared that wages there vary from 72d. to 02d. per day, and scores of families never tasted animal food for various periods—some, not for twenty-eight weeks; oatmeal boiled in water and sweetened with a little sugar being the principal diet not provide for his family is worse than an infidel?" of the unfortunate operatives. The following is thence :-

"At your request I present you with an account of

dria, and takes up a period of twenty-eight weeks:sons at 73d. per day; 2 at 7d.; 6 at 63d.; 11 at bill would be to reduce the middle classes to a level 6 d.; 5 at 6d.; 21 at 5 d.; 11 at 5 d.; 13 at 5d.; with the lower orders; and the effect of the tariff 14 at 43d.; 10 at 43d.; 11 at 41d.; 31 at 4d.; 28 at would be to drive into the wokrhouses many of those 3\frac{1}{2}d., 96 at 3\frac{1}{2}d.; 10 at 3\frac{1}{2}d.; 89 at 3d.; 31 at 2\frac{3}{2}d.; 151 who now had employment. Surely the Right Hon. at 2\frac{1}{2}d.; 65 at at 2\frac{1}{2}d.; 135 at 2d.; 126 at 1\frac{1}{2}d.; 128 Baronet did not intend to have recourse for the supat 13d.; 15 at 13d.; 55 at 1d., 31 at 3d.; 28 at 3d.; 9 at pression of Chartism to the suspension of the Habers with a little sugar, is their principal diet. Notices of to accomplish it by reason and conciliation. He was ejectment are being served by landlords to their tenants, convinced there was no disposition on the part of the and proprietors of houses are refusing to let their houses | House to treat the petition with disrespect, though a unless the applicant can find a surety for the payment | majority of Hon. Members might strongly disapprove

of rent—a task, being unemployed, they find it difficult to accomplish. Dumbarton is suffering a vast amount Duncombe) would not say that he subscribed to all work. Kirkintilloch contains many weavers, and, portion of the public press-the organs of that after toiling twelve or fourteen hours daily, can home with about five shillings weekly. Campsie in Stirlingshire, with a population of 5,000, is signatures had been obtained to this petition. He was suffering much from destitution; many of the men are glad, however, that one of the Ministerial organs of out of work, and plenty more are only on half time. The great body of the people look to universal suffrage as the only hope left them, believing that no House of Commons, but one representing the whole people, will permanently remedy the abuses of which the working of the country. Allow a vast deduction for signatures classes complain. These are a few facts connected with my district; you are at liberty to use them as you think proper in the House when presenting the petition. Hoping that you may long live to enjoy the confidence and esteem of that people of whose liberties

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

" WILLIAM THOMASON. " Member of Convention. "I do not know whether I am balloted for to speak are at once undoubted and susceptible of remedy? Are at the bar of the House if your motion is acceded to; I there any to which the Legislature and the Government, should be most happy, if called upon, to answer any without compromise of their constitutional functions questions it is in my power to reply to, calculated to and state responsibility, can apply a healing and a show the condition of the people."

The Hon Member next read a document from Edinburgh, showing that in all quarters there exists the strongest determination, by constitutional means, to change the composition of the House:-

"STATEMENT OF THE DEELGATE FROM EDINBURGH DISTRICT. "In every part of the east of Fifeshire the population are suffering from extreme poverty, more espe- trickery had been resorted to, in order to swell the vocially East Wemyss, Markinch, Kettle, and their sur- lume and multiply the subscriptions of these huge petirounding neighbourhoods. The people are chiefly em- tions. He hoped the House would not refuse at least to ployed in linen weaving of various kinds; many of them give a hearing to the petitioners, and, if possible, to cannot earn above 6s. per week by long hours of labour provide some remedy for the grievances of which they

ployment. In the currying trade there is a complete selves pray for a repeal of the union, but they stated

In a paper recently established, called the British the circumstance of the petitioners having expressed an Statesman, it was lately reported that in a certain part opinion on this question afforded no reason for refusing of the country a cow which had died of disease had their request to be permitted to state their grievances that a gentleman known to some members of the House, a banker named Livesey-

M. COBDEN. -I know him, and am acquainted with all the circumstances. Mr. DUNCOMBE.—That gentleman wrote a letter to the editor of the newspaper after he had ascertained the fact, and it was in these terms:-

"I received a letter from Master Brown, of Burnley. that a dead cow had been disinterred and eaten for food. The statement was so revolting to my feelings, though requested to publish it, I could not help suspecting that it was either a fabrication, or much exaggerated. I therefore wrote to Mr. Brown to get a certificate of the fact signed by six respectable persons, and I received the answer inclosing the certificate of the horrible fact given below.

"Jos. LIVESEY, 28, Church-street, Preston. " ' Higham, March 3, 1842, "'This is to certify, that Thomas Horne, of this place, had a cow died on Wednesday, the 23rd. day of February last, which he buried, and that it was afterwards taken up to use for food.—As witness our hands, "'THOMAS LORD.

" 'JOSEPH WOOD, gro-THOS. HORNE, owner of cer. "J. ASPDEN, farmer. COW. "'THOMAS AUTY, weaver. | "'JOHN LORD, weaver."

In the same paper it also appeared that the Rev. Mr. principles of radical reform, but what happened ation, they come to the conclusion that they have petition which he (Mr. Duncombe) had presented to the to advise it, and we possess too much experience ever pediments thrown in their way by the property qualiduring that year? A coalition unhappily was but one alternative—namely, to take it rather than formed between Lord North and Mr. Fex. In starve.

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

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"Whereas a practice has recently prevailed in Burnley and the neighbourhood, of large numbers of persons going together to private houses, and also of parading the streets, highways, and other public places, to beg and gather alms, which conduct is illegal, and subjects such parties to the punishment tice is also calculated to create terror and alarm to the peaceful inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood: notice is therefore hereby given, that with a view to sidered as disasters are halled with general joy. It check such illegal practices, and to preserve the peace that the law will be put in force against any parties so assembling in the manner and for the purposes

"By order of the magistrates. " Burnley, April 25."

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

lovely and pleasant, but now, alas! miserable, degraded streets and lanes of this town and neighbourbound, by the nearest and dearest ties of nature, to

csssary of life, after having applied to our several parishes, without anything like reasonable success, and that petition. when now by starvation we are compelled to expose ourselves and families to public inspection, in order to wives and children, we are even denied this right by those persons from whom we ought to have expected better things? And we say that to close the scene of misery the law is consulted, and about to be introduced, and simply for the purpose of smothering the cries of the widow and the fatherless; but even those who in a most depressed condition, and let him tell the pose they apply its restrictions, because we, though out of work, cannot live without (at least) some of the necessaries of life, and we must have them from somewhere. We wish not to do injury neither to persons ourselves down and die.

"What saith the scriptures in support of these allegations? Doth it not say that, 'He that will "And also, 'They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain with hunger?'-- Lamentations, iv. 9. "By order of the Starving and Unemployed Opera-

"Burnley, April 25th, 1842."

of many paragraphs which it contained. He (Mr. political party to which Hon. Gentlemen opposite were attached, had attempted to ridicule the mode in which to-day had treated the petition at least with some degree of respect. The Morning Herald stated, "The petition was signed by 3,315,752 persons described as

belonging to various sections of the industrious classes not genuine, signatures repeated even in duplicate and triplicate, and perhaps we ought still to assume that this is the petition of a vast body of the people who are urging on their growing demand for the fatal—the destroying boon, of universal suffrage—in terms; in its effect, universal anarchy! Are there in the long catalogue of political grievances and evils to which these hosts of petitioners ascribe so much of the positive suffering of enormous communities of their countrymen-are there any the destructive tendencies of which saving hand? If there be, we trust that nothing in the well known characters and schemes of a few artful demagogues, who prey on the unsuspecting credulity of their deluded followers-that nothing, even in the notorious trickery and cheating which are resorted to

in order to swell the volume and multiply the subscriptions of these huge petitions—may be permitted to interfere with duties of an importance so paramount." demeanour was not characterised by the utmost order stand; also some others that are afraid they will be their opinion that if a majority of the people of Ireland affected by the tariff: where they formerly had large were in favour of such a measure it ought to be granted numbers of men employed, they now have only one or He (Mr. Duncombe) thought the people of Ireland were mistaken in asking for repeal; but he considered that

> then read the following address:-'The National Convention of the Industrious Classes.

to the Suffering and Starving. and the grand remedies to be proposed for the imme-

placed it in the power of the Government to appease the sentatives of Scotland were less intelligent, less active, desire from you is, to sacrifice feeling for a time, and tioners should be heard at the Bar of the House; it was imitate us in the practice of rational patience, at the signed by millions of the people, and if the House same time that we prepare to advise you on the should consent to listen to them it would be the first future course to be pursued the moment the Legislature step towards popular satisfaction and content. At all have given their negative or affirmative to a nation's events the petitioners would be bound to say that that

occupy much of the time of the House. The number agitated as it was from one end to the other, and in of persons whom it was proposed to bring before the which social misery was mingled with so much political House, in order to state facts bearing on the subject, discentent, to say to 3,000,000 petitioners, "Return to did not exceed six. The statements of these persons your homes unheard." could not occupy more than two days; but if they occupied ten days, the time would be well spent. It might be well said the petition was absurd, and that many of the propositions of the petitioners were wild and burnley, in Lancashire, the sum paid weekly for the responsitions of the petitioners were wild and visionary. Suppose it were so, that afforded no justi. relief of the poor amounted to £500, and that the poor fication to the House for passing over the petition were prowling about in large numbers, begging alms without hearing the statements of persons in its support. It was, he thought, unnecessary for him to occupy that unless something were done he could not tell what the time of the House further, for though he might would be the consequence. He had heard similar statemention other facts illustrative of the distress prevalent in the country, they would be in effect a mere repetition of his previous statements. He considered he poverty, that unless semething were done to alleviate "Y. K.—TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THIS TOWN.

"The unemployed and starving operatives of this town feel disposed to put a plain question or two to the above authorities, as they find themselves placed in rather a curious position. Note that the cause of Parliamentary Reform, or Chartism, was progressing at a most rapid rate throughout the country. If the House doubted any of his statements as to the determination that some person should be appointed in the some person should be applied in the statement of the source of parliamentary Reform, the distress which they would all lament to hear—(hear, hear). Last October he had suggested to the House doubted any of his statements as to the determination. in consequence of the declaration of the Duke of They had four shillings weekly allowed by the board of in rather a curious position. Now, we wish to know of the people to obtain redress, and to require an altera- assist the relieving officer in assisting the poor. If that Wellington against all reform. Such was the state of guardians to maintain six children and the mother (who how long it is possible that a town like Burnley, under the public mind at that time, that the King was re- was sick); the young man took the children before the how long it is possible that a town like Burnley, under the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that so the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted, he was confident that the proposal had been adopted that the proposal had been adopted that the proposal had been adopted the proposal had been adopted the proposal had been adopted the proposal had be commended not to visit the city, in order to dine with guardians, and solicited further allowance. It was re- and tranquil, while hundreds, yea thousands, are, the petitioners failed to convince the House of the been made. But something more now required to be justice of their demands, that would be their fault; done. By their neglect of legislation, that House had but, at all events, by agreeing to such a course, that turned this starving population into politicians-(hear, House would prove that it had once more identified hear); and they had got this impression into their hood? Under these circumstances they feel themselves itself, as it ought to do, with the people, and would minds—and it was extending to their employers, who secure their confidence, their affection, and their grati- were becoming as poor as themselves—that nothing tude—(hear, hear.) He begged to move that the National "What, as human beings, are we to do, after having Petition be now taken into consideration, and the petitioners heard at the bar of this House, by themselves, their counsel, or agents, in support of the allegations of two years, at a tremendous sacrifice, to give employment Mr. LEADER said, he had great pleasure in second-

crave a portion of bread for our miserable starving into a very narrow compass. It was acknowledged that soon come to the bottom." The poor were in a most the people were in a state of deep suffering, and that destitute situation, and they said, "What are we to they had borne their grievances with exemplary pa-tience. A vast number of the working—the suffering any regard for his fellow-countrymen, and for the classes now came before the House, stating their peace of the country, that he would allow the peti-He entertained no doubt of the sincerity of the peti- hold out the "olive branch" to this suffering people, observations on the proceedings of yesterday, in which it was stated that the procession consisted of not more suggest things to the House which might be worthy of nor property, but at the same time we cannot lay than 15,000 or 20,000 persons, and that the affair was its attention. He therefore trusted that the Government that the proceeding was merely intended to afford an |-(hear, hear.) impression of the power of the committee of the Conto the petition were those of adult males. He would, self by expressing any approbation of its principles, grievances in the petition, long as it was. That was public meeting which had been held in this country of those principles to which he had then objected, er during the last two or three years, and especially the slightest approbation of much of the reasoning by 7,501. The following estimate, the result of a careful Right Honourable Baronet what he meant to propose during the last year, on any subject, the topic which which those principles were propounded in the petition of destitution; it includes only Bonhill and Alexan- Right Hon. Baronet did not suppose his income tax and elicited the enthusiasm of the people was any alluhis tariff would cure the evils of which the petitioners sion to what was called "the Charter?" (Hear.) It But he conceived that the proposition of his Hen. complained! Why, the tendency of the income tax was mere folly to pretend that the working classes Friend in the present case was widely different from were not sincere in petitioning the House on this subject; or to attempt to deny that the number of persons hear the petitioners or their representatives at the bar, that they might be convinced of the intelligence, the ability, the evident integrity of the men who were now excluded by our laws from exercising the franchise. precedents in support of the proposition for hearing the petitioners at the bar. Numerous precedents might be cited in support of the practice; and he might mention that of the celebrated orders in Council, when Lord Brougham was heard at the bar. Many Hou, he thought they were injudicious, with reasoning which

> His (Mr. Leader's) reply was, that it was true the within the pale of the constitution who were now ex-Leader) had seen last night some of the leaders of that of the House, but it had been described in terms, by party from whom the petition now before the House Members on the other side of the House, which must their determination to confine themselves to the exer-He denied, on the part of the petitieners, that any adoption of the principles comprised in what was tale, and investigation of the causes of their distress, cation for Members of Parliament, the Payment of advantage of the other course. It could not be said House. The question of the ballot had been brought he was most distinctly opposed, for the reasons he had forward by Mr. Grote, the subject of the abolition of stated. But acknowledging the distress which pre-

the property qualification for members of Parliament vailed, and anxiously desirous as they all were to conhad been moeted by Mr. Warburton, the adoption of vince those who petitioned that they felt for them, he the electoral districts bad been proposed by Sir W. did think that the conciliatory and the wise and the Molesworth, and the extension of the suffrage had been politic course was rather to err on the side of hearing advocated by other hon, members. The question for the petitioners than on the other. He should most the house now to decide was, however, whether they cordially vote for the motion of the Hon. Member for would hear the petitioners at the bar, or whether they would refuse their request. If it was the wish of the

House was willing to listen to them. If their reasons "ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman, were abourd they would be the more easily answered; "JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary." if their reasons were judicious, then their claim to be What he (Mr. Duncombe) asked, on the part of the heard was the greater. He joined with his friends petitioners, was that they might be allowed a hearing who had preceded him in thinking that it would be at the bar of the House. That hearing would not most nawise in the present state of the public mind,

but a radical alteration in the constitution of that House would ever give the reforms which they desired. He had been doing all he could for the last to the poor; but this could not last long. There was an old saying in Lancashire, "That continually ing the motion. The whole question might be brought | taking out of the meal-tub, and not putting any in, must grievances, and suggesting certain remedies; and the tieners to be heard at the bar; it would give them some question was, would the House hear the statements encouragement. He did not see that mischief could of these parties, er would it refuse to listen to them? arise from it; but he did say, that if they were so far to tioners. He had seen, in one of the most extensively they would make statements to them which would shew circulated newspapers in this country, some sneering that something was absolutely necessary to be done considered rather as a May-day show than as a serious) would not refuse to hear the petitioners; for if they did, manifestation of the political sentiments of the people. it might lead to disappointment and redections amongst It was also intimated, in the same publication, that those millions whom these delegates represented which the signatures to the petition were not real and genuine might be productive of injurious consequences. He -that it was impossible the petition could have been | thought that they had much better consume two or three signed by 3,500,000 of adult males in England—and days in hearing what they had to say, than run this risk

Sir. J. EASTHOPE said, that on a recent occasion, vention. Now, he might state, in reply to this insinu- when a similar petition had been presented to that ation, that it was not pretended that all the signatures | house, he had felt that he should be compromising himpetitioners, or the numbers of persons interested in this if he were to convey by his vote in favour of the mothe proposition of the Hon. Member for Rochdale. to which he had been opposed. In the present case the interested in this question was daily increasing. He petitioners came forward in numbers beyond comparithought it was most desireable that the House should son, under distress which could not be described, and which he himself knew to an extent that it was impossible he sould be indifferent to. He did not believe that house to be indifferent to it; he did not believe any of the members of that House to feel indifferent (Hear, hear.) His Hon. Friend had alluded to several towards it; and who that was anxious about it was not anxious to find out a remedy? (Hear.) These petitioners came forward under feelings of distress and discontent—the very natural companion of their distress; and they complained of principles of government wherein Members present would also remember that his Hon. he thought was inapplicable, and asked for remedies Friend the Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) was heard which he believed would aggravate the distress which at the bar of the House as the representative of the now existed. They proposed to themselves plans and Canadians. That was a case in point, for the Cana- laid down schemes than which he thought no greater dians were not represented in that House. The pe- evils could be inflicted upon them than by applying tioners in this instance were, however, in a still worse them as remedies to their case. His sincere conviction position; they were Englishmen, living in the country, was, that if he were to devise any thing to aggracontributing to the taxes, rendering obedience to the vate and augment the distress which he lamented laws, and yet having ne voice in the election of the he could not do so more successfully than by granting all persons by whom those laws were framed. He re- the prayer of the petitioners who had come before them membered that the late Attorney-General, now Lord (Hear, hear.) But whilst he felt this most Campbell, after having been engaged in the prose- strongly, and stated it without the slightest hesitation, cution of some Chartists for their conduct at he durst not say to three and a half millions of people public meetings, told him with great exultation that he would refuse to hear their petition. He was that Chartism was entirely put down. (Hear, hear.) bound to believe that a very large majority of the petitioners were most honest and sincere; a very large violence of Chartism had passed away; but he told number improperly engaged in misrepresenting the the learned Attorney General that the real principle of causes of distress, and in trying to produce mischiefs, Chartism never could be put down till the grievances of rather than to find out remedies. But he had nothing the people were redressed, and till those were admitted to do with all this; the distress existed—(hear, hear) it existed to an extent to which it had never existed cluded from a voice in the representation. He (Mr. before, not only in the opinion of Members of that side had emanated, and those individuals had totally dis- have harrowed up the feelings of the coldest breast. claimed any idea of resorting to physical force for the In this distress, could they say to three and a half accomplishment of their objects, and had expressed millions of people suffering, under all these privations. "We will not hear you?" He believed that when tion of moral force. With regard to the petition itself, they had represented what they conceived to be the there were doubtless many unwise expressions con- cause of that distress, and when they had stated what tained in it; but he hoped the House would not refuse | they supposed to be its remedy, that they would thema hearing to the petitioners, or their delegates, in order selves discover that they had not made out their that it might be known what their demands really case. He believed that a very large number of the were. He believed those demands might be embodied petitioners would feel that if the House entered on a in very few words; they asked substantially for the conciliatory, and kind, and patient hearing of their termed "the People's Charter,"—Universal Suffrage, that they had pity for them. He was convinced that Vote by Ballot, the abolition of the Property Qualification if this were done, the good would countervail the dis-Members, and the division of the country into that he was convinced by any of the reasons of the electoral districts. These points had on several petition, or of the reasonings on which they were occusions been brought under the consideration of that founded. He declared that to many of its principles Sir J. GRAHAM said, if this were a mere matter of

house to obtain the affection and confidence of the considering in what manner the feelings of the House great body of the people, they would not refuse so would be best consulted, perhaps he might have reasonable a demand. He appealed to the sympathy agreed with the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman and to the sense of justice of the house to who had just sat down; but he could not regard it in grant the prayer of the petitioners, and to permit any such light. The Hon. Member for Westminster them in person, or by their delegates, to be heard at the had appeared to anticipate what would probably be the course pursued by some Hon. Members on that Dr. BOWRING supported the motion of the Hon. occasion-namely, to criticise the various paragraphs Member for Finsbury. He called on the House to con- of the petition now before them, and to comment on sider that this was the prayer of 3,000,000 of men, who them with severity. Nothing could be further from were oppressed and humbled by the legislation which their intention—(loud cries of hear, hear). Unfortudenied them a voice in the representation. Those per- nately, the facts in this case were but too generally sons were called upon to contribute to the expenses of admitted. The distress was great: the number of the the state and the support of the Government, and yet petitioners was very large; their statements in many they saw the power of the state centred in the hands particulars were founded in fact. It was not a ques of a privileged few, who exercised their authority for tion, therefore, of fact to be investigated-it was a great been buried, but so great was the destitution of the at the bar. The National Convention had, previously the promotion of their own interests. The language of question of policy. It was not a question of fact to be people that it had been disinterred for the purpose of to the presentation of the petition, issued an address to the petition was respectful, though he did not profess ascertained—it was a question of the petition, issued an address to the petition was respectful, though he did not profess ascertained—it was a question of the petition, issued an address to the petition was respectful, though he did not profess ascertained—it was a question of political remedy to be ing made human food. The case was so revolting the industrious classes of the country, which he begged that all its allegations could be borne out by evidence decided on by the House. He could conceive no course permission to read to the House. [The Hon. Member at the bar. He asked how that House, whose special more disastrous, in the midst of excited feeling and duty it was to protect the rights and to redress the aggregate suffering, than for that House to adopt any grievances of the people, could refuse to grant this course which might excite hopes which were certain to inquiry? If their ancestors deemed it a duty to strag- be disappointed, and hold out expectations which they gle for the acquirement of the rights and liberties they who held them out were aware must be fallacious. "Fellow-countrymen,-We have received many im- now enjoyed, surely they ought to support those who The Hon. Member for Leicester, who had just sat portant communications from various districts, de- were now striving to acquire similar privileges and im- down, had on a former evening strenuously resisted scribing the excitement and dissatisfaction which pre-wail in the minds of those who have been driven into poverty and starvation by political causes, which they citizenship were gradually extended. They were im- The Hon. Member would allow him (Sir J. Graham) to have no power to destroy, and scarcely any liberty to pelled by a patriotic wish to obtain the rights they saw ask what circumstances had occurred in the interval describe in Parliamentary petitions. We have decided possessed by their neighbours; and why were these which should have so induced him to change? (Hear.) on petitioning Parliament on Monday, the 2nd of May, | rights so desired? Because that House had not redressed | There was no addition to the number of petitioners, to be heard at the Bar of the House of Commons, to the evils of which the many had to complain. There the suffering of the people had not been aggravated lay before the world a full and honest statement of the was no one point put forward by the petitioners which within the last eight days, everything remained uncauses of your grievances, the extent of your sufferings, was not advocated by wise, prudent, and conscientious changed, so far as he (Sir J. Graham) was aware, within men. He thought it wise to listen to the petitioners the short interval since the Hon. Member had on a diate and permanent removal of all national suffering and hear what they had to say, as it would tend to former occasion joined with him in resistance to the and social wrong. We wait with patience and sub- conciliation. The safest Government must be that motion of the Hon. Member for Rochdale. That dued feeling the result of our mutual prayer. We are which had the greatest mass of public opinion to night the Hon. Member was prepared to vote for the fully sensible that it is almost a mockery of justice to support it. The petitioners had a right to commotion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, yet he (Sir ask the starving to be submissive, and the injured to plain of the length of Parliament; they might J. Graham) could not devise what was the altered cirbow their famished bodies to the footstool of oppress remain unrepresented for years, and they asked cumstances which had produced this change. As the sion: still the sacredness of our cause, and the hope- that members might be more frequently elected. Hon. Member put it, it was a mere question of inquiry lessness of all attempts at violence, are sufficient to guide us in now calling upon you to abstain from any should possess an equal amount of representation with a healing effect on the wounded feelings of the petiact likely to bring our principles into disrepute, and dye our largest cities? Ought 100 men in one place to be tioners. If they were to arrive at a foregone conclusion deeper the red banners of despotism with the blood of as much represented as 1,000 men elsewhere? It was with respect to the remedies to be applied—if they eur brethren. We deeply sympathise with you. We said that property only ought to be represented; could were bound on questions of high state policy to rehave expressed our hostility to the system which has property feel? Was there any man, however mean, fuse what these people required, what possible effect stripped you, misled you, repressed your murmurs by who had not his pains and pleasures, for which that could the inquiry produce of a healing nature? On the Her, bert, the Dean of Manchester, had read from the force, subdued your complaints by a demonstration of House and the Legislature was bound to interest itself? contrary, he was decidedly of opinion that no course tional Information Society, at the head of which was one of those who have watched well the motions of the Duke of Richmond, and connected with which the people.

Saw this part of Lancashire in such a state; and I am then, because the motions of the pulpit only a week ago a statement of the extreme distress prevailing in that town, calculated to excite the motions of the motions of the people.

Saw this part of Lancashire in such a state; and I am then, because he was pounded was underested with which the people.

Was he to deny to a man, because he was poor, the could be more aggravating than to call on the petitioners tress prevailing in that town, calculated to excite the was poor, the could be more aggravating than to call on the petitioners tress prevailing in that town, calculated to excite the was not a man, because of his poverty, to be exchanged from those with the House, who had anything to spare. He cited two from many cases, wherein the families ligence to you. You ask us how you are to act. Await cluded from those rights? When Providence denied a remedy was utterly inadmissible, and having heard highly respectable individuals besides. This Associa- Meetings—large meetings—consisting of theusands, are had no bea', no chair, no fire, little clothing, and scarcely the decision of the National Convention. Your deletion, like the one which preceded it, advecated the six being held almost daily, to take into consideration what any food. That was stated from the pulpit to be the gates will carry with them the results of our delibera-supposed to be his superiors, did it take away from their demand—(hear.) He could not agree in the gates will carry with them the supposed to be his superiors, did it take away from their demand—(hear.) He could not agree in the gates will carry with them the sympathies of human nature? The petitioners motion. He agreed with the Hould method and they had a right to do so of the important of the decision of the labouring population of Manchester so to make the dotter and they had a right to do so of the important of the decision of the labouring population of t enthusiasm was manifested in favour of the to death; and, after mature and deliberate consider- late as the fifth of April, not one week ago. In the

House, when he was aware that the absence of many

former evening—seeing that nothing had since occurred would commit any great or systematic violation of to induce him to doubt the soundness of the conclution to induce him to doubt the soundness of the conclution of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that sions to which he had then arrived—differing from the assurance with respect to the petitioners was the question of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that then with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was well to he with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was well to he with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was well to he with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was the question of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that then with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was the question of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that then with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was the question of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that then with respect to the demands as to wages; he character of his fellow-countrymen? Yes, it was the question of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of property—(hear, hear). Had he that the put of the sanctity of to the course he had then taken, and, however, reluctions that if the Government were placed in the hands creased by means of measures to be adopted contained in the petition, which would be of itself ridi-Hon. Member for Finsbury. He (Sir J. Graham) was pecuniary qualification, they would respect the sanctity delusion was most gross, because the moment of the Hon. Member for Finsbury. He (Sir 3. Granam) was pecuniary quantification, they would respect the sanctity definition of those points would produce the most disastisfied the concession would be the very moment the power which they saw their fellow-citizens when they were frightening from the country all that joying. What they complained of was, that their better that doubt and hesitation noticing with any severity the indecorous language it by which alone the wages of labour could exist. But entertaining that opinion, it would be his duty tertainly to resist the motion of the Hon. Member for
Eximply to resist the motion of the Hon. Member for
Sir J. EASTHOPE rose to explain. He had been
Guite misunderstood by the Right Hon. Baronet the

quite misunderstood by the Right Hon. Baronet the

quite misunderstood by the Right Hon. Baronet the

quite misunderstood by the Right Hon. Baronet the

probability, return the majority of the representatives

that working classes to consider them as their triends.

Ever since the passing of the Reform Bill the House

to mix much with them, that their belief was general

that the great accidents that regulate the happiness

of the Horne Department. He Sir I Rest.

Since the passing of the Reform Bill the House

to mix much with them, that their belief was general

that the great accidents that regulate the happiness

of the Horne Department. He Sir I Rest. politic? If he was not so to understand it, he was would be the bulwarks to resist? The very Govern- keep them down. If they were to rise as one man,

they would have some reason to complain of titioners had, it was admitted, undergone. tently to vote for the inquiry, but he must say that disingenousness and unfairness on his part. That Hon. Members had hardly observed the accusation, if he could avoid it, they should not operations of their own minds, when they had sufhave an opportunity of bringing against him—fered from sickness, from vexations of any kind,

Agreeing with him (Mr. Macaulay) as the Hon. prudently, forbearingly; they had come and called his imagination to criticise with any severity or malig- versity which happened to everybody, and they was about to vote for the petitioners coming document to point at, the Right Hon. Gentleman nity the language contained in this petition, but to the failed to remember how unreasonable such things to the bar to advance the principles of this petition. concluded that so striking an example and so extraessence of it he must refer when the question was, made them, and how ready they were to catch at whether or not the persons from whom it had emanated what they could hardly hope would relieve. Mr. MACAULAY resumed.—He could find those be thrown aside as nothing, and that he was justified should be called in to be heard in support of it. The and to incur a greater evil for the sake of present principles quite enough expounded in the petition in fixing his critically acrimonious eye upon the turnwithout alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law consider it a strange thing that the poor man, who conceived he should not deal fairly with the house if he his children cry for food he could not give them, great respect for the petition. He should there consented to call the petitioners in only to be heard, as should embrace that he could not deal fairly with the house if he his children cry for food he was taught to believe consented to call the petitioners in only to be heard, as should embrace that he was taught to believe fore vote against it, and in doing so he should give her not not now at the time of the constitution.

succession to the throne—thear, hear.) He was against property as that to which the people and an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the principle of deputation to a few to do that which annual Parliaments, but at the same time he was ready to agree, to a certain extent, to meet the wishes of the all their other calamities. (Hear, hear) Well, the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question as being the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the whole body of the people. The disclaimed the question of the market place to the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments, being or the people and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments and not an advocate tor Annual Parliaments and not an ad people by limiting the duration of Parliaments. He did not go to the minor points contained in the petition, because there was one point so important—a point which, in his judgment formed the very essence point to the first own to first ow of the Charter—which, if withheld, would have the themselves? The only arguments to be used in who was to watch them—to watch them with the responsibility of the language used the bar of the House—(hear, bear.) Was the House, from the whole; and it did strike him, that if to in one of their great periodicals—"that England he would ask, determined, at all hazard, to stand by mattered not one straw whether the others were would be, that really when the power came into their making the House of Commons responsible to the morrow they could transform, by legislative means, would flourish to-morrow if the manufactures were the present system of representation? Was the £10 granted or not; and that point was Universal Suffrage, hands they would use it with greater caution. was the first place, a very without any qualification of property at all. Having Surely that would be, in the first place, a very mons on the part of the people was, that they delewithout any qualification of property at all. Having Surely that would be, in the first place, a very mons on the part of the people was, that they delecomplete representation of the people was, the people was t a decided opinion that such a change as the concession strange reason for treating this petition with pecu- gated to a small section the power of enforcing this there would not be one iota of difference as to all the Gentleman knew nothing of the expression of public closures made in the Committees respecting the a declided opinion that such a change as it a corression of Thiversal Suffrage would be utterly fast to the best interest of the country at large, he fail it his duly man there would not be one iots of difference as to all the interest of the country at large, he fail it his duly man there would not be one iots of difference as to all the interest of the country at large, he fail it his duly man there would not be one iots of difference as to all the interest of the country at large, he fail it his duly man there would not be one iots of difference as to all the interest and tendencies of property in this simple, peculiar, and davantageous exception, that overy man in that case would have the proposed of the whole which the people, that he could ever, under any citymen of the people—byth something the proposed of the would not be one iots of difference as to all the interests and tendencies of property in this simple, peculiar, and davantageous exception, that overy man in that case would have they fact the contract of the people—byth something the proposed of the would not be one iots of difference as to all the interests and tendencies of property in this country responsibility, and that that each would not be one iots of difference as to all the later respect, because it did not contain the other which had been send that the deliberate responsibility, and that that send in the connection of the working people—byth sends of the would not be one iots of difference as to all the commons to oppress the rail there would not be occurred to the connection of the within the extendence of the popper of the last election the power of enforcing this interests of the connection of the within the popper of the power of enforcing this interests and tendencies of property in this man detendence of property in this man developed the popper of the last election the power of enforcing this connection and the connection of the within the popper of the popper. The popper of the popper of the popper of the popper of the popper o

had been suggested, on the subject of the existing public would give him relief. Such a man would easily the petitioners much more reason for content than had come to that House, and in so entirely peaceable distress. If any Hon. Member moved for an inquiry be imposed upon from the want of education, owing those who voted for them now with the deter- a manner petitioned for that as an indulgence into that distress and the means of remedying it—if any partly to his own condition, and partly to the ne- mination to vote against them hereafter. (Hear, which they fully believed to be their own as a right. would not oppose it; nay, he would vote for it. But that education would remedy these evils, shall we the working classes, but he had ended with a de- What he did ask for the petitioners was, simply be contended, that when he found a petition demand- not wait until education is given—shall we not wait scription of the results which he said would follow, that they should be heard. (Hear.) He wanted no Now he might, much more easily than any other gentheir hands the power not only to ruin ourselves. There was one grand proposition on which the fleman in the House, consent to give his support to the but themselves?" (Hear, hear, hear.) Nothing motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, for there could be more natural than that, when looking at were parts of the Charter to which he was favourable; the inequality of stations in this country, their minds where; he had seen it elaborated in a form which from the Opposition benches)—but now, forsooth, Leith the manifest and the finding that he did not be no doubt as to their views. Any difficulty which he (Mr. Hawes) might have invoting on this country their minds where; he had seen it elaborated in a form which from the Opposition benches)—but now, forsooth, Leith the manifest and the country their minds where; he had seen it elaborated in a form which he was favourable; the inequality of stations in the country, the manifest and the country their minds where; he had seen it elaborated in a form which he was favourable; the inequality of stations in the country, the manifest and the member for Bath, who were parts of the Charter to which he was favourable; the inequality of stations in this country, their minds in truth, out of all its six points there was only ene to should be excited, and that when they were told by which he had an extreme and unmitigated hostility. designing men that if they had the power in their the property qualification of members to serve in from all the calamities to which they were now the petitioners. He had always thought, that while they exposed by going to the lands, to the funds, to mathe petitioners. He had always thought, that while there was a property qualification required to they call monopoly, but which he (Mr. Macaulay) form a constituent body, a property qualification for a representative was superfluous. He could not understand why it was that the members for the had do an extreme and unmitigated hostility. Should be excited, and that when they were told by should be charded. He doubt of its parentage in the shape of a dissurdance of the Hon. He doubt of its parentage in the shape of a dissurdance of the Hon. He clinbu could not understand why it was that the members for than he did to a sick man, who in the height of fever ways, and first, he might deny the Right Hon. motion, he now came down, and, having some Edinburgh and Glasgow were not required to have a might ask him for a draught of cold water, which property qualification, and those for Marylebone and would be fatal to him at the outset—he had no more Manchester were required to have a property qualification; if the principle were sound, it ought to be when he was in India during a scarcity, desired the formed, he was prepared to maintain that the same He wanted no excuse for the vote which he should not a part of the reforms made at the time of the Rerollation, but long after the Revolution it had been it would be fatal, and in the other it would only give introduced by a bad Government, and passed by a bad Government, and passed by a bad temporary and delusive relief, to be followed by an entered of the country the roll of the country the roll of the country the roll of the petition as a whole, not for the petition, but for what to vote; but, as to the present proposal, he could not feel it consistent with a due regard for the public introduced by a bad Government, and passed by a bad temporary and delusive relief, to be followed by an entered of the country the roll of the country Revelution, and for the exclusion of the Protestant seriously entertain a doubt that such a spoliation of his Hon. Friends. Nor did he deem their reasonst an advocate for Annual Parliaments, being of

Sir J. EASTHOPE .- To expound them.

pass any legislative reform which he believed would person who heard him must be aware of the kind of terest, and given them that power notwithstanding they ought to do with reference to their condition patience and forbearance had been already suffi- endeavour to cleanse the foul stream of corruption: pass any legislative reform which he believed would confidently say and first conduce to the public interest. He thought it was a means which had been used. There had been a system to do with reference of this ort on the main stated argument against a change of this sort on the part of those who contented themselves with saying as able to do for the working people of that they considered the change would be inconsistent which no wise Government ever had been or would be able to do; that which in owise Government ever would attempt to the monarchy and the thouse of Lords. Although a faithful and loyal subject of her Majesty, and favourable to admixture of the May would do less than their duty; the working people in other constituted, they felt that they had of the Majesty, and favourable to admixture of the country in the constituted of the male stream of corruption; they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of prices." In principle they asked for a mazimum of aristocratic element in the constitution of the country, ing classes had been reasoned with as if the Govern- How often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how often, when the Poor Laws were before the how of the was glad to hear that still he must consider that the monarchy and the arise ment was so situated that instead of the people support to the country, the was glad to hear that the monarchy and the arise ment was so situated that instead of the people support to the country were not the ends, but the means of government ing the Government were bound to claims which were based on every principle of just then could they reconcile it to themselves to retain the country depended upon it that the people in the peopl the means of government, the Government were bound to the means of government, the Government were bound to the means of government, the Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government, the Government were bound to the means of government, the Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government, the Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government, the Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government were bound to the means of government in gifther Government, the Government were bound to government in gifther Government, the Government were bound to government in gifther Government, the Government was beyond the control of the House? he agreed that at great was go that if the people is a gift he Government in the hands of the arist-the command—there the means of never failing supply at their command—the present it was so; but if the people had a voice of placing the government in the hands of the arist-the people had a voice of placing the government in the hands of the arist-the country depended upon it that the people was fired they go the country of placing the government in the hands of the arist-the command—there, would it long be so! The Right Hon. Gen-government in the hands of the arist-the people was fired the people was fired which all such that it was incapable of coexisting with the extension of monopoly, and urged that the ablition of a £10 monopoly was detered to government. The people was find the government in the hands of the arist-the people was fired which all such the country of property. Let all the objects for which a monarchy there, would it long be so! The Right Hon. Gen-government? The people was fired was fired government. The people was fired government in the hands of the arist-them and the country of policing the government in the hands of the arist-them and the property of placi civilization. He conceived that civilization rested upon the self-multiplying loaves—(hear, hear). It could not be necessary in an assembly like that for him to go through to the vast experience which led to that result. Every-body was what was asked for—that moment body well knew, that where property was insecure the people would forsake and forget their doctrines and those who super the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as the people would forsake and forget their doctrines and the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as three property was insecure the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as directly as doctone or alune gave them absolute supreme power—for let it be obtained in that extremely understand the people would forsake and forget their doctrines as directly as doctone or the and proposition? (Cries of "Read on.") little necessity in the answer? Why, the attremety understand the proposition or read on. The mental proposition or read on. The moment for bolt or bar; no mently, most completely, declared in that extremely understand the and no objection to read on." Into the as directly as doctone or the and proposition or required but the as working classes. Was not this a proposition? (Cries of "Read on.") little necessity in the anomal opposition or read on. The moment of the anomal opposition or required but the as directly as ion of the people, to prevent a country sinking into of class legislation at the very time they were for the classes who had a share in education would see which of them were against property; body. Taking this instance, not of wild language the said, that the law of entail heaped every sort of nary than the New Poor Law. When it was consistence to the cry of the misery upon this country. ("Oh!" and laughter.) dered how it pressed upon the widow and the orphan against—the enlightened machanics, they were not whole suffering population, he was entitled to say, Why, entail and primogeniture produced the mono- and the aged octogenarian. he would fearlessly ash by barism—while, on the other hand, where property against to one class excusive absolute point. The secure, it was accreely in the power of any Gorement to prevent a nation going on prosperously.

If these evils had been found in the Government of the security, the stronger was the argument made out.

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

The progress which this country had made in the midst of the missovernment to which she had from time to the proposition for Universal Suffrage. The Hon.

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The progress which this country had made in the against property. The Right Hon. Gentleman had on the principle laid down by the Right Hon. Gentleman had on the principle laid down by the Right Hon. Gentleman had on the principle laid down by the Right Hon. Gentleman had the aged octogenatian, he would fearlessly ask what law could be more cruel in its operation, and the aged octogenatian, he would fearlessly ask what law could be more cruel in the against property. The Right Hon. Gentleman had the against property what law could be more cruel in the against property what law could be more cruel in the against property. Why, Members for Bath and Montrose, (Mr. Roebuck and be exposed, showed how irresistible was the power of the great principle of security. The property is rever the Minister might have squandered the property, if it should be the effect of that!

In the misgovernment to which she had from time to be exposed, showed how irresistible was the power of the principle of security. The property is to their real interests and to all that prudence would be the maintenance of the principle of security. The property is to their real interests and to all that prudence would be the maintenance of the maintenance of the maintenance of the maintenance of the country to the property, if it should be proposed. What would be the effect of that! It was that class of all others which make out that this class was so blind which the misfortunes of the maintenance of the maintenance of the fellow-men, (cries of "Hear," and laughter.) He maintenance of the maintenance of the maintenance of the fellow-men, (cries of "Hear," and laughter.) He maintenance of the maintenance of the fellow-men, (cries of "Hear," and laughter.) He maintenance of the thought it incumbent on the House to listen to the dictate, that it was that class of all others which make out that this class was so blind which the misfortunes of your feeling to their real interests and to all that prudence would dictate, that it was that class of all others which make out the distributed to their real interests and to all that prudence would dictate, that it was that class of all others which make out the distributed to their real interests and to all that prudence would dictate, that it was that class of all others which mister property. The property is to their real interests and to all that prudence would detait. The maintenance of the country for the country for the country for the make out the distributed. The maintenance of the close of the thought it incumber. The hear, and considering the distributed to their re

munity—points on which he would not now enter; but above all, he was satisfied that the subversion of all the great establishments of the country must inevitably ensure, and that to grant the prayer of these petitioners with the labouring classes had that interest in the adjoin.

Same means with security to property repaired faster out of the Reform Bill; what would be the disaptout of the Reform Bill; what would be the disaptout of the petitioners with the first Parliable opinions (Renewed laughter.) Ecce signum (A shout that was could destroy, and if that were the fact, all pointment of the petitioners with the first Parliable of laughter.)

The Hon. Member then proceeded to man, and he was country of proment which should assemble after the concession of proment which should assemble after t great establishments of the country must inevitably chase had the deepest interest in the security of promotion of the entire of these petitioners which should assemble after the concession of man, and he was convinced it was not that man who majority in that House, naving the proverty had some that man who was entitled to stand forward as the representative of the labouring classes had that interest in the security of property. The perty, and the labouring classes had the deepest interest in the security of property in that thouse, naving the power in their demands, the highest degree. Following that principle, he contained the highest degree. Following that interest in the security of proposed. Entertaining the highest degree. Following that interest in the security of proposed. He would ask those Hon. Members who had borne witness to the labouring classes. He would ask those Hon. Members who had borne witness to the labouring classes. He would ask those Hon. Members who had borne witness to the highest degree. Following that principle, he contained the highest degree. Following the highest degree. Following the highest degrees that the highest degrees to the highest degrees the man who of the labou what the evils were that had been created by their class legislation. And let them not suppose that by admitting the labouring classes to a share in the representation of the country the power of electing tantly, firmly but decidedly resist the motion of the majority of the people of this country, without temporaneously with the points of the grandeur of the multitude of representatives would not be borne still by the whole names appended to it. What they asked was, for population. Were they to suppose that wealth and intelligence would cease to exercise their natural influence? Did they imagine that only the wild, the existed within those walls with respect to the remedies they in their petition proposed. He was satisfied, that so far from affording a remedy, they would that so far from affording a remedy, they would be found to be disastrous in the extreme; and, entertaining that opinion, it would be his duty certestaining that opinion, it would be his duty certestaining to resist the motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury had caused to be printed with they had been deluded by those who taught the entertaining that opinion, it would be his duty certestaining to resist the motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury had caused to be printed with their hands? No; they would complain bitterly by head got power in the repositories of power. That was a distinction which his Hon. Friend the was it possible that the 3,000,000 of petitioners should think of this when they had got power in the repositories of power. That was a distinction which was peculiarly galling to them. But he did their hands? No people were that they had been deluded by those who taught the working classes to consider them as their friends. Ever since the passing of the Reform Bill the House those which might be called the thinking and leisure classes. The only effect of creating such a Government as the petitioners desired would be, that they would still have wealth exercising its due and legimate influence with the aid of intel-Secretary of the Home Department. He (Sir J. Eastkope) thought that he had guarded himself against misconception by stating, that on a former occasion he had
anxiety on such passages as these:—"Your petitioners
felt that if he voted with the Hon. Member for Rochfelt that if he voted with the hon was so to consider this
felt that the snowled nave the time to with the bill, and in fact, we have got the referred was as enlightened as the present
felt that if he voted with the bill, and in fact, we have got the referred was as enlightened as the present lect, whereas the influence now exercised was a malign influence, doing mischief and working out evil instead of good. The difference between the Right Hon. Gentleman and himself was, that he had felt that if he voted with the hon. Hember for Rocal dale he should have approved those propositions in the dale he should have approved those propositions in the dale he should have approved those propositions in the current to which he was opposed, but that on the proposition he considered that he was asked to person of the enermous amount expended in cruel and mit the petitioners to expound their own prayer, and the petitioners to expound their own prayer, and the person of all liberty, by to show its relevancy to their own distress. If he were called upon, as the Right Hon. Baronet assumed, now to called upon, as the Right Hon. Baronet assumed, now to the sentiments contained in the Charter he committed by the people, and when considered that the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to their own hands would allow the same result to decir a debt occur again? But if the people were not to be disamounting at present electoral provided that the provided in the country not have the had security for property under the present electoral amounting at present to £890,000,000,000 or £800,000,000 or £800,00 great faith in the good feeling, patience, and virtue of his fellow-countrymen, which the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to doubt, believing as affirm any of the sentiments contained in the Charter, he should have adhered to the course which he had taken before.

Mr. MACAULAY said, he was anxious to offer a few man trom any acquaintance with ancient or modern of modern that anarchy which he had taken indication of an opinion that there was no right in the course with ancient or modern to involved in that anarchy which he had been painted by the somewhat terrific pencil shutting his eyes to the experience which he ought from Mr. Hume, Mr. Duncombe, and others.) Was he of misery that would be caused. But would it? The disendent of the people of Englishment of the people of Englishment of the course which he had taken to have had while journeying through this large end with one spoliation? How should it? The disindication of an opinion that there was no right in the tress caused by the first spoliation would be doubled. If he was wrong, what kept them from diswords on the present occasion, as he was not present national creditor? Was he to take it as an expression and trebled by the still stronger measures of spoliain his place when a simi ar motion had come before the
in his place when a simi ar motion had come before the
of opinion that national bankruptcy would be just and
tion which must come on after the first; and where that the labouring classes were unworthy of the trust gentlemen connected with the late Administration had been stated to be the result of design. Now, he could answer for himself that he was aware that the passage meant. The very govern- keep them down, it they would be the distinction had nothing but which it was sought to repose in them—that they possible to believe that the people who had once what was but as a rush to keep them down in consequence of indisposition. His Noble Friend, in dividends and the right of the landed proprietors in dividends and the right of the sound that they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound they would make a desert, and that that great sound the sound to the fund to the land. whose absence he now again deplored, was, by accident, not in his place; and he (Mr. Macaulay) thought he could with confidence say that not a single member of the late Government, who was present, or their sentiments from any unworthy expression of their sentiments from any unworthy make a desert, and the rights of property and all our institutions which the advantages which they and their they would make a desert, and that that great country would be found ancestors had derived from obedience to the law were not to be thrown away slightly, and that was try which they themselves had almost entirely raised their only feeling in the meating of these words in the petitioners deeply deplore the existence of any kind of the saked by what his country would be found ancestors had derived from obedience to the law were not to be thrown away slightly, and that was try which they themselves had almost entirely raised their only feeling in the meating of these words in the petitioners deeply deplore the existence of any kind of the country would be found ancestors had derived from obedience to the law were not to be thrown away slightly, and that was try which they themselves had almost entirely raised their only feeling in the matter. And if he were to its present prosperity and greatness, they, if in the meaning of these words in the petitioners deeply deplore the existence of any kind of the country would be found ancestors had derived from obedience to the law they would make a desert, and that that great country were not to be thrown away slightly, and that was try which they would make a desert, and their output they would make a desert, and they would make a desert, and their output they would make a desert, and they would make a desert, and their output they would in the sountry would be to the principle. motive whatever—(hear, hear.) He should attempt to monopoly in this nation; and, whilst they unequive imitate, as far as he could, the proper temper shewn by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; saries of life, and upon those articles principally required by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; saries of life, and upon those articles principally required sieged city, only extending over a greater space and character was obedience to the law.—(hear, hear.) he would resist the demandant of the people for a share of interesting that the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; saries of life, and upon those articles principally required sieged city, only extending over a greater space and character was obedience to the law.—(hear, hear.) by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; saries of life, and upon those articles principally required and if he (Mr. Maculsy) abould be betrayed for a moment into any departure from that temper, no person who knew him would, he was sure, attribute it any want of kindness or good feeling towards those millions whose petition was now under the consideration of the House. He could not sanction, by his mention of the House. He could not sanction, by his mention the existing monopolies of land."

The Hon. Member had shaped his was it not, in fact, following up the declaration before the law.—(hear, hear.) It had happened to himself and many other Hon. It had happened to wote, the motion of the Hon. Member for rinspury—that, or was it not, intended to mean landed property; train of all this; It was sad to look beyond this; into custody solely from the moral feeling of the them service by speaking of the s fair plea so to vote for it, if he wished to evade the discomplain of the monopolies of patents, and the monte think what it must be for any English public the country he should walk home just as quietly his power to render them equal in point of political think what it must be for any English public the country he should walk home just as quietly his power to render them equal in point of political man to say so—would be, that a strong military as he should that evening—(hear.) Such was his privileges with any of those who now servit members to constituents, "I never said a word in capital of a man in the machinery of his mill, or in a despotism—(hear)—should be established, which confidence in his fellow countrymen—(hear, hear.) to that he represent would be favour of Universal Suffrage, or those other changes for machine of his own invention. They then mentioned might give some sort of security to the fragments of the believed that if ever there had been a libel spoken remain, believing as he did that property would be which the petitioners called; and at the same time the monopolies in travelling and transit; and he firmly property which might be left us. But if the country — he did not say so in any sense that could be pain—most secure when his labouring fellow-countrymen. which the petitioners called;" and at the same time the monopolies in travelling and transit; and he firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be left us. But if the country to the firmly property which might be meet the metion with a direct negative—thear, hear.) would press more heavily on the labouring than upon from imperfections, but which contained within world had never seen before. The Right Hon. Gen-

motion as to offer him (Mr. Macaulay) an opporunity of saying to a large assembly of Chartists, "On that occasion, when your petition was before the House of Commons, and the motion was made that you be called in and be heard at the bar, and when that motion was to be found in a great and sweeping confiscation of all and be heard at the bar, and when that motion was before the House of the meaning to be the connectation of all should think that after this they would ever again and think that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the that after this they would ever again the total the they were unable to see them again, and they would deserve never declaiming which said that they were unable to see them again (hear, hear), and foreign nations govern themselves. Why, it was they who have department to be found in a great and sweeping confiscation of all would ask with interest, what had been the conduct the would follow the real that they were unable to see them again (hear, hear), and foreign nations done everything for this country—upon them rested to the would ask with interest, what had been the conduct the would ever again the transmitted that they were unable to see them again the they would deserve never to see them again (hear, hear), and foreign nations govern themselves. Why, it was they who have declaiming which said that they were unable to see them again (hear, hear), and foreign nations govern themselves. Why, it was they who have to see them again the transmitted themselves. The would the theory again the transmitted that they were unable to see them again the transmitted themselves. Why, it was they would deserve never the transmitted themselves. The would then the transmitted themselves are those institutions under themselves. It is the opposed by the Government, I voted with you." But property—(hear, hear.) Now, believing that to be the (Mr. Macaulay) thought this question so important that he should not discharge his duty if he had recourse such measure would be not only to ruin the rich, but to any such evasion, and therefore he felt compelled to any such evasion, and therefore he felt compelled to to make the poor still poorer; and that such a result glorious—institutions which were great and political rights was a lesson which the conduct of one everything for this country—upon them rested to those the whole fabric of English prosperity and greatness, the was firmly convinced that the effect of any institutions, and the story told them would be, and now the very fact of this peaceful organization of the attainment of what they believed to be their ability and manliness, made a declaration of his ability and manliness, made a declaration of his ability and manliness, for which he was pefectly and the fabric of English prosperity and greatness, the was firmly convinced that the effect of any institutions which were great and for the attainment of what they believed to be their ability and manliness, made a declaration of his opinion on certain points, for which he was pefectly and the convergence of the condition of the condition of the convergence of the condition of the co opinion on certain points, for which he was pefectly For it seemed to him, if the House departed from its any other class in the community. While he centered in the history of the justified in looking to the petition itself. For from the petition, which the Hon, and Learned Member that petition, which the Hon, and Learned Member that petition, which the Hon, and Learned Member that petition is the petition, which the Hon, and Learned Member that petition is the petition in the petition, which the Hon, and Learned Member that petition is the petition in the petition in the petition is the petition in the petition in the petition is the petition in the petition in the petition in the petition is the petition in the petition in the petition in the petition is the petition in the bar, that the petitioners might understand, in all reason- charge to bring against the great body of persons who able acceptation of such a concession, that though the had signed it: so far from speaking or thinking ill of little alteration, had continued for history, that in its nature was like that which they had designated as trashy and contemptible, he was labeled as trashy and contemptible as labeled as trashy and contem House was not decidedly favourable to, yet Hon. their conduct, he did not blame them in any degree—
Members had not fully made up their minds to resist they had acted as it was natural they should act. The what they asked. Now, his (Mr. Macaulay's) mind petition was a sort of cry of existing distress, which was so made up, and he conceived that the petitioners of the power it would use the power is gave them would have a right to complain of him if he were to —(hear.) If so, was the House to go out of its ordinary ruined, and she deserved to be ruined." (Hear, hear)

There do not the show what were the opinions of the wantonly away, for no other reason but that she was that event of yesterday? It was the 3,500,000 of petitioners on the subject of Universal by told to do so by persons who told her at the same peaceful act of 3,500,000 people, who had all joined time that they would use the power it would give them. They had no reason to ruined, and she deserved to be ruined." (Hear, hear)

There do not be institutions she threw had seen yesterday upon the floor of that house?

Suffrage and of the use they would make of the power it would give them. They had no reason to ruined, and she deserved to be ruined." (Hear, hear)

There do not have a right to complain of him if he were to —(hear.) If so, was the House to go out of its ordinary ruined, and she deserved to be ruined." (Hear, hear)

There do not have a right to complain of him if he were to —(hear.) If so, was the House to go out of its ordinary ruined, and she deserved to be ruined." (Hear, hear)

The document of the was that event of yesterday? It was the subject of Universal was that event of yesterday? It was the subject of Universal to do so by persons who told her at the same told to do so by persons who told to do so by p elide this question by voting for the motion of his course of proceeding, in order to give this petition a Hon. Friend, and then on any future occasion he gave reception of peculiar distinction? Let it be reasons which had determined him assembled in peace, and fully relied on the ing his inferences from the statements in their petition, had over-estimated the consequences which a distinct negative to every one of the clauses of any membered, that Hon. Members of that Honse had before the House, in which was then laid before the House, in which was contemplated by the petitioners. It bill which might be framed upon the basis of this all the advantages of education, and were very posed to grant Universal Suffrage, he (Mr. Macaupoted such a course, seldom tried by calamities half as severe as the pelition. He did think, if he adopted such a course, seldom tried by calamities half as severe as the pelition. Member for Bath to draw, as he had done, their attention away from the petition itself, which formed the question before them, to those abstract political subjects which he had brought under their consider-(hear, hear.) He was sure it was very far from pecuniary difficulties, or other forms of ad- Baronet seemed to do in a great degree, nevertheless upon the House to hear them; and yet, with that ation. The Hon. Member for Bath seemed to expect some new Atlantics or Utopia to arise, in which everything would be conducted upon principles of ordinary an incident in the history of man was to the strictest justice; but he (Lord Lord F. Eger-Mr. MACAULAY resumed.—He could find those be thrown aside as nothing, and that he was justified ton) agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in thinking that it was much more probable that the

petition demanded that this House "Do immediately, and immediate indulgence; therefore, he could not itself; but, however that might be, he was so much ing of sentences, his almost grammarianlike sagacity armed man would arise. They had never seen an Utopia in any country, but they had seen a Cromwell in this country, and that too under circumstances of less urgent necessity than those which as he did in almost all that had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentlemn the member for Edinburgh, and Hon Member thought the heart-rending statements glect, he (Mr. Macaulay) must say, of the Govern-hear.)

Which had been made to-night ought to be substanted and proved before the House, he for one tlemen who cried "Hear," he would say, "Granting tleman had begun by professing great kindness for propositions contained in that petition. (Hear,) as he had one altogether, he preferred to give a second transfer of the supposed that the Hon, and Learned Member had not fairly met the question, throwing aside the petition. (Hear.)

To those gen-hear.)

When they they believed to be their two learnests and hear they had not altogether, he preferred to give a second to the petition. (Hear.) vote which he had no doubt would expose him to unpopularity, but the consequences of which he was ing a particular law to be passed immediately "with- until we see whether education will make them out alteration, deduction, or addition," and then to re- understand that the preservation of the sanctity prepared to meet.

In a particular law to be passed immediately "with- until we see whether education will make them if Parliament gave power to those laborious, industrious, deduction, or addition," and then to re- understand that the preservation of the sanctity trious, pains-taking, long suffering classes, which present it as merely desiring an inquiry into the public of property was just as important to them as to the showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom asked for the very same thing, and how had he constituted by the constitution of the difficulty. The Hon. Mr. HAWES thought showed that the Right Hon. Gentleman at bottom asked for the very same thing, and how had he constituted by the constitution of the same to the same that they should be resident to the very should be resident. The very should be resident to the very should be resident to the very should be resident. The very should be resident to the very should be resident to the very should be resident. The very should be resident to the very should be resident to the very should be resident. The very should be resident to the very should b Mr. HAWES thought the representatives of larger constituencies were bound to express their opinion distress, was really paltering with the question—(hear). richest man in the country, or shall we put into entertained no great kindness for those classes, been met by the Hon. Baronet the Member for on a question of this sort, in order that there might

Learned Gentleman the member for Bath, who, with the manliness and straightforwardness that had always distinguished him in that House, had declared that it was not for the petition that he was about to vote, but for the Charter. On that sole ground he (Mr. Hawes) differed with his Hon. Friend. He did not concur with him in supposing that to grant universal suffrage would be either safe or prudent, but on the other hand he utterly disclaimed any want of trust, regard, respect, or affection for the people. He thought he was at least in a position to resist the general and abstract views of reform contained in the Charter, for when had he ever resisted any measure of practical reform or the gradual and progressive extension of the political rights of the people? nniversal—if unsound, it ought to be abandoned.— granaries to be thrown open to them. However horizontal that the same principle, if carried, would bring together the whole give on the present occasion. He had voted for the measures body of the people to confer on public affairs in that could stand up in favour of that on Conservative the other, he would not administer the cold water, place. There was a natural desire in every man grounds. It was no part of the old constitution—it was neither would he give the key of the granaries to be thrown open to them. However principle, if carried, would bring together the whole give on the present occasion. He had voted for the measures body of the people to confer on public affairs in that hon. Member for Rochdale on the former occasion, claimed by this petition would aggravate the evils and he should vote with the Hon. Member for Fins. complained of. For all practical projects of improve-bury now, not for the petition as a whole, not for the present proposal he condend. He believed that the adoption of the measures

detailing the distress in that town and in the adjoin ing borough of Salford. These were the scenes, he said, which were horrifying the country; and yet, these were the scenes the details of which elicited laughter in that house, and for which they neglected to apply any remedial measure of legislation. Day after day, session after session, they frittered away in party disputes without doing anything for the benefit of the people. They did not attempt to deny the extent of the public suffering, but yet the course of their legislation only tended to increase the evils under which the public laboured. Considering that justice and policy demanded that these claims should be conceded, and also considering that it was a calumny on the people of England to say that if in possession of their rights they would commence the bad work of speliation and robbery, he

should most decidedly give his vote in favour of the proposition before the House.

Mr. WAKLEY had heard with extreme surprise and regret the speech delivered that evening by the Hon. Member for Lambeth, and he must say that he was sorry to find any single Member of one of the newly-enfranchised metropolitan boroughs prepared to vote against so reasonable and just a proposition as that under consideration-("oh! oh!") When the metropolitan boroughs were enfranchised it was feared that through their means some verv troublesome Members would obtain admission into that House-(hear, hear)-Members whose principles were as objectionable to the majority opposite, as the sentiments contained in the petition on the table. He thought, however, that the House had little reason to complain of such annoyance and certainly they would have still less if all the Members for those boroughs were to take a politi cal lesson from the book of reform as it was read by the Hon. Member of for Lambeth. That book was a large volume, but he thought he might search it through in vain to find the page which contained the specific principles of that Hon. Gentleman. If, however, he was surprised at his speech, he was equally, if not more surprised, at the silence preserved by Members on the Ministerial Benches. He had expected on a question affecting the rights and interests of the working classes, that the eloquence of Hon. Gentlemen opposite, which had been so kindly exerted on the subject in other places, and which had been followed by successive rounds of Kentish fire, would have been heard in their favour on the present occasion-(hear, hear.) He had entertained some hope that those who were so loud in their denunciations of the Whigs for neglecting the interests of the people, would not, in this instance, have forgotten their former advocacy. Though no voice on the other side has yet been raised for that purpose, he hoped that before the debate concluded, they would come to the aid of the people, and never could they do so with better effect—(cheers and laughter.) The discussion of this question had in his opinion taken too wide a range. The proposition before the House was a simple one, and its statement might be comprised in a nutshell. It was merely this-3,300,000 of their tellow-countrymen asked permission to state their grievances at the Bar of the House, and the reply to be given to it was "yes," or "no." That was the simple question stripped of all disguise, and the answer to be given would show whether the people were still to entertain a hope of justice from that House, or whether the reply would fill with disappointment and indignation upwards of 3,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen. Even the very hesitation of the House to answer in the affirmative showed the justice of the request made by the petitioners-(hear, hear, hear.) 3,300,000 petitioners sought an opportunity of stating their grievances at the bar of the House, and the House hesitated to answer their just demand. The petitioners at the outset alleged that they were un represented in that assembly. Then why not yield to their request, and allow them in their own way to make their candid and honest statement ?- (hear). Could that be considered a land of liberty or justice where so fair a request was refused !- (hear, hear). Was it not only fair, after what had fallen from an eminent Whig leader, to see these men, to hear their statements, and permit them to show that they were not the turbulent and sanguinary beings that they had been represented ?—(cheers). For his own part, he was surprised to hear a gentleman of such lively imagination, of such comprehensive judgment, and such extensive intellectual powers, give such an appalling description of the character of the people of England—(loud cheers). Why, where did the Right Hon. Gentleman reside?—how did he pass his time !- (cheers). With whom did he associate !-(hear, hear) - what books had he read !- (cheers and laughter)-or where could he find aught which would warrant or justify the description which he had given of upwards of 3,000,000 of Englishmen? Where would the Right Hon. Gentleman select his specimens to prove the truth of his description? Would he find them in the navy? Were the sailors of Great Britain mutinous, cowardly, or treacherous? -(hear, hear). Were the soldiers of this country mutinous, pusillanimous, or disobedient?—(hear, hear). What was the character of our merchants, would doubtless arise were the state of things con-would doubtless arise were the state of things con-Was it not too bad to make such sweeping assertions, and condemn a whole people in the mass. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he could, point out a single class to whom the description would apply. Would he say the carpenters! Would he say the smiths !- Would he say the shoemakers ! The circumstances were such as to demand something more tangible and specific than the Right Hon. Gentleman had favoured the House with-(hear, hear). He (Mr. Wakley) was not so favourable to the petition as the Hon. Member for Edinburgh had represented himself to be. On the contrary, there were many points in it in which he did not concur, and if any member in the House was bound more than another for supporting the motion that the petitioners should be heard at the bar, it was the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh, seeing what an aptitude and readiness he exhibited in showing his progress as a scholar in the school of reform-(cheers and laughter). It was only ten years since that he was opposed to such an extension of the suffrage, and he was still opposed to that point; but he had since then come round to the five other points of the Charter—(hear). It was to be presumed, therefore, that when the Right Hon. Gentleman had heard the arguments which might be urged in its favour, it would be possible to bring him to a favourable reception of the sixth. Though the Right Hon. Gentleman has declared his determination to resist Universal Suffrage, yet as he had made no finality resolution, it might be possible to induce him to make some approach to it. He (Mr. Wakley) hoped the House would not, by deciding against the motion, excite dissatisfaction and discontent amongst upwards of 3,000,000 people. He was aware it might be urged that the vote upon the question would be construed into saying "Aye" or "No" as to the Charter, but he denied in toto that it was Mr. HUME regretted the course taken by some capable of such construction. He, for his part, was

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

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

The Editor of the Bath Journal rebuked the Hon. Member on account of this obnoxious vote, and hence much disapprobation was felt regarding it. Mr Roebuck's address, which was issued in the early

part of the week, to the electers and non-electors, entreated them to suspend their judgment on his conduct till they had heard a fair explanation from him. Hence the meeting was locked forward to with much interest by all parties. He was to commence at one o'clock in the day, and

long before that time the spacious room began rapidly to fill, and when the speaking commenced the room Was so densely thronged that numbers were glad to get away from the excessive heat. Mr. Roebuck was received with great applause.

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

any arguments to the meeting. (cheers.) hr. ROEBUCK now came forward and was again received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he had taken on the present occasion a somewhat remarkable course, Which was almost novel among us; but it was one which he thought might not be bad as an example. In the discharge of a great public duty, it happens of necessity, that many parties from misapprehension and mis-instruction, do not always understand what has been done in their name; and therefore he who acts for the people ought, on every occasion, for his own make as well as for the sake of those for whom he is acting, to explain to them distinct y what he had done in their name. It might be that he had done wrong; and if so, he could do himself no injury, if really honest, by stating openly what he had done, discussing it calmiy and furly with all parties, and then taking that new light which had been afforded him by such discussion, act according to the best of his judgment, leaving the ultimate decision with those from whom he had derived his power-(cheers.) That was the course he should take on that occasion. The objections that had been made to him had come entirely from his best friends, in a spirit so kind, so absolutely affectionatthat he hoped all would believe him when he said that there was nothing in his mind but kindness and gravitude for those who had told him what they had. He came there in the spirit of enquiry and perfect ca :dour;

and was about to address himself to all parties, and to ask them whether the line of conduct he had pursued. deviated from that line of integrity which should be the great attribute of all who represented the people? light, he had acted in consonance with the teclings and interests of his constituents?—(hear, hear) The objection taken against his conduct were twofold; one arose from personal consideration, and which he would first allude to and dismisss; the other, as it was a public matter, he would dwell upon more at large. The first objection was that in the pursuit of his profession he had been absent from the House of Commons. It was true that he had been absent, but they should regard this objection as applying privately to himself. When they elected him, it was well known to every man who gave his vote that he was seeking to gain for himself an honourable competence by an honourable profession. (Cries of "True, true," and cheers.) In the perfect knowledge of this, and knowing the incidents of that profession, (and without which no man could

carry it on, certain necessary absences from Lordon upon the assizes of the country, they (the electors) had chosen him as one of their representatives. The Honourable Member next proceeded to point out the great importance of having in the legislature men of all sorts of profession, of which none, he sail, was of more importance to the legislature than he who was to carry the law into effect as a lawyer. As a member of that profession, they had elected him, and he had pursued the course which every one of that distinguished profession had pursued when elected to sit in Partiament. Never since the Parliament had sat this session had there been a night, when he was in London, that he had not attended it, and had seldom left it before midnight. (Cries of "Duncombe's motion," "no, no;" while this was going on, Mr. R. stepped from the floor or form on which he stood to the table." He proceeded next to remark that the persons who had Written to him in reference to his conduct were those to whom he was under the deepest obligation. (Cries" of "give the letters, give the names.") And he did not in the least exaggerate when he said that they are the persons for whom, in this world, he had almost the greatest regard. He dismissed this matter by saying that they (the electors) knew what they were about when they elected him; that they had got the consequences, and must put up with them. (Cheers, and laughter.) The Honourable and Learned Gentleman next applied himself to what he called the more important part of the business-a justification of his sonduct in the House of Commons during the present session. He had been one who allowed, and very properly allowed Sir Robert Peel time to consider and mature his plans. But he did not entertain the useless hope that with the present House of Commons, they should have a liberal Administration. He had, therefore, said to himself, it is now his duty to make the best of the bad, and to get all the good he could, out of the present circumstances, for the people—(slight cheering.)
The Prime Minister had said. "I am come newly into my seat : I desire time to look around me, and I

hope that time will be granted, so that I may have time to do the best in my power." He (Mr. R.; said that was a just demand, and that he would be no party to the curtailing him of that which he asked for-namely, time to perfect his messures. In so acting, he the speaker) had given offence; but if the people calmly considered and fairly estimated what was the position of Sir Robert Peel, they would not blame him (Mr. Roebuck. He thought it to be his duty to give the Prime Minister a clear stage, though he had no favour for himself-(laughter and cheera) To the first proposition of the Right Hon. Baronet this afteration of the Corn Laws) he had given his most ardent, vehement opposition. In so doing, he supposed he had given no offence to his constituents—(laughter.) They desired free trade in the first great necessary of life; and he sincerely believed that he represented not merely the majority of those who voted for him at the last election. but the majority of these of the non-electors of that city, when he stepped somewhat onward in the march of liberality, and demanded a perfect free trade in corn-(cheers.) He didn't think he had given offence in that. He came next to the financial measures be paid, and it was assented to by the beach opposite, interests of the working classes." He (Mr. R.) objected to that, and said it ought to be saved—thear, and cheers);—but so uscless was his pro-

position, so thoroughly unsupported on both sides of

the house that he was totally unable to get more than

or almost always, his fate to get in that House, and for which he was much obliged to it. It would have been useless in his dividing the House, as he should not have been supported by more than a dezen persons. The Hen. Gentleman said he was desirous of speaking of the late alministration in the kind at way; his object was to win friends, to concluste enemies, and to de away with miscenception. He pointed out the inadequacy of the measures of Lord John Russell to make up for the deficiency in the revenue. They were the thanks and support of, obliged to pay the debt. and Sir Robe t proposed to do two things; first, he would tax property and income, and so relieve the commercial interests of the country. He accepted that proposition-cheers mingled with hissing.) He objected to extravagent expenditure; but though he did, he was not list-ned to; therefore, he did the second best thing-and advised to pay at theleast cost to the people, which was to pay the money directly and not by loan, for that was the worst of all possible modes of relief: it was like a man who, seeing bankruptcy at the end of the year, went on borrowing all the twelvemonth: bankruptcy must come at last tenfold more disastrons by being thus put off. He (Mr. R) agreed to that proposition, upon this con- up, if he could lie down."

was backward in imputing dishonesty where he had not the evidence to justify the charge. After a few more observations on this head. Mr. Roebuck said the income tax was an unequal one, and that he would propose a motion to the House (he had it now on the books), and we should see whether the House of Commons is what it ought to be, a real representation of the people—whether in reality the proposal, as it will be from funded or landed property, he would be and confirmed.

get that £100 by the labour of his hands in trade or art, interview they had with Mr. Duncombe, he had sug- clude all Christians having a conscientious objection to or by a profession, he was by the present bill to be gested the propriety of waiting on the Members of the taking of an oath. taxed also at the same rate. He objected to that, and Parliament for those places where the parties had children at his death, he should be obliged to go into gestion.

taking it at that rate, he would attempt to get this Mr. Williams, member for Coventry, who suggested great end by other means, by taxing prefessional men that they should embody their views on the release of and men in trade at one half at what land was taxed at. the political prisoners, in a petition, and that it should He would propose that to the House to-morrow or be signed by the whole of the Convention, and then Friday. They were to watch well the division, to see procure a deputation of as many members of Parliament who voted for it an who voted against it; and then as possible to assist them in waiting on the Government we shall learn the preponderance of the landed proprie. anthorities. He should himself be very happy to make tors over every other party The speaker next referred to one. the inquisitorial nature of Sir Robert abill; which he prop sed to remeay by proposing that every manshould make a fair return of what his income was upon his solemn affirmation, a scheme that would open to ninch beiter tuan the present obnoxious mode of levying the tax. pointed. He spoke for some time on this point; he could not see why a man should wish to be thought richer than he

really was. We want to borrow £100 of our banker; if he knew the circumstances of the case he would not lend it. He ought to know them Really and in truth general feeling among the assembly was that it would twenty shillings, threepence halfpenny." The difficulty he cuid not get at the bott m of the fear which is be impossible to get a Repeal of the Union, unless they being, through a suggestion of Sir Robert Peel's, expressed by many people, except by attributing it to first obtained the Charter. Mr. O Connor then paid a obviated, by which Mr. Roebuck's amendment obtained their vanity. He believed it to be one of the greatest high compliment to Mr. Moir, for the able address he precedence, the Honographe and Learned Member mis-ries of Rughishmen that every man is attempting to make himself appear a greater man than he really ischeers.) "There is Mr. So-and so, he is very rich, he keeps his carriage, he gives his dinners, and the report goes abroad that he is worth £3 000 a-year. But it is found out, by and bye, that he is really thus | tended at the Rose, Twig Folly. kind and benevolent having no more than £1,500 per annum. The harm, they say, there was in this, was showing the progress of their principles. that the man who lives on his estate, or income, did not feel it—it was the poor trader." Then he asked authorities of Burnley, stating that parties had been the trader why he wished to be thought richer than he wandering about the streets, demanding bread, and

is it.' Lauxhier, which lasted for some time) Mr. to the penalities of the aw. Mr. Campbell also read a Rebuck next spoke in regard to the course he had pur- print d copy of a bill, issued by the inhabitants in reply, tion for mitigating the justice of the income tax, did sued; he said he had to represent a variety of opinions showing that it was impossible for men quietly to not think that the argument of the universal inequality and interests; he could not suit all. He was an arbiter starve, and desiring the authorities to state some means of all taxation was a fitting or reasonable reply to a case among them. There were the rich, he had to represent by which the unemployed population might procure a which ought to meet with the indulgent consideration them; and also the professional men, and the traders, subsistence. and the hard working men-he did the best for all. A letter was read from Greenock stating their confi-He next said his constituents were to judge dence in the Convention and advising that simultaneous in the reports of the proceedings in the House Convertion should advise the country as to what other to bisme if his constituents thought him to be wrong House would have denied them. The letter also stated tion to justice"

the end of the charges made against him : -first, he had pleasure the acknowledgment of their principles being money invested in lands and trade, the land yielding ten House in support of the allegations it contains, I shall been absent from the House; next, he had voted for Sir the only ones adapted to the salvation of the nation by Robert Peel on the matter which he had explained, the Conference at Birmingham, and would earnestly The speaker spoke in reference to some matters of no advise the party to join the eldest organised body—the very great importance; and afterwards remarked that National Charter association. It was also their opinion, from land. he dare say there were some present who went very far; that, if the petition was rejected, a remonstrance should there were perhaps, some Chartists present—(Loud cries | be got up, numerously signed. of "Yes, yes," from all parts of the room) He found among them a great deal of intolerance; he did not giving a cheering account of their progress. From Biragree with them in all things; was he therefore to be mingham, stating that the operative cordwainers had condemned as their enemy? He would then ask them, joined them in a body. From Abergavenny, Newtown, as well as others, not to allow their own notions of and other places in Wales, containing an account of their own worth, virtue, or intelligence, so to blind signatures, and likewise money for the use of the Contheir minds to their own imperfections as to allow them vention. Not one of the signatures had been received to condemn others wholesale. Depend upon it, none of without first explaining the object of the petition; us are perfect; and it might be that the opinion to also a letter from Gatchouse, in Gallowayshire, stating which we were the most wedded, was the most errone- that the farmers in that district had signed the petious. Therefore, he would ask all, not to give up their tion and likewise their servants. opinions, but to hold them with candour and forbearance; and that they would practice them towards him, if they believed him to be fairly up to the light he had, -doing what he told them at the commencement he would do, swerving not for partial or personal interests nor from passion—(Cheers) After making a few more

cons speech amid loud applause. The CHAIRMAN asked if there was any person desirous of putting any question to Mr. Roebuck. (Here a few notes were handed to Mr. Roebuck, who again came forward and answered them evidently much to the estisfaction of the authors and the meeting)

observations, he concluded a very conclusiony and judi-

Mr. KEENS. proprietor of the Bath Journal who had rebuked Mr. Roebuck for having given his vote to Sir R bert Peel, was called for. After much hesitation he came forward; but his opposing remarks were not liked by the meeting. He said he should never shrink from expressing his honest convictions; but he was always ready to change his opinions when proved to be erroneous. He moved a vote of confidence in Mr.

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

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

conduct.

The CHAIRMAN said a few words in reply to Mr Eldridge. Mr. G. EDWARDS made a humeursome speech shewing the change that had come over the spirit of the trict, and that where a district sent more than one the Right Han. Baronet had formerly so well expressed, farmers. He was accustomed to visit Devizes corn member, the choice should be decided by Ballot; and that it was not worth while to levy so vexatious an immarket; when there some time since, the farmers spoke an amendment moved by Mr. Lowery, that the Conven- post for the small amount which was proposed to be in the highest terms of Sir Robert Peel, as being their tion should ballot for the individuals in lists of five, raised by it; and the time for its imposition was also greatest friend. But since Sir Robert had brought for- and that they should speak according to the rotation peculiarly unfortunate, considering the intense competiward his income tix bill and his proposal for the alter- decided by the ballot. ation of the tariff, they denounced him in unmeasured terms; they wished the son of a b- at the devil! cided in the following manner;-Loud laughter, in which Mr. Roebuck and all on the platform heartily joined.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously Mr. ROEBUCK returned thanks. Thanks were then given to the Chairman and the was not forther prosecuted. Mayor, who had granted the use of the Hall; and after three cheers for Roebuck, the meeting separated.

The Chartists thought proper before the commenceof Sir Robert Poel. They were to consider ment of this meeting, to present the following resoluthe circumstances in which he was placed, and then tion come to by their society to Mr. Roebuck :- "We. to ask themselves the question whether the conduct the Chartists of Bath, approve of the conduct of John he had pursued was not honest, wise, and just? There Arthur Roebuck in voting for Sir Robert Reel's income was a deficiency in the revenue amounting to four mil- tax, as a measure of direct taxation, and promise him lions, admitted by all parties. Sir Robert said it must our support so long as he advocates the rights and

> The following is the copy of a letter sent to Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan, the members for Bath:-"Gloncester Road Buildings, Lower "Swanswick, Bath.

"SIR.—The Council of the Bath National Charter Association have deputed me to request you, by letter, to support the prayer of the National Petition, which is to be presented to the House of Commons on Monday next; and likewise, to request you to vote for the proposition that certain members of the Natitional Convention now sitting in London, be heard at the Bar of the House on behalf of the said pet tion. " By complying with this request, yeu will ensure

> "THE CHARTISTS OF BATH. "Signed on their behalf.

"G. M. BARTLETT." Mr. Roebuck's vote. Maise nous verrons.

dition: fixed property was of more value than fluctu- TAKING A SODA POWDER.—An individual who ating property; regulate your tax with regard to this had never seen the process of mixing a soda powder was also on this day busily engaged in making preparacircumstance, and it will then be an honest, a just, and performed, was ordered by his physician to drink tions for the grand procession of Monday, and from the a straightforward proceeding-(cheers.) He would give soda water. A box of powders was accordingly energy with which this committee and the London his humble meed of praise to the Right Hon. Gentle- obtained from the druggist, and the acid dissolved man, as having done it boldly and heneraly. His in one tumbler and the sods in another, as per ments, there is every reason to believe that it will be a friends behind him did not at all relish it—(laughter.) direction. With sundry contortions of the face, the demonstration worthy even of the cause it is intended The speaker went on to justify the line of policy pur- acid was turned off, and then the soda poured into to support. During this and the preceeding day, and sned by Sir Robert Peel, and said he felt the influence his stomach after it. The acid and alkalı meeting artist of first rate ability has been actively engaged in of the age; time, with all its concurrent circumstances, in that confined region, and finding it too small making preparations for the splendid engraving of the was pressing upon his mind. He was responsible; for their lively operations, boiled over as a matter Convention, &c., which in due time will be presented and the responsibility pressing on him, a clear-sighted, of course. The poor fellow thought it was certainly to the readers of the Northern Star, the likenesses of the sagarious man, he saw that he was really doing the his day of doom when he felt the pother within those members whe have sat to the artist are pronounced to 32. best for his own party and for everybody else—cries of him, and found the foam spouting from his mouth by judges to be excellent. The various other com-Is he honest?") He (the speaker) could not dive into and nose, like steam from a safety valve. The next mittees are actively employed. Indeed this is a busy men's minds. All he could do was to t ke things as time he took a sada powder, he was like the Irish- day with the whole of the Metropolitan Chartists; all

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, April 29.

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

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

Mr. Bairstow reported from the committee for protaxed about three per cent., that is, suppo-sing him to have £150 a year or more. If a man curing the release of the political prisoners, that in an bill of a more comprehensive nature, which would in-

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

Mr. O'Connor reported that, in company with Mr. delivered at that meeting.

Mr. Bairstaw gave in a report of an excellent meeting he had attended, in company with Messrs. Stallwood, Campbell, and Mason, at Kensington. Mr. Woodward reported from a meeting he had at-

Mr. Bairstow read a printed address from Leicester, Mr. Campbell read a public notice, issued by the

was? (Here some one cried out, 'a false capital, that that if it was continued, they would subject themselves

they would tell him so, and ask him to come and ex- their determination to stand by the Charter entire,

Mr. Mergan Williams read letters from Halifax

Extracts from various other letters were read, all giving a cheering account of the progress of the move- taking £150 as the starting point of taxation, the tax ment, and detailing the distressed condition of the to be levied on all above that amount, so that an inpopulation in their several districts.

Signatures

places :--

	Signatures.			Signature	
-	Birmingham	19,000	Abergavenny	•••	61
	Hackney	285	Shrewsbury	•••	2,80
1	Wales	2,600	Exeter	• • •	3.09
•	Ynysyngharad,		Halifax	•••	6
	near New-		CanterLury	٠	1 40
1	bridge 2nd		Stafford		2,20
r	petition	800	Keighley	•••	80
	Glasgow	1,600	Dunfermline	•••	2 00
t	Choriey	1 200	Circucester	•••	1,40
נ <u>'</u>	Burnley	2,600	Croydon		1.80
3	Hammersmith	1,600	Potteries	•••	2 60
3	Abergavenny	800	Chatham	•••	1,40
	Aluwick	800	Leigh	•••	40
	Dewsbury	2,400	Horbury	•••	1.40
,	Derby	1,800	Perzance	•••	1,00
	New Galloway.	200	Newport, Isle	οf	
	Bank Foot,		Wight	•••	50
ı	Perthshire	400	Haifield	•••	20
-]	Ashlurton	1.200	Ayr		1,20
:	Barnsley	6,800	Chelsea	•••	60
3	Potteries	2,000	Leeds	•••	41 20
: }	Oswald Briste	600	Keighley	•••	11,00
,	Wolverhampton	3,000	Bermondsey	•••	5.60
:	Kircudbright	600	Lambeth	•••	6.60
.	Newton Staward	800	Limehouse	•••	3,20
ı	Oldham	6,800			
. į		-,			

half of the deputation, and the manner in which they sponsibility. were to be chosen; but they were all ultimately withdrawn, with the exception of Mr. Philp's :- that the

Messrs Duncan, Leach, O'Connor, Lowery, O'Brien, Bairstow. M Douall, Philp, Mason, Moir, Beesley, justice of an income tax. M'Pherson, Harrison, Doyle, Williams, Stallwood, White, Ridley, Woodward, and Thomason; the ballot Mr. Rosbuck's amendment, and afterwards for that of A letter was read from Leeds, stating that their pe-

more would be procured. that the Convention adjourn until the following morn- feeling, he would support the amendment, ing at nine o'clock, it would be advisable to meet on saturday, on account of the pressure of business. The motion was not carried on account of its involving an extra expence, but the members were requested

to be punctual in their attendance at the committeeroom on the following morning. After the transaction of other minor business, the Convention adjourned until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Saturday, April 30.

Every member was at his post fully occupied in making preparations for the ensuing Monday. Upwards pence-halfpenny. It would be no justification of such to 84. of 200,000 signatures were received from various dis- an injustice, to say that they belonged to different Mr. BARING brought forward an amendment, to tricts, and the Petition Committee might by a superficial observer have been taken for a quantity of journeymen paperhangers, so immersed were they in reams of paper and pails of paste. The petition will indeed be a gigantic monumental record of the grievances of a nation: it will also be an incontrovertible refutation of the charge of violence and physical-force so often brought against the Chartist body, for the fact of unwards of three millions of human beings petitioning for that which they are entitled to as a right. proclaims aloud to every upprejudiced mind that these In reply, Lord Duncan says the subject shall receive men must have a deep respect for the laws of their his best attention; but as his letter is marked 'private,' country, that they must be actuated by a high-toned it is withheld at present. There is no doubt as to feeling of morality, and must likewise possess in a high degree the virtue (query) of patience, or they would indeed have become the violent men they are taunted with being. Compared with SITTING UP AND DOWN.—In a recent conversation the present the last National Petition shrinks into between two get tiemen, on the subject of sitting up insignificance, and the committee have intelligence that Very well, we were agreed that it should be paid at night, with the sick, one of them remarked that thousands of sheets have not yet arrived. In fact, the under the rank of general and flag officers, subsistvery well, we were agreed that it should be paid the stand sitting up," to which the other Now, Sir Robert Peel proposed to pay it in two ways— he could not "stand sitting up," to which the other greater portion of to-morrow, Sunday, will have to be be seriously affected by the tax. He moved that they by a tax on fixed property, and by a tax on income. The stand sitting devoted to this great and holy work of arranging for be seriously affected by the tax. He moved that they presentation this mighty though silent and inanimate declaration of a nation's will. The agitation committee Provisional Committee have displayed in their arrangethey come, and to judge of individual acts—(cheers.) man when he caught a second snake—"He let it looking forward with pleasure to the proceedings of the was for One alone to dive into the human heart. He alone,"—Baltimore Visitor.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 29.

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

Monday, May 2. Lord DENMAN intimated his intention of withdrawing the Baptiets' Affirmation Bill, and introducing a

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordthe reason was this, if he wanted to ensure £100 to his been arrested, and that they intended adopting the sug- ships to the working of the Act for the Trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, the market and pay a sum of money for it, and that Mr. Pitkethly reported that he had waited on Mr. and the system of bribery and corruption disclosed in the sum of money would be the difference of the value of Duncombe respecting the deputation of the working evidence before election committees. After condemning his £100 a year which he gained by his profession and classes being heard at the bar of the House of Commons, the present system, the Noble and Learned Lord enthat which a man gained from so much land. He, and that he wished a deputation to wait on him the tered at some detail into a plan which had been working hard in his profession, had to provide for his ensuing day at 12 o'clock, to put him in information of suggested by the Duke of Wellington for the trial of family in after life; but it was not so with the man the state of the country, that he might give the more controverted elections, by which a tribunal was proposed who had land, as that would be in existence after his urgent reasens for the depution being heard. He had to be created, composed of seven members of the House death. Therefore the difference was clear-it was the likewise waited on Mr. Muntz, who was rather of Commons, and five of the House of Lords, to be presum of money which would be required to buy an crotchety at first, but agreed to support Mr. Duncombe's sided over by one of the Judges of the land, not having annuity of £100 a-year. That he proposed to the motion. Mr. Cawford also without hesitation agreed a seat in either House of Parliament. He concluded House of Commons; but it was supposed to be intricate to support it. They had got a lithographic circular with a motion, that a message be sent to the Commons. and difficult to determine what, in such a case, was the which they intended sending to the various M. P's who asking them to communicate copies of the evidence taken value of a man's life; though he did not think so. But might be likely to support it. He had also waited on before the Sudbury, Ipswich, and Great Marlow Election Committees.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29. The House went into Committee on the Income Tax Bill: and schedule D was proposed. On this.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed the omission of the words in the schedule which impose a tax on industrial income. When the amendment was about to be put, Mr. ROEBUCK interposed, as its proposition would place a difficulty in the way of an amendment which Moir, he attended a crowded meeting at Dockhead, he had to propose, namely, that "for and in respect of which was chiefly composed of Irishmen. The subject the annual profits or gains from any profession, trade, ness. was the Repeal of the Union and the Charter; and the or vocation, there shall be levied annually, for every argued in favour of his proposition, on the ground that it was unequal, therefore, unjust, to lay the same amount of tax on industrial income as on landed property. He quoted from Adam Smith certain propositions, defining the "incidents of a tax;" and, contending that his amendment was an approximation to justice, he threw on Sir Robert Peel, as the most powerful man of the day, the sole odium of the injustice, should the amendment be rejected.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not, seeing that all taxes were necessarily equal, agree to Mr. Roebuck's proposition

Mr. WARD regarding the amendment as a proposiof the House.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY, while admitting that Mr Rosbuck had argued with great force in favour of his him calmly—to hear and forbear, and not meetings should be held all ever the country, when the proposition, dented that the rent-roll of a landed proto be deceived by what may be said of him fate of the petition should be decided, and that the prietor was to be taken as his actual income. Property in land proved often a more precarious source of income of Commons, for they give no possible insight steps should be taken to obtain that redress, which, in than that derived from commerce; and therefore to into what was going on there. The reporters were not | the event of the rejection of the National Petition, the | agree to the amendment would not be an "approxima-

Mr. HAWES supported the amendment by illustrations of income equally, the income from trade should contribute a smaller amount in the pound than the income

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

Mr. LABOUCHERE having given the amendment the best consideration in his power, could not support it. Its very proposition, supported as it was by popular favour out of doors, was a proof of the injudicious at all. If it were necessary to impose such a tax, it which they suffer. These grievances they state, and I should be universal in its application, for to admit exceptions now would afford dangerous precedents. Were the amendment carried, the clerk in a public office, with a small salary, would be taxed, while the thriving merchant would be exempted.

Sir R. H. INGLIS renewed his former proposition, of come of £200 would only be taxed on £50. It would Petition Sheets were received from the following be a very great relief to number moving in a respectsmall incomes, and would materially diminish the unpopularity of the tax. But he threw this out as a suggestion, and did not propose it as a substantive

> Mr. VERNON SMITH argued that the tax was necessarily unjust, seeing that it was proposed to levy the same amount from variable as from permanent

Sir ROBERT PEEL contended that the same inequality applied to the assessed taxes, and to taxes on consumption, while the income tax had this advantage, that the wealthy man could not withdraw himself from it, as he could from other taxes, by removing abroad. The Government proposed an income tax in connection with measures which would reduce the cost of living, and benefit all classes of the community; and this income tax, thus proposed, was to be levied on farmers occupying at the will of their landlords, and whose incomes, depending on the viscissitudes of the seasons, were more precarious than those of the surgeon or the commercial man. If the wealthy physician, the thriving lawyer, or the prosperous banker, were to be taxed at a lower rate than clergymen, whose incomes, though permanent, were also variable, or the clerk in a public office, the naval or military man, or the widow with a small jointure, then a great injustice would be committed. If we were to have an income tax at all, (and he would not now discuss its necessity,) The subject of the deputation to the bar of the it must be laid equally on all descriptions of income House of Commons was then taken into consider- War had a tendency to increase the value of landed property, and to interfere with the profits of com-Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. O'Brien seconded that merce; and if an exception were now made, on the score of justice, in the imposition of an income tax, it must be permitted in time of war, when it would work Several motions and amendments were then proposed still greater injustice than now. He adhered to the Mr. Archard spoke in landation of Mr. Roebuck's relative to the number of persons to be speakers on be- Government measure, undeterred by any fear of re-Lord HOWICK considered that the argumen s of Sin

Robert Peel went to shew that the income tax was radispeakers should consist of one delegate from each dis- cally defective. He remained of the same opinion which tion which prevailed in every trade and profession. He

Mr. Lowery's motion was carried, and the ballot de- supported the ame dimenti-Mr. EDWARD BULLER opposed the ameniment, on the ground that it would increase the inequality and in-Mr. WALLACE declared his intention of voting for

Mr. S. Crawford. Mr. James could understand that the members of tition had received 41,000 signatures, and that many the late Ministry wished the income tax to go to the country with all its inequality and iniquity, in order that Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. M'Pherson seconded it might aid them in regaining office; but having no such

Mr. LEADER was sure that, though the majority might on in the House. be against the supporters of the amendment, the weight of argument was with them. The country, Lendon included, was in an extraordinary state of distress, bankruptcies in every street; and this was the time chosen for such a tax by a Government which was to do such wonders for the community.

amendment. Persons having a life interest would have 87th clause, when Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, Wood and Blake, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street. to pay 7d. in the pound, out of a small income, while exempting dividends from the

opposing the amendment, therefore, he was not actuated by any wish to render the tax more unpopular. Mr. MITCHELL considered the income tax to be a just one, and being anxious to remove all imperfection | CHEQUER, but Mr. Labouchere pressed the subject on from it, he would support the amendment. Mr. ROEBUCK replied.

On a division, there were 258 against his amendment, and 112 in favour of it. appendment was supported by Mr. HUME, who called on Sir Robert Peel to review

the whole system of our taxation. On a division, the amendment was lost by 259 to 50. it was unjust to subject them, equally with others, to and Mr. Short, Bristol. Schedule D was then agreed to. On Schedule E. Sir CHARLES NAPIER called the attention of the

committee to the condition of military and naval officers should be exempted altogether.
Captain Carnegie put it to Sir Charles Napier not to press his amendment. On this tax depended the maintenance of the army and navy, and though the tax would fall heavily on the incomes of officers, they should not be put in the unenviable position of

seeking exemption from the burdens of the state. After some observations from Lord Worsley, Captain Pechell and Captain Plumridge,

Sir Robert Peel did not think it would be just to the bench, that from the crowded state of the William Wallis and John Wallis, corn-merchants, exempt this class of her Majesty's subjects, whatever might be their claims on general respect. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 205

leave to sit on Monday next.

Great Murlow Election Committee, was brought to the town.

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

On the motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL, that the reprimand of the Speaker be entered on the journals of from gentlemen in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the House.

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

ing fitly and properly discharged the duty laid upon After some observations from different Members, the motion was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Saturday, April 30. The House met at two o'clock, to consider a motion made on Friday night by Mr. Thesiger, with a view to the discharge of Mr. Mabson. This witness had been committed by the House on the report of the Southampton Election Committee, for not producing certain documents required of him, by a warrant for his attendance (in the nature of sub; cona) which had been issued in the preceding session; and the question now was, whether with the termination of the session the obligation of the process terminated likewise. Mr. Thesiger contended that the force of the warrant had wholly ceased, and that therefore the witness could not awfully be detained for not having obeyed it. In this opinion he was seconded by Mr. C. W. Wynn; and the Solicitor-General concurred, to the extent of considering the legality of the warrant to be at all events too questionable to allow the further imprisonment of the witness.

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

Monday, May 2. On entering the House this evening the first object that attracted attention was the Chartist leviathan petition, which was lying in a heap-rudis indigestaque noles—at the foot of the table. It appeared that the parties to whom the task had been entrusted had not taken an accurate measurement of the lower door leading into the House of Commons, which was too narrow for the admission of this mons papyri. A d fliculty arose, therefore, as to the means of getting it into the House, for its bulk was too great to admit of its being introduced (as a whole) through the ordinary portals leading to this branch of the senate. The doors of the House were not wide enough for it. It was consequently necessary to unroll it, and to carry it piecemeal into the body of the House, where it was piled into a vast heap, spreading over a great part of the floor, and rising high above the level of the table. The petition and its bearers excited the greatest in-

THE CHARTER.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose and said—Sir, the importance

of this petition, an importance derived not only from the matter which it contains, but from the great numbers who have signed it. would. I am quite satisfied, be sufficient to induce the House to relax those rules which have been laid down with regard to the presentation of petitions, and would grant me its indulgence; but, as I have given notice of a motion for to-morrow, that this petition shall be taken into the serious consideration of the House, and that those who have signed it shall be at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs T. and S. plain. (Cheers.) He had now in reality arrived at name and all, but, at the same time, they hailed with of a practical character, such as similar amounts of heard by their counsel and agents at the bar of the and the trade twelve per cent. To tax these two kinds not ask the House to grant me this indulgence, but shall keep myself within those limits which the House has prescribed with regard to the presentation of petitions: and therefore I beg to offer to the acceptance of this House a petition signed by 3,315,752 of the industrious classes of the country. The petition proceeds from those upon whose toil and industry, upon whose affection, and upon whose attachment, I may say, every 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts Court. Somether, law, the Government of this country, and not only the Government but the whole property and commerce of this country depends, and they now most respectfully choice of the time for the imposition of an income tax come before you to state the manifold grievances under need not go over them, because I intend to ask the Clerk of the House to read what those principal grievances are, which they have endured for a long time, and which they attribute to class legislation, and to the misrepresentation of their interests in this House. They state that for a considerable length of time their interests have been grossly neglected, and that no interests beyond your wm, have ever been considered of within these walls. Sir, they are ready to prove the allegations of their petition at the bar of your Honourable House. They able sphere, and maintaining a genteel appearance on pray to be heard there, for within the limits of a petition they cannot set forth a tithe of the grievances of which they complain; but if you will grant them a hearing, they state that they shall be able to set forth such a tale of the unmerited sufferings endured by the working classes in England and in Ireland, as can be scarcely credited. Their wants are most urgent, and they attribute all their grievances to class legislation. The petition is signed by 3,315,752 of the industrious classes of the country. I would wish to analyse the signatures attached to it, but I will content myself

> tached to the petition: - Manchester, 99,680; Newcastle and districts, 92,000; Glasgow and Lanarkshire, 78,062; Halifax, 36,400; Nottinghamshire, 40,000; Leeds, 41,000; Birmingham, 43,000; Norwich 21 560; Bolton, 18,500; Leicester, 18,000; Rochdale, 19,600 Loughborough and districts, 10,000; Salford, 19.600; East Riding, Yorkshire, agricultural districts, 14,840 Worcester, 10,000; Merthyr Tydvil and districts, 3,900; Aberdeen, 17,600; Keighly, 11,000; Brighton, 12,700; Bristol, 13,800; Huddersfield, 23,180; Sheffield 27,200; Scotland, West Midland districts, 18,000 Dunfermline, 16,000; Cheltenham, 10 400; Liverpool, 23,000; Stalybridge and districts, 10,000; Stockport, 14,000; Macelesfield and suburbs, 10,000; North Lancashire, 52,000; Oldham, 15,000; Ashton, 14,200; Bradford and district, Yorkshire, 45,100; Burnley and district, 14,000; Preston and district, 24 000; Wigan, 10,000; London and suburbs, 200,000; from 371 other towns, villages, &c. 2,134,897—total, 3,315,752. I believe that every one of these signatures are bona fide signatures. The petitioners suggest that the proper remedy for their grievances would be that they should have a voice in the election of representatives to this House. They complain that they are totally and entirely unrepresented; and if they are permitted to be heard, they state that they shall be able to adduce satisfactory arguments to prove that the document, usually called the People's Charter, ought to be passed into a law. That document prays for Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot. Annual Parliaments, no Property Qualification,

with stating the names only of those cities, hamlets,

and towns, in which more than 10,000 signatures have

been attached. The following is the statement at-

Payment of Members, and Equal Electoral Districts. This petition is signed by 3,315,752 of the industrious classes; and I now press it on the attention of this Hon. House, Sir, I move that the petition be read by the Clerk at the table. The SPEAKER—Please to bring it up—(a laugh from the Ministerial benches.

The petition was then read by the Clerk at the table Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved that the petition be printed with the votes, for the purpose of bringing the subject of it under the consideration of the House.

The noise of members rapidly retiring from the House after the Chartist demonstration was at an end rendered it impossible for some time to collect what was going

The House then went into committee on the Income Tax Bill. The schedules having been all voted on Friday night, the committee now proceeded with the remainder of the bill, which formed the great business of the entire evening. Commencing with clause 3, the committee proceeded regularly, clause by clause, oc-

the rich banker or merchant would only pay three- of commencing with April. This was lost by 159 classes, and were placed in different schedules. In exempt the foreign fundholder, holding British stock, Lawrance and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury. but not residing in Britain, or any portion of the

Br tish dominions. This was resisted by the CHANCELLOR of the Ex. the consideration of Sir Robert Peel, on the ground that Solicitor, Mr Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. a regard for National faith should lead the government to grant the exemption. Sir Robert Peel, however, could Mr. S. Crawford then proposed his amendment, holding shares in railways, &c., were subjected to the Bishopsgare-street, London; the effect of which would extinguish schedule D. His tax, and why should the fands held by foreigners not Starton and Key, Holbeach. resident in this country be exempted? That they were exempted under the former act arose probably from 14, at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Sociepolitical considerations, and not from a conviction that tors, Messrs. White and Eyre, Benford-row, London; such a tax laid on British income.

After some conversation the committee divided, when

there appeared-For the amendment...... 40 Against it203 Majority 163

Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

great extent in Brighton, and the magistrates have shire, May 12, and June 14, at one, at the Clarendonalmost invariably made it a rule to commit them to rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, St. Helen's; the House of Correction at Lewes to hard labour. and Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, prison he is unable to carry out the sentence of Wragby, Lincoinshire, May 11 and June 14, at twelve, hard labour, and is obliged to put four and five in at the City Arms Inn, Lincoln. Solicitors, Mesers. each ceil. On Saturday the subject was again men- Lofty and Potter, King-street, Cheapside; and Mr. t. oned to the bench, and it was feared that a dread- Moody, Wragby. Schedule E was then agreed to; and the House re- fut disease would break out in the prison, as the

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

SHOCKING MURDER.-A revolting murder has been committed at a place called Coed e Vedw. which is the name given to a few cottages in the parish of Dingestow about two miles and a half from Ragland, on the road to Monmouth. The victim was a child one year and ten monthsold, named Eliza Hughes, who died by the hands of its own mother, committed by drowning it in a pan of water, and then cutting open the abdomen. The unhappy woman, who is thirty-nine years of age, and has been married about three years, is insane. A few days before the committal of the dreadful deed, she appeared low spirited and dejected; but not sufficiently so as to cause any alarm to her husband and neighbours. On the day of the murder, her husband returned home to dinner rather before his usual time. and told his wife that as he was in a hurry he would not wait for his dinner to be cooked but would have bread and cheese. He dandled his child on his knees during the time, and on going back to his work, the little creature followed him to the door. The mother told her husband to pick her up and kiss her, which he did, and it must have been soon after his departure that the unhappy creature destroyed it. She immediately posted to a neighbour, a quarter of a mile from the house, and narrated the particulars of her crime, and was soon afterwards apprehended at Penrose. Since her apprehension, up to the time of her being conveyed to the county jail on Monday evening, she was exceedingly violent and outrageous, but did not make the least allusion to her child. An inquest has been held over the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against Maria Hughes. The wretched woman was forthwith conveyed to Monmouth Gael.

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

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Guzette of Friday, April 29. BANKRUPIS.

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

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

Naytor, Great Newport-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Edward Cooper, High-street, St. Giles's, and Piccadilly, stationer, May 13, at twelve o'clock, June 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise lane; Official Assignee, Mr. Johnson, Bus-

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

New Inn; and Mr. Cuthbertson, Neath, William Henry Smith, Manchester, hop-merchant. May 9, June 10, at eleven o'clock, at the Siar and Garter Inn. Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Bedford. Gray's Inn-square; and Messrs. Bedford and Pidcock. Worcester

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

shire, millers, May 3, June 10, at twelve o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Derby. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington. Gregory, Fauikner, and Foliett, Bedford-row; and Mr. Moss, Derby. James Bannister and Dinah Simpson, Liverpool. shipwrights, May 11, June 19, at one o'clock, at the

Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Dean, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Peacock, Liverpoel. Lancelot Beck, Bristol broker, May 13, at one o'clock, June 10, at two, at the Commercial rooms, Bristel. Solicitors, Messis. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Smith, Bristol.

William Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger, May 10, June 7, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Tarleton. Edward Jenkins, Leominster, tailor, May 20, June

10, at twelve o'clock, at the Waterloo Hotel, Lominster. Solicitors, Mr. Smith. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Hammond, Leominster. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

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

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 3.

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

John Cree, draper, Devonport, May 14, and June 14, at eleven, at Townshend's London Inn, Devenport, Solic tors, Smith, Sonthampton-buildings, Chancerylane, London ; Gilbard, Devonport. Robert Elliott, wine-merchant Liverpool, May 18, and June 14, attwelve, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Dimmock, Szelane, Bucklersbury, London;

Fairclough, Liverpool. William Antill, umbrella stick manufacturer, Bourn-Gloucestershire, May 9, June 14, at two, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Solicitors, Baylis, Devonshire-square, London; Winterbotham and Thomas, Tewkerbury. Francis James Osbaldeston, dealer in horses, St.

Alban's, May 8, at eleven, and June 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, Official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Rigby, Chancery-George Hibbert, jun, pawnbroker. Chesterfield. May 9 and June 14, at one, at the Rutland Arms,

Bakewell. Socicitors, Mesers. Spence and Bullivant, Alfred-place, Bedford-row; Lucus and Cutts, Chesterfield. Dodshon Blake, mohair manufacturer. Norwich. Lord John Russell pointed out some of the in- casional conversations arising on the machinery of the May 17 and June 14, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, equalities which would result from the adoption of the bill, &c. No division, however, took place until the Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Darrant, Norwich; Messrs.

James Bradshaw and Goorge Williams, woollendrapers, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, May 12, at eleven, and June 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. William Crosby, Benjamin Vallentine, and Benjamin White, hardwaremen, Leadenhall-street, City, May 10, at one, and June 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street;

Edward Goddard, draper, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, May 12, at ten, and June 14, at twelve, at the Peacock not see the force of the arguments employed. Foreigners Inn, Beston. Solicitors, Messre. Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgare street, London; and Messrs. Johnson,

Elizabeth Havard, grocer, Swansea, May 18, and June Thomas Johnson, stationer, Liverpool, May 18, and

June 14, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, South Johnstreet, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, Liverpool; and Messrs Cuvelje, Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Richard Sutton, wheelwright, Warrington, Lanca-

shire, May 12, and June 14, at two, at the Clarendonreoms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Ashton, or Mesers. Nicholson and Sons, War-DANGEROUS STATE OF LEWES GAOL. -During the rington. last few months the vagrants have increased to a Robert Marsh, provision-dealer, Uphelland, Lanca-

John Moore, merchant, Coleman-street, City of Lon-

Schedule E was then agreed to, and obtaining scarlet fever was raging to an alarming extent in don, May 13, and Jane 14, at eleven, at the Court of Lewes. The magistrates have since endeavoured Bankruptcy. Mr. Groome, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-Richard Gibbons, who had been committed by the to get rid of the vagrants by driving them out of street, official assignee; and Messrs. Burtrum and Co., Bishopsyste-street.

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

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

do unto us, what is that we do but teach them what | quence of our overplus have too little, will make us we would have done? "One good turn deserves relinquish our prey-will force us to disgorge our spoil. another;" and we may add, that it often begets ano. Hence laws are made to fence the avaricious, and to or his powerlessness? Aye, it is to the powerless, to which the world, and the world's law, have given him, verty of these men—the privations they and their that they acted wisely and well; that they ineculated those whom we fear not, from whom we think we are, and place himself upon an equal footing with him who families had for a long period previous been subject to— thousands with the spirit of Chartism to whom it had in no danger of recrimination, retaliation, or retribu- never found the world his friend, and has always felt they were unanimous in their determination to resist it. previously been a dead letter; and demonstrated to tion, that we commonly do evil. But none are so the world's law to be his enemy? -would he think he On Monday morning. however, to prevent any misun- their late Whig undertakers that they were neither dead powerless as not to have it in their power to be a friend was done to as he would be done by, if, when he derstanding, and not knowing but it might have been a nor slumbering—that the spirit which animated their

it is said, "come home to roost." The maxim holds the mask of justice? done, we shall not do it.

tempted to shew that we are not to calculate upon the poor have to keep the poor. present powerlessness of the party to whom we do an injury, ner upon his forgiving disposition; for an unproveked injury is the most likely to provoke one. although a good or a wise ma will not suffer himself to be provoked, and it should be on care not to give an evil man that excuse. Shylock, whom Shakspere makes the very impersonation of malice, is, nevertheless not left without an excuse for his vindictiveness, and a reasonable excuse too. The character would else have been unnatural and un-Shaksperian. Shylock would the Crown and Anchor Tavern, George-street, Sydney, to bear it. he was a poor persecuted Jew, and in his hour of fancied retribution he says to his maltreators, "The villany you teach me, I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instructions."

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

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

There are doubtless many who wish to do unto others as they would be done by, who wish it for the sake of others or for the sake of increasing the little good that is in this evil world; but what avails it if the good wishes of a few are frustrated by the evil wishes of the many? They have to strive against a stream of corruption, which either sweeps them away or overwhelms them. But could they succeed in turning the stream, in making it purify itself, and flow more smoothly; what ease and happiness it might spread over the ruffled waters of this world! The socialists are endeayouring to do this. They wish to act on the principle of doing unto others as they would be done by, and by acting on it themselves they pursue the likeliest means of inducing others to act on it, for example makes more converts than precept. May their little community go on increasing like the cloud that at first appeared just

hand, but rose and spread until it formed a canopy equal with the heavens. Chartism is the precursor of Socialism, as St. John was of Jesus Christ. Chartism from time to time. is preparing the way for Socialism—it is the dawn of a better day—the harbinger of a newer, a more moral, and consequently a happier world.

Do unto others as you would be done by. What can be plainer? What can be more equitable? What can be more conducive to our welfare? I et us see what we should gain if all acted upon this principle: why each would do good to himself, each would have the other for his friend, his assistant, his servant. We should mutually and reciprocally benefit each other. No man could have anything to do for himself that another could do for him. All that he could not do for or by himself would be done for him, by and with

others. One man would have all men for his helperhis associates. We should be twice blessed—blessed in receiving but more blessed in giving, for it is more blessed to give than to receive. Good would be dealt from hand to hand in a never-ceasing round of joy. We should be like the fairles that can have all they wish for with a wish. How delightful it would be to live among those who lived for each other—who lived in love-a party of pleasure, each striving to make the other more sappy than himself, and each enjoying the happiness of all. Why it would make this Pandemonium become a Paradise; yes, this golden rule would restore the golden age; the earth and all things in it would again become as good as when God first made and blessed it. But what do I talk of a mere Utopia-an ideal world that cannot be realized? Cannot! It might, } and simply by foll-wing the rule in my text. If men would but take as much pains to assist one another as they do to thwart one another the thing would be done. and how much better would it be for us all; how much comfort we should have where now we have care;

how much joy where now we have sorrow; how much happiness instead of misery; how much e joyment of this life, and what an increased hope of joy in the life to come. There would be no poverty with crime-no. want with woe-no sin with suffering-toil would be turned into pleasure and we should all go in concert like a party of haymakers working or rather playing in the sur. Blessed world! in which the only rivalry, the only competition would be who could best please field of moral warfare, contending with all the means -could most serve the other. Talk of self-love! this at our disposal, and all the tact that occurs to our

we would be done by. We have seen what we should gratefully acknowledge, that since the issuing of our good. Nay, we stir up others to do them evil, and bound to state, that even yet we are about £130 in lend our assistance to do evil more frequently than to debt to our turnouts; and as they have not exhibited do good. When any of those inevitable accidents or the slightest disposition of traitorism or division-cirevils that are the lot of life befalls a poer brother, do cumstances but too frequent when strikes are much We sympathise with him, do we succour him, do we protracted, even when the specified allowance is fully the afternoon, and six in the evening. share the burthen? Do we not rather exult, and add and regularly paid—and sensible too that they subto it? Are not some of us so spiteful that we glory in mitted to much inconvenience and even privation for Vexing and disappointing others ?-so malicious, that, the want of their respective portions, we seriously so far from doing good ourselves, we would prevent solicit, at your earliest convenience, means to pay others from doing it, and would destroy good itself, them. rather than that it should be done?—so base, that we: "Masters," says Doctor Adam Smith, "are always abuse, calumniate, and circumvent each other, as and everywhere in a sort of tacit but constant and unithough we deemed another's welfare incompatible with form combination not to raise the wages of labour. To tion. our own? Do not some lie in wait, and exert all their violate this combination is everywhere a most unpopular powers for the injury of others, as though life was action, and a sort of reproach to a master among his sociation at Mr. James Taylor's, the Dun Horse given them for that sole purpose? and thus they con- neighbours and equals." than vain, how wicked their lives have been, that but position of the disposition of employers and capitalists for themselves and each other might have been good generally towards workmen. Upon the same premises. birth, if we are born to live thus—better still that we Let us on the present trying occasion manifest the same had never been.

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

" In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong, Striving midst a convintious world where none are

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS. Such men would be centent to bear evil rather than and Peto, it appears by a letter from our delegate, April THE GRAND NATIONAL a situation to make us feel what we have made him feel, Of course! that is fair, and the English are said to yet our consciences make us feel it, and our conscience makes us feel it all the more if the party have the

its due share, and broods over it; and savage, Now, by doing unto others as we would they should because we then fear that those who in conse-

ther. The likeliest method of bringing others to do keep the needy at bay-hence arose the rights of prounto us as we would they should do, is for us to do so perty, founded on the wrongs of man-artificial rights, to them, for gratitude, or at least pride, would not to which man's natural rights have been sacrificed. suffer them to be behindhand with us, or beholden to Men are first robbed, then killed—that is, when desti- or twelve of our members to work at the above named should be thrown aside, and that men should become us. But, on the contrary, when we do unto others not | tution seeks restitution. Would this be the case if all as we would be done by, we teach them, we provoke did to each, as each would be done by?—would it be our strike; these men, especially that portion of them supposed themselves to be. These men being a century them, we in a manner force them to do unto us not as the case if he who has enough of this world's goods having families, were consequently reduced to a state of in advance of their fellow men, their voice was lost in the we would be done by. In the former instance we raise and to spare, and knows that his lacking brother is poverty, which circumstance an attempt was made on far distance from whence it had to echo, and only some man's better nature to be our friend; in the latter we perishing with hunger, not only knows it, but sees it— Saturday last to take an advantage of. They were paid slight reverberations of it ever reached the ears of the rouse his evil nature to be our enemy. We, as it were, not only knows it, and sees it, but is the cause of it— after the rate of twenty-eight shillings instead of thirty thoughtless multitude, who seemed determined that day give the injured party a right to wrong us. And what | would this be the case, I say, if he who has more than shillings per week, the latter sum being the usual rate to fight their enemies with their own weapons of "tinhave we to trust to but his forgiveness, his forbearance, enough, were to strip himself of the undue advantages for masons in London. But netwithstanding the po-selled glitter and idle pomp," and the result will prove

When we do unto others not as we would be done serpent ?—would he wish his cries of hunger to be time to the yard, and worked until breakfast time. Attorney-General, too elastic to be bound by any docby, we do but teach "bloody instructions which being unheard, unheeded—his sufferings neglected, mocked?—| when the proper parties appearing, enquiries were im- trine of Whig finality. taught return to plague the inventor." We act like his appeals refused, rebuffed-imprisoned for being mediately made, when it was ascertained not to be a mis- On Monday morning all promised well—the sun Phalaris who invented an engine of torture in the shape poor—punished for making known his wants—starved, take, and every man of them "lifted his tools," and left shone gally—and thousands were seen assembling tools and was the first man on whom its efficacy was and his death rejoiced at, by the proud oppressor that the works, rather than submit themselves instruments gether in their local divisions, previous to commencing

good both ways-if we would have good done to us, we But, alas! 'tis a common observation, and the time shall do it to others, and if we would not have evil gives it proof, that those to whom fortune has been the most favourable, whom providence has been most There are good men certainly who will not revenge bountiful to, are the most niggardly—he who has the an injury except by forgiveness, which is the noblest most means to do good, generally does the least—the reverge. Yet surely these are the last men to whom further we are removed from suffering, the less sympaan injury should be done, and he who does an injury thy we feel for it—the higher we are placed above it, because he calculates upon forgiveness, is surely the the more we scorn it—the greater our ability to do event of refusing his terms, they had to fall back? Were in preparing for the procession. very vilest of offenders, the most mean. I have at good, the less our inclination, and thus it is that the they not chosen as the orjects of attack from these two By eleven o'clock, the immense area of Lincoln's inn-

, (To be continued to our next.)

CIRCULAR OF THE OPERATIVE STONE-MASONS.

" Sydney, New South Wales,

October 28th, 1842. on the 21st of October, 1841, it was unanimously agreed of great distress, more particularly in other trades than

petition some Member of Parliament, to cause emigrants to come out in Government ships, as on their arrival they are employed by Government, and provided patronises, if it has not produced, this unnatural state of with houses to live in until they obtain other employment. Beware of bounty emigration, for it is only a delusion. Employment is scarce, will depend upon the number likely to be disposed of, several times during this short distance. Among the house rents high; and provisions dear, as you from eight to nine shillings per day, for competent sense of the meeting be taken upon the subject, and national garb of his country. Owing to the immense workmen, with precarious employment. There is no surety of work more than a week at a time, as the work here is so very uncertain. Coupled as they are with very stringent laws between workmen and their employers, and entirely different to what is enforced in Great Britain and Ireland, as we have an aristocracy here who make laws to suit their own private ends to

the detriment of the working man. We have here sent you a plain statement of the state of the colony which we hope you will take into your serious consideration, and then juage for yourselves whether to remain at home or emigrate to this country, bearing in mind that you have to labour for eight months in the year under a vertical sun, with the following deduction from your wages, if you have employment, viz, house rents for a man and his wife, ten shillings per week; fire-wood, canales, and provisions clothes, tools, &c &c

above the horizon, and was the size only of a man's held a monthly correspondence with you in future: hope our friends throughout the country will not forget should things get better, you will be made acquainted us on this occasion, and that they will be prompt in

"We wish you to circulate this statement amongst the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland, to prevent | We will endeavour to make arrangements with Mr. the sad occurrences we have already witnessed. We Cleave. 1. Shoe-lane, London, for their transmission to wish you to be particular in our correspondence with you only in this circular, as for the future we shall have a stamp, so that you will know it is from our society, as the masters are in the habit of not only writing, but getting printed circuiars sent from this colony to Great Britain and Ireland, with false statements both of the colony, trade, provisions, house rents, &c., which has caused many deluied emigrants to end their days in want on our shores, who might have seen better days in

"I remain, yours, "WILLIAM GOODALL, Secretary. "Society of Operative Stonemasons, Mr. Baker's, Crown and Anchor, George-street,

Sydney." "To Thomas Short, Secretary of English

WICH DOCKYARD,

Society of Masons."

- THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE, FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOL-

To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of "There is much to be done: stick to it steadily."

"Screw your courage to the sticking place,

And we'll not fail."

BRETHREN,-Although happy to state we are still further reduced in number, we are yet in the battleminds, against the "golden power" (. f our own creation) Well, we have now seen what would be done the combined and extensive influence of the common -what would be if we did unto others as enemies of our order, and, as is our duty, we most at seven o'clock in the evening.

tirue to the end, when they find how vain, how worse This, although brief, we believe a true and clear exand happy. Better the day of death the than day of taking the opposite position, let us follow their example. degree and uniformity of combination. Let each of those that may be found amongst us, of whatever trade or profession, who has not contributed his share in pro- afternoon. portion to his means in support of this important and material struggle, "reproach" himself with a serious dereliction of duty, and expiate it by at once sending in his subscription in aid of the payment of this pressing The number of turnouts at present on our funds from

> together, are reduced to about thirty. trimming fixed work, or reducing dressed stuff to pre- in the evening. Collections will be made at the vent an entire stoppage. At present they have not a close of each lecture, to defray the expences of the single rough stone, the property of Grissell and Peto. Chapel. upon the premises; the number of our members that Middleton.-Mr. Wilson will deliver a lecture in turned out were nearly a hundred; only twenty-five the Char.ist Chapel, on Monday next, "On the remain.

the Houses of Parliament and the Nelson Monument

At Plymouth the turnouts are reduced to six. At Dartmoor, where, be it understood, an agent is past seven o'clock, and the lecture to commence at kept by both parties, that is, by ourselves and Grissell eight.

they are fools; for we are so constituted, our nature is ter, their agent, informing him that no men were emsuch, that we cannot injure others without at the same | ployed on new work at Woolwich, and that very little time injuring ourselves. If the party we injure be not in was doing at the Monument; circumstances which they would not have occur for five hundred pounds.

> At Penryn, where we also keep an agent, it appears that their prospects are materially improved. They are be respected, and that a nation's wrongs should be in debt to their turnouts, which now number seven. By the above report it will be perceived, that out of above four hundred individuals that have been engaged in their cautions to the people that it was illegal for in our strike, only eighty-four remain; and be it borne them to go to their own house to present their own

in mind, that of this large number only SIX cases of petition, and impressing upon them the heavy nature having been protracted over the extremely long period as but few of the class interested indulged themselves of thirty-two weeks.

trades generally, and more immediately to the trades of | entirely disregarded. London, that the pending struggle of the Masons should | Another class of men, professing to have imbibed be prosecuted to an honourable termination, we notice the Chartist principles, were not wanting in their the following circumstance, which has transpired at denunciations of such wanton and useless expenditure Mr. Jackson's (builder) yard, Pimlico.

asked for bread, he was given a stone-for fish, a mistake of the pay-clerk, they proceeded at the usual breasts was too subtle ever to be confined by a Whig proved—the first victim who suffered by it. "Curses," first robbed him by law, and then murdered him under in the hands of avarice, to reduce the already too their march to the central appointments. By nine limited means of subsistence doled out to themselves o'clock vast masses had collected in Finsbury-square, and fellaws. Respecting this proceeding we shall Waterloo-road, Bethnal-green, Church and Circusventure with more than ordinary seriousness to put the streets, Marylebone, &c. Colours were flying, bands play-

> dured poverty of these men? Was he not aware of the idle: from an early hour they were assiduously enprecariousness of the resources upon which, in the gaged in adding signatures to the huge document, and circumstances? And if he had been successful, was it fields was occupied more densely than ever it had prelikely he would have stopt there?

the building trades:-

that emigrants had been deluded to this colony by amount of debt during our protracted struggle, and number of signatures; the sides were ornamented with the bounty agents holding out such prospects to them so that the ordinary means of our paying it, viz., a general the Six Points of the Charter. The weight of the as to cause many to emigrate here who are now in a state extra tax upon our members, is at present, by the petition was immense; its length was ascertained to be keneral depression of trade, more than usually limited, six miles and fifty yards; the bearers, consisting of their political servility, tergiversation, and apostacy, arrived, the giant was lifted on high, and the bearers during the last six months, out of five hundred masons have contributed much to the depressed and degraded commenced slowly wending their way towards Lin-Our trade is not so brisk at present, owing to the position in which the working classes are now found, coln's Inn-fields, preceded by Dr. M. Douall and Mr. Government public works being done by prison labour, and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marshals, and numerous What is it that causes us not to do unto others as we which was formerly done by Government emigrants would be done by? Many seem to think that by doing to snother unless he be in a causeiv to return.

Government public works being done by prison labour, and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marshals, and numerous gle, openly esponsed the cause of Allen, we have, with flags and banners, followed by the members of the Conglete a view to liquidate the debt by the profit arising from vention.

Government public works being done by prison labour, and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marshals, and numerous gle, openly esponsed the cause of Allen, we have, with flags and banners, followed by the members of the Complete vention.

Government public works being done by prison labour, and that many of them have, during our pending strug- Ruffy Ridley on horseback, as marshals, and numerous gle, openly esponsed the cause of Allen, we have, with flags and banners, followed by the policy pursued by you in signing the 'Complete vention,' three abreast, headed by Feargus O'Connor, sible to give any account. In fact such a numerous such a numerous such as numerous such a numerous such a numerous such as numerous such a have not been employed in Government works, but articles of food consumed by ourselves, and which Esq., Mr. Moir. and Mr. M. Pherson; following the and imposing quantity of banners (thanks to our the day after their arrival they are left to perish in the hitherto has found its way into their tills, appointed a Convention were numerous delegates from Manchester, country friends) was never before seen in the Metro- National Charter Association, as it appears contrary to committee of eleven members to consider and report | Cheltenham, Reading, Brighton, Nottingham, Northamp | polis. "We, therefore, beg of you of the Trades' Union to the practicability of establishing a co-operative provision ton, and many other places. The arrival of the petition

small volume, a brief history of our strike, to be sold the place, this monster petition was deposited on procession: at about one shilling each, the profits of which to be mother earth much to the ease of the bearers, who, applied to the payment of the debt. This however though thirty in number, were compelled to be relieved will see by the following statement. Our wages are each trade society, &c., throughout the country, the of carrying the last petition; also, a Scotchman in the Chartists.

secretary. and yet continue to receive, in the event of our open- tion amid the most deafening shouts of applause. ing a provision store, we beg thus early to solicit your

6, Agnes Street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth,

April 29th, 1842.

co-operation and aid. We beg to subscribe ourselves, Gratefully yours, THE MASONS ON STRIKE, THOMAS SHORTT, Sec.

P.S. Upon the subject of publishing a brief history "Dear brothers, we leave you to judge the state Drury Lane, London. However useful such a publicaof the poor labouring man who only gets at tion may be considered, as we cannot afford to run the the rate of four shillings per day, when he risk of a loss, it cannot be proceeded with unless a has employment, what must be his condition sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to guaranwith the high rate of living. We will continue to tee us against the chance of losing; we, therefore, sending their orders. If a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained, the country.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

COALBROOK DALE .- CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION -On Whitsun Tuesday, the 17th instant, the members and friends of the Coalbrook Dale Association | & intend to hold a Chartist demonstration on the Wrekin, and respectfully, yet urgently, invite the co-operation of all the Chartists in Shropshire, or the surrounding counties, they having adopted the old Tory toast of friends in Watling street, near Wellington, at 11 gentlemen are expected.

DUDLEY .- Mr. Candy will lecture here on Whit-

sun Wednesday. namely, at Mr. Thomas Rogers, Walsall-street; Mr. procession, and the whole line speedily became one vast was necessary, the procession filed off towards West-opinion; we must hold ourselves prepared for this, but hair-dresser, Wolverhampton-street; and at the great bulk of the procession after a few moments pause, Superintendent May that they only required the dele-denounce those who think upon some objects different Co-operative Stores, Stafford-street.

ance, will be held at the Seven Stars Inn, Darlaston, allowed for the banner men and others to obtain refresh- police. at two o'clock on Whit-Sunday, May 15th, when ment, and though the heat was intense and the dust The windows of the Honse of Commons, looking in the Vindicator, the resolutions from Bath in the Star, delegates from the following places, are earnestly very inconvenient, yet to the honour of the men of into the open space, were filled with Members, the &c., &c., and look at the results; view the previous ill-requested to attend:—Dudley, Wednesbury, Wal- London be it said, that not a single instance of drunken- most prominent being the Hon. Member for Finsbury treatment I have received. Believe me succeedy and sail, Wolverhampton, and Bilston, when business ness occurred during the whole route. If it had been a Mr. T. Duncombe), who having agreed to present the truly devoted to the people's cause, and that misreprerespecting the district lecturer will be transacted, procession of testotallers they could not have acted in a leviathan petition was loudly cheered. The petition sentation, abuse, flattery, nor temptation shall never and other matters of importance. DERBY.—The Chartists of this town, will have a

Tuesday in Whitsun week. Hooley Hill-On Monday, May 16th, Mr. Dixon of Wigan, will deliver a lecture at this place, ably lessened still the appearance was very imposing,

unto others as we would be done by, instead of doing prompt manner in which you have responded to it, Sunday next, when it is requested that all places in Pentonville, to White Conduit House. portance will be brought forward.

Mr Simmons, from Sutton, will preach two ser mons on the Forest, on Sunday, May 8th, at two in

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

RAMSBOTTOM. - Mr. James Duffy will open an As-Inn, on Monday, May the 9th, at eight o'clock in

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

LONG LAND'S PLACE.- Messrs. Alderson and Rawnsley will lecture on Wednesday evening next. ARNOLD .- Mr. Soar, from Nottingham, will preach in our Chapel on Sunday evening next, at six

o'clock. CHOWBENT.-Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, wil deliver two lectures in Harrison's Chapel, on the 15 h At Woolwich, as stated by their secretary, only instant. The lectures to commence at half-past

> present alarming state of the country, the cause of it, and its remedy." Doors to be opened at half

DEMONSTRATION.

On Monday morning thousands of hearts, in this This Hunter has made another attempt to induce large Metropolis, were beating with hope and anxiety some of those on strike to proceed to Weolwich, but in regarding the result of the novel, and by many affirmed power to punish but forgives. Corscience will balance which he has again most signally failed. The number to be, dangerous experiment of the sons of labour. marching to the House which ought to represent them, and demanding that the rights of labour should redressed.

The Times, and other Tory papers, were not wanting in reading the lucubrations of these sapient journalists, As an evidence that it is materially important to the their labour of love, and their well meant advice, was

of money; it was time, they affirmed, that all such During last week, Mr Jackson's agent set some ten gewgaws as music and banners, for such a purpose, place, the whole of them, or nearly so, having been on the intelligent, the high-minded beings, which they

following questions, especially to those connected with ing, and marshalmen on horseback were hurrying to and fro, collecting and conveying intelligence. In the Had not Mr. Jackson a knowledge of the long-en- mean time, the members of the Convention were not

viously been in the memory of its oldest inhabitant No, brothers and fellow-workmen; the object is pal- and much curiosity was evinced as to the cause of such pable. If he had met with passive quiescence on the an imposing spectacle, which was shortly gratified part of the masons, then throughout the entire ramifi- by the arrival of the great National Petition itself. cations of his extensive works, would the same spirit About twelve o'clock, it was with considerable labour of avarice and despotism have been extended. Brick- placed in a frame made for that purpose, attached layer, carpenter, plasterer, plumber painter-in short, to which were two wooden bearers or poles, thirty feet every species of labour-would have been attacked; long; on the front of the frame was painted in large and, as this has placed an extra burden on us, we hope figures 3,317,702, this being the number of signatures that we shall receive a little extra means to enable us the petition contained; and under this was written in large characters, "the Charter;" the back of the frame Sensible that we have contracted a very serious had inscribed on it the word "Liberty," and also the and knowing, too, that the shopocracy, as a body, by men from the various trades of the metropolis, having

and Convention at Lincoln's Inn Fields was greeted with

party of the people.

and and calumnious falsehood. From York Road the prevented from entering the House. procession proceeded up Stamford-street, across Blackfrier's-bridge, where though the numbers were consider-

the banners and fligs being brought into closer contact. NOTTINGHAM. - A County delegate meeting will The line of route was then up Farringdon-street, again presented itself—the petition was immovable, the expences of that body in carrying out the duties gain by the exchange; but alss! so far from doing last address, or rather appeal our means, through the be held at the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, on Holborn-hill, Holborn, Smithfield, John-street Road, It was at length suggested that the framework imposed upon it." Agreed to Moved by Mr. Bowgoo, we often do evil, even to those who have done us bave been materially improved. We, however, feel the locality will send delegates, as business of imcoln's inn fields :-Ten Marshalmen on horseback, wearing Executive

scarfs.

Brass band. Splendid banner-Motto-" The sufferings of the people shall be redressed.

Councilmen of the Western Division, four abreast, wearing Executive scarfs, oud carrying red Association."

Reverse-" May every lover of his country unite until we obtain our rights." their mottos :-Universal Suffrage, and no surrender.

Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, &c.

Cap of liberty. the hazard of a die." The Six Points of the Charter. Cap of liberty, and bundle of rods. 'We demand our rights." Universal Suffrage. "We demand our rights." Brass band.

"He that oppresses the poor shall perish from the land. "The abolition of close corportions." Two spiendid Union Jacks. Splendid Welsh tri-coloured flag-"We are determined to have the Charter." Excellent painting, representing the card of the Association. Portrait of Henry Hunt.

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

Motto-"United Carpenters' Association;" And various other trade devices. Band. Stonemasons' Scotch banner. Large tri-coloured flag. Body of Stonemasons, with various trade emblems.

lag_" Dr. M'Donall, the tyrants dread and the friend of the poor." Large black flag with the following inscription: Question, What man is that when you ask him for bread will give you a stone? Answer, 'The parson o. the Church of England.'" Band.

Large tricoloured Flag. Motto, " Finsbury locality." A large banner with portraits of the Welsh victims. "Dr. M'Douall, the friend of the factory children." "United we stand, divided we fall." Our birthrights—we are determined to have them. Lictors with cap of liberty. "Truth and Justice will prevail." Finsbury banner, tricolour. Followed by marshals on horseback.

Band. THE GRAND PETITION. Supported by the extra bearers on each side. Band of Grenadier Guards. The members of the Convention three abreast. Country Delegates three abreast. Bund.

Green flig. Motto-National Charter Association Reading. Beautiful banner representing the Manchester massacre, and on the reverse-

" Murder demands justice." On passing the United Service Club House, this banner was displayed to the members of the club at the balcony, and some trifling excitement was manifested. This banner attracted universal attention, and many hundreds were heard to express their sentiments of abhorrence and resentment at that brutal transaction. Large tricoloured flag,-

The People's Charter, equal rights and equal laws. " Freedom of the Press." Green Flag-Reverse-" Cheltenham Association." "Dr. M'Douall, the Tyrant's Foe."

"Universal Suffrage." "Our Rights, we are determined to have them." "Universal Suffrage and no Surrender." "Feargus O Connor, the People's Friend." Love mercy and truth, and defend the rights of the Poor." "Calverton National Charter Association." "Feargus O'Connor, the Tyrant's Foe," Reverse-"They have set up kings but not by me.

God is our king him will we obey " "Silk Weavers, Tower Hamlets," "Justice before Charity." "The Charter and no Surrender." Triceloured Flag. Salford Association-Brick Lane Association. "Universal Suffrage." Salaries of the Bishops in full detail. Salford large tri-colour. Large White banuer, preceding the bagpipesplayers

full national costume. Ladies' Shoemakers. Tri coloured Fiag. "Six Points of the Charter." "Freedom of the Press." "Charter.' Cap of Liberty. "We know our Rights and will have them."

Henry Hunt cheering from the clouds Feargus

O'Connor.

"Charter and no Surrender." Large banner.

It is also in contemplation to prepare and print, in a triumphant cheering, and after making the circuit of Times and the Morning Chronicle of the "National" The following are the accounts furnished by the

(From the Times.)

Yesterday was what may be termed a grand demonand we would feel obliged if at the first meeting of bearers were several of the masons who had the honour stration of the strength of the political body called According to the instructions issued to the various the number likely to be required communicated to our assemblage in this place, it was a work of some time to divisions and sections, the Chartist party began to arrange the procession in marching order; but the arrange- assemble in the Waterloo-road, Bermondsey, Deptford, In conclusion we beg to state that every practicable ments had been well conducted; the marshalmen, twenty- Croydon, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Marylemeans at our disposal shall be taken faithfully to dis- four of whom were on horseback were well acquainted bone, Somerstown, Pancras, and numerous other places, charge all the liabilities we have contracted; and, in with the duties, and about half-past one o'clock they at various hours, varying from seven to eleven o'clock, once more returning thanks for the support we have commenced moving towards the place of their destination so as to enable them to be in proper order in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where the different kodies were to The route taken by the procession to the House of assemble and form themselves by twelve o'clock. Ac-Commons, was down Queen-street, Holbern, Museum- cordingly, the neighbourhood of the place of assemblage street, Russell-street, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford- hegan to present a very bustling appearance as early as street. Regent-street, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, Cha ten o'clock, and the multitude continued to increase up ring Cross, and Parliament-street; all of which were to the time the procession began to move, about crowded with spectators, windows, house-tops, and half-past one o'clock, at which hour the number of every portion of the buildings being put in requisition. persons who were drawn to the place could not have cause of the delay of my answer to your official note, Waggons, carts, &c. were stationed in places along the been less than 20,000 persons; the greater part were, asking an 'explanation' of my conduct, in reference to line for their accommodation, and much profit derived however, merely spectators, for the numbers of persons the complete suffrage' movement, has been the by their proprietors. In many places the procession who actually formed in procession were according to the pressure of public and private duties. will average two pounds per week. Single men must of the strike, the Mason's committee most respectfully was greeted with immense cheering from the assembled returns made to the Commissioners of Police, 1960, and a

pay at the rate of one pound ten shillings per solicit all those that feel disposed to subscribe for a multitude, and with waving of handkerchiefs, &c fraction above, females included. The numbers were asweek; this must be furnished weekly, inclusive of copy, or copies, to forward their orders, in writing, to from the windows and house-tops. Omnibuses and certained by persons belonging to the police being placed accusation, before they pronounced their judgment. the Masons' Corresponding Secretary, Craven Head, cabs sported the tricolour; and all seemed to be aware in different parts with orders to count. The number of Their conduct has, however, been an exception to the of the respect due to such a demonstration of the banners and flags was 70; there were six bands of rule, for in most places from which condemnation has music, and three Scotch pipers, and three caps of liberty | proceeded, no investigation has been made, but unequi-The balconies of the various club-houses in Pall Mall surmounting the lictor's rods. As soon as the procesand its neighbourhead were crowded with Members of sion was formed the movement commenced by four most false and malicious representations of my con-Parliament and other persons of distinction; and on persons on horseback, bearing wands mounted with tri- duct. possing these places the cheering was truly desfening, coloured ribands, the riders, as well as the rest, wearing and reverberated along the whole line, which extended a tricoloured resette and a tricoloured silk scarf. They upwards of a mile and a half in length, and was were followed by a purple silk banner, with the inscrip- or advised the abandonment of one principle of the allowed by all parties to be larger and more tion, "The sovereignty of the People," followed by splendid than the procession of the Trades' others bearing such as "The Charter," "Universal designated. Unionists for the release of the Dorchester labourers. Coarter," "No Surrender," "Liberty," and "Free Of the numbers present, it would be impossible to form | Press." One of the fligs from the inscription of "More any calculation, suffice it to say that the Times, Tory pigs and less parsons," with "Universal suffrage," I am. paper, gives us 50,000, and we may fairly colculate occasioned a vast deal of amusement. The first and upon ten simes the numbers, an opponent gives us; second divisions having passed along Little Queenindeed towards Pall Mall and Parliament-street, the street and Holbern, were followed by the division to whole was one dense mass of human beings. The pro- whose care was entrusted the petition, which was to defend and advocate our cause, and endeavour to cession reached to the House of Commons, previous to placed upon a framework of wood: it weighed about secure its triumph. portion of it leaving Oxford-street. At the House two cwt, and was carried by 33 men, the woodwork Commons, the pressure was so tremendous, that it being ornamented with "The Charter—the People's Chartists were sent for Bath, and aided by good and was scarcely possible for the marshals to clear a road right;" and the whole body then moved forward at a true men from other places, the Six Points were unfor the petition to be conveyed to the House. The slow rate, but in a most peaceable and orderly manner, animously adopted. The Conference was resolved upon policemen were busy with their staves; but taking along Holborn, Tottenham-court-road, New-road, down to consider of the Charter as a whole; now when this is "ali friends round the Wrekin." It is the intention of their conduct as a whole during the day they acted Langham-place, Regent-street, and then in a direct line about to take place I shall act as I did before, in order the Dale Chartists to meet their Salepian and other well, no party attempting to offer the least obstruction. to the House of Commons, which place they reached to secure the adoption of the Charter in substance, When the petition reached the lobby of the House, about half-past three o'clock. Long before their arrival detail and name. o'clock, and from thence proceed, with banners and they found that the bulk of the petition was so great both sides of Parliament street and the open space "O'Connor has has now expressed his intention to music, to the Wrekin. Mr. Mason and several other | that the frame was compelled to be broke, and the pe- before the House of Commons, as well as those points | act in this way with regard to the next Conference, yet tition partially unrolled ere it could be admitted. In which commanded a view of the procession, were it is for this precisely that I have been denounced. My the course of this operation, a few of the windows crowded to excess; so that at the time the petition opinion is that we must abide by our organisation, be were broken; but eventually, the prayer of the arrived the number of persons assembled could not have true to ourselves and our cause, and we cannot fail to nation was laid before the bar of the House, been less than 50,000. Across Palace-yard a strong triumph. Many evils result from violently denouncing BILSTON. - A grand ball will be held in the large Mr. F. O Connor and other members actively body of police, under the directions of Superintendents our enemies, but when a tide of hasty and unmerited association room, Stafford-street, on Whit Monday; assisted in the duty of forcing the petition into the May and Grinsell, were placed so as to afford a free denunciation is poured out upon our friends, a serious musician- arealready engaged for the purpose; tickets | House, and were loudly cheered by those around the passage for the members of the two Houses of Parlia- injury is done to the movement. In the course of our fourpence each, to be had at the following places:- | doors of the House. This was taken up by the line of ment, while to prevent any more inconvenience than a gitation we shall have frequent occasions to differ in Robert Gettings, Oxford-street; Mr. John Jones, echo of triumphant cheering. To avoid confusion, the minster-bridge. The leader having informed Mr. if we condemn with bitterness of feeling and rail at and

> more sober or orderly manner; indeed their conduct on was then carried to the Members' entrance, but from corrupt the democratic heart of this day will show that the foul charge of ignorance, the height and bulk it got jambed in the doorway, tea party and ball at Mr. Pegg's, Tanner's Arms, on violence, &c., so often brought against them is a base much to the annoyance of several Members, who were The Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. J. Hume, who was read to the delegates. Mr. Cartledge meved, and Mr. happened to come down at the time, upon seeing the Gillmore seconded, the following resolution:-"That petition jambed in the doorway, suggested that it we send five pounds to the Convention, viz. three

> > House. Owing to the excellent arrangements of the police. not the slightest accident occurred, while the only in- gate bring forward a motion for the levying money on stance of disapprobation expressed by the mob was at the members of the different localities without giving some barristers, who had placed themselves at the notice to the delegate meeting previous." Agreed to Mr.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Queen's Bench.

The following were a few of the other flags, with the place of rendezvous-viz the square of Lincoln's meeting assembled, do recommend to the va-We have set our lives upon a cast; we will abide tators, principally ladies. The members of the discerd and confusion in our ranks." Mr. Waters Munchester massacre. Next to this flag were several the Association and a fixed determination to press for-

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

and orderly manner. Not the slightest confusion prevailed from the time of the assembling of the multitude in the morning to that of its departure with the A large body of the police, under Superintendent

Everything was conducted in the most peaceable

Sandrock, were in attendance, but they were not required to act in any way.

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

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

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

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

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

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

> " I am, dear Sir, "Yours, respectfully, "JAMES CARTLEDGE.

" To Robert Kemp Philp." " 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet street, London,

"April 27th. 1842. "MY DEAR CARTLEDGE, -Believe me the only

"I thank the South Lancashire delegates for their

vocal denunciation has been sent forth, based upon the "In explanation, I now declare that I have never from my first connexion with Chartism, contemplated

Charter, or even the name, by which our pursuit is "I glory in the name of Chartist, and whether in

company of friends or foes, I proudly acknowledge what "I signed the 'declaration' because it involved no compromise of principle, and that by so doin: I might be able to assist in sending Chartists to the Conference,

"To a great extent my efforts were successful, two

passed over Westminster Bridge, and continued their gates and those who carried the petition to be from ourselves, we never shall succeed, and despotism

DARLASTON.-A delegate meeting of great import- route up York Road, where ten minutes rest was admitted, an avenue was immediately formed by the will ride rampant over a divided and quarrelling people. I cannot go at greater length at present; read my letters

The circular from the Convention, requiring further aid,

should be taken round to the other door, but a dilemma pounds for our representative, and two pounds towards should be removed; this, in a few minutes, was man, and seconded by Mr. Railton-"That the comvention should it be required." Agreed to. Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Cartledge seconded-" That no delewindow over the private entrance to the Court of Cartledge moved, and Mr. Nuttle seconded. the fellowing resolution :- "This meeting having the greatest confidence in the integrity and ability of Feargus O'Connor, E.q., the Rev. Wm. Hill, and the people's Yesterday being the day appointed for the presenta- paper, the Northern Star, pledge themselves to stand by tion of "The National Petition," the Chartists as them so long as they fearlessly and ably advocate the sembled in large bodies in different quarters of the rights of the working classes, and hereby call upon the town at an early hour. Soon after nine o'clock, the people to support the Charter, name and all, at every streets leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields were thronged public meeting called for political purposes." Moved with members of the various Associations of the me- by Mr. Railton, and seconded by Mr. Bowman-"That tropolis and elsewhere, all wending their way towards we the delegates of South Lancashire, in delegate inn-fields. The time appointed for the formation of rious localities to give no countenance or the procession was one o'clock, and by that time the support to any man or men who do not square was densely crowded. The windows of the belong to the National Charter Association, for by suphouses in the vicinity were occupied by spec porting such individuals is only calculated to breed National Convention arrived in the Square at moved and Mr. Nuttle seconded, "That in consequence one o'clock; those who were recognized by the as- of Mr. Joseph Linney having neglected his appointments, sembled multitude were greeted with loud cheering. and thereby caused disappointments which have proved The members of the Convention were preceded by the injurious to the cause, this meeting therefore authorize monster petition, borne on the shoulders of thirty-three | the Secretary to get some one to fulfill his place the reable-bodied men, selected from the different trades in mainder of the plan."-Moved by Mr. Lawless and the metropolis. It was carried on a kind of portable seconded by Mr. Cartledge, "That no locality be stage or platform, which had been constructed for the sillowed to take away any lecturer from his engagement purpose, and was covered with ribbons, and otherwise without the censent of the locality by which he had decorated. On the front was placed a placard, display- been engaged."-Mr. Hoyle moved and Mr. Rallton ing the number of signatures which it contained, and seconded, "That we, the delegates of South Lancashire. from which it appeared that the number was 3,317,702. do hereby tender a vete of our confidence to the Con-The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, vention now sitting in London." Carried unanimously. the petition being placed in front. After the petition A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the came a large and emple black flag, bearing the inscrip- meeting separated until that day month. From the tion, "Murder demands Justice, 19th August, 1819." accounts of the delegates from different parts of the On the other side the flag was a representation of the country there appears to be an increase of numbers to staves, bearing on each a representation of the Cap of ward until the working classes are in possession of their Liberty. Then came several flags, bearing each the just rights; their motto is, "The whole Charter and inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall." The no sarrender!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.-TUESDAY. Let me, however, in the outset at once meet a charge asked to comply with the motion, it seems to be manifest evils of which your petitioners complain, do taken for granted and assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately, without alteration, deduction, or additional assumed that we can thereby immediately. permitted to deny. My right hon, friend near me has met the question on that ground. The hon. member for Bath said, that if the institutions of the country were brought under discussion, the house and Equal Electoral Districts." That language made in them for the purpose of insuring good government. That may or may not be a fit subject for is not a demand to be heard at the bar. inquiry, but it is in the first instance the duty of the Legislature to see what would be the effect of such a paragraph. course. If an inquiry is to be entered into with respect to all the existing institutions of the country, how many great questions would be thrown loosely abroad? An inquiry will be raised as to whether faith should be preserved for the public creditor. Again, questions would be put as to the right of property in land, and with respect to other institutions which are now looked upon as inviolable. Have not those, then, who are opposed to the motion prayer is refused. (Order, order.) good ground to argue against the danger of throwing the ancient and venerable institutions of the country into question! (Hear, hear.) The result of such a course would be to transfer the great capital of tion than that in which they are at present placed. the people. I deny that he accused the people of any intent to plunder. The Hon. and Learned and cowardly demagogue. (Mr. R. assented.) It was tioners. (Cheers.) in these words that the Hon. Gentleman described Sir R. PEEL-Sir, I hope I should have been exthe purport of the petition and the character of its posed to no misconstruction if I had remained silent, author. Has he not then himself made an accusa- yet, from the course which this debate has taken, I tion against the 3,300,000 persons who signed the am unwilling to expose myself to the hazard of a petition, which he thus describes as a paltry one, misconstruction, or to shrink from the duty of dedrawn up by a cowardly and malignant demagogue! claring boldly and decidedly my opinion on the sub-If the hon, member denies that he has done so, how ject of this petition. Until I heard the construction can he accuse my honourable friend of aspersing the put upon its prayer by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr.T. for Bath admitted, but he said, let us throw them not quite consistent or compatible it is true,—but aside. Now, might not the persons who were misled still on the face of the document there appeared to House! The Hon and Learned Gentleman said, that while the other appeared to be an imperative dein modern times we were supposed to have made mand that I should immediately, and without cona great discovery when we hit upon the mode of sideration, passinto a law every demand that is in the enacting our laws by delegation instead of adhering Charter. Sir, I do not want to take any advantage to the ancient mode of taking the vote in the market- of the Charter for the purpose of vindicating my place. I, for one, think it an admirable contrivance; vote. If the question of the Charter be not before but if. in the choice of their representatives, the us, I am ready to give my vote against hearing the people can be so deceived as to give their suffrages petitioners at the bar of the House of Commons in Bath described the framer of the petition to be, it on various grounds. First, I am satisfied that I would be carrying into effect the destruction of cannot be convinced of the policy of acceding to the private property and the destruction of our institu- prayer of this petition. I come to the conclusion to which the Hon. Gent so truly praised as a character- come—the foregone conclusion, that those demands, istic of our countrymen, would, when they were in if complied with, would be mischievous to the petithe hands of designing and plundering leaders, tioners themselves; and having come to that cononly induce an obedience to the measures which clusion, I think it more just and more respectful to would enable these latter to carry more completely tell them that I do not intend to accede to their peti-into effect those revolutions to which the people tion, than to give them a delusive hearing, which I themselves might be opposed. (Loud cheering.) know can have no useful result—(hear, hear). Why, It is clear that the person, whoever he may be, by Sir, what does the Hon. Member for Finsbury the whom the petition his been drawn up, would apply colleague of the Hon. Gentleman, tell me! That on what had been called the sponge to the National the result of my decision with respect to the hearing Debt. That person denied that the debt was a Na- of the petitioners will depend either a will respect to the hearing Debt. but a pretence, and that it might with justice be awaken hope by countenancing expectations which swept away. Now, for my part, I believe that if I know must end in disappointment-(hear, hear). you could gather together in the market-place all The Hon. Gentleman says he wishes to pledge me to that the obligation by which the public faith was detailed. But he asks me to hear the allegations of ever. (Hear, hear.) bound to the present national creditor was a legal the petitioners, and those allegations are neither Mr. MUNTZ said, that as the debate had taken House." (Hear, hear.) Where was the confiscation of and confined there till Monday, when they and a just obligation, and that a breach of it would more or less than an impeachment of the whole con- such a peculiar turn, in consequence of the monarchy, or of the were brought before the Mayor, Thos. Walmsley, operate with great injustice and cruelty, by sending to want and beggary people who had hitherto relied upon it as a means of comfortable subsistence, the people would report in so cruel a spoliation—(loud cheers). But, then, I am not quite so confident that those by whom the petition was signed might not be misled by the cry of the moment into the choice of men as their representatives who, under the presence of the individual whom he content. It is peritative was unawn up by a manignant of the union of the purpose of maintaining the courter. It was proved that the defendance of the ultimate evening. He should vote for the motion simply on and cowardly demagogue—he believed those were the dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find the ground of inquiry. When he looked around that he would name the individual if the reptile were in bread and potatoes, and the sixth, tengence only that he would name the individual whom he content to the choice of men as their representatives who, under the presence of the individual whom he content to the ultimate evening. He should vote for the motion simply on and cowardly demagogue—he believed those were the dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Find dants were paupers, and that for the six days' work of the local Subscribers as to its Fin sentatives who, under the pretence of the public good, say the petition is altogether an impeachment of the would enter upon that spoilation of which the people constitution of this country, and of the whole frame were incapable. It is, therefore, that I prize the of society. And how am I to gratify the demands institution, which I look upon as the pride of the prize the first the cash they received to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he found 3,000,000 of the people appealing by two of the witnesses that complaints have been to that house to be heard on the subject, he could not institution and those who dear the prize the first the cash they received to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted and imposed upon. by two of the witnesses that complaints have been to that house to be heard on the subject, he could not institution and those who dear the prize the first the cash they received to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed for their labour during the week. It was admitted to the individual whom he (Mr. Duncombe) supposed t institution, which I look upon as the pride of modern of the petitioners! Hear them at the bar! Why. times, which by delegation renders men more cirif I hear them, let me hear them effectually. But is cumspect as to the hands to which power is to be in- it an effectual hearing to permit four or five persons trusted. It is my opinion that property, intelli- on their behalf to make speeches at the bar of the at once to the principle of Universal Suffrage. I as to the policy of an Established Church, am aware that it is a doctrine frequently urged, and a Repeal of the Union?—(hear, hear). and I perceive dwelt upon in this petition, that every Is not that the only effectual way in which the male of a certain age has a right, absolute and in petitioners would have an opportunity of explaining alienable, to elect a representative to take his place their grievances? and is it for the advantage of the and the laws of the country of which the person is anative. I see no more right that a person twentyone years of age has to elect a Member of Parliament than he has to be a juryman. I conceive that tons in this petition—a petition which does not you may just as well say that every adult male has represent the sentiments of those who signed it—a a right to sit upon a jury to decide the most complia right to sit upon a jury to decide the most complia native. I see no more right that a person twentythat the greatest absurdity ever committed would be had not made use of this language, though it was unshorn of its national interest. Brethren, we shall dered to work seven hours per day for six the constant practice of many gentlemen who agis the constant pra cated and difficult questions of property, or that ment and good sense of the 3,000,000 of petitioners, every man has a right to exercise the judicial func- but which has been imposed upon them by a cowtions, as the people did in some of the republics of ardly demogogue (loud cheers) whom the Hon. Genantiquity—(hear, hear). These things, as it appears the man knows, and whose personal knowledge of his and now the people of the House. The House were the people of the House were the people of the House. The House were the people of the House were the people of the House. The House were the people of the House were the people of the House. The House were the people of the House. The House were the people of the House. The House were the people of the House were the people o to me, are not matters of right; but if it be for the character entitles him to speak of him with disregood of the people at large, if it be conducive to the spect and contempt. (Loud cheers) I take the right government of the state, if it tend to the maindescription of the people at large, if it tend to the maindescription of the people at large, if it tend to the maindescription of the petition; and no one size, he benefit abouted nard for what they got, they should contempt to me, are not matters of right; but if it be for the character entitles him to speak of him with disrethan the present motion. He was not disposed had even seen it until it was in course of signature. He
sider the payment to be as wages, and ought to be
repeated, that he deeply regretted the course which the
paid in money. Williamson said he had two days'
the discussion with respect to the consequences of House was about to adopt. All he asked on behalf of the
due. The Bench said the defendant's had been tenance of the freedom and welfare of the people, ed Gentleman himself, and could I admit the framer extending the Suffrage, but when they sat in that petitioners was, to give them a hearing; while, in his sufficiently punished by being confined in the cells that a certain mends and limited by a of this petition, a person so described by the Hon. House abusing each other, and imputing bad motives of the convinced that to admit them within since Saturday. They could not by law interfere made no such representation. For my own part, I tions which I know I must disappoint, I must say I statement he need only refer to the opinions enterthink it is very likely that at many elections, even if think I am acting more respectfully and more justly tained by some Hon. Gentlemen opposite on the subbe favourable to the destruction of our institutions, going into the midst of a crowd and seizing a power-and would shake the security of property. (Hear, full man; the officer of the law was unresisted: and

relieve the distress. This, however, I must be tion, pass into a law the document entitled 'The would be enabled to see what alterations could be is very plain (Hear,hear), it is very explicit, but it is, at the same time, I must say, very peremptory. It Mr. THOS. DUNCOMBE.—Look at the previous

demand I have recited. throw the working classes into a still worse condi- any counsel or agent standing at that bar would working classes. My Right Hon. Friend the Mem. views, I will not endeavour to hide my vote by any right to impose it. He also showed that the peti- fare, if you do not mean to grant the prayer of these tioners complain of paying taxes to meet the interest petitioners, that you should at once declare to them of that debt, and of the existence of property in land your belief that your compliance with the prayer and machinery, which they style monopolies. It of the petition will tend to shake property-will has been said that my right Hon. Friend, in tak- tend to increase the privations of which they coming this course, made unjust allegations against plain-will unhinge that constitution of society which, complicated and intricate as it is, has produced so many blessings to this country; that to you up by a person whom he styled, I think, a malignant obliged to put a negative on the demand of the peti-

in favour of a person such as the Hon. Member for support of their allegations. I shall give this vote tions, at the same time that the respect for the law, which the Hon. Member for Leicester has already tional Debt, but, on the contrary, so to call it was hope or fearful despondency. Well, I will not the adult males in the country, and show to them nothing, he only wishes me to hear the grievances

gence, and knowledge, should form the qua- House? Are those speeches to be relied upon! lification of a constituency, and though I cannot Suppose the speeches at the bar failed of producing undertake to say that the present is the very best an effect, and a demand were then made for an which could be had, I see init a greater security for inquiry, should I refuse it, or suspend the whole the continuance and preservation of our institutions public business of the country, in order that the and the peaceful progress of freedom than a resort buik of these allegations might be ascertained among the members in the Commons' House of Parpetitioners themselves that I should suspend the publiaments. Now, Sir, I never could understand that lie business of the country for the purpose of inquire indefeasible right—(hear). It appears to me that ing into this subject? What is the petition? If I that question, like every other in the practical appli- had a doubt, which I have not, upon this subject, cation of politics, is to be settled by the institutions strange as it would seem, the speech of the Hon. and the Hon. Member for Lambeth that he had held the country of which the person is Learned Member for Bath would have convinced me that language. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Villiers) it was, undiminished in its supreme importance and the rate-payers in general. They had been orhave the right of electing Members of Parliament, to his own evil purposes the minds of the respectable believed them at last. (Hear, and laughter.) He stability to the property of the country—thear, hear.) and if it be disadvantageous to the community at intelligent, industrious, honest labouring classes of had made a similar motion to the present on the large that the right of suffrage should be universal, this country, to the bar of this house, for he no doubt subject of the corn laws, and if it had not been then I say that on such a subject the consideration will be the person selected to defend the allegations rejected, he believed much misery might have been of the public good should prevail, that legislation of this trashy petition which he has drawn up, averted. He did not see why the petitioners in must act upon it as on every other, and that no (cheers) without being a party to the continuance of the present case should not be heard. Such a pro-inalienable right can be quoted against that which that delusion under which they labour? (Loud ceeding, without producing a sudden change in the the good of the whole demands—(hear, hear, hear), cheers.) It is into the allegations of that petition representative system, might lead to a progressive The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last said, that my that the Hon. Member for Finsbury asked me to go, alteration. Though many of the objects of the peti-Right Hon. Friend the member for Edinburgh (Mr. and the allegations of the petition have been describ- tioners might be characterized as objectionable, this Macaulay) had given a terrific representation of the ed by the Hon. Member for Bath. When I refer to was no reason why the petitioners should not be people of England—had described them as sanguin- the prayer of the petition, when I refer to the cha- heard, and he reminded the Right Hon. Baronet ary and as anxious to destroy, to commit massacre racter of him who is said to be its author, when I opposite that he could not himself concur in all the and to plunder. Now, Sir, my Right Hon. Friend refer to the certain consequences of raising expecta- opinions of his own supporters; and in proof of this

the people at large, I do not think you could be every opposition; but they were controlled by their sure that there might not be, in a state of popular good sense and by their willing obedience to the law, ferment on the occasion of some general election, for which they entertained respect. The Hon. and Members returned to this House whose votes would Learned Gentleman pointed to the decrepit constable same time too intricate, to allow you to put them to and the people by whom he was surrounded offered such a hazard. (Cheers.) I can well believe that in the United States of America—the only country which I should at all compare with this for the enjoyment of liberty and the full fruits of civilization—given that influence to the law? What but the consumerable despotism on monarchy, where every office is elective, where is no established church, where there are no captured by the Delagation of the market, and the mode of sending the policy of delagates from the several districts of the Westing the opinions on the subject. (Cries of "Go on, go on;" and alughter.) The people of this country were in the contribution of the market, and the mode of sending the moderate of the market, and the mode of sending the moderate of the market, and the mode of sending the moderate of the market, and the mode of sending the moderate of the market, and the consideration in the state of Monday nights.

RRADFORD.—Delegate Megting.—In accordance with the form the several districts of the West in the contribution of the subject. (Cries of "Go on, go on;" and laughter.) The people of Ireland, as held in the Chartist room, Bradford, on these are for the manifested by the House.) The House is that a liarger number of the law; thin that country, where there are no established church, where there is no established church, where there are no established church, where there is no established thurch as the third that the measure of the

and which might therefore be held out as prizes to Member has given such a description, weuld have with regard to Ireland would be shortly brought "That a central committee be resolved upon, to a people in distress, I do not think it would be safe at one moment to destroy the existing system of did not feel that that law which guarantees property, I rish representative system would be cleansed from West-Riding, wishing to co-operate in the support Abel Heywood:— Continued from our fifth page.)

Lord J. RUSSELL.—Considering the importance of the petition presented to the house and the abandon my duty by not coming down to the bourse of expressing my respect for the purpose of expressing my respect for the petitioners, and at the same time declaring my abnorrence of the doctrines set forth in the petition.

A people in distress, I do not think it would be safe that law which guarantees property, is a law equally for the rich all the impurities to which it was now subject. The delegates from each of the districts in the districts in the at the Hall of Science, Manchester, received that the would be eafed that law which guarantees property, which secures liberty, is a law equally for the rich all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. What description was all the impurities to which it was now subject. When the it is place. (Hear, hear.) Acting upon these of district. When the it is place of the districts in the district within the subject to cooperate in the suspect. It is the little which the which the the impurities to which it was now all the impurities to which it was now subject. When the impurities to which it was now all t Learned Member for Bath has put it more fairly, population, and I defy you to find a more intelligent, mitted to those privileges to which they were justly pointed secretary for the union until next meeting, Charter Association, Rooden-lane which has, I think most unfairly, been imputed to in saying that it is the Charter to which you are now a more prudent, a more independent, or a more high entitled. those who are prepared to vote against the present most of single control of the present most of the present to thy with the suffering and privations of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) We know how many thousands of our fellowcountrymen are subjected to the should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country. (Cheers, hear should come to your bar, and there detail what country.) sands of our fellowcountrymen are subjected to the most severe privations. We feel compassion for their sufferings, and at the same time we admire the fortinde and forhearance with which those suffermost severe privations. We feel cempassion for their sufferings, and at the same time we admire the fortified and forbearance with which those sufferings are endured. (Cheers.) But when we are ings in a state of despotism on the one hand, or degrading sideration, and that was—though perhaps he might larly request the Councils of the different Associaslavery on the other, the people of this country be mistaken—that he was a decided advocate for tions to Correspond with the Secretary upon the immediately, without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law the document entitled 'The People's Charter,' which embraces the representation of male adults, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification, Payment of Members, and Equal Electoral Districts." That language is very plain (Hear,hear), it is very explicit, but it is, is very explicit. that if we admitted them to power, spoliation of pro- condemned the present state of Suffrage in this coun- with Mr. G. Fletcher at Mr. Alderson's, Bank-perty would be the result, but that there would be try. The Right Hon. Gentleman drew no line street, Bradford. great danger if they consented to the prayer of this where servitude should end, and liberty begin— Coalbrookdale.—Mr. Halford lectured to a large paragraph.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—The words are, "If your Honourable House will be pleased to grant your and Learned Gentleman—(cheers;)—or, if this be a not apply, because the juryman decided on other ings in the neighbourhood shortly, and will be ready.

Coalbrook bale.—Mr. riamora rectured to a large petition, so prepared by a designing and cowardly (hear, hear). The comparison, too, made by the out-door meeting on Monday last. Saveral cards were taken. They will hold other out-door meeting in the neighbourhood shortly, and will be ready. demand I have recited.

Other designing demagogues, who may say to them, would be going too far, and he should therefore mr. T. DUNCOMBE.—They mean if their first "Now you are possessed of power, now you have the vote for the motion." means of exercising it, and you are a degraded and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said he would Lord J. RUSSELL.—And they say that in mak- cowardly race if you do not enforce your own terms?" promise the House that this was the last division he ing this demand they are exercising a just and con-stitutional right. (Hear, hear.) They may ask to be allowed a further explanation of those evils of and Learned Gentleman give, that having been about to be treated. At all events, if the individuals Great Britain into other countries, and by diminish which they complain, but they ask it with a view of ing the funds from which labour is supplied, to establishing the Charter. Sir, I cannot believe that again! (Cheers.) I understand the Right Hon. part of the industrious classes of this country, Member for Edinburgh to argue that if you make an should ever again condescend—(hear, hear)—to to Mr. Duncan, as chairman, Mr. Leach, as vicepersuade me to grant the six points of the Charter. alteration in your constitution upon principles like approach that House, he would be no party to their Under these circumstances, then, whether Hon. I should give my vote, whatever speeches may be Gentlemen vote for or against the motion, they made at the bar, against those proposals. (Hear,) public faith ought not to be maintained, and that charges the man so destitute of inshould be esteemed as willing to enter into a consideration of that which was best for the good of the end to the motion, and having thus explained my

the public creditor should not be paid, because debts laugh);—and he must say that if the interpretation sideration of that which was best for the good of the end to the motion, and having thus explained my

were incurred by Parliament without due authority which the opponents of this motion had thought for the support of wars which were unjust-if you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposiper for Edinburgh has pointed to that passage in the petition which declares that the debt had been imposed upon the country by persons who had no right to impose it. He also cheen the petition which declares it. He also cheen the petition which declares that the debt had been of their demands. (Hear, hear.) I believe it will be machinery is a monopoly, you will be exciting hopes the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinright to impose it. He also cheen the petition, as being a proposition wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposition wars which that land is a monopoly—if you think that land is a monopoly—if you will be exciting hopes the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinright to impose it. He also cheen the petition which you cannot realise without the petition which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposition wars which that land is a monopoly—if you think that land is a monopoly—if you will be exciting hopes the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinright to impose it. He also cheen the petition which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon this petition, as being a proposithe support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon the support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon the support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon the support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon the support of wars which were unjust—it you proper to put upon the support of wars which were unjust—it you pr and expectations which you cannot realise without burgh called it—(hear),—for the destruction of the leading to confusion, and which you cannot disappoint Monarchy and the Church, and expunging the good meeting in the Odd Fellows' School Room, to without danger. I understood him to argue that anar- National Debt-(hear, hear),-if such were the chy and confusion must arise from that state of things, objects of the petitioners, or there were any probecause there would be no security for property; positions of that kind in this petition, let not their and that, in fact, uncertainty and spoliation of property must necessarily arise. (Cheers.) But I did not understand him to affirm of the people of England that they were of a sanguinary and barbarous distribution. Member for Bath, usefully perhaps for his own is intrusted the great, the responsible, the arduous argument, but not very fairly as regards my Right duty of legislating in behalf of this kingdom, and property of others. (Cheers.) On account, then, no Hon. Member of that House ought to bring up that in discharge of this common duty you are of the delusion which must arise from granting the such a petition, if such were the objects of it position, and inclined to possess themselves of the ter, and cries of "No!") Yes, he would say that property of others. (Cheers.) On account, then, no Hon. Member of that House ought to bring up prayer of the petition. I cannot accede to this motion. (hear, hear);—and if he thought that the petitioners If I am told that the Charter is involved—if I am had any such views, he would not be the individual to now deciding the question of Universal Suffrage, appear at the table with their petition—(hear, hear.) Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, I am con- Parts and parcels of that petition had been read, and tent to rest the issue upon that ground also. I he did not say that if he had had the drawing up of believe that Universal Suffrage will be incompatible it he would have framed it in its present shape— is resolved to go for nothing short of the whole with the maintenance of the mixed monarchy under (hear, hear); there were many parts of it from which we live-I believe that mixed monarchy is which he dissented, and he mentioned that at the act honestly and stand by us, we will stand by them. important in respect to the end which is to be achieved | beginning of the evening, when there were few Hon. rather than in respect to the means by which it is Members to hear what the petitioners asked for, services, and the meeting separated. Mr. Smith petitioners? My hon, friend said that the petition Duncombe, we believe), I thought there had been contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although they now came down in shoals to deny contained certain ellectronic although the certain ellectronic although contained certain allegations. This the hon, member two propositions to be considered by the House,— of the happiness of the people; but in a country them a hearing at their bar—(hear, hear). The for Bath admitted, but he said, let us throw them not quite consistent or compatible it is true,—but circumstanced like this, I will not consent to substitute mere democracy for that mixed form of go- of property—(hear, hear). He only wished that the into the appending their signatures to such a petition be two proposals. The one, that I should admit the be equally misled in the choice of the persons whom petitioners to be heard, in order that they might as it may be, has secured for us during 150 years them to come to that House I The Hon and I served for the country that a such a more of practical happiness and of true liberty than men as they were, and if he would do that and has been enjoyed in any other country that ever hear their statements, in support of the allegations existed, not excepting the United States of America, contained in this petition, and if they could prove not excepting any other country whatever. (Cheers.) them by documentary evidence or by producing We may be suffering severe privation. I deeply additional witnesses at the bar, they would put to regret it, I sympathise with the sufferers, I admire the blush the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh,

> cestors, those blessings which you never find in any worded rather ambiguously—(hear, hear). But the been reduced is a week and three hours proposed to the arrangements made for their conveyance rash or precipitate changes, however plausible in Right Hon. Baronet opposite most fairly stated—be added to their labour. Last week the body will—to the various Watering Places, &c., above menspeculation they may appear to be. (Loud and con- (hear, hear) - he did not complain of the opposition ingly acceded to the abatement, but objected to the tioned, the Proprietors look forward with conmr. MACAULAY desired to say two words of side of the House (hear, and laughter), but the Right selected to wait upon the Board of Guardians and impropriety of depriving mediately on the arrival of the Steamers from Hull, explanation in reference to the matter just adverted to by the Right Hon. Baronet. He denied most distinctly that any expressions imputing cruelty or a tended by the petitioners. (Hear.) They asked first probably get a few pence extra towards the necessisanguinary disposition to the people of England, or to be heard at the bar of that House; and although ties of their families. The Board were inflexible; anything whatever of that nature, had ever passed the closing paragraph was rather ambiguous, he knew and the men continued to work the old rate of labour, his lips. (Hear, hear.) His argument had not led their meaning to be, that if the House would not hear seven hours. They worked up to Saturday afternoon to anything of that sort, and he appealed to he them, then they demanded of the House to pass their at four o'clock, but in the forenoon a warrant had memory of every gentleman present whether he had Charter. But the petitioners concluded thus, "And been issued against the individuals composing the

Universal Suffrage were in operation, you would towards the petitioners in refusing at once ject of Orange lodges.

find that respect for property, respect for old habits, to accede to their demands, than by giving Lord CLEMENTS said, that as no person conand general regard for the constitution of the country and afterwards nected with Ireland had addressed the House, and try, would produce results not very different from telling them they have made no impression whatever as the subject of the repeal of the union was mixed those which are produced when property is one of the qualifications required for the franchise. But Member for Bath has described the character of the although that might be generally the case, I do not think that in the present state of popular education of Europe the appeal was to force, while in this sympathy of the people of England, and he confessed to the repeal of the repeal of the union was mixed up with other topics in the petition, he begged to say a few words in reference to that point. The Irish were not very much accustomed to meet with the sympathy of the people of England, and he confessed for one, he was not prepared to be made a cat's paw for one, he was not prepared to be made a cat's paw sufficiently high can ever be obtained among the ing classes possessed the physical force, which if on the present occasion. The repeal of the union labouring classes—but in the present condition of they were inclined to enforce it would overpower might be a subject worthy of discussion in itself. He did not pretend to say that he was himself an advocate for that measure. But, however that subject might be brought forward, this was not the manner in which it was to come before the House. If the poorer classes of this country felt themselves aggrieved let them bring their grievances before Parhear.) Sir, this constitution is, I think, too precious although his prisoner was a person of much superior liament; but the people of Ireland were sufficiently (cheers), and the arrangements of society are at the strength, he evinced a willing submission to authority, strong to stand upon their own resources. He same time too intricate, to allow you to put them to and the people by whom he was surrounded offered wished not to be coupled up with any petition of this such a hazard. (Cheers.) I can well believe that no opposition; but what nerved the arms of the conkind. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide," and great in the United States of America the collection of the conkind.

petitioners a hearing by representatives at the bar, libel upon the petitioners, how can the Hon. and your petitioners will be enabled to unfold a tale of wrong and suffering," and so forth. Well, but they been parties to a petition so full of trash and delufollow that up immediately afterwards with the sion, might not in other instances fall victims to be pleased to impose, he did not think it

their fortitude, I respect their patience, but I will who had so libelled them (hear, and a laugh); and not consent to make these momentous changes in the many, though they were not even in possession of constitution, with the certainty that I shall afford the franchise, when they left the bar, would leave no relief to the present privation and suffering, with the impression behind them that they ought to have "labour test" as it is termed, has been applied to down the ever-winding Ouse to the more majestic the certainty that I shall only incur the risk of des- the franchise, and that that House would not be about 150 out-door paupers at Stockport. They have Humber, cannot fail to render this a favourite

The House then divided, when there appeared,— For the motion 49 Against it 287 Majority against the motion ... 238 Chartist Entelligence.

LEEDS.—The Association is rising rapidly in numbers, and although a good many of its members are out of employment, it has been enabled with a little assistance from Churwell, Wortley, and Wood-futurity, promising her at the same time an excel-NEW YORK, house, to send its proportionate share to the Convention, for the members. On Sunday last, the Council do well in the world. The foolish girl found out voted 10s., in answer to the appeal of the Convention after repeated visits, that both more money and more last week; 2s. 6d. was sent a week or two ago by goods were wanted than she could conveniently Mr. Garbutt, who had collected it for that purpose. spare, and fancying that she had been "done." she The Association has of late turned its attention gave information to the police and caused their more to local affairs than they have done apprehension. before; the Chartists now take a prominent part in every meeting, both local and national, that takes place in the town, and in order that they may make an attack on Whiggism and Toryism in the Council, be successful, it only requires that every one do Woodhouse, take the matter up at once, and be really determined to win, and nothing can prevent them. In order to carry it out more successfully, a central committee should be appointed in the town, comprising men from every part of the Borough. Let the Chartists see to it. The Council

which will be holden on the 29th May, at ten Chartists, Pitsford, Northampton

ROTHERHAM.—The cause in this place is continu-Tuesday evening, and delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture, in which he discussed, in a clear and and all Medicine Venders; in boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2 lucid manner, the whole of the points of the Char- 9d., and 11s. ter. Numbers are continually coming to join our

Thursday, an address to the country, a remonstrance in which is given a Series of Letters by France to the House of Commons, and a memorial to the O'Connon, Esq., on the Effects of Machinery, direct Queen, were adopted. A vote of thanks was given and indirect. chairman, and Mr. Campbell, as secretary. The circulation of the CHARTIST CIRCULAR. Suppose,

BARNSLEY.—The cause of human improvement has received some additional impetus during the past week by the labours of Mr. T. B. Smith, who has been with us delivering lectures on various imhear a lecture on teetotalism, and the claims of the late; and I shall show that through the Charter National anti-Tobacco and Temperance Society. alone can they hope for that redemption. I shall also The address was clear, and full of sound argument, and appeared to give very general satisfaction. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Smith preached on the Barebones, to more than one thousand persons, and in the evening, in the Odd Fellows' School Room. On Monday evening, the subject was a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament, which was handled in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and rivited the attention of the audience for nearly two hours. At hampton; Robinson, Edinbro'; and all the Agents of the close of the lecture Mr. Frank Mirfield, in a the Star throughout the Country. speech replete with good sense and manly feeling, Charter, name and all, and as long as our leaders Thanks were then voted to Mr. S. for his valuable

dent occurred on Tuesday last, at the mill of Messrs.

Armitage and Brothers, Mill-bridge. A man of the name of Taylor, went down, it is thought, to oil the meet the Steam Packets for Booth Ferry, Howden water-wheel, when some one in the mill, not know- Dike, Goole, and Hull, from whence Passengers are ing, set the wheel in motion. The poor man was conveyed by Coaches and Packets to Burlington, immediately cut in twain, and the two parts cut into Scarbro', Hornsea, Grimsby, Cleathorps, Yarmouth, pieces. We understand he has buried his wife, but London, &c. unfortunately he leaves a child to mourn his loss.

STOCKPORT.—THE NEW POOR LAW AND ITS Victims.—The Workhouse "test of labour," or route, both on the land and during his progress troying that constitution, which, I believe, if you disgraced by seeing one of those men on the benches will permit it to remain untouched, will secure to of that House—(hear, hear). The concluding your descendants as it secured to you and your an
paragraph of the petition was, he would admit, seven hours' labour. All these however have recently passengers has been particularly consulted in drawn any parallel with the cruelty of the French your petitioners, desiring to promote the peace of the deputation "for refusing to work and maintain their revolution, or had given utterance to any expression United Kingdom,—(hear, hear,)—security of property, families." Their names are John Williamson, Jas. of that nature? He made no such allusion what and prosperity of commerce, seriously and earnestly Goodwin, J. Barnes, and R. Hyde, all of whom have press this petition on the attention of your honourable large families. They were taken to "Sadlers Wells' make up his mind to reject the prayer of the petition.

3,000,000 of his starving fellow-countrymen was a value would read their explanation of what they vast number; and though he believed with the Right meant. In the course of the winter there was a difference of the new regulation being from seven in the largest from Leeds who are disposed to co-operate in promoting the vast number; and though he believed with the Right
Hon. Baronet opposite that there were many desires
expressed in the petition which would never realize
the hopes of the petitioners, or conduce to the good
of the nation, yet he could not make up his mind to
reject the prayer that the petitioners might be heard.

Mr. OSWALD opposed the motion, on the ground
Mr. OSWALD opposed the motion of the English Poor Law; but
that they were refusing to work, and had neglected
the first opposed to co-operate in promoting the
morning, till six at night; one hour only
being allowed throughout the day for meals, &c
Mr. W. Vaughan contended that the proceedings
where arbitrary and excessive, the defendants being
at work when the party obtaining the morning, till six at night; one hour only
being allowed throughout the day for meals, &c
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at work when the party obtaining the morning, till six at night;
one hour only
being all that if carried, it would delude the people, and the answer, and it was an answer to the Hon. and their families! The wives stepped forward and denied Learned Member for Bath, and to many Hon. Gentle- that their husbands had neglected them. Mr. buoy them up with false hopes.

Mr. C. VILLIERS said that many Members of men who had put this false and, he must say, unjust Coppock defended the proceedings. The bread, that House, when addressing the populace or their interpretation on this petition, was to this effect:

constituents, made against the House much the same accusation as was contained in the allegations of the petition. They endeavoured to bring that our sole objects in drawing up the petition have bour test." The new instructions had been to down to the proceedings. The bread, and that the proceedings. The bread, &c. that was given to the paupers was as relief, not as wages; and that the work characteristics. "It is the firmly impressed on your minds allotted to them was intended as "a lations of the petition. They endeavoured to bring that our sole objects in drawing up the petition have t into discredit, charged it with legislating for a been to draw public attention to the cause of our issued by the Commissioners; and if the pauper reclass, and said there was no hope for the people national embarrassment, the misery of the labouring fused to adhere to them, they, by declining to work Ship, CORNELIA, Capt. F. M. French, will without a new representation. He would remind classes, and those subjects which deserve most un- according to their instructions, refused to maintain

reference to a fixed standard of property, should and Learned Gentleman—a man who has perverted to each other, it was not surprising that the people the electoral pale, instead of endangering, would add with the orders of the Commissioners, and they must be observed: but they would take the responsibility of ordering that the paupers should not work after four o'clock on the Saturday. (Applause.) They were then set at liberty. LEEDS—On Friday week two women named are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other Ships if Sophia Cuff and Mary Ann Dunn, were committed to trade. The charge for Passage has been confror three months each (with hard labour) to Wakefield House of Correction, as rogues and vagabonds,

for having obtained the sum of 15s. 6d. in money, six yards of new flannel, and a shawl, from Mary Theaker, servant to Mr. Kershaw, painter, Wellinglent husband and plenty of children, who were all to

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,-

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

tonous character, owing to the unwillingness of on the 1st Nov. next, let every working man who is the spinners to purchase, except at rates which qualified, claim to be put on the burgess list. To the staplers cannot replace: the latter have been equally cautious in their operations, and the stock in this—let the Councils of Holbeck, Hunslet, and the market is by no means so considerable as it was a few weeks back; nor is it probable that any material quantity will be brought to market till shear day, and till the prices of new Wools be established.—Yarn.—Although we cannot report any decided improvement, in the demand for Yarns, yet quite as much is doing as would respectfully request that a larger number of has been for several weeks back. We are glad to hear that more is required by the Delaine makers.

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Leeds, May 4th, 1842.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. OASTLER.

A T a Meeting of the Friends of Mr. RICHARD OASTLER, held at Scarborough's Hotel, Leeds, on Saturday Evening, April 23rd, 1842, It was unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting considers it desirable that

ted to meet on Monday Evening, the 9th of Mar, 1842, at Half-past Seven o'Clock, at Mr. Charles SMITH'S, the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, UPPER ALBION-STREET, LEEDS, in order to appoint a Committee and





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