Mr FRIENDS,-The duty that I imposed upon my of commenting upon the Lancaster trials and Eyell in some narrative of the causes which led of granges charged against myself and fifty-eight to me of the second of the sec others, is impossible to write my letter upon the I feese The labour of analysing the evidence so as to bring the whole case in all its bearings home to the pring more to the simplest mind, has been of a undersuched I had not at first anticipated, and the guit of our real persecutors has so crowded upon win my progress, that upon the whole I find it a work of great labour.

and revolution of August last.

prove the principle by which I hope to see happi- in the all-important object of making such alterations in the plan of organization, as will render it more conrating man's door.

I also hope to make the work so cheap that the generally in the Star.

New, I will give you one of the responsibilities imposed upon those who bring out mere ephemeral side size size more than 2d.; then the paper of each and also the parties making the inquiries sos within a fraction of 111., that makes 311., then the publisher has 2d upon each, which makes 71 d.; tate their proiseworthy example. the id loss being my share for great pains and grended sale that the labourer can be saved from he and responsibility; and add to this a portrait: hst:-

charges, but his accusers allege that they can prove Tavern, Long-row, South Shields. then Some other circumstances in the "Lion of the Batt's character have come to light, which argue have levered him very much in the eyes of his late good effect, on Sunday evening.

MODER THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH HAS ANY, THE SLIGHT-

three shall be all chosen by Mr. Walter, and he may
Three new members were enrolled. be one of them!

FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Hammersmith, May 17th, 1843.

questions affecting their interest, I have under- invited to attend. The debate to commence at two taken to furnish an article upon the all-important, o'clock, p.m. week's number of the Circular.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Charust Intelligence.

H. XBAM.—Mr. Beetley lectured in the Moot-hall, port of the lecturer for the Northern District. OLDHAM On Sunday last the previously an-

hounced discussion on the land question was adjourned from the Chartist room to the open air on Oldham-Eire, when Mr. O'Connor's letter was read from the great attention. Shortly after the company had seated thems we on the green sward, two of the police passed made at each sermon to defray expenses. by but did not interfere. At the conclusion, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the attention. This subject is the all-absorbing topic

bet. In the evening Mr. Clark, of Stockport, delivered a letters on the capabilities of the land and the means to obtain it. On Monday, Mr. Bell, of Heywood, delivered his second lecture on the necessity of a cordial thic betwirt the middle and working classes for a more efficient representation in the Commons' House of Pariment. Both the lectures were listened to with gratiantention, and ravegeneral satisfaction.

Perper, to form a society for the purpose of propagating be brought before the Council. dem cratic principles. Six men were chosen to act as enrillers. The following is a list of the names and framework-knitter; Samuel Gill, ditto; Thos. mode of repealing the corn laws. Loris, citto; Thomas Harris, miller; William Harris, Secretary.

individual. The singing of appropriate bymns was Sunday evening next. introduced with the best effect, and the createst order and attention were preserved at the respective assembiles. On the following evening, Mr. O'Neill delivered became in the temperance room, on the snipect of the People's Charter; and on this occasion several hundreds milk at the present high price. of the townspeople availed themselves of the opportrain to acquire information respecting the real merits being here, that more has been accomplished in this street. to a within the brief space of two days, in the removal

and Mr. Fellows as treasurer.

And Mr. G. Bareman ...

And Mr. G. Bareman ...

And Mr. G. Bareman ...

And Mr. T. Jennings, Sibble Hedingham ...

And Mr. W. Bareman ... The pablic (after having been sanctioned by the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his line in the last, which was very well attended. He signified his last, which was very we by contributions upon the various localities, to defray the expenses of the late demenstration.

Printer; to repeal the Irish Union.

Izorthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 288.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

PRICE POURPENCE HALVEENMY or

MANCHESTER-At a meeting of the Council The trials are complete in No. 7, now published, present month, was read from the Northern Star of style, to the complete satisfaction of his audience. and the work will be completed in the rext, which Saturday last, and after some discussion the following resolution was proposed by Mr. D. Donavan, seconded by Mr. D. Donavan, seconded by Mr Lane, and carried unanimously :- "Having seen dibe evidence, together with a history of the turnin the Northern Star, a request, or notice, calling upon the country to elect delegates, for the purpose of attend-I the less regret the postponement of my letter ing a Conference, to be held in London, having for its the Land for this reason—because I have been object the consideration of the best means for the the Land for this reason because I have been re-organization of the National Charter Association, we, the members of the Council, for Manchester, express is farming, and I do not wish to hash my subject our determination to take no part whatever in the much until it appears in a complete form. I hope business transacted on that day, on account of the by the second week in June to publish the first of very shert and insufficient notice that has been given some future period, when the members of the Associa-STABLE that the the those who are now ignorant will, some future period, when the members of the Associaget a name of the period of th

ducive to promote the best interests of the movement." CARPENTER'S HALL-On Sunday last two lectures were delivered in the above hall by the Rev. W. V. poeres may possess himself of it, while I beg to Jackson, on the principles of practical Christianity. lowing Monday." Carried. peers must be difficulties in the way of pub. The lectures were well received by the large and reheing mere ephemeral works of the kind are very spectable audiences, and at the conclusion of the even-In the meantime thehall continue the subject ing's lecture twelve new members were enrolled. A gentleman of the name of Smith gave the sum of two Tuesday evening, when nine new members were shillings and sixpence for the furtherance of the Char- enrolled tist cause.

CLDHAM .- Mr. Thomas Clark, from Stockport, imposed upon Trials at Lancaster were sold at 71. delivered a lecture in the Charter Association Room, terminated for the meantime. The Government against from many parts of the country saying that Scotland opposition to Lord Ashley's measure might not appear make them compensation. At any rate they had no which appears dear; but see the expense. The on Sunday evening last, to a large and respectable audicomposition of each number cost £26 6s.; 3,000 of ence, subject, the lard and its capabilities. At the con- have observed the recommendation from Perth, anycomposition in the recommendation from Perth, anycash was said; that put upon every copy for composition which he are several questions were put to the lecturer, thing to concentrate the power of the people is which he arswered to the satisfaction of his audience, extremely desirable; but nothing short of a Union heard a great deal of the hardships which the females poor females, their want and destitution, and so contributions. He would state that, to the honour of

MOSSLEY .- On Tuesday evening a lecture was the printing costs £1 a thousand, or \d. each, that delivered in the Association Room, Brook Bottom, by min 34; then I paid £41 for the manu script, that Mr. Wm. Dixon, from Manchester. At the conclusion Bits nearly upon the whole number, 3d. for each, of the lecture a very handrome collection was made for Murray is in possession of the knowledge of somewith makes 41d.; then the wrapper and stitching which, if generally known, would destroy the England, and then as good results would follow knowledge I have of the coal-masters, I cannot but say Government. His Right Hon. Friend had a colliery, the already subscribed £4 to that fund, and are now actually confidence of the Chartist body in Mesers. Abram in the one country as in the other. In order to that such attempts proceed, not from any desire to lease of which had expired. The tenant on applying for and other incidental expenses, costs engaged in getting a second subscription. We hope Duncan, and Robert Lowery. We do therefore think show what had been done in England he would promote the welfare and comfort of the female miners, a further lease, said, that in consequence of this act he nextly ld. upon each copy, that makes 5 d. and then that the other localities in South Laucashire will imi-

TODMORDEN. - Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, ther. So that you will find that it is only in an visited this place on Sunday last, and delivered two him to make known to them his charges against Messrs. Where you saw so many miserable scenes, it has done a ence, that the movement was not by the poor females; there were few cases of hardship in consequence of this rons andiences.

NEWCASTLE-The adjourned meeting of deletom a steel engraving, bills, advertising, &c., for gates from the Counties of Northumberland and Durrich no charge is made. This is entering into ham was resumed in the Tyne Dock Tavern, South confirmed, and the state of the district ascertained by Union will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Vote of thanks tendered to each of them for the manner and "Erm Mr. O'Connor himself, who beasts so much in which they had discharged the duties of their office d his disinterested services and sacrifices in the cause since their appointment. Mr. Wm. Gilfillan was duly tring and assisting at Mr. Sturge's contest with Mr. and after disposing of some local business, it was agreed meeting were awarded him. I Walter, sen; that he demanded £19 from Mr. that the meeting of delegates do now adjourn until Rogers for his services at the late contest between Mr. Sunday, 25th June, when it will be resumed in the Scheme and Mr. John Waiter, jun.; and, though last Chartist Room, Clark's passage, (opposite Robinson'sas less, that he received from Mr. Sturge's committee lane,) Sunderland, at one e clock in the afternoon of the sem of £5 for an active agent, to whom he only that day.—Any locality wishing the service of Mr. pid £3, putting the remaining £2 in his pocket. Becaley, may be accommodated by giving a week's pre-W. O'Connor, as a matter of course, denies those vious notice to Mr. Wm. Golfillan, joiner, Type Dock

THE MEETING in the Chartist's Hall was addressed mit but disinterestedness or sacrifice, and which by Messrs. Swallow, S. Davis, and B. Watson, with

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle and Gatesbead held Now for the answer. I HEREBY OFFER A BE- their weekly business meeting on Fonday evening, Mr. WARD OF £100, TO BE PAID AT THE OFFICE OF MR. meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Sinclair JOHN CLEAFE. No. 1, SHOE-LANE. FLEET STREET, (in the absence of Mr. Smith) gave a report of the dele-TO 137 PERSON WHO SHALL SATISFY ANY THREE gate meeting at Shields, and stated his reasons for the

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Beesley delivered his second lecture on the land here on Monday night last, in the Political Victims Support Fund, in last week's Now, then, what will Mr. Walter say to that? Chartist's letture room, Clark's Passage, to a crowded | Star :-Mr. O'Comor denies the charges; his accusers and very respectable audience. Discussion being inallege that they can prove them. The tribunal of vited at the conclusion of the lecture, several questions

DEBATING SOCIETY .- On Sunday last, the question "Is it, or is it not, the duty of Christians to become Chartists?" was discussed by the members of this Ail have ever leoked to a cheap press as the best society; and, after two hours' debate, it was adjourned requested to return them on Saturday and Sunday mans of instructing the working classes upon all into. The working men of Sunderland are earnestly

ever-other question-absorbing topic of the repeal of LIVERPOOL -A public meeting was held here in nington Common. the Legislative Union, for each number of Cleave's the Association Room, on Wednesday the 10th, to take Charitat Circular. This I perform as I have done into consideration the conduct of Mr. Baron Gurney evening, May 10th, at the City of London Political every other poor service for the people, gratuitously; crowded. Mr. S. Cowan was called to the chair. Mr. and all the reward I ask or covet, is that my coun- H. Jones moved the first resolution, declaring that "the trymen in England will read those articles with conduct of Baron Gurney, upon the trial of Mr. William care and attention. The first will appear in next Jones, was disgraceful and unconstitutional, and that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying an inquiry into the case." Mr. J. Lowden seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. E. Jones proposed the petition, which was seconded by Mr. William McKnight, and ordered to be forwarded to T. S. Daucombe, Esq., for presentation. The Council held their usual weekly meeting, after settling some preliminary business, it was resolved that "The leading here, on Thursday week. The sum of 8s. 5d. was col- article in the Star, upon the 'Irish Repeal,' be again lected and handed to the lecturer, as the first contribu- read at our Wednesday evening weekly meeting." At tion of the Herham Chartists to the fund for the sup- the usual weekly meeting, the Council took into consideration the case of Mrs. McCartney, and a resolution was passed that the Treasurer pay to Mrs. McCartney ten shillings

preached in the open air, in front of the Odd unjust and vicious system, in their struggle for the Northern Star of lest week, which was listened to with Fellows Hall; and in the evening, in the large imperishable principles of democracy." Mr. Arthur

ON SUNDAY EVENING the members of the Council met in their room. Butterworth Buildings, when the following sums were paid as contribution :- Wapping, 1s. 61.; Little Horton, 1s. 103d.; Central locality, 2s.; George's Street, 4s.; from the Room, ls.; it was resolved, "That each locality do take into consideration the propriety of having a Concert and Ball, on Whit Monday, the proceeds to defray the rent of the room." The meeting adjourned to Sunday evening, at six o'clock, when all the members of the Council are requested to attend, as the books Of the Council are requested by audited, the agency per important business to

Charles Merchant, stenemason; Hunter Charles of the names and Charles of the names and Charles Merchant, stenemason; Hunter Charles of the names and Charles of the names a

On Monday evening the Repeal of the Union Astal-miner; K. J. Osborn, framework-knitter, subbeauty; John Pepper, grocer and news-agent, sub- when Mr. O'Connor's speech at Manchester, was read from the Northern Star, and the Editor's com-

LEAMINGTON -On Sunday last, three sermons ments, amidst the cheers of the meeting. or siddresses, were delivered in this town, by Mr. O'Neil, On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in Political victims' Defence and support Pund. of Braingham. The attendance in the morning conButterworth's buildings, to take into consideration
Butterworth's buildings, to take into consideration sized of about three hundred persons: in the afternoon the establishment of a stationer's shop, the profits to the number of a stationer's shop, the profits to the number was increased to about five hundred, and go to forward the people's cause. In consequence of the evening was increased to about five hundred, and go to forward the people's cause.

> On Monday evening a large meeting was held at A friend of Mr. Frost's 0 1 0 White Arbry, on the milk monopo y, when resoin. Newport, Isle of Wight (4th sub.) ... 1 0 0

HALIFAX.-Mr. John West delivered an eloquent address in the Charlist meeting room, Pellonof adocument which had hitherto been identified in their lane, on Tuesday evening last. Although we had minis with all that is violent and unconstitutional intimated to the people not to open the above room Mr. W. Pain, Baintree 0 0 6 modely: with a few of the higher classes; and the Mr. West was announced to appear, the room was Mr. W. Manning, do. 0 0 6 mr. W. Manning, do. ... 0 0 6 The indience comprised many of the middle class of until Sunday next, notwithstanding this notice, when society. remarks of the higher classes; and the Mr. West was announced to appear, the room was Mr. B. Manning, do. with a few of the hecturer in elucidation of the several filled to suffocation. Af er Mr. West sat down, Mr. W. Russell, do.... point, or propositions, requisite for ensuring an effective Davies, of Hawick, who was present, delivered a Thirm of Davies, of Hawick, who was present, delivered a Them of representation, requisite for ensuring an effective Davies, of Hawick, who was present, delivered a Mr. Seal, do.... 0 0 6 delicht and representation, were received with the highest pithy address.—Ail communications for this place to Mr. Seal, do.... ... 0 0 6 delicht and satisfaction, were received with the highest pithy address.—Ail communications for this place to Mr. G. Streat, do. ... 0 0 6

SHIP INN, STEELHOUSE LANE.—The usual weekly meeting of Chartists was held at this place on Sunday A PUBLIC MERTING was held at the above place, evening last, when a balance sheet of income and expenby it is the restrict of the propriety of a meet-diture for the last three months was brought before the he is the Market-place, when it was agreed that a meeting, which gave general satisfaction; after which The same of the Mayor to call a Public Meet- Mr. Eames gave a lecture on the union and brotherly Penny Fund of Friendly Society of Carby on Monday next, for the purpose of petitioning feeling that ought to exist amongst all political bodies of men seeking the redemption of their country.

SHEFFIELD .- FIG-TREE LANE On Sunday the plan proposed by the London Committee for calling evening last, Mr. Gammage lectured on Free Trade and the land question was delivered by Mr. Marriott. a Conference, to be held in London, on the 26th of the the Land; subjects which he handled in a masterly

On Monday Evening, a public discussion was noon. held to consider the question of Repeal, and the threatened determination of the Government to crush the spirit of liberty in Ircland, Mr. Clayton in the chair. Mr. Edwin G.ll. after reading the Duke's answer to Birl Roden, in the House of Lords, and Peel's answer to Lord Jocelyn, in the House of Commons, moved the following resolution :- "That the Chartists of Sheffield having united for the obtainment of equal rights and privileges for all, hereby tender the right hand of brotherhood to our fellow sufferers in the sister isle, and by the short upon the above subject, of to the various localities; nevertheless we are willing at assure them of our hearty co-operation and support, in their endeavours to obtain the liberty of their native of the House in great detail, and proposed that in land. At the same time we urge upon them the necossity of destroying class legislation; without which neither their nor our rights can ever be permanently established." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Morton Royston. After some observations by Messrs. Browning and M Gowan it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. E Gill moved, and Mr. Hall seconded-

NOTTINGHAM .- The female Chartists of Not-

ABERDEEN.-A discussion on the land question the Irish Repealers will now be briefly taken up. We that object. The following resolution was adopted:-"That from what has recently appeared in the Northern Star, we are led to believe that Mr. C. Duncan and Lowery, and, if satisfied that they are of

STOCKPORT .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. d Charten, is charged with being a venal and time- elected as district Secretary, and Mr. Southern, jun., of John Allinson delivered an eloquent and well-timed gring Jublic character. The following charges are the Tyne Dock Tavern, South Shields, as district Trea- lecture upon the surject of the Repeal of the Union.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. E. P. Mead, of Bir-

LONDON .- CLERKEN WELL .- On Monday evening. a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Commercial Coffee House, 34, Clerkenwell Green, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Balls, on the British Constitution and for the transaction Young in the chair. The minutes of the previous of the business of the locality. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Balls, Mr. Cowen, and Mr. Skelton.

THE MEMBERS met as usual at 1, China Walk, and MES OF ANY POLITICS, ALL OF WHOM SHALL BE course he thought proper to adopt at that meeting, deputed Mr. Ross and Mr. Bateman to attend the consider the Plan of Organization.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN BALANCE SHEET OF

Kennington Common Gathered at the hall door by three	8	83	
ladies By Mr. Ford's book	12 8		
Il persons holding books for the abov	e fu	and	8

sheet may be published.

A Public Meeting was held on Wednesday and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane; admission 2d. Mr. Dron was called to the chair, and in an appropriate address opened the business of the evening. Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution: -"That this meeting deeply deploring the wide-spread distress and want which afflict the industrions millions of this country, and viewing these common calamities as the results of class legislation. resolves to pursue the establishment of the People's Charter as the only efficient and ample remedy of the social wretchedness and political injustice of which we complain." Mr. Brown seconded, and Mr. Mr. Parkes moved the next resolution,—"That this principle but that of selfishness and short sightedness. meeting looks with disgust and indignation on the as we ought to consider it is the duty of every man the mean and miserable crusade against Chartism. entered into by the present administration, and determines to use all legal efforts of peaceful resistance to such an arbitrary and despotic procedure, and also BRADFORD.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Davies solemnly pledges itself to support the victims of the room, Butterworth Buildings. Collections were seconded and Mr. Harney supported, the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Miss Ingo then briefly addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for the Charter, victims, &c.

AT A MEETING at the Political and Scientific Institution, I, furnsgam-lane, Mr. M'Donald in the chair, after some discussion, a scale of duties to be performed by the Secretary was agreed to, and 30s. of which the following is an extract:—"Worsley, per week fixed as his salary. Messrs. Salmon and Wheeler were the only candidates; Mr. Salmon ticular objects of the measure, it is, of course, too resigned in favour of Mr. Wheeler; Mr. Wheeler early to speak. When a barbarising and demoralising declined standing, being unable to devote his whole system has been pursued almost from infancy, we time to the institution. No other candidate being cannot expect perceptible effects in an instant, from the in the field, Mr. Wheeler was elected Secretary pro mere abrogation of that system. In some respects your tem., and the election deferred for six weeks. All measure has had and will have to contend with On Monday evening Mr. Smyth lectured in the nominations to be sent in writing to the Secretary

> SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

Previously acknowledged474 7 73 Mr. T. B. Venn 0 2 6 Mr. Simons 0 0 9 tions were ununimously carried not to purchase Cheltenham, for Victims... ... 0 9 0 milk at the present high price. A few Sawyers, Watchoo Town... 0 3 3 Lambeth, for Circulars 0 10 4 A few workmen, Boulogne-sur-mer ... 1 0 0 Star Club, Edinburgh 0 10 0 Mr. W. Russell, do....

Mr. W. Speed, do. ...

Mr. Richardson Two individuals of the Borough of Oldham, per Mrs. Henry Vincent

> FOR M'DOUALL, penters, White Horse, John-street, London 100

GOVENTRY.-Mr. Arran, of Bradford, preached a Chartist Sermon on Grey Friars' Green, on Sunday after-

Emperial Barliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. C. BRUCE concluded a long and uninteresting speech, by asking leave to introduce a bill for amending the act which regulates employment in mines and collieries. He brought the subject under the attention Scotland any unmarried woman above the age of eighteen should be permitted to work under ground. Castain LOCKHART seconded the motion.

'That the question be further considered on the fol-

themselves. That if this course is pursued (as Mr. devoutly to be wished? From Silkstone he had re- currence in the measure." "As to petitions in favour that the House never would allow the bill to be passed; icalls with you, which is quite necessary, as my Shildz, on Sunday, Mr. Curry in the chair. The Mr. Robert Lowery is at present lecturing in Aberdeen), ceived a letter, of which this was an extract:—"I of females remaining in pits, emanating from themselves, that they never would allow such a system to be reediet through life has been to place myself in a minutes of the previous meeting having been read and the Council of the Aberdeen Northern District Charter bave just witnessed the emancipation of about thirty I am much of the opinion, that were those documents peated in any part of the kingdom. Better would it sination to meet my calumniators, one instance of the delegates present, resolutions were carried fixing the the Association of which Mr. C. Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls, who expressed from the influence of those interested in their degradation of which Mr. C. Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls, who expressed from the influence of those interested in their degradation of which Mr. C. Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls, and instance of those interested in their degradation of which Mr. C. Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls and instance of those interested in their degradation of which Mr. C. Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls and instance of the delegates present, resolutions were carried fixing the the Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls and instance of the delegates present, resolutions were carried fixing the the Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls and instance of the delegates present, resolutions were carried fixing the the Murray is a member, highly delighted, especially the girls and instance of the delegates present and the member of the delegates present and the del the produces of which you will learn from the salary of the district lecturer, and appointing Mr. to ensure fair play, and a commodious place of meeting. This is one of the best acts that ever were tion." "I know of many instances where, if young they would give to that measure a full, fair, and just answer which I am enabled to give to the following Beesley as lecturer for the next three months. Messra But until such a course as this is adopted they must passed,' for they had long been tired of working in females had attempted to leave their employment, all trial—(hear, hear.) Let Hon. Gentlemen take the opparsgraph that appeared in the Times of Tuesday Hall and Sinclair tendered their resignations as district held these charges against Messrs. Duncan and Lowery these holes of darkness and misery." From Hudders- their relations would have been instantly dismissed from portunity, and affirm by their votes that night the treasurer and secretary, which were received, and a as frivolous and vexations, if not utterly groundless, field and Leeds he had e same gratifying accounts. their work. (Hear, hear.) It is idle to talk of these principle which was at all times valuable, but in those They said—"The parents are taking the children out poor creatures being at liberty to leave their employ- days was essentially grown unfeeling men. . . . Boys at ten years of know the reverse. Want, misery, starvation, &c., are say "No," emphatically "No," to the motion of the Ele against him:—That he accepted £28 for lecsurer for the counties of Durham and Northumberland; At the conclusion, the unanimous thanks of the that the working of the Colliery Act is pro- are demanded to sign." "They (the getters up of ducing all the good you contemplated. I fell in petitions) waited on the clergy of several parishes yield to Lord Ashley in his desire to make his fellowwith four girls who have been taken into where mines abounded, and terrified them by the threat creatures happy; but he saw no objection against almingham, paid us a visit, and for the first time in families as domestic servants, and the mistresses of sending over all and sundry persons discharged under lowing women of mature age to accept labour at their Stockport opened the meeting by singing "Rally say they find them quite willing to learn, your Lordship's act to their several parishes, a burden on own option

> s tithe of the good resulting from the Colliery Act. One petitions:—"It is a bill," says one, "infringing on the most successful. female, the wife of a collier, and the mother of two girls freedom of the subject. My present feeling is, that Mr. CURTEIS said he would vote with Lord Ashley. formerly spent the earnings of the two girls in intoxica- dies." "My own opinion," says another, "is that each House. state of drunkenness he frequently beat her most un- those females to petition both Houses of Parliament, too much, for it really went to show the labour in mercifully; but being thrown on his own earnings he I fear that the heritors in parishes petitioning Parlia- mines and collieries was among the most eligible modes place he never before frequented. A lady has taken selves, as many of the females would have to apply to cur with Lord Ashley in opposing the motion.

> most gratifying to every one who had assisted to pass are in a state of mutiny, and I understand they all from underground work; but he could not agree to the bill into a law? Would not the same results take belong to the colliers' union. If such is the case, you legislate for the regulation of any labour, except of place in Scotland if the same means were taken to may rest satisfied they will not allow the females work- those who were not competent to exercise a discretion produce them? He would read one or two more, if ing in pits to sign any petition by intimidation." Such for themselves. me great pleasure to congratulate you on the improved assure the House, that in one case a poor widow, who Ashley. genial to their feelings, and more useful to society. fellow-countrywomen to the coal pits. He could not curred with Lord Ashley.

of them are capable of performing the labour that has been executed by the Irish on the farms in the neighbourhood, and indeed, from their adaptation to work of various kinds, such as potato-planting, hay-making, weeding, reaping, &c., they will have the preference, whilst their places in the mines will be occupied by the other sex, who are now prowling about, and for want of employment are beceme a public nuisance. I cannot account for the hostility to your humane exertions on any other least interested in the country's welfare to endeavour to improve the condition of the suffering poor, and, if possible, to leave the world better than he found it." Prowling about, and for want of employment have become a nuisance ;" would the Hon. and Gallant Member deny that such a state of things did not exist in proprietor of a number of collieries, which he (Lord Ashley, had been allowed to visit; and although he was averse to say anything fulsome in the presence of the Nable Lord, he must say that anything more kind or more correct in the whole management of that property he had never seen—nay, more, he had not read. working of the Bill, and he was favoured with a reply, February, 1843 -Of any practical operation in the pargreater difficulties in this district than in others. magnitude. Its physical evils were not in my opinion elsewhere. Of course at this period of general depres-

at once admit that the occupation was unfit for wenches its value, and a decency of behaviour which. consider-Bruce Cunningham, of Prestonpans, and the Rev. J. uncommon to see children of twelve drunk. Lying, swearing, cruelty, and all sorts of moral evil abound

Thomas Goodhall, agent at the Capeldra colliery, in places a most barbarous and degraded class; and the

0 3 employment of females in mines . . . has done more to destroy the colliers physically, morally, and more to destroy the comers physically, morally, and ragged rocks and tramways through which they thrust referred to the testimony which Sir C. Napler himself ... 11 0 0 Again, from clergy in private letters—"In the parish their heavy burdens." But now let him come to that had last year borne to the integrity as well as ability Again, from energy in private letters—"In the parish testimony which had been quoted with so much appro- of Lord Haddington's administration. of — the women and children used to be wrought in a shameful manner, as I have witnessed. I was an assistant in that parish." Another—"I can bear Company. Now, upon that point the writer of this personal testimony to the horrible effects of the personal testimony to the horrible effects of the letter said, "The colliers of the Carron Company's pits of Lord Haddington's administration. Sir C. Napier, in reply, defended himself on several points, but withdrew his motion.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the system." It should be observed, that petitions, state- complained to me of the threats which had been re- house adjourned.

Pive shillings per operter.

Although females taken from the mines may find some help expressing his regret, that

difficulty in obtaining suitable employment, in conse-"Those whom lace and velvet bless quence of their ignorance of household affairs, yet many With all the soft solicitudes of dress," should thus come forward for the purpose of consigning poor females to the horrors of coal-pit labour-(Hear). He was happy to k ow that no such petitions had proceeded from Englishwomen-(Hear.) And further, he was delighted to be able to contrast the conduct of the women in our coal districts with that of these Scotch petitioners against some of the most unfortunate of their sex. He had heard that in Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. the females of the middle classes had exerted themselves atrenuously in co-operation with the measure, and had opened their doors to afford a refuge for the poor women who had been rescued from the pits-(hear, hear). In one district, where seventyfour had left the mines, all but ten had been forthwith received into the houses of the neighbouring shopkeepers and small innholders, &c. provided with Scotland as well as in England? The Noble Lord the necessaries, and kindly taken care of—(hear, hear.) This Member for North Lancashire was well known to be the petitioning of those Scotch ladies, who had added one more to the reasons which sometimes unhapily occurrs for inducing the poor to distrust the kindly feelings of the upper classes—(hear) Let him observe that the plan of the Hon. Gentleman was very much in mitigation of that which was the originally proposed, and He wrote to the Noble Lord upon the subject of the in favour of which the greater part of the petitions that had been presented to the House on this subject. They were for the total repeal of the act, but the nature of the Hon. Member's proposition was this-that married wemen were to be excluded, and none but unmarried women should be retained in the pits. But if those qualities which belonged to married women? a naval officer was not placed at the head of the cubinage? Was it not introducing, under the praying that she would give directions for a list on Female labour in our pits was a moral evil of the first pretence of morality, an enormous Parliamentary license of concubinage? (Hear, hear.) No doubt there must felt here as they must have been felt in Scotland and be in every transition very considerable difficulty. There always had been, and there always would be. the Admiralty should necessarily be a naval man, sion and distress, parents are disposed to count the cost But in a letter which he had received from a gentleman although he fully admitted that a naval man might often of any measure which cuts off for the moment an addition to their scanty means. In spite of these circumstances, I have met with no parents who did not new law, said he was confident that no reflective man by Sir C. Napier on the existing officers of our navy, £ s d. as they call them here, and I do believe that most of demoralizing effects would wish for a return to it. He had produced a body of officers deserving such a panethem are glad to have the temptation removed of sub- should like the House to observe, that if the masters gyric. As to the present proposal, he hoped the jecting their female offspring to degradation, however had obeyed the provisions of the law, and had turned House would enable him to resist it with success. lucrative. With regard to the young females themselves, I could wish you no better reward for your difficulties would not have occurred. Their duty was Commons ought to address the Crown at all for the labours than to see something of their deportment in the school which Lady F. has opened for their partial months, and all others by the 1st of March in the fol- vernment in such a matter as the conduct of the navy. instruction. I am sure you would find evidence that lowing year. But the fact was that in a vast number It was on that account that the late Ministry, when they your labours were not likely to be vain or fruitless. of pits they turned out none whatever, and now they desired to revise the naval and military services, had your indours were not likely to se vain or truitless. said it would create great confusion if they did so. He advised the Crown to issue a commission of its own, on knew it was the impression of many parts of Scotland which the Dake of Wellington had consented to act, ing antecedent circumstances, I confess have surprised that the women were not turned out gradually, as directed by the act, for the sake of creating that confusion. the Executive Government might safely adopt. With me by their prevalence. The measure would be rendered, indeed, vain and fruitless in Scotland were the All the communications he had had on the subject stated respect to this particular proposal, he would leave it to dered, indeed, vain and fruitiess in Scotland were the measure now proposed to pass; and as it had been atmeasure now proposed to pass; and as it had been attempted to depreciate the authority of those by whom correct. (Hear.) And yet those persons now came for the Government; and hoped Sir C. Napier would not the horrors of the old system had been exposed, he would ward, and asked for an act which should secure to them press it to a division. the norrors of the ord system had been exposes, he would the profit of their own disobedience. But the writer Captain Berkeley concurred in this hope, believing supported by such men as the Rev. Mr. Parlane, of Tranent, the Rev. Mr. Bannermann, of Ormiston, the Rev. gerous places is attended with greater evils than I had fleial effect. formed any conception of; hardships which, above- Captain PECHELL charged the admiralty with having taught sewing or other domestic work here. Those would be considered barbarous by any nation under the who go to mines acquire habits of tippling; it is not sun." The act came into operation in October as to been in fermer days the first to un-man it. children of tender years; but in many parts of Scotland there were many such children still in the pits, and yet | naval promotion. swearing, crueity, and an sorts of moral evil abound gentlemen came forward to ask for an alteration of that Mr. S. Herbert vindicated the impartiality with Thomas Goodhall, agent at the Capelors colliery, in which term he had no doubt they were familiar—the present First Lord of the Admiralty. As to the civillana

as husbands and fathers, and moreover a cause of loss, as their wages are thereby diminished." Then this gentleman went on to Joppa Colliery, near Edinburgh; and what did he see there? That which the Hon. Member took good care not to state-the abominable system of coal-bearing. "There," said the writer, "the abominable custom of coal-bearing by famales is still continued." He then went on to say, Descending a pit a few weeks since, in the neighbourhood of Tranent. I never was more shocked at the degradation of a human being, while the toil and suffering which this labour inflicts are unequalled. Dragging like horses on their hands and knees through seams in BATH.—On Thursday week an interesting lecture on ments, &c., in favour of repeal never mentioned cases the sharp rocks, which barely admit them, the limbs of of women who bore coal (a horrible toil) only the these poor creatures"-and this was going on at that 'trammers and putters." The Hon, Member had been moment, in direct violation of the act—" are subject to very careful to keep out of view all but these comparathe severest bruises and cuts while harnessed to their tively easy descriptions of work; but what said such heavy pads, which they pull to exhaustion over the witnesses as the Rev. Mr. Mackston: -- That the tramways, sometimes many inches deep in water. women worked up to their knees in water; always did Only that morning ne had received a letter containing the hardest work, and were treated hardly as human" this sentence :- " A woman told me the other day that (hear); and what had been the simple, but ex. often when in harness her shoulders were so lacerated pressive language of the Scotchwoman who had been that the blood over d through her garments at the sides examined as to her own experience of the coal-bearing of the leathern belt." And that was the condition of work? That the labour often produced premature things to which they were to believe that the women delivery, that it shortened life or rendered existence petitioned to be restored—(hear, hear)—contrary to miserable-(hear, hear.) "Tell Queen Victoria," said all reaso :-- contrary to all nature-and if the Hon. she "that the poor coal-women will feel grateful to her Gentleman had not said it, he would say, it was conif she will take them from the coal-pit and give them a trary to all decency to make the asser ion. The better sort of work." And (said the Noble Lord empha- first letter then wound up thus:-" I am happy tically) the Queen has done this; and I hope the good in being able to assure you there is but one effects of the measure will not now be frustrated and opinion among the disinterested of Scotlanddestroyed—(cheers) There had been something that the enactment of last session for prohibiting exceedingly auspicious in the petitions represented as the employment of women and children in the Lord ASHLEY (who was imperfectly heard during his proceeding positively from those who had suffered coal-pits is the greatest possible boon to this portion of speech) said, so general and vigorous an attack had been under the old system, and who it was pretended were the community." He hoped, then, that House would made upon the act which he had originated, that the auxious for its restoration. Upon this point he had not entertain the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman-House would see the necessity of his occupying some some statements to read which he thought would throw that they would not interpose between the operation of little of their time in defending it, and he trusted for some singular light upon the manner in which the peti- an act that came into full force only in March, and their indulgence, while he enumerated the many bene- tions had been got up. A gentleman of great experi- which they were now called upon to rescind in every ficial effects which had resulted from it already, and ence in the management of Scotch coal-mines called it: material portion of it in the middle of May. No doubt tingham met at the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on pointed out what other results might be expected from -" Selfish and most mercenary plans of certain coel- there were many cases of hardship; but, in all the it if it was allowed fairly to runits course. He did not | masters and iron-masters to overthrow that most bene- cases quoted by the Hon. Gentleman, they could and think any case had been made out for the interference volent act." Again-"A disgraceful movement." ought to have been met by the proprietors themselves of the House with the Act. Why was Scotland to Again-"These lamentations for the destitute females -(hear, hear.) They had had, God knew, enough out enjoy an exemption which was not to be extended to are crocodile's tears." "Slavery, oppression, and love of the sine ws and muscles of these unhappy creatures, which has absorbed our attention these two week's, has England or to Wales? He had received complaints of gold." From an agent of great experience—"The and they were bound by all means in their power to was to enjoy an advantage which was denied to them. to much advantage if clothed in the garb of pounds, right to come forward in that House to propose an act Surely the law which was good for regulating the mines shillings, and pence; and accordingly we find its oppo- the upshot of which was neither more nor less than to in England was equally good for Scotland? They had nents lamenting the injustice that will be done to save their own purses from those just and equitable embracing England, Ireland, and Scotland, can affect had suffered by being thrown out of employment; but on. Of course we are all aware that no great Scotland, very many of the proprietors had shewn the was nothing to be said in favour of males who had been change like that contemplated by Lord Ashley's Act can greatest feeling and kindness, not only in carrying out excluded from labour by the employment of the females? take place without causing some inconvenience." the act, but even in anticipating it; but for those who -(hear, hear.) Let the people of Scotland observe the He would now call the attention of the house to a letter persisted in making those propositions, let him suggest enactments of the law as well as was done in from Scotland, dated March 8, 1843 :- " From the the example of his Right Hon. Friend at the head of the that in order to prevent bickerings and dissensions in read an extract of a letter from Dewsbury: - but with the view of advancing their own interests and could not pay so much rent. His Right Hon. Friend the Chartiet body from being got up on frivolous and .. The young girls have been all drawn out of the pits, pecuniary gains." Also he would read extracts of let- accordingly abated the rent in proportion. That pit trifling pretences, that the Chartist Association, of and their places supplied by men and boys. I learn ters from gentlemen of great experience: -"You will, was therefore cleared of females, but no doubt to the which Mr. Con Murray is a member, should call upon that in the neighbourhood of Barnsley and Silkstone, at once, see by the despicable and unmanly correspond- loss of the proprietor. He would further say, that great deal to bring about a more beneficial state of they were dragooned by their master, and this I know act which could not be met by private contributions. sufficient importance, that he (Mr. C. Murray) be ap- things. . . In some instances the poor weavers, for a fact,-I heard the females of an extensive colliery He hoped, then, that the House would put its veto pointed to prove the same in public discussion, in who had nothing else to do, have gone to work inpresence of the accused, who shall be there to defend stead of the girls." Was not that a consummation you I have not found one exception to their full conquite willingly, and say they have been long grieved ment. It is absurd to tell the Legislature that the tion had their duties as well as their rights-(hear, to see their daughters made the slaves of a few over- petitions are the productions of these poor women. We hear.) With those observations, he begged leave to

sorted to as an inducement to make the collicis sign a

petition." There was the voluntary system again; and where did the petition lie when the colliers were com-

pelled to sign it? "It lay at the office of the butty;

the employment of females being offensive to them,

around him." After which he entered upon a and regret that such clever females should have been so the scanty means they possess to distribute to the needy. Sir J. GRAHAM, while he desired to do the fullest lengthened and able lecture upon the Land versus | debased by so disgraceful an employment. I find also | . . . Many of our clergy, who at first rejoiced in the justice to the motives of Mr. C. Bruce, must resist his Rattle Boxes and Steam. The greatest possible that the places in the pits occupied by the girls are filled emancipation of the females, have now been dragooned proposal. Experience was uniform in favour of the attention was paid, and the lecturer gave the highest up by men who were out of work." He had another to espouse the cause of the unfeeling mine-masters." exemption of women. You could not degrade the woaccount from a correspondent, who dated from near He called the attention of the House to some extracts men without demoralizing and brutalizing the men. Barnsley. April, 1843 :- "I find it impossible to detail from correspondence of masters engaged in getting up The experiment of amelioration had hitherto been the

who worked in pits, told me that she knew not how to those who employ females under ground should cause and added some sentences upon the Corn Laws, the give expression to her joy. . . The husband those females to petition Parliament in separate bo-application of which was not clearly discerned by the ting drink, about nine shillings a week, and while in a work which employs females under ground should get Lord F. EGERTON thought the mover's speech proved

was led to reflection, and the consequence is that he has ment would rather be injurious, as their petitioning of female employment. He testified to the success of LIKED BY HIMSELF, THAT ANY ONE SINGLE IMPUTA- which he thought met the wishes of a majerity of his conference next Tuesday, at 1, Turnagain Lane, to become sober in his habits, and also a church-goer, a would evidently be for the purpose of saving them- the exemption of women in Lancashire, and would conone of the girls, and sent her to school, where she is the parish for aid. I am now resolved that my female Mr. Roebuck admitted that legislation might be to remain for two years. The home, which was workers shall petition as a body, and should advise all properly applied to the labour of children; but he did formerly like a hell, is now a paradise. This is not coal workers to get their females to do so likewise." think that adults, whether men or women, were better a solitary instance; there are many. The girls are going in another letter :- "I have received a letter from the judges than Parliament of the way in which their into service, and becoming useful members of society." | coal-manager of my land; and from his letter, and all own labour should be employed. His sympathies, He had many details of such cases; and were they not that I can learn, the colliers in Clackmannan and Fife, indeed, were with the law that excluded women

> the House would oblige him by their patience; one had been the tactics of the getters up of these pretended | Lord Duncannon, though not without hesitation, evenings at the Hall, Turnagain lane, that a balance from collieries near Prescot, in Lancashire :-- "It gives petitions-(hear). He had been informed, he could resolved to give his vote in concurrence with Lord

> condition of the poor children already emancipated from had withdrawn a young girl from the pits, had a small Mr. P. STEWART, in respect of the present distress In consequence of ill health Mr. R. Ridley will the trammels of slavery, ignorance, and disease, many allowance taken away till she sent the child back to in Scotland, which rendered this particular time a very be unable to lecture on Sunday afternoon at Ken- of whom are now placed at the charity schools, receiv- the dreadful work-(Hear, hear). But now there was inconvenient one for the closing of any channel of ing an education suitable to their humble circumstances, a petition from 200 or 300 "ladies" of Scotland, who, employment, was content to vote for the introduction which in after-life will fit them for situations mere con- it seemed, were really desirous of sending back their of the bill, although as to the general principle he con-

Mr. Forbes was understood as being favourable to

the introduction of the bill. Mr. BROTHERTON, considering the class of persons in question, and the influences exercised upon them. could see no more objection to legislating for them, than to legislating for children; and he hoped the

House would not undo the measure of Lard Ashley.

Mr. LOCKHART supported the motion of Mr. C. Bruce. and vindidcated the motives of the Scotch owners, by whom the object was promoted. Mr. HINDLEY opposed the motion, and contended that the House had a perfect right to legislate against

any nuisance, whether physical or moral. Mr. Alderman THOMPSON believed, that in South Wales, great as was the present distress, the men would endure ten times as much rather than let their wives or daughters undertake this kind of employment. It was, in its own nature, unfit for women, and he would resist this motion.

Mr. C. BRUCE replied. He had no wish to interfere with the general principle of Lord Ashley's bill, that the labour of women should eventually cease: but he desired to mitigate the evil of too sudden a cessation. The ground, therefore, on which he put his motion was, not the doctrine advanced by Mr. Roebuck, that it is unfit to legislate at all for regulating the labour of adults. The House divided—

For the motion..... 23 Against it 137 Majority against it..... 114

Sir C. Napier then brought under the consideration of the House the subject of the naval lists. He they were to keep unmarried women in the pits, were eulogized the character of our naval officers, and their they not taking them from the means of attaining services both in war and in peace, and complained that Was it not, in fact, a direct bounty on con- Admiralty. He moved an address to Her Majesty, which captains might retire with an increase of pay. Lord INGESTRE seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL could not agree that the first Lord of who had had experience of the old system and its he could not think that system a very bad one which

Veitch, of Newbottle:—"With some rare exceptions, ground, would not be imposed by the hardest masters, paid more regard to services on the hustings than to Veitch, of Newbottle:— With some rare exceptions, bundle few of the children that work in the collieries are under-ground females are submitted to labour which services on the quarter-deck. He gave credit to Government for having now manned the navy; but they had Captain PLUMBIDGE complained of the alowness of

act. Then again, with respect to "hurrying"—with which naval patronage had been distributed by the writer said, "The hurrying is done by females on all- employed in the dockyards, they were chicay artisans, fours. harnessed like animals; their limbs bear tokens such as masons, carpenters, and so on; and consequently of their barbarous employment, from the cuts of the their places could not have been filled by seamen. He

sub-Secretary.

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ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPRING SES-SIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the by Adjournment, at SHEFFIELD, on THURSDAY. the First Day of June next, as Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and by further Adjournment from thence will be holden at BRADFORD, on Monday, the Fifth Day of the same menth of Jurors, Snitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Straf- street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan been affected with a most inveterate disease, which immediate use. forth and Tickhill, Osgoldcross and Strincross, must 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall- her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It attend the Sessions at SHEFFIELD; and those street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4, St. Thomas's originated in her breast, and continued to spread

Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 10th May, 1843.

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IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

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The fearfully abused powers of the humane Genedom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a rative System require the most cautious preservation; indiscretion demand, for the cure of those creadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

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> It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness ef illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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I love thee liberty, I love Thy sweet and magic name; Blest spirit of the spheres above. Whose high resounding fame Proclaims the child of heaven's race, First born of nature, free As air that moves through boundless space

TO LIBERTY.

In vast eternity. I leve thee when thy might is felt, And tyrants feel the rod : When he who ne'er for mercy knelt. Is humbled at thy nod. When justice heralds thee along. And points to scenes of woe; Thy banner floating e'er the throng.

From whom the ills all flow. I leve thee, spirit, better still, When scenes of strife are o'er; When despots know a people's will, And own thy mighty power. When laurels deck thy victor brow, And peace to men is given; When blessings smile on all below. And triumphs sung in heaven.

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HYMNS FOR WORSHIP: without Sectarianism. with a next of Scripture for each hymn. JOSHUA HORSON, Market-street, Leeds.

as a sample of the book :-

GOD WILL AVENGE OPPRESSION.

" The robbery of the wicked shall destroy them: because they refuse to do judgment."-Proverds The sacred truth explore, Ye humble virtuous poor!

The lords of labour! these are they, The needy who devour. They mar the face of earth; They take the right of birth From those whom, with insulting power, They doom to toil and dearth. The fulness of the land They hold within their hand; Homage from those whom God declares Their brethren, they demand. But soon their race shall end, And liberty descend From Heaven above, when truth and love

nor any theological sectarianism in them. The apprepriate texts over each hymn will also be found ralmable ideas.

Shall righteonaness defend.

To all, then, who wish to know the art, mystery, ESE, and history of the Water Cure we recommend they have the pith and marrow of all that has been said and done upon the matter, including all the necessary details and practical directions for operating in a great variety of most uncomfortable

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of Hydratism, or cold water cure, which is now Correspondent. making so much noise in the world. The critical. Beries contains a very large amount of most ininterest which every man ought to feel in this my other most necessary thing.

MAN, Middleton, near Manchester.

Steat advantages and make great pretensions.

farmers lost the greater part of their stock. It is at to the young mind, and gives it a relish for the study

MINISTURE RAILWAY, AND ROYAL SHOWMAN-The last account of the march of intellect on the Continent is, that a child's book on railways has been written for his Royal Highness the Count of Paris,

Local and General Intelligence.

HOLMFIRTH .- TRICKS OF THE "PLAGUE". For some time back a correspondence has been carried on between the Chartists of Holmfirth and some of the members belonging to the Anti-Corn-Law Repeal Association of that place respecting a discussion on the question of the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Chartists, after receiving three letters from their opponents, one of them signed by Mr. George Robinson, Secretary to the Repeal Association, and stating his willingness to meet Mr. David The immortal Pope wrote those beautiful truths Ross, and with him discuss the question at issue, but it has been left for such men as our friend, ventured to publish a placard fixing the discussion to Mr. Richardson, to demonstrate them, and to to take place in the Town Hall, Holmfirth, bring them home to men's business and bosoms. In on Friday, the third instant, where Mr. Ross would the course of the first lecture, Mr. Richardson threw attend to maintain. against his opponent, first- out a suggestion for the consideration of the owners That a Repeal of the Corn Laws, so far from of coal mines, where life was so frequently destroyed improving the condition of the labouring poor, will from the serious effects of fire damp. Nothing more only confer power upon that class of the community | would be required, he said, than a galvanic battery. which has already, by the introduction of machinery, abridged the comforts, and impoverished the condition of the labouring millions. Second, That the in which was secured a piece of platina, which being parties now seeking for such repeal of the corn laws, subjected to the action of the battery, would be are rather seeking their own exclusive and especial were so simple, that there could be no excuse for advantage at the expense of the rest. The discus- not having them put into operation every morning son, with a friend or two, met the Chartists on Mon- were so often endangered by the want of this preday the 1st inst., at the Shoulder of Mutton caution. Inn, Holmfirth, for the purpose of making proper arrangements for proceeding with the same at the appointed time. It should be re- nor of Bombay. membered that the Chartists had taken the Town Hall on their own responsibility in consequence of and adapted to the present state of the Church; the Leaguers having previously refused to have any dulently increased by cramming stones into the thing to do with the expence. It appears they had now got it into their heads by some means or other, This little book will supply a desideratum which the expence of the Hall, and they wished to go at that there was not likely to be any loss attending has been severely felt: the want of a proper hymn one half the expence, and have 300 tickets, and book to fill up the space usually devoted to singing the Chartists the same number. This appears fair in the Sunday meetings of the people. We feel enough if unaccompanied with any unfair condiperfectly assured that whenever it is known it will tion; but in the true spirit of the faction, their fair years! Every man is supposed to have read and come at once into general use. We give one hymn offer was rendered odious by the condition with which it was accompanied. The Chartists who had 300 tickets as well as the Leaguers, and to have the

been at all the toil and trouble of bringing the affair into its present state of forwardness were to have benefit of all the surplus tickets, if any; but should the Chartists have sold all their three hundred tickets before the Leaguers had sold theirs; the Chartists were not to be allowed to sell any more, until all the tickets of their opponents had been disposed of. With these conditions, the Chartists refused to comply. The consequence was that no arrangement was agreed on for proceeding with the discussion. The next that was known of the intention of the Leaguers was by placards being posted, stating that no one connected with the committee of to that party would attend to take part in the pro- Elizabeth, Chap. 19. ceedings. They the (Leaguers) could spend their time better; this placard was signed George Robinson, secretary to the Holmfirth Repeal Association. The Chartists issued a counter placard stating that they had letters in their possession signed by Mr. G. The hymns are all of the same character—genuine Robinson himself, which would prove that the poetry and genuine Charsism. There is no humbug, Leaguers had had something to do with the getting up of the discussion; that Mr. Ross would be in the Town Hall at the time appointed; that the letters very convenient to lecturers, directing them to pro- of the Leaguers would be read at the meeting, and per motioes of discourse, and sometimes suggesting every working man was emphatically called upon to be at his post. The meeting took place accordingly, and by eight o'clock on the 5th inst. the Hall chap. 6. THE COLD WATER CURE TESTED! or the was well filled with an anxious and expectant; Hydropathic Treatment of Diseases established andience. Mr. William Cunningham was unani- for the reception of the King of Hanover and suite, night completed the destruction of the premises a curious indenture of agreement between John place throughout England early in the winter. The

misse! They may write "Ichabod" upon their resenting the Leaguers. Mr. James Birdsell counters, and "Othello's occupation's gone" over then came forward and made some statements, been given by Prince Albert. their shop doors. Hydropathy bids fair to rout them the intention of which appeared to be to vindicate fairly from the field. And what is Hydropathy! his own party (the Leaguers) from the charge of in- ereign (to the length of sixpence) over all men; com- was no longer any fear that it would extend beyond heir to." without any other sort of medicine than Chairman, and the letters which had been read were pence.-T. Carlyle. Cold Water, fresh air, and exercise. And though calculated to have upon the minds of the people. simplicity of the means recommended, it will-as upon the meeting, that he was requested by Mr. we calculate-prove no joke for the doctors in the Ross, and afterwards by one of his own party to sit long run : for the testimonies adduced on behalf of down, with which request he at last compiled, and this simple and inexpensive process are so many and by doing so gave great satisfaction to all partics. The mo startling that we perfectly accord with the Chairman then introduced Mr. David Ross, who was danger. spinions of the Editor of this little treatise, that— received with the most rapturous applause. Mr. from such a source could be rendered nugatory by call- like one who knew his work, and was willing to do the Cloughjordan station, discovered, secreted in the in a few minutes. The premises, we understand, my up the mere 'monsters and chimeras dire' which it. His work was to give the death blow to faction, breast of a large ditch, and folded up carefully in are insured. prejudice, ignorance, and malice are too apt to employ and well he played his part. He smashed the hol- flannel, two guns, four pistols, a bullet-mould, and when a method starts up likely to plunge into proper low arguments of the Leaguers to shreds. He a powder horn. The guns and pistols were in good statempt and insignificance the practices they support. Stripped off the veil with which they hide their de-order, and all well loaded, and fit for immediate use. How beautiful in theory is that science which would formity from the public gaze, and left their naked Nenagh Guardian. teach us to regard. Providence as bestowing the means ugliness exposed to the scorn and indignation of an of renewing health wherever it has caused the fountains insulted and impoverished people. He contrasted the don Standard on Thursday evening, which is thus to spring or the streams to run! How much more life of the agricultural labourer, and the factory announced in that paper:-" In the midst of our beautiful if perfectible in practice. It remains a duty slave, and by the most convincing argument proved with all persons—if in health, as philanthropists; if in that God and nature intended the land as the proper nery, which has completely destroyed two pages of from England), crossed over to Watertown to meet disease, as reasoning creatures holding God's gift of life field for the labour of man. He taught the people the type." acred and invaluable—to search our reasons for and that their interests were distinct from the interests spainst Hydropathy; and not to be misled into con- of faction; that their strength is in the combina- speciable gentleman, who had had five of his children and on arriving at the wharf in Kingston, entered a demning it simply because it does not square exactly tion of numbers and intellect. No report could do with preconceived notions of the value of medicine or justice to his speech; near upon two hours did he con- by the Rev. T. Gladwin, repaired to the same church surgery, or the dicts of professors and members of vince with his reasons and charm with his eloquence, to have the solemn rite performed on a sixth child. the reading of this pamphlet, in which, for sixpence, him pleasure to answer any question that might be Mr. Wray refused to perform the ceremony, and the panies who came up in procession, and after giving the harmonic all that has been him pleasure to answer any question that might be Mr. Wray refused to perform the ceremony, and the to-morrow what they had said to-day .- Mr. Abel rite of baotism .- Liverpool Albion. Hincheliff who had been taking notes all the time, Lossy on Deut. xiv., 26.; &c. London, Bit- then began to read from his note book, prefacing nufactory in Spring-gardens was found enveloped in read. It was, we have understood, the anxious wish

Trotter, &c. It includes also a history of, and Ross and one to the chairman, the meeting broke up. A large quantity of the candles removed from the many very cutions particulars respecting the system biguly delighted and edified with the proceedings, store during the progress of the fire, as well as fur-CARLISLE -LECTURES ON ELECTRICITY, GAL-VANISM, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AND FNEUMATICS .- In teresting disquisition on the nature of ancient the course of last week, four lectures on the above Blake, the much respected physician and magistrate consisting of men, women, and children; and while the course of last week, four lectures on the above plan, the much respected plant in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gentleman from Torquay was delivered by a Mr. William of Taunton, which appears in the last month's a gen the work nor, indeed, should we find it easy 10 Richardson, of Bradford in Yorkshire, in the lecwhere so much lies before us, all excellent, but Paddy came over me so—sure he promised to subject to those who read for improvement. No temperance lecturer,—no minister of religion,—nor indeed any man who feels the interest which every man ought to feel in this interest which every man ought to feel in this interest. The first lecture was a giant just habind. The two first lectures and expatiating on his own ductory address, and expatiating on his own but all interesting on his own but Paddy came over me so—sure he promised to functions 6d to 1s per sack. Choice heavy Oats are ductory address, and expatiating on his own but Paddy came over me so—sure he promised to functions 6d to 1s per sack. Choice heavy Oats are ductory address, and expatiating on his own but Paddy came over me so—sure he promised to functions 6d to 1s per sack. Choice heavy Oats are ductory address, and on some descriptions we advance to functions of the Paddy came over me so—sure he promised to functions 6d to 1s per sack. Choice heavy Oats are ductory address, and for Oatmeal T. Rutt, the late Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, author of subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the subject to the audience—he emphatically told them arry me over and over again. (Laughter.) Bailie of the promised to the promise of the functions of the Athena was a sight confusion amongst the promise of the pr greatest of all social and moral questions can be without this book: is absolutely as indispensable as Without this book: is absolutely as indispensable as his perfect, beautiful, and extensive apparatus, before leaving this country for Botany Bay—martyrs speedily step forward and quell all interruption—the other mass and moral questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and questions can be of the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary abilities of the lecturer, and instrumental in obtaining for shear and the extraordinary abilities of the extraordinary ab being in a great measure unknown in Carlisle; but to opinions which are now recognized by the great when in a moment, as if by magic, a large portion such was the gratification and satisfaction felt by majority of the people of this country, and which of the flooring suddenly gave way, precipitating a SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS AND OTHER the audience on the first evening, that the remaining form the basis of many of our existing laws and polities the audience on the first evening, that the remaining form the basis of many of our existing laws and polities part of the audience to the middle floor, permanent of the standard of the basis of many of our existing laws and polities part of the audience to the middle floor, when the standard of the standard of the standard of the breaking of many of the standard subjects connected with the useful and interesting learned Baron's recollection when he was lately necks, as numbers of persons came down A very nearly got up little volume; chiefly of sciences, on which the lecturer treated; but we trying the youth Jones for an offence somewhat simi- head foremost on the grain; and their adbeen in derision of the musts. Several of these language, and originality of thought which he dislittle pieces have at different periods occupied our played in his observations, rendered them at once sink of Manchester, but whose cultivation of the effect on the minds of his audience. It is not suffitruths, however clear they may be to the philoso; that several other guests were to dine at the mess lives have been lost, and the "hair-breadth 'scapes" phers; but it is absolutely necessary to demonstrate on the same evening. At the appointed hour—seven which many experienced render their preservation those truths beyond the possibility of doubt, to the o'clock—a splendid banquet was prepared; and, as truly miraculous. After the accident the ground The Murrain amongst Cattle. — This disease, young and unthinking, so that a taste and desire his Lordship has the reputation of extreme punctuby which thousands of cattle have been destroyed in may be created in their minds, for searching after ality, the company were in waiting at 7 sharp. But shoes, and a variety of other articles of dress, mostly shoes, and a variety of other articles of dr districts, and is not extinct in Lancashire, though effectually, for he never fails in a single experiment, dinner was delayed in momentary expectation of to be carried to their homes, and are now suffering less destructive here at present than it was during which he makes in illustration of his subject. his coming. However, time wore on. The clock from wounds, bruises, &co. As many were sitting the winter months, when some of the Lancashire This is what renders abstruce studies agreeable struck 8, and the company, surprised at first, became on forms and some went through the opening.

> "How charming is divine philosophy; Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose, But musical, as is Apollo's lute."

dull and unprofitable.

rising generation should be properly directed, so MIDDLE-CLASS SYMPATHY .- We take the following hind those low and grovelling follies, which un- bourers' wages, to meet the income tax; then,'

happily characterise the present age. "All nature is but art unknown to the?; All chance direction which thou canst not see; All discord, harmony not understood; All partial evil, universal good; In spite of pride in erring reason's spite;

One truth is clear, whatever is is right." placed at the top of the pit, and a communication kept up by a piece of apparatus like that exhibited, sion being thus before the public, Mr. George Robin- previous to the descent of the miners, whose lives

SIR JOHN FITZGERALD has been appointed Gover-

LAST WEEK, two salmon were confiscated by the Mayor of Waterford, their weight having been fraustomach. THE POOR-LAW GUARDIANS at Cork announced,

on Monday week, that they were £30,000 in debt and that the collectors could not get the tax in. Two THOUSAND four hundred and fifty-one Acts understood, and to be ready to act upon the law. A SUPPLICIENT EXCUSE.—A gentleman having been called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, declined;

"because," said he, "my wife gives me a lecture every night for nothing." CURIOUS ANCIENT STATUTES .- ALE .- If any alehouse-keeper shall sell less than a full quart of ale for a penny, or of the small ale, two quarts for one penny, he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twenty shillings.—1st. James I., Chap 9. FAIRS.-The King commandeth that from henceforth neither fairs nor markets be kept in church-

I., stat, 2, chap. 6. Woollen Caps .- All persons above the age of the anti-Corn Law Association of Holmfirth, had seven years shall wear upon Sabba'h and Holy days, covered a fire on the premises belonging, we believe, "Master, here's a Dutchman wants to see you." had anything to do with the getting up of the discus- upon their heads, a cap of wool, knit, thicked, and sion advertised by the Chartists to take place on the dressed in England, upon pain to forfeit, for every 5:h inst., in the Town Hall, and no one belon, ing day not wearing, three shillings and fourpence.-13th

false news are and ought to be. -5th Elizabeth, cap.

the shank well shaven; the point well and round ties, and the utmost exertions employed; but from into matrimony with herself.—New York paper. filed, and sharpened. -34th and 35th Henry VIII., the start the fire had obtained, and from the

Eastlake, and Unwins, to whom a commission has planted in the dock with great alacrity; and in a

is likely enough to be asked by many of our readers consistency, which he could not but feel would rest mands books to feed him, philosophers to teach him, the premises it had at first taken possession of, and his a system of enring "all the ills that flesh is upon them from the effect, that the remarks of the kings to mount guard over him—to the length of six- which were now nearly demolished. The engines

AN ACCIDENT happened at the office of the Lon-

publication an accident has happened to our machi-

baptized at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

17 readers: the medical series consisting of too strong to be maintained; and at the request of and the coins were melted by the heat sufficiently to reprints of, or extracts from, the works of eminent his friends, Abel sat down.—Mr. George Robinson cause the whole to unite in a mass, but they still bear Physicians during the last two centuries in favour here came forward, and was allowed to retail a little more or less distinctly the impression of the die. of tenoralism, and on the curative powers of water; of the League trash. Mr. 100s made a triumphant. About £40 worth of bills were also destroyed; but including the celebrated essays of Doctors Smith, reply, and sat down amidst the most unbounded with regard to these no loss will accrue, as the pur- a lecture on the principles of total abstinence from Hancock, Baynard, Cheyne, Beddoes, Darwin, applause. A vote of thanks being given to Mr. ties, there is no doubt, will renew their acceptances.

say, carried off by the crowd.

said the nobleman, 'if wages are to come down, I must begin at the head first, and that person is you." The steward, it is almost needless to add, was instantly mute. The wages were not reduced, but the Movements of Troops.—An extr labourers owe no thanks to the steward.' We susfactories of all kinds who could not bear similar testimony to the readiness of the lickspittles of all grades-overlookers, foremen, &c. to sympathize with their low wages and many privations."

Wonderful Escape of a Miner.-On Saturday week three men went down an old pit at Pen-y-Ball, with a view to recommense the workings; two of them came safe up: but as the third had put his foot into the bucket for the purpose of being wound up, the whole fell in and closed upon him. This happened a little before noon. Men from all quarters flocked about the place to offer every assistance. From the insecure state of the ground, operations could not be commenced until two o'clock. An are not actuated by high and patriotic desires and heated to whiteness, and would at once detect the awful silence prevailed, and the systematic manage hence result an unhealthy action of the Stomach, intentions towards all classes of the community; but presence of fire-damp by exploding it. The means relieved every hour. About eight o'clock at night of Sunday, he was heard praying most fervently to remedy. his Maker. His friends renewed their labours with redoubled energy, and, at half-past four in the morning, he was rescued from his living sepulchre, after being buried near seventeen hours. He was immediately conveyed home, without bodily injury,

> MARRIAGE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS .- There are few of our readers in this city or in any of the principal towns in the country who have not seen the famous united brothers, the Siamese twins. They have been residing for several years past in North Carolina, where they purchased a plantation. We had not heard of them for a long time, when we received a letter yesterday from a correspondent in North Carolina, informing us that they had entered into a state of double blessedness. Our correspondent says—"On Thursday, April 13th, were married at Wilkes county, North Carolina, by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilks county, North Carolina." Whether the happy quadruple started on a journey to pass off the honeymoon, or remained at home, we are not informed. yards, for the honour of the Church.-13th Edward

to Messrs. Ashton and Ginn, boatbuilders on the Baptist Herald. south side of Formby-street, and adjoining the west FAST DAYS .- Whoever shall, by preaching, teach- ber last. The intelligence was conveyed with all nature of the premises, being the smithy, carpen-boroughs and economical corporations appear to Preparations have commenced at Kew Palace the fire had assumed an alarming appearance, and had few minutes after the engines got into full play, its Lock Jaw.-It is rather a singular fact, that three hour afterwards, and a little before three o'clock the DISCOVERY OF A TIPPERARY ARSENAL.-Two or business in London. Had there been a supply of THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. - Sir

account of his reception, which was in a high degree flattering. The corporation of Kingston, with the Vice-Mayor (the Mayor having accompanied Sir Charles; him, and on his landing an address was presented. beautiful four-horse sleigh that had been provided, and passed through a double line of soldiers, escorted opinions from the democrats of Helmfirth, and long man, who is a Puscyite of the deepest dye, asked waited upon by Captain Bagot, and Sir C. Bagot's asked him by any gentleman except those who had parents were obliged to carry away their child with. his Excellency three cheers each, turned and retired denied their own placards. With such gentlemen he out its having undergone the solemn, and, according At 4 p.m. his Excellency went to Alwingtonwould hold no conversation, lest they should deny to the belief of the Rev. Gentleman, Jegenerating house to visit Sir Charles Bagot. On the following DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BRIGHTON .- The inhabitants | the Executive Council and the Judges at Alwingtonhere stood up and said, as he had nothing to do. of North-street and the neighbourhood were alarmed house, and in presence of the naval and military History of the House of Commons. either with the letters which had been read or the on Sunday morning, soon after Saturday's midnight, authorities and heads of departments, was sworn every separate note with, "Mr. Ross says." But flames. An engine was soon on the spot, but some of Sir Charles Baget to be present at this ceremony, of them are such as but for this cheap things may be enjoyed until they lose their relish, so jured to the extent of about £300, and the total loss issue of bulletins of his Excellency Sir Charles and ready form of access must have remained it was with Abel's performance;—the impatience of may perhaps be estimated at £1,000. In the house | Bagot's health has been discontinued, but the ment took place on both sides, and a score of the always userly beyond the reach of ordina- the meeting began to develope itself in symptoms at the time there was about £30 in gold and silver, accounts state that his Excellency is in some degree banditti were taken prisoners and carried to the

better."-Canadian Paper. ALARMING ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday last, the town crier here announced that a public meeting would then take place, and that Mrs. Fryer would deliver spirituous liquors. The place selected for the meeting was a large attic loft, built about fifty years store ouring the progress of the fire, as well as fur-niture from the adjoining houses, was, we regret to back premises of Mr. John Eales, draper, Eaststreet. At eight o'clock it is supposed there were BARON GURNEY.—In a memoir of the late Dr. about 400 persons assembled to hear the lecture,

position in which he is placed in general military able to get out, and admitted many who came to the impatient. 9 o'clock arrived, and 10 was approach- fell backwards, and some went through the opening present raging with very great violence in the south of those sciences which would otherwise appear ing, when, according to our informant, much indig- and performed complete summersets before they Louis Phillippe occasionally undertakes the task of the railway for his grandson's benefit.

King by an English mechanic. King hillippe occasionally undertakes the task of the railway for his grandson's benefit.

King by an English mechanic. King especially called for in this age of false philosophy places of public resort. If the story should prove stance will be a caution in future against parties whilst the prisoner interest seated, that he did not of the for public sale on Friday. The stock continues to selecting feeble fabrics for the assembling of large of o'clock.—Durham Advertiser.

The stock continues to selecting feeble fabrics for the assembling of large of o'clock.—Durham Advertiser.

The stock continues to selecting feeble fabrics for the assembling of large o'clock.—Durham Advertiser.

The stock continues to selecting feeble fabrics for the assembling of large o'clock.—Durham Advertiser.

The stock continues to selecting feeble fabrics for the assembling of large o'clock.—Durham Advertiser.

STEAM ÆOLIANS.—A correspondent of the Liverthat they may not only see, and duly appreciate from a late number of the Nottingham Review:—" A post Mercury says it is very desirable, and would the year 1841, Mr. Burn, of Heslington Laithes, an the great truths of philoso, by, but be thus led from Nature up to Nature's 6.3d; leaving far beof this county, recommended a reduction in the lametal bars into the steam e-capes of our river craft, Kendal, on purchasing a flock of half-bred Leicester

> Movements of Troops.—An extraordinary numpect there are few operatives in factories and manu- the last fortnight, on their way to Ireland, namely, two companies of the 11th Hussars, a regiment of Rifles, and the 11th Regiment of Infantry. The Valentine's day two letters were delivered from the whole of the Rifles, nearly 800 strong, with the Post-office, Warrington, to the letter carrier. One women, children, and baggage of the regiment, were was addressed to the 'ugliest woman,' and the other brought down from Manchester, on Monday week, to the prettiest girl'in Penketh. The postman must in a single railway train, consisting of fifty-four car- have found himself in a fix. He wisely returned

mantle : thus we become dark, gloomy, and repul- properly to be delivered. sive ; and the amiable self-respect that in our better days sustains and keeps us far above the reach of sordid thoughts and actions, becomes in the darker hour of our destiny the source of heavy afflictions : they heard the poor fellow praying them speedily to these distressing complaints, FRAMPTON'S PILL as well as any other property they may possess. release him, and about one o'clock on the morning OF HEALTH affords a simple and effective

THE RETURNS given in the report of the officers of average speed upon the various lines, exclusive of tocks, upon pain to forieit twenty shillings. 22nd stoppages, as follows:—London and Birmingham, Edward IV. chap. 1.—Mr. Cornish's Legal Hand 27 miles per hour; Great Western, 33; Northern and Eastern, 36; North Midland, 29; Midland but nearly petrified by cold; had he been left a little longer, he must have perished. Strong hopes Counties, 28; Birmingham and Derby, 29; Manare entertained of his ultimate recovery .- Carnarvon chester and Birmingham, 25; Newcastle and North Shields, 30; and Chester and Birkenhead, 28. The average speed on the metropolitan lines, exclusive of stoppage, is about 22 miles an hour.

> Bankruptcy Court. Keeping hounds is an easy step to the locomotives with as good enect as regular black to the dogs; and three bottles of port are an uneasy step as any gentleman would wish to avoid lying on. Aulic Councillor. The result of his experiments is lodgings in the evening, was met by the hostler, produced at little more than half the present whom he thus addressed:—"Boy, extricate that cost. quadruped from the vehicle-stabulate him-devote him adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and

when the aurora of morn shall again illuminate the Another alarming Fire in Formby Street, horizon, I shall award you a pecuniary compensa-LIVERPOOL .- About one o'clock on Saturday morning, tion for your amiable hospitality." The boy, not

Take care of the Vidders.—Quite a mistake wall of the fire-proof warehouses that were pre- lately took place in a love affair at the north. A served from destruction by the great fire in Septem- couple of young fools agreed to elope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, feet square; three sides of the base will be sculping, writing, or open speech, notify that eating fish, possible speed to the Fire-police station, to Mr. Max- the male lover put his ladder to the window next to tured in relief, and will present allegorical designs, or forbearing of flesh, is of any necessity or saving well and other gentlemen whose presence was that in which her anxious mamms, a handsome the soul of man, shall be punished, as spreaders of desirable; and Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Quick, and other widow, reposed. She turned the mistake to her own superintendents, with an adequate force of the Fire- advantage, got into his arms, returned his affectionpolice, fire-engines, and water carts, were quickly on ate embraces, was borne by him to the earriage, and Pins.—No person shall put to sale any pins, but the spot. Several other gentlemen were also in by preserving a becoming silence until day-light. only such as shall be double-headed, and have their attendance, and rendered all possible assistance. kept him blind to his error, and then, by the potent of Parr, supported by emblematical figures of heads soldered fast to the shank, and well smoothed; The greatest activity was displayed by all parpower of her blandishments, actually charmed him strength and health in the act of placing a chaplet PAYMENT OF MEMBERS AN OLD USAGE.—Thrifty

Hydropsthic Treatment of Diseases established addresses a curious indenture or agreement netween sonn who is expected to arrive in three weeks from the wherein it originated before the engines could be got strange, member for Dunwich, and his constituents, with the vast number of offences handed over to the by the combined testimonies of actual expendence of the most eminent Medical Men, opening the business of the meeting, entered into a Continent, and will chiefly reside at Kew during effectually into play. The windows and doors were particularly of the present day.

London: J. Somewhat lengthy detail respecting the corresponding to the interior apparently gutted, and a solution of the most eminent Medical Men, opening the business of the meeting, entered into a Continent, and nis constituents, with the vast number of offences handed over to the burnt out, the interior apparently gutted, and a solution of the present to be one assume an appearance bulky beyond all precedent. the Chartists. After which, Mr. Binns read three ham Palace gardens is, we are informed, to be letters which had been received from the party ren-Alas, for doctors, druggists, and dispensing the letters which had been received from the party repadorned with frescoes by Stanfield, Edwin Landseer, were passed through the dock wall, and for longer time or short, or whether it fortune to be whelming amount of its criminal business; upon for longer time or short, or whether it fortune to be whelming amount of its criminal business; upon prorogued, the said John Strange granteth no more every circuit, and in every county, the same over-THE MONEY Power. - Whose has sixpence is sov- fury was considerably abated. By two o'clock there rings, and a half barrell full of herrings, to be delivered on Christmas next coming." Still better terms were insisted on, with the progress of refinement, by unequal to the task of dispose of it, had the various the cunning corporation of Westbury. "One Thohowever, were kept vigorously at work for nearly an mas Long, a very simple man, and unfit to serve, had the interested may affect to sneer and laugh at the But what he had to say seemed to have so little effect persons residing within a very short distance of each fire was extinguished. It affords us much pleasure When questioned how he came to be elected, he concrept into Queen Elizabeth's parliament of 1571. the purpose of trying the numerous prisoners arother in Bishopwearmouth, have died during the to notice again the efficiency and zeal of our Firelast three weeks in consequence of lock jaw, arising police establishment, under the direction of Mr. another £4 for his place." The house was greatly Thursday morning a seizure of four hundred bales from injuries received from trifling accidents, which, Hewitt, the superintendent of the establishment, shocked, in those primitive days, at the notion of of foreign goods bearing an English manufacturer's in other respects, appeared not to be attended with assisted by Mr. Dowling, Commissioner of the Police their member paying, instead of being paid, for a mark, was made in the St. Katherine's Dock by an in the absence of Mr. Whitty, who is at present on seat; and immediately ordered the mayor and town officer of Customs, named Coppock, from the Ameri-"The time has gone by when the blessings derivable Ross commenced his address with a right good will, three days ago the constable of police belonging to water in the mains, they would have put the fire out such things as should be objected against them, and entered by Barring, Brothers, for the warshoulse of to suffer a penalty of £20 for their scandalous attempt. wages of a knight of the shire was four shillings a course of transit in lighters belonging to that firm. Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General of day, and of a burgess two shillings. To this was The discovery was made from the simple incident of Canada, has arrived at Kingston, the seat of Govern- added a charge for going and returning, which ap- one of the bales being landed at the docks in error, ment. The Chronicle of that place contains a long peared the most reasonable, when parliaments were when the officer caused it to be opened, and made held capriciously at Windsor, Carlisle, or York, the discovery that every piece of cotton goods, of The smaller boroughs and poorer counties grumbled which there are 20 in each bale, 30 yards long, bore loudly at these burdens, and often would fain have the stamp of "Stark Mills, Manchester." The outer renounced the honours of representation to keep their | canvass being marked "S. M.," and the letter "C." shillings in their purses. Upon the more opulent in a diamond. BAPTISM REPUSED.—On Friday last a highly re. His Excellency crossed on the ice from Long Island, constituencies various statutes (one of the 32th Henry VIII.) confirmed this imposition. The members of the Rump received four pounds a week each. The custom continued after the restoration; but, in 1617, by numerous societies, &c., to the house prepared for Sir Harbottle Grimston brought in a bill to repeal Royal Colleges. To examine strennously, earnestly, The only interruptions he received were from the The Rev. C. Wray was the officiating minister. On his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages; there was a strong opposition his reception. The statute of wages is the statute of wages in the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages in the statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages in the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wages. The statute of wages is the statute of wag manner. Andrew Marvel was the last who exacted the provisions of the statute; for he preferred honest may he live to enjoy them. When he sat down the whether they were communicants of the Church of hall echoed and re-echoed with thunders of applause. England. They replied that they were not, but that The applause having subsided he said it would give they were of the Church of Scotland. Thereupon of his drawing-room and bowed to the different comof his country's freedom. The patriot who spurned Danby's bribe of a note for £1,000, when that corrupt minister scaled his garrat, might well demand his shillings from the constituents to whose interests he day, Thursday, the 30th ultimo, his Excellency met devoted his time, and whose public interests he would

not sell or barter .- Athenaum Review of Townsend's TERRIBLE AFFAIR .- The Mobile Herald, of the edited by Dr. F. R. Lees, editor of the National placards, he hoped the Chairman would give him by a cry of "fire," and on proceeding in the directions. He tion indicated by the light, Mr. Broad's candle-material and near the following particulars of an affair which have the following particular the following particulars of an affair which hap-though few have been wanted, we have to quote pened before he left:—On the night of the 21st ul., them ld per 45lbs dearer; best mealing samples the cars of the Havannah railroad, when distant have brought 23 3d. Oatmeal has been more in-We know not that we have ever seen so Abel is a man very slow of speech, and he imposed time elapsed before a supply of water could be oband to transfer to his successor the great seal with the cars of the Havannah railroad, when distant have brought 23 3d. Oatmeal has been more inbeen man very slow of speech, and he imposed time elapsed before a supply of water could be oband to transfer to his successor the great seal with the cars of the Havannah railroad, when distant have brought 23 3d. Oatmeal has been more inbeen man very slow of speech, and he imposed time elapsed before a supply of water could be oband to transfer to his successor the great seal with the cars of the Havannah railroad, when distant have brought 23 3d. Oatmeal has been more inbeen man very slow of speech, and when at length it was procured, the his own hands. The Executive Council were also
be an out of brigands numbering about 150 to 200 men quired for, but no change can be noted as to its invaluable reading for so small a sum of money as is assembly in the world could be found long to endure engines sworn in. Much of the display usual upon such party of brigands, numbering about 150 to 200 men, here of some here offered. The numbers of which the book con- without being liable to the charge of rebellion, were, therefore, sent for from Western-road and occasions was dispensed with out of deference to Sir who robbed the passengers (numbering some 75) of sists having been published as supplements to the Sometimes he would be a minute or two in making Upper St. James's-street, and, in the meantime a Charles Bagot, in his state of health, which would their money, watches, and other valuables, wound-Temperance Advocate, a weekly newspaper devoted out a line of his notes. Then some one would cry large stock of candles, amounting to about 5,000 not admit of his presence at the installation of his ing those who resisted, and outraging the females, to the great work of Temperance Reform, and to good homouredly, "Now, Abel lad, spell it, get on." dezen, was removed from from the lower part of the which unsetting the females. They effected the robbery by piling across the rails which Dr. Leas has deread by a constitute of rooks and trees which unsetting the which Dr. Lees has devoted his strong powers of mind life he happened to give utterance to a sentence, and the street. Presently the other engines his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later hour, the whole of the members of the Executive cars, threw the passengers out in a state of confusion, and prevented their making a timely resistance. After acting as we have stated, the villains are successor. His Excentency was not permitted by a quantity of rocks and trees, which, upsetting the his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later hour, the whole of the members of the Executive cars, threw the passengers out in a state of confusion, and prevented their making a timely resistance. After acting as we have stated, the villains are successor. His Excentency was not permitted by a quantity of rocks and trees, which, upsetting the his medical attendant to leave his bed. At a later hour, the whole of the members of the Executive cars, threw the passengers out in a state of confusion, and prevented their making a timely resistance. After acting as we have stated, the villains an amount of laborious research on the part of the life." This scene lasted half an hour; and was to Neither the furniture nor the stock was insured. The Editor not easy to be estimated; as most the meeting as a rich dessert to a feast. But as such house, which belongs to Mr. Turpen, has been in-

> city, bound hand and foot." things. You may depend I'll take good care next time. (Renewed laughter.) The prisoner then left | -For meat, in most instances, the salesmen obtained the bar, with an order to the parish efficer to see her an advance on late rates of 2d per 8lbs. The Mutton safely conveyed to her own country.—Glasgow trade may be considered firm, at an improvement on

Chronicle. MURDER.-A man named William Lawson, a farmer, and lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Durkam, living at Longshield, on Muggleswick common, was barbarously murdered on Sunday morning last. pariotic poetry: and most of which is poetry— cannot too much praise his style of lecturing, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, lar to that for which his own early friends suffered ditional weight coming so rapidly on this floor. often foisted on the public between splendid illustration and demonstration of the great and imtovers and called by that name, as though it had portant truths which he uttered. The simplicity of

more severe y, by a government which he would caused it also to give way, and a great mixty persons the Saturday night, to visit her friends. His house Wheat, of home produce, was steady, at prices quite

more severe y, by a government which he would caused it also to give way, and a great mixty persons in the Saturday night, to visit her friends. His house Wheat, of home produce, was steady, at prices quite

more literally buried in oats and trubish on the the Saturday night, to visit her friends. His house Wheat, of home produce, was steady, at prices quite

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more severe y, by a government which he will be a severe y and in the severe y and in the severe y and in the sever Lord Cardigan in Dublin.—The Mercantile Ad- The shreiks of the females, the cries of the children, morning he had apparently gone to milk the cow, Foreign Wheat at currencies fully as high as those vertiser contains the following curious statement :- and the groans of the maimed and wounded, were when it appears that some villain had approached poet's corner". They are here collected, and, the production of some other pieces, form a very pretty volume, the production of some other pieces, form a very pretty volume, the production of some other pieces, form a very pretty volume, the production of some other pieces, form a very pretty volume, the production of some other pieces, form a very pretty volume, quently approached the sublime and beautiful, his in this city, with a view, as we learn from a correstant of a window about two feet in length on the ground some measure returning he had crawled about 400, trifling improvement in value. Flour at last Monthe production of a working man, who was never quaint and facetious manner of relating striking pondent, to take Lord Cardigan (recently arrived in a window about ten feet in length on the ground some measure returning he had crawled about 400, trifling improvement in value. Flour at last Monbut once beyond the precincts of the smoke and anecdotes bearing upon his subject, had a happy command of the lith Hissars) out of the awkward floor, which formed an egress for those who were yards from the byre on the common, where he was day's quotations. found between four and five o'clock on Monday gentle nine" shames that of many who have had cient, we conceive, simply to give utterance to society, invited him to a dinner, it being arranged rescue of those who were injured. Fortunately, no morning in a state of insensibility. In this state he rescue of those who were injured. Fortunately, no morning in a state of insensibility. In this state he lingered—being all the time unable to speak—until Wednesday, when he expired about twelve o'cleek. The brother of the unfortunate deceased has been tions. taken into custody and examined before the magistrates at Shotley-bridge on suspicion of being the year the arrivals of Potates in the Pool since Monmurderer, and he was yesterday remanded for fur- day last have been good. The best samples are comther examination. The circumstances of suspicion against him we understand are, that he had been otherwise the demand is heavy. heard to threaten his brother in consequence of some dispute about the property; that a person similarly ing, when, according to our informant, much indig-nation was excited by the arrival of an erderly reached terra firma. Singular to relate, that portion bounded by a shepherd, but at such a distance as dragoon, with a verbal message from the noble Earl, of the attic floor appropriated for the station of the not to allow him to be recognised; and that on it fully last week's prices. In all other kinds of apologizing for its inability to dine at the mess, in lecturer, chairman, &c., did not give way, and they being asked what time he left the house on the consequence of the awkwardness of the stable regu- remained affrighted spectators of the awful catas. Sunday morning, contradictory stories were given Tallow.—The trade buy sparingly; the home lations. We give this statement as it has reached trophe, which afforded them a striking picture of an by the prisoner and his wife—the latter stating, supply, together with an arrival from Odessa and and a ministure railway and locomotive have been The presence of such men as Mr. Richardson is lations. We give this statement as it has reached tropne, while the nrighness the Count of Paris, other places, has been considerable. Several parcels us, and as we have heard the affair spoken of in earthquake in miniature. It is hoped this circum-that he left at six and returning at eight o'clock; other places, has been considerable. Several parcels us, and as we have heard the affair spoken of in earthquake in miniature. atted up for him by an English mechanic. King especially called for in this age of false philosophy places of public resort. If the story should prove stance will be a caution in future against parties whilst the prisoner himself stated, that he did not of North and South American Tallow are advertised whilst the prisoner himself stated, that he did not of North and South American Tallow are advertised prove stance will be a caution in future against parties whilst the prisoner himself stated, that he did not of North and South American Tallow are advertised prove stance will be a caution in future against parties whilst the prisoner himself stated, that he did not of North and South American Tallow are advertised prove the second line of large leave the house till nine and returned at twelve for public sale on Friday. The stock continues to

Signs of the Times.—We are informed that in so attuned as to produce concords instead of the pre- sheep at l'enrith, gave for them the average price of sent horrible screechings and bellowings.-[A useful 33; per head. In 1842, the flock bought by the same hint, this, for railway directors! but what if the gentleman, of similar age and quality, cost but 27s per head; and, on Monday last, he purchased a stock of the same kind, from the same person, and at ber of troops have passed through Liverpool during the same place, in all respects equal to that of 1841, for 178 a head.—Kendal Mercury.

WHO WILL CLAIM THEM?—The morning after them, affirming that there were none of the former, ANXIETY. - Anxiety usually produces a misanthro- and that as to the latter, there were so many that he pic selfishness, in which we wrap ourselves as in a did not know to which of them the valentine ought

THE SUIT OF THE EXECUTORS of the late Lord Audley v. West Cork Mining Company, which has been so long pending, has been finally settled in Dublin by the Lord Chancellor. The company were decreed to pay £65 400 within one month, or in its well known consequences. For the correction of default their interest in the mines would be soid.

APPAREL .- And it is ordained and enacted, that no manner of person under the estate of a Lord shall wear any gown or mantell, unless it be of such the railway department, Board of Trade, show the length, that he being upright it shall cover his but-Book for Jurymen.

RAILROADS IN AUSTRIA. -- We learn from Vienna that the baron de Kubeck, President of the Supreme Chamber of France, to whom the King has intrusted the plans and other arrangements for the projected railway from Vienna to Trieste, has recently been over the line for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode Easy Steps.—Bribery is an easy step to a seat in of constructing it, and the most economical way of Parliament. Flattery is an easy step to a lady's affections. Turtle is an easy step to an able man's experiments as to the fuel of the districts through heart. Stealing a pocket handkerchief is an easy which the road will pass, and has found that which to Brixton. A suit in Chancery is an easy step to the Germans call brown coal, but which is probably ruin. Articling a boy to an attorney is an easy step a kind of peat in an advanced stage, may be used for to the Devil. Horse dealing is an easy step to the the locomotives with as good effect as regular black THE UNKNOWN TONGUE.-A facetious gentleman | stated to be so satisfactory, that the iron for the rails, travelling in pursuit of pleasure, on arriving at his locomotives, &c., of the intended railroad will be

MONUMENT TO OLD PARR.—We hear that preliminary steps have been taken to erect a monument to the memory of Old Parr. It will be placed in a commanding situation near Shrewsbury on the sumthe policeman on duty in the neighbourhood dis- understanding a word, ran into the house, saying, birth-place of this remarkable man. The subscribmit of the far-famed Wrekin, and thus overlook the ers, who are very numerous, consist of those who have reaped benefit to their health through the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills; they have determined on adopting the design offered by Mr. Carver: viz. a base seven feet square placed on a plinth of twelve representing, in various aspects, the joy and comfort which succeeds a restoration from disease and pain. The remaining square will be devoted to a brief eulogy on his merits, date of his birth, death. &c. This will be surmounted by a full-sized statue of evergreen on the old Patriarch's brows

WINTER GAOL DELIVERY.-We believe we are ters' shops, &c., surrounded by piles of dry planks, have been in the habit of driving hard bargains with correct in asserting that there is every probability that for the future a general good delivery will take charged calender has presented itself; indeed, so exceedingly heavy has been the crown business of the assizes, that the ordinary judges have been wholly queen's counsel who were joined in the commission of over and terminer, were called in requisition for raigned at the bar. - Justice of Peace.

Taylor and Bell, Fresh Wharf (one of the legal In the reign of Edward II. and long afterwards, the quays); and three hundred and seventy-five were in

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 15 .-During the past week the arrivals of Oatmeal to this port have been moderate, and those of other articles of the Corn trade very small. We have not experienced any active demand for Wheat, but holders have shown more firmness, and on a moderate business have obtained an advance of 1d to 2d per bushel on the prices quoted at the close of last week. The importers of the fresh Danzig have held for Is 2d to Is 3d per 71lbs; these prices, however, have been paid only for retail parcels; the general runs of Mediteranean, in which the transactions have occurred, have sold at 6s 2d to 6s 6d; best Irish red at 6s 6d to 6s 9d per 70lbs. value; a parcel or two of good quality changed hands on Friday on speculation at 1933d per 240ibs. Barley has brought rather higher prices for grinding. Beans and Peas have moved in small retail lots only

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 15 .-Council had an interview with Sir Charles Bagot, sion, and prevented their making a timely resist. The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been scientific, medical, historical, and critical tending blushed not, he flunched not, but hammered away at tained, and in a quarter of an hour the flames were in compliance with his special desire, at which Sir land. After acting as we have stated, the villains much the same as last week, both with respect to the characteristic medical, historical, and critical tending blushed not, he flunched not, but hammered away at tained, and in a quarter of an hour the flames were to the elucidation, establishment and confirmation his own pace, which made some one cry out, "Thou, subdued to such an extent as to place the rest of the great principles of Temperance. They exhibit art the best cast metal orator that ever I saw in my premises, and the adjoining houses, out of danger. The scene at the moment was disputabled to the place where the robbery had been deep to find the great principles of Temperance. They exhibit art the best cast metal orator that ever I saw in my premises, and the adjoining houses, out of danger. The scene at the moment was disputabled to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the place where the robbery had been disputable to the pl

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 13. -A steady demand throughout the week has enabled factors to effect ready sales on arrival of the various qualities of English manufactured Flour; but the inquiry has run cniefly on the low and mid-Judicious Advice. A young Irishwoman, accused dling descriptions, for which a slight improvement at the bar of the Police Court of being a party to in price has been realized; all descriptions, howdeserting her infant, with the view of having it ever, fully supporting the previous currency. For placed on the parish, was queried and advised by Oats and Oatmeal there has appeared rather more Bailie Hastie this morning as follows: -Bailie-How confidence in prices, and a fair extent of business long have you been here? Prisoner-Two years, was done in those articles at full rates. The arriy'er honour.-How have you maintained yourself vals, via Liverpool and Runcorn, are unimportant, during that time? Why, I've been in sarvice a 5589 loads of Catmeal forming the chief article. No little, and I've been dealing a little. I'm a poor girl, change in the value of Wheat can be noted, and the v'er honour, without father, mother, sister, or bro-transactions reported at our market this morning ther, or one single soul belonging to me. Bailie-It were on a most limited scale. In the sales made of seems that has not prevented you getting yourself Flour the improvement already named was firmly with child. (A laugh.) Prisoner-True, y'er honour; maintained, and on some descriptions we advance

> LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 15. late rates of quite 2d per 8lbs. Calves at barely stationary figures; the inferior Veal went as low as 3s. 4d., while the top quotation did not exceed 4s 6d per 8lbs. Pigs had a downward tendency. No importations of live stock have taken place from abroad during the past week.

> CORN EXCHANGE.-MONDAY.-The demand for of last week. Barley at unaltered figures; grinding

> WOOL MARKET.-The supply of Wool in warehouse being very large, the demand is still inactive. but we have no alteration to notice in the quota-

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—For the time of manding a steady sale at full rates of currency, but

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—Notwithstanding there

MY DEAR SIR,-As treasures to the Chartist Defence Fund, permit me to present to your notice two imprisonment in Chester Castle.

John Burgess, a man of unimpeachable integrity, has them any aid unless such as a bastile will afford. His Tather keeps a teer shop in this town, and is a venerable Radical of the Cartwright school; it has cost him twenty-one pounds, and he has his daughter-in-law and

the three children to keep. The other man's name is Thomas Berrisford; he has 32, Fleet-lane, City of London. two motherless children left in the like state of desti-

I think the case of these two patriots ought not to to loss sight of, and therefore take the liberty of representing it to you, through the medium of the Star, and our other Chartist friends will thus also become ac-

quainted with it by the same means. I remain, my dear Sir, Most respectfully, In the love of our common cause,

E. P. MEAD, Your Old Commodore. Congleton, Cheshire, May 11th, 1843.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, RESIDING IN week's Star, of the money received on behalf of the

I regret that I am obliged to call your attention once more, to the necessity of making some arrangements whereby the amount of money due to reveral individuals on account of the late demonstration, and also of the late tea party held at the Mentpelier Tavern. I have endes youred to accomplish this for a long time past. I have spent much time, and yet am blamed by many. I trust this will be a sufficient hint to those whom i may concern, and that they will pay the amount which they owe, or I shall be compalled to send the list of the individuels for publication in the Star.

The money to be paid at my residence, 2, Pagoda Terrace, Bermondsey, New-road; or at Wm. Browne's East-lane, Walworth.

Yours to serve, JOHN MAYNARD. No. 3, Pagoda Terrace, Bermondsey, New Road.

ATROCIOUS AND ALARMING OUTRAGE.

MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY .- About eleven o'clock last night an outrage of a most alarming character was perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, by a party of between 300 and 400 persons, chiefly brick-makers, armed with blunderbasses, guns, pistois, bludgeons, and almost every Pauling and Henfry, with the evident intention of destroying the property, and either murdering or maining every one who might oppose their violence. with Ireland." Some disputes which arose betwirt Mr. Pauling and his workmen, some months ago, led to a turn-out of the brick-makers. Their places were of course supplied by other men, and ever since a system of an THE NORTHERN STAR. novance and intimidation, accompanied with occasional acts of violence, has been practised towards the new hands.

The brick-croft, which has been the scene of this

outrage, is situate on the right-hand side of the Eccles-new-road, about 200 yards beyond the Crosslane toll-bar. It runs for about a quarter of a mile along the side of the road, and is perhaps 100 yards in breadth. Near the centre of the ground is a co:- been the manager and overlooker; also a stable, and another small building called "the office." Close at a little distance, contained about 50,000 more. On the night in question there were eleven on them would be made. Two of these were private watchmen, one, Isaac Lomas, late of the Manchester were workmen employed on the ground; and about ten o'clock this small force was augmented by Butterworth, one of the Salford beadles, being sent up. hended. Thus the whole force for the defence of the property consisted only of thirteen men, twelve of blunderbusses, five guns, and three brace of pistols. It was about ten minutes after eleven when the attack was made. The parties on the ground were between 300 and 400 men, all armed, foriously rushed upon the ground, and overspread it in ail Seeing the men who belonged to the ground drawn up near the house, the mob fired upon the m-the axe, which they had brought with them for the poor Irish woman, who had been sheltered, ont of her; she would undoubtedly have been shot, but one of them called ou.-" D-n you. flags, and afterwards dragged out of the house by her hair. One of the ruffians ran up stairs to look for Fletcher, and came down exclaiming "the b-y Baguy, commonly called " Big Mick," and he was poor Irishwoman being observed looking at one of war-cry of the Irish staff! the ruffians was also knocked down and ill-treated. They then smashed the furniture to pieces, threw

acjoining, which they attempted to set on fire; they also carried off some portions of the furniture. All this was going on while the thirteen men were who spread themselves over the ground and attempted to surround Mr. Fletcher's party, but without effect. They were kept off by the continual firing; vate watchmen, was knocked down and was-disabled; and another of the party fell into a gutter, and his newly-raised kilns, but the firing was too hot for them, and they were driven off, without doing much damage there. The whole of the mob at length rehad expended their last shot in their gallant defence for ever. of the property, and must have been left almost at the mercy of the mob. Probably their ammunition was also expended, and hence their precipitate re-

the Salford police officer, set out in pursuit of the view: and Fietcher and Butterworth, having got behind the hedge, overheard them in the act of seemed they were a great many missing. They coming towards the spot; but being warned that a great number of men were coming along the road to any recollection of individual delinquencies. No; well armed, they concealed themselves until the never had the English people a more glorious oppormob had passed, and then followed them. When tunity of proving to the world that in a national hended. They were not armed, but one of them had if Mr. O'CONNELL evince earnestness of purpose his boots full of blood, and was found to have re-now, the recollection of his former vacillations will ceived a wound above his knee, and the boots of another, who was not wounded, corresponded with be buried in the glorious struggle and still more impressions left in the clay in the brick around. Information was speedily conveyed to the Salford We say in their moral might, because we well know,

This morning seven prisoners were brought before ready appliances of subjugation; while, if the Irish

turnouts, many of whom, it is suspensed, were and leave upon record the imperishable lesson, wounded, and will be traced without much diffi-

TO MR. R. RIDLEY.

money matters, to my sorrow, in a few instances through very deserving victims, who have traversed from the having been tyrannically deprived of my work, for special commission at Chester, and have taken their having been seen in the Petition procession, of less trials at the late assizes without any aid from our body. May, but, in the instance of being a defaulter. and are now undergoing their sentence of twelve months, as you have in last weeks, Star been pleased to represent to the amount of 5s for dinner tickets. I will here remind you, that I told you that a man wife and three small children, and the parish refuse named Toston, owes you that sum, and not me. You promised me that you would call on him for it, for he still persists in it, that he will not pay me that sum, but when you call on him in your official capacity as Secretary, he will pay you.

DAVID CATER. May 16th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MR. EDITOR,-In your last week's publication, find my name was inserted by Mr. Ruff-y Ridley, as defaulter for three dinner tickets to the late Demon-

stration Committee. Mr. Ridley charges me with fourteen tickets. never received but twelve, for which number I settled with him, excepting one ticket which was had by Mr. Thomasson, lata Delegate to the Convention, and which Mr. Ridley engaged to receive the money for and waited upon him for that purpose. Mr Ridley has also inserted a balance sheet in last

Conspirators, in which I am made a creditor for la. 3d., when the sum I paid him was 8a 3d. Trusting that in fairners you will insert the above. I remain, yours, SAMUEL FORD.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price Sixpence, L bound in Cloth, and may be had of Joshua HOBSON, Northern Star Office; JOHN CLEAVE, 1, Shoe Lane, Fiee: Street. London; ABEL HEYWOOD, Manchester; PATON & LOVE, Glasgow; and all Booksellers,-

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No Chartist Association should be without these Books for the conducting of their Sunday Meetings. They breathe the pure spirit of genuine, practical Christianny-pure Political Truth, without an atom of theological, sectarian dogmatism.

GREAT ATTRACTION .- Mr. O'Connor will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagaiu-lane, description of weapon, who in a most savage man- Skinner-street. Subject-"The Land." On the per forcibly entered the brick-croft of Messrs, following evening (Wednesday) Mr. O'Connor will lecture on the "Repeal of the Legislative Union

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Union, indeed! What a fascinating title and by what endcaring and mutual courtesies it has preserved. The blood-stained bridegroom tage, which was occupied by Mr. Ralph Fletcher, wooed the trembling bride with sword in one hand revenge upon the one side, and of bitter suffering to come. police, the other a soldier named Peers, who had been woe and sorrow upon the other! And can house. They broke open the door with a large pick- of Irish and of English society with a marvellous presented to the House of Commons. purpose. Having thus obtained an entrance, the coincidence of thought, ask these questions? "Are There must be no trifling nor dallying in the house was in a moment filled with the mob, all of our rights better preserved?" "Are our liberties matter. Every day is a day's bitter misery to them. whom were armed with guns and pistois. The more secure !" " Are our estates raised in value!" The animus of Government is manifest. The time only persons in the house were Mrs. Fletcher, and a "Is our capital better protected?" "Are our, approaches nearly when the fate of others will be charity, for the last three days. Mrs. Fletcher was morals improved?" "Is our religion strengthened?" decided by the same arbiters. Much, therefore, in on a chair near the bottom of the stairs, and several " Are our children eligible to all those many ways depends on prompt exertion. Let the guns and pistols were immediately presented to places, pensions, and offices, to uphold which this effort be made now and at once. We have made Union must be preserved by Physical Force? reference to the animus of Government. If it is no less my cause, I am, don't kill a woman." She was, however, Can the shade of an affirmative be given to any of needed further confirmation than from these horrid thrown down, her head dashed against the these questions? On the contrary, is it not obvious facts, we have it in a letter which now lies before to the friends of peace and of real union, that Ireland us, from one of the poor fellows who gave evidence was conquered by fraud and :reachery and never by against "the 59," at Lancaster, and who affirms that b-r is not here; he's given us the slip." Mrs. arms, and that the blood-stained standard of the because he chose not to load his conscience with a Fletcher was able to identify the sman as Michael State Church, has ever been the rallying point of lie, the paltry meanness has been resorted to of

From the time of the second Harry to the inausthe bread into the brick-croft, threw a small table picious moment when the bloody tyrant Cromwell upon the fire, and afterwards broke into the effice set his foot on Irish ground, the plunder of the natives, to inrich the foreign invader, was the "casus belli," and from the moment that the English engaged outside with the other portion of the mob, people (that is a few livery men of London, a handfull of Lords Spiritual and Temporal) made a present of Ireland, together with their own country, to indeed, the place was kept in a perfect blaze for up- the Dutchman, the enrichment of the Protestant wards of ten minutes. The soldier, one of the pri- Church, at the expense of the Irish nation has been the sole object of the English Oligarchy. For gun getting wet he could render no further service. more than a century and a half, the leech, in its new A portion of the mob attempted to pull down the character has sucked the very vitals, the heart and marrow, from Irishmen, until at length, vainly hoping that exhaustion had brought about despontreated, those in the house as well; and it was dency, weakness, and despair, the monster would fortunate they did so, for Mr. Fletcher's little party now fall upon its withering victim and crush it

glorious triumph of a people in their moral might. Information was specially conveyed to the Callette we say in their moral might, seemed by police-office. A party of officers was some to the with the history of former rebellions before us, that spot, and by their exertions two more prisoners all Ireland would be mortgaged to insure the the magistrates at the New Bailey, charged with people, with their patriotic Priesthood, will but use having taken part in the attack, but were all rethe moral means at their disposal, they may baulk

"That to be free a nation need we will n."

and to be powerful a people need but be united and Sir. - Although I have been remiss in the payment of peaceful. Opinion is sharper than the sword, more enemy to tyranny than both.

> we would, at the same time, most ear- to go all over. And all press their claims for early nestly implore the working classes to hold the visitation. To reply to all by post would occupy shield of their protection, which is might, between much of that time for which your service finds me their struggling Irish brethren and the tyranny quite sufficient of employment. Some few, where with which they are threatened. For however the circumstances required special answer or explana-Duke and Sir Robert may pledge themselves to tions I have answered thus; the rest must consider no more than the use of all the constitutional this as a general reply in which all are alike inpowers of oppression at their command, yet will terested. the Roden's, the Jocelyn's, and the Londonderry's champions of Orangeism and the church force them clear. My tour for health, recreation, and agitation if possible into a war of extermination. The Irish may be cut short in its commencement, and I they approach death with the cheering reflection | Capper, in a stone coffin, studying sermons on Charthat their bones will be laid alongside the remains of tism and Class legislation, with "skilly" and "rotten those who in life were near and dear to them : potatoes' for my texts. Until after "My Lords the to insure these things they seek to relieve themselves from a state of provincial degradation and to as to my being allowed to use my powers of locomoplace themselves in a position of national indepen- tion, I can go nowhither save to Bury, and Bolton, dence; and for these just, these holy, these virtuous and Rochdale, to all of which places I have and patriotic aspirations, shall the blood of another been long pledged, and where (D.V.) I shall preach race of Irishmen manure the soil of the spoiler. on Sunday 21st, at Bury, on Monday 22nd, at Bolmature a harvest of "dragon's teeth" for future "wait for further orders"-or at all events for peryears. Do those who have carved up the interests mission to make further arrangements. of the weak as spoil for the strong stand in need of another partition of "the oft divided" Ireland ! wanted; I take no individual invitations; I go And is young England now powerful in her moral nowhere but at the request of the people themstrength to receive a stab through the side of her selves; I never obtrude myself. sister? for be assured that every new bolt placed in Englishmen and makes them harder to shake off.

> > TO THE RESCUE.

long period of incarceration assigned them in the immediate surveillance of Government, as compared with those provincial hell-holes over which the reigning spirits are the sympathising local "lords of the ascendant" in the " middle classes." Memorials to that effect were presented to Government, but vainly; they were removed on Saturday without a a moment's notice, at five o'clock in the morning, Stafford Gao!, there to experience the fate of CLAY-TON and HOLBERRY, unless rescued by the determined expression of the people's honest indigna-

A letter from an excellent Chartist at Stafford and faggot in the other, and while both were dyed rotten. No animal food-no soup-nor anything to the house are two large kilns of bricks with the blood of her children dragged her amid else." Cooper has memorialised the visiting Magiscontaining about one hundred thousand, which bristling bayonets to the altar; and calls the rape trates for permission to provide his own food, and to they had just commenced burning. A third kiln, an union! Union indeed!! Union of what! Of have books and writing materials. He is denied all. hearts. O! no; of thought ! no; of interest ! Shut out entirely from all communication with the men on the premises, along with Mr. Fletcher, who no; of religion? no; of love? O! no; but world, he is not allowed to correspond with any had been led to apprehend that an attack Union of all the elements of hate, of prejudice and one,—not even with his dying wife—for six months

Cooper's constitution was undermined in early discharged from the 35th regiment; the remainder it still preserve its name, while those who youth by severe study-two year's treatment like fatten upon the compact, threaten to main that to which he has been consigned, will murder tain it holy, pure, and entire, by the force of him. Richards is an old man. His silver hair and on a representation from Mr. Fietcher to Mr. Dig- arms and martial law, should the bride press for a querulous tones of voice and faltering footsteps shew gles, the deputy-constable, that canger was appre- divorce! The Irish have learned many useful that, under any circumstances, his home must shortly lessons from their Saxon task-masters. They have be "the one appointed." And these are the men on whom were armed, they having among them four received some measure of promised improvement, whom the hand of savage vengeance is laid thus not as a part of the contract, but as a growling dog heavily! CAPPER is also subjected to like treatment. receives a bone from the hand of an affrighted child. What can be done? They must rerish if the people first alarmed by hearing two guns fired at the top of Measures granted from fear, conceded to sturdy do not stir. Will the people let them perish without the croft, the end nearest Manchester. Reports demand. The Irish feel, firstly, that the measures effort? or will they raise, from one end of the emwere heard at intervals for ten minetes after, when so conceded are involuntary gifts, and, secondly pire to another—from city, town, village, household, that without a national representation the nation; chapel, church, and workshop, such a shout of indigdirections, trampling down the bricks that were could not receive any benefits from them. What a nation as shall make even vengeance pause in its lying in a soft state upon the ground, and destroy- reluctant Parliament surrendered to fear, a factious career? Remember, no time is to be lost. About it, ing everything that they could lay their hands on. aristocracy rendered useless. However, that portion then, at once ! We learn that on Monday next, at of society which is now in spite of mother-Church: 12 o'clock, in Leicester Market Place, a Petition will men returned their fire; upwards of ten volleys were and Dissent-Church, beginning to educate itself, to be submitted to the public of that town. Let every fired on each side, and the affray lasted fifteen think for itself, to speak for itself, and to act for city, town, village and hamlet, and individual in the minutes. The mob separated themselves into itself, is also beginning to ask the simple and pertimenting follow the example, and pour in their petiat the men, as above described, while the nent question on its own behalf. "Where is our tions to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., 6. Albany other division forced their way into Fletcher's share of this Union?" Yes, the industrious portion Court, Piccadilly, Lendon, by whom they will be

occupied in "public service." He says :-

spoke the truth to the best of my knowledge, and would not take bribe. I was called by Gregory Lewin a d-d home, he would have me placed among the rest of the prisoners, as he had better given me £100 to have remained at home, for a d-d scoundrel as I was."

Coupling this testimony with the facts of poor Cooper and his mates, there can be no mistaking the purposes of Government; and the simple question is, whether the people will let their friends be murdered and their cause trampled on before their eves without moving.

THE LAND QUESTION.

WE have been surprised to receive two or three communications from which it would appear that some Chartists look upon Mr. O'Con. We heed but little what state politicians and their NOR's proposition for the appropriation of the treat, which was effected at the command of one who press may say or threaten. How they may promise land to its legitimate purpose of supporting appeared to act as their leader. They quitted the the subjugation of Ireland by the powers placed at the people in comfort, as calculated to lead away eroft by the lower end, and took the road towards; their disposal, or invent new means of torture should the people from the struggle after political right, to the Council have concluded you intend giving us a call Eccles, taking their "killed and wounded," if any, these fail, but when we find the Irish Church a mere consideration of their social position. We on Monday night. We have announced it. An early along with them; but owing to the random firing of the local belleging Irishman of the are amazed to think how such an idea can have answer or a notice in the forthcoming Star would be the men on both sides, less injury was done than organ, the Standard, hallooing Irishmen of the are amazed to think how such an idea can have answer or a notice in the forthcoming Star would be might have been expected from the number of shots. North upon their disarmed countrymen of the South; entered any body's head. If we have not greatly deemed a favour. Of the defenders of the property, only two were when we find that print recommending the Church misunderstood Mr. O'Connon, nothing could have business looks well. seriously wounded, Lomas, the watchman, and the staff to compel Sir Robert Pret to set the men of been further from his head at any rate. There is the North at the rebels, then we say that Ireland's no possibility of severing the political and As seen as the mob were faily out of the ground, greatest enemy, the English Law-Church (which social condition of the people. They are Charter movement, it should instantly have our rence. I hate disappointments. most determined opposition. We do not so regard they got to the lane which turns off to Seedley, the struggle they can lose sight of all smaller consider. it. On the contrary, we it think if duly understood man constant the creater portion taking the read. but three were traced to Eccles and there appre- ations. We will not mince the matter; we say that and acted on, calculated to be the most powerful collateral aid to the enfranchisement of the whole people that has yet occupied the people's mind. We shall recur to this subject again and again.

THE FACTORY BILL.

We give elsewhere a long report of a most important meeting of Millowners and Members of Parliament in consideration of the labour clauses of the Factory Bill. We invite special attention to the The police are on the look cut for others of the faction of its prey, gain a triumph for their country, respectively. We say the speeches; we cannot say the arguments of both; because the argument was

all on one side.

TO THE PEOPLE.

powerful than the cannon ball, and a more deadly a shoal of letters from all parts of England and Seotland; filled with the most kindly expressions of We shall cautiously abstain from mixing up the good feeling and regard, and requesting me to preach question of the Charter with that of Repeal, while here, to lecture there, to attend soirees yonder, and

Firstly, then; I can take no tour till after the (which is the new title of the Castlereagh's) as the argument in the Queen's Bench. That is quite love their homes, their families and their hearths; may find myself alongside Cooper, Richards, and Queen's Justices" shall have signified their tleasure while it irrigates the fair fields of freedom to ton, and Tuesday 23rd, at Rochdale. I must then

Secondly, I go no where, where I am not

Thirdly, I am desirous to cause no disappointthe chains of Irish slavery rivets the manacles of ment. In many of the places to which I am invited. I shall be personally a stranger. They have been been used to have lecturers of all sorts among them; and it is common to estimate speeches by the yard. An earnest of the "tender mercies" in reserve for I am no long-winded speaker. The state of my health "the 59" has been given in the persons of Cooper utterly precludes the possibility of my doing it. I have and the venerable old man Richards. It had been not physical strength to speak two or three hours at hoped that they would be permitted to wear out the a stretch. One of my principal inducements to quit for a time my ordinary seclusion is the hope of being Queen's Bench, where in some degree the rigours able thereby to repair my shattered health. I am of imprisonment would have been modified from the broken down-worn out-as nearly as may be, and cannot stand very severe labour. For this reason as well as because I am one of those who think that religion is the best policy, and that True Christianity is the only true politics. I shall make my several tours, both South and North, preaching tours; endeavouring to show that every consistent Christian From three friends at Harrogate ... must be a Chartist, and that all will be the better from the Queen's Bench prison to that infernal den, Chartists for being Christians. I know there are some to whom the word "Christian Chartist" bears an unpleasant sound: I cannot help that; I must not let complaisance lead me into hypocrisy; (they would like me no better for it if I did:

I must be honest: I am a Christian informs us that they are subjected to the gaol diet, Chartist, and I hope also that I am a which consists of coarse mixed meal bread with Chartist Christian; I believe Christianity to be the thin skilly, and some few potatoes, half of which are soul, of which Chartism is the body; and I cannot profession has been so much abused, by many-made so powerful an accessary to all the evils of class legislation-that many of my good friends think it. per se, an evil, and would be glad to see me altogether "drop it"; I think not with them: and cannot consent to oblige them at the expence of my conscience. Whenever I come, I appear in my own character. I sustain no doubles.

> doctrine hat no man ought to take pay from the mised to attend. I beg that they will write at once

enough, as soon as June puts in, I shall arrange comparative anatomy. my tours going first south, to Sheffield, Derby, Loughborough, Nottingham, and all the other towns umberland and Cumberland, to which I am invited; and then for the very nursery of sober, thoughtful patriotism, "bonnie" Scotland; towards whose dental Death. cloud capt hills my soul yearns with an anxious

I shall, of course, lay down the routes distinctly, and communicate with each place, so as that every

town shall know exactly when to expect me. Devoted as I have ever been to your cause; which Your faithful friend and servant,

Northern Star, Leeds, Thursday, May 18, 1843.

P.S.—FOR STOCKPORT.—Friday morning, 19th.— After my letter had gone to press, yesterday, I reafterwards apprehended on her information. The the invaders, and the jury returned a ver-"I was the second witness called upon against mised to my Stockport friends; and I was to have her; but it appears that from some cause or other, Feargus O'Connor, and fifty-nine other prisoners. I seen and lectured to them on Easter Monday, but, the cause, a small dose of laudanum had been adsome how, it happened that my visit was not pro- ministered to her by her friends, which, from a scamp, and he told me if I wanted my wages, I might perly announced; very few people knew of my being fall, had ensued in conjection of the brain. go to Feargus O'Connor for them, and if I did not return there, and consequently very few attended. I then promised to visit them again in about three or four an inquest was held at the Court House, before John weeks time, and give them my opinion on Mr. Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Helen Ramskill, who expired in the Infirmary on Monday last, from O'Connor's land scheme, Mr. Owen's community injuries received by being burnt. She was removed scheme, and on the general question of land, labour, to the Infirmary on the 28th of April, being then capital, and their combination by the people for very bad from the effects of the burning, which was their own benefit. However, instead of going to in Shannon street, Black Bank, eighteen weeks ago. Stockport to lecture to the Chartists I was obliged The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." to go to London and hear lectures from the lawyers. the Stockport men. I was intending, therefore, to week, and, although every inquiry was made for him

> to serve them when I received the following:-"Park-street, Stockport, May 17th, 1843. "MY DEAR SIR .- Steing the announcement in the Drowned" was returned. "I hope you are in good health. The Queen's Bench "Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS CLARK," Now. I am sorry that the announcement should and Mr. Fietcher had ascertained the little injury means, simply, the parson-staff), has taken its proper cause and effect. The one produces the other as have been made wi hout first writing to me, parposition at the head of its troops, shouting aloud the naturally and necessarily as fire produces heat. Who ticularly as I distinctly said that before coming I and Wm. Daker, were charged before Griffith mob. After proceeding a little way on the Eccles- Church-union cry of "war to the Knife!" The thinks that the Charter would be valuable to the would write to the Secretary, naming my time road, they had halted opposite to Truff rd park- offensive position taken by the Lords, the Com- people, if its achievement rested in itself; or if it exactly. Under the present circumstances, it will mons, and almost the whole press, would did operate as a cause to produce social amelioration be utterly impossible for me to be in Stockport on counting themselves, or calling over the roll, lead the Irish to the belief, that in and individual benefit as its effect? Can Mr. Monday evening next; as I am pledged to Bolton prosecutor resides in Lemon-street; he is employed from which it appeared they were in six these threats the English voice was heard, and O'Connon, or can the People be better occupied than and must go there. I will visit Stockport as soon divisions, with leaders to each; and it the English mind pourtrayed; but it is not so; the in the investigation of the mode through which the after the decision of the argument as I may: I will then retreated towards Eccles. At Eccles, which English people will not allow the fomenters of po. cause may best operate to produce the effect pro- take care to give timely notice of my coming, is about a mile and a half off, the county constabn- pular discord to turn the sober mind of England posed! For ourselves, if we conceived the purpose by writing to the Secretary to prevent misunderlary had heard the firing, and two of them were from the consideration of a great national question or the tendency of the land scheme to be in the standing; and I hope that no future announcement least degree detrimental to the progress of the will be made without my knowledge and concur-

To Readers and Correspondents.

ASHTON SHOEMAKERS .- We cannot interfere. K. T. OSBORN, SILSTON.—We know nothing of Mr. Pepper's letters. J. H., DARLINGTON .- We have no room.

the address. We have seldom seen a worse specimen of the very spirit which it affects to reprove. It is a virulent and unprovoked attack upon parties purse, which was at once identified. whom its authors have not the manliness to name. would be immediately accused of denunciation.

READING CHARTISTS .- A report of what took place on the 20th of April would be rather stale now. MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I have now lying before me C. B. Newton Heath — His communication came Armley, was broken into, and a large quantity of too late for insertion. We think it better to send men's wearing apparel was stolen.

it to Mr. Linton. THESE SUB-SECRETARIES in South Lancashire that have not corresponded with Mr. Wm. Dixon concerning the new lecturers' p'an are requested to do so on or before Wednesday next, and send their answers to the following questions :- First, uo you intend to be on the plan for the next quarter; second, the number of plans that will be required by your locality: third, the opinions of your members as it regards engaging a lecturer for this division of the county. All must be addressed to Wm. Dixon, No. 2, Crossstreet East, Bank Top, Manchester. The Stalybridge and Hyde localities are particularly requested to correspond.

MR. HARRISON, of Nottingham, is requested to comter Coffee house, Church street, Shoreditch, Lon-

BATH CHARTISTS .- The report of Mr. Murriott's lecture on the 11th instant did no' reach us till Thursday, 18th, too late for insertion, even had it not been too long for insection under any circumstances. We cannot, except under peculiar circumstances, give lectures at length.

Bernard M'Cartney writes as from Charing-cross Hospital (to which we regret to hear that he has been confined ever since his arrival in London to ask certain questions in reference to a letter which appeared in a recent number of the Star. again looking at that letter, that his questions are

Home Truth and Homely.—To the working classes and others - My friends, there never will be any change in this country for you until you act differently to what you have done yet; and you will say how happens that? Well, I will tell you: you are keeping a set of idle, drunken publicans. There is not a week in the year but what you are giving hundreds of pounds weekly to this set of idle ruffians; and, my friends, this money goes to tyrants—yes, tyrants to the very core: and so long as you spend your money in this manner, so long will you have tyrants to tyrannize over you.

Yours, John Lawford, delver. Hightown, May 17, 1843.

colliers wishing to have the services of William Beesley, of Averington, send their addresses to Sunderland, as soon as convenient.

S .- The potatoe article in Mr. O' Connor's letter of last week was from the Leeds Mercury of April

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. ... Croyden, C. Segrave 0 10 0 silk mill at Horsforth Knareshro', per J. D.... an old Radical J. S. Callen J. S. Cullen 0 0 4 J. Farmsworth and J. Twist, America 0 4 0 Delph, Saddleworth, per W. Hirst ... 0 11 0 The Cap of Liberty, fifth subscription of one pound each 1 0 0 Brighton, per George Giles ... 0 10. 0 W. T. L., London 0 5 0

The Rancliffe Arms, Nottingham, per J. Sweet Jear Pottery, for Mr. Camp ... 0 7 0 Clitheroe, per James Heaton ... 2 0 0

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS - A MARE'S NEST. On Monday last, ployment to those who declined dealing in his store. information was given to John Blackburn, Esq., the &c. &c. The defender, who has long enjoyed the coroner for this borough, that the arms of a human cognomen of "Crafty," notwithstanding his prebody had been found in the canal at Knostrop; and tended ignorance of the law, his regard for the Fourthly, I shall not take a farthing from the people a policeman, (No. 9, we believe), who had got them welfare of his men, whom he was so anxious to beyond the bare expences of the route. It is my in his possession, and who waited upon the coroner. told him that a piece of the blade bone was attached to one of them, from which he had no doubt that people who can do without it. I cannot travel at they were the identical arms belonging the trunk of my own cost : I am too poor. But I can labour a female which it will be remembered was taken out commonly anxious that the pursuer should not in-"for the love of it"; and I shall despise myself of the same cut some months back. The worthy coro- sist on taking the money, which, said his Lordship ner did not evamine the remains himself, but told is not morally yours—the letter of an Act of Parlia when I consent to do otherwise. If there be any the policeman, if he was sure they were human arms, ment gives you a legal claim, but it is scarcely thing in these things, in the least degree unpalatable to take care of them, and he would send a surgeon honest to take advantage of the letter of the law, to to the people of any of the towns which I have pro. to examine them. Great care, of course, was taken take what does not belong to you. Very good, my of the precious remains, by the policeman; he bor- Lord, after that we expect to hear of your refusing rowed a rug to wrap them in, and set apart a room to take advantage of an act of Parliament any longer, and say so; that I may know to arrange accord- for their especial reception. A consultation of the and give up your pension of £924 per annum, which ingly. This is my reason for now referring to medical profession was summoned, and an examina- never morally belonged to you, and which you have tion was made, which ended in the discovery that meanly pocketed for a great number of years, al These things distinctly understood, if it so please the remains were no arms at all, but two legs of a though you know it to be wrung from the hard large dog. The sapient policeman, of course, gets earnings of the working men. While delivering the lieges, and if Providence permit me health heartily laughed at for his superior knowledge of the decision of the Court, he hoped it would be the

quest was held at the Black Dog Inn, East-street, as a means of extorting money, rather than respect Bank, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of for the law. But in spite of this threat of his Lord-Bank, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of in that district from which I have invita- Mary Sharp, seven years of age, whose parents tions; then North, to all the towns in North- reside at Knostrop. The deceased was sat by the first case they can get hold of before the same fire on Friday last, when a cirder flew out and set | tribunal. What has procured us the honour of Earl fire to her clothes, by which she was so much burnt as to cause her death on Saturday .- Verdict, " Acci- often asked since the Court, as he has not appeared

FUNERAL OF A POLICEMAN. On Tuesday, the remains of Robert Ellis, who has been upwards of twenty years in the police force, were interred in the their contests for the representation of the county. burial ground at the parish church. The whole dis- The Court-house was crowded, and the audience reposable force, amounting to about a hundred men, attended his remains to the grave.

Supplied Death.—On Tacsday morning, an inquest was he'a at the Barley Corn Inn, Armley, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Mary Holdsworth, ag i 49, who died suddenly on Saturday last. The deceased it appears has lived on comfortable terms with her husband, but rumours of some foul play were current, strengthened by the appearance of bruises on various parts of her body; the coroner, therefore ordered a post mortem examination, from which it was evident that the woman had died from purely natural causes, and the jury returned a verengagement to that town. I have been long pro- for the suspicion that her husband had ill-treated she had laboured under indisposition, and, mistaking

> ANOTHER BURNING CASE.—On Tuesday evening, caused by falling into the fire, at her mother's house,

Drowning.-On Monday morning, an inquest was Since my return, I have waited for the full develop- held at the Black Dog Inn, East-street, Bank, before on the day that this shawl was lost? ment of Mr. O'Connor's plan in his letters which I John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Wm. Terry. must have seen before I can redeem my pledge to The deceased left his house on the morning of Friday write them as soon as I should be able effectually he was not again seen or heard of until he was found on Sunday last, floating in the cut. near the coal staiths, at Knostrop. There was no evidence to shew how he got into the water, and a verdict of " Found

> STEALING TROUSERS .- On Monday last, two men committed for trial at the next sessions, for having stolen a pair of trousers from a stall in Vicar's 48 8d; St. Helen's. 9, 8d; Black Boy, 15, 84; Jioit. On Saturday night, the property of Mr. Wm. Talboys, tailor. Joseph Wilson, a companion of the above, was fined & and costs, or two months' imprisonment, for assaulting the police in attempting to rescue the prisoners. DARING STREET ROBBERY .- On Monday last, two

> Wright and W. Pawson, Esqs., at the Court-house with having about two o'clock on Sunday morning. assaulted John Rowbotham, in High-street, and stolen from his person eight shillings in silver. The at Mr. Reinhardt's, druggist, in Briggate, at whose shop he was until nearly twelve o'clock, after which he had some calls to make. He was on his way terminated on Friday in a verdict of "Wilful Murhome, when he was first stopped by the prisoner der"against Charles Higginson, labourer. Higgin-Daker, whom he knew, and who began sparring in front of him. He was then knocked down, when dered his child, a boy about five years of age, in the Whaling and another man, named Gavins, came up,
>
> Bishop's wood, near Eccleshall, and to have buried
> and after the struggle Powhettern found that and, after the struggle, Rowbottom found that he him there. Higginson, who had been working in had been robbed. A policeman came up while the parties were struggling, but in consequence of not knowing that a robbery had taken place, the men

POCKET PICKING.—On Monday last, a young man named Thomas Wood, was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, for having, on Saturday night, picked the pocket of Mrs. Mary Cowling, of Wortley, at an auction room, in Kirkgate, of a purse and eighteenpence. The prisoner was seen by police-THOMAS HEANES, MANCHESTER. - We cannot insert | man Hartley to enter the auction room, and knowing him he waited until he came out, when he stopped him and searched him, and in his pocket found the

were set at liberty, but were afterwards recaptured.

They were both committed to York Castle for trial.

and who, if they should reply in their defence. Others.—We understand that notice has been given The case, altogether, was a very strong one. A deby the plaintiff to the defendants in this case of his scription of Higginson has been given at the consta-The Nottingham Frameworkers' Petition.— This intention to prosecute a fresh action against them bulary-office, at Stufford, and there is but little doubt document is only in course of signature and has as the next assizes, for an assault committed by them that he will be speedily apprehended.—Staffordshire not been presented,—as stated by us last week. | upon his wite in January last.

BURGLARY. - During the night of Sunday last, the house of Mr. John Wainwright, cloth weaver, of

WHAT NEXT! WHIGS, in the Council, are so lazy, "Snew up" so late and thin: Whig "organs" cry (don't it amaze ye?) WHIGS want a-" Whipper-IN." But who will take the "imposing" place t Tis difficult to tell: There's none would do it so much grace AS ALDERMAN D- L-

Begging Impostor.—Yesterday, a man named James Bions, was committed to Wakefield House of Correction for three months, as a rogue and vagebond, having been found soliciting alms, with HARRISON, of Nottingham, is requested to com-fraudulent document in his possession, purporting municate his address to T. J. Crowther, Glouses—that he was empowered to collect money for the sufferers by a coal-pit explosion at Rose Hill, in the West Riding, by which several lives had been lost. and others severely wounded.

Public Meeting.-On Tuesday last, a large Borough Meeting was held in the yard of the Coloured Coth Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Factories Bill, and for the Separation of Church and State. The Mayor refused to call the meeting, and the Requisitionists, therefore, called it themselves. An attempt were made to seat Mr. Hamer Stansfeld in the chair, but he was defeated, and Mr. Joseph Jones was called upon to preside. The "lads If he be not captiously disposed, he will see, on however, aithough they carried their Chairman, lost an amendment which they submitted, by a large unnecessary: if he be, we have nothing to say to majority, and the petition of the Discenters was

> HUDDERSFIELD .- On Thursday last, a little boy, four and a half years old, the son of Wm. Mills, iron founder, Aspley, walked into the works unobserved, whilst the whole of the men were out. In a short time the father went in, and to his astonishment found the boy crushed to death, by a large peice of iron which was lying across his body. His death must have been instantaneous, as the weight of the iron was considerable. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict of "accidental death" recorded. HAWICK .- TRUCK System -- At the general

meeting of the stocking makers, a few weeks ago. which was noticed in the Star, a resolution was passed to use every means in their power to put TO THE COLLIERS OF THE WEAR. - Will any of the s op to the truck system, which was making rapid strides to supersede the payment of wages in money. with some of the manufacturers, to the great injury Mr. George Charlton, sail-maker, 2, Fitter's-row, of the workman and the honest manufacturer. The meeting elected a Committee of five, with instructions to prosecute those manufacturers who had glaringly violated the Truck Act. The Committee immediately went to work and selected three of the manufacturers. who were considered the worst in that respect for prosecution, two for the penalty, and as for the third. one of his hands spontaneously offered to prosecute for his wages. The two former, however, wrote to the agent employed by the Committee, and pledged themselves to discontinue the practice of paying in goods in future if the prosecution were abandoned, the Committee's object being merely the putting a stop to the system, was thus attained. The third case came on before the Justice of Peace Court, on Thursday last; Henry Stones, pursuer, and Peter Wilson, manufacturer, defender. On the Bench appeared the Earl of Minto, the Honourable John Elliot, - Chesholm, Esq., of Sturches, and - Grieve, Esq., of Brauxholm Braes. The action was for the amount of wages which the defender had deducted from the pursuer for a number of weeks, and which amounted to upwards of £15, but the claim was limited to £5, to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. From the investigation it Wilson had a shop which he called "Hawick Store," where his men were furnished with goods during the week : that each man's account was kept in a small book, which was sent to the warehouse on counting days, and the amount deducted from his wages; that one means of inducing his workmen to take the goods, was the limiting the supply of emoblige, and all his doubling and twisting, in which he displayed a good deal of "craft," was desmed to pay to the pursuer the whole sum sued for. Lord Minto, who presided, and his brother, appeared unlast case of the kind that would be brought before it, DEATH BY BURNING .- On Monday morning, an in- as the Court would be more disposed to look upon it ship, the men are determined to bring the very Minto's presence on this occasion? is a question here on the bench for at least a quarter of a century; and we think a solution of the query may be found in the fact that Mr. W. has always been & thick and thin supporter of the Miato interest, in ceived many of the remarks of the Elliots with

marked disapprobation. MANCHESTER -FXCHANGE NO ROBBERY -One day last week three respectably-actived females entered the shop of an extensive draper, residing in the Borough Buildings, London-road, Manchester, and, after making a few trifling purchases, left the shop. In a short time after their departure, the shopman found that a large Paisley shawl, value 30s. was missing, and no other persons having been in that part of the establishment but the above-mentioned females, it was suspected that they had stolen t. Information was immediately given to the police. Inspector M'Mullin, from the description given of the three females, succeeded in taking them into custody; but, after the most minute search, could not find the stolen property; the females, however, were brought up for examination before Mr. Maude the sitting magistrate, at the Borough Court. The shopman that served them and Mullin were examined by the magistrate, as witnesses for the prosecution; Mr. B.nt, solicitor, appeared for the defendants; and in cross-examining the shopman put the following questions to him:—

Mr. Bent.-Now Mr. Shopman, I believe you are fond of kissing a pretty girl?

Shopman.-Yes, sir, under the rose. Mr. Bent .- Yes; and behind the merinos, too. (This made the poor shopman look unutterable things.) Now, Mr. Shopman, did not yea steal a kiss from one of the prisoners at the bar in the shop Shopman. Yes, sir.

Magistrate -Do you mean to say that the shaw was given in return for that favour? Mr. Bent.-Certainly not. There is no evidence against my clients. But if it had been the case exchange is no robbery.

The Magistrate dismissed the case. SOUTH CHURCH.-The workmen on the Deanery Colliery return their sincere thanks to the following places for assistance during their struggle, named Samuel Newlove and John Callaghan, were with the masters for their rights: - Wordhouse Close, £1 5: 102d; Greo: Hetton, 6:7d; Trimden Wingate, 10s 91d; Kello, 8s 01d; Thornley, 9, 41d;

Quarrington Hill 4s 10d; Tizac, 2s 21d; Castle

Eden, 19s 8d; Etherley and Witten Park, 5s 7d.

CLITHEROE.-Mr. David Ross lectured in the large room of the Swan Inn. on Saturday evening. Subject :- " Elocution : its gross neglect, and men, of desperate character, named Conclius Whaling abuse in the pulpit, the bar, and the senate." was listened to by an attentive audience. The lecturer treated his subject with such a degree of precision as to give the greatest satisfaction.

WILFUL MURDER. - A serious investigation has occupied the attention of Mr. R. Fowke, coroner, and a jury, at Eccleshall, two entire days, which son, who is a widower, is supposed to have mur-Shropshire, made some extraordinary statements to his fellow-workmen and master respecting his child having been taken ill and dying in his arms, and that he had buried him in the Bishop's-wood. He proposed to go and point out the spot where the child was buried on the following day, but instead of keeping his word he absconded, and has not since been heard of. The parties, however, gave information to the authorities; the wood was searched, and the body of a child was found buried there, wnich has been identified as the body of Higginson's child. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Mr. Greatrex, surgeon, who was of opinion that the child had come to its death by violence, a fracture occasioned by a blow from some blunt instrument, or a kick, being discovered on the inner frontal LEEDS POLICE.—JOHNSON v. HEPWORTH AND bone, and an external brais corresponding with it.

THE FACTORIES BILL. (Concluded from our eighth page.)

to remove the difficulties that were in the way of trade, and then ask them to discuss the question upon the humanity footing. It was true as regarded himself as an individual that he was willing to make concessions, and he was quite willing that the bill should be brought down to eleven hours—(hear) but he wished to separate himself as an individual non this occasion as he was sent to the meeting as a deputation to oppose the Bili before Parliament; he had no doubt many of those who sent him would concur in an Eleven Hours Bill, but there were others who would not. With regard to the relay green, he would remark that it was a favourite sizem of Mr. Horner, and that part of the Bill connected with education had been framed to meet that system. If they passed that Bill in its present offensive shape to the Dissenters, they would not have one child under thirteen years of age in any

mills conducted by Dissenters-(hear.) Mr. RAND said his sincere desire was that they might as far as possible concur in a design for a Factory Bill; he believed that the hearty co operation of the factory masters was essential to the carry ing out of any Bill upon the question. He was as deeply convinced now as when first he entered the room on the preceding day that Ten Hours was as much as young persons cught to work; a: the same time he was aware that the sudden change of from Twelve to Ten Hours was a serious change; he was deeply aware of that, and he had no desire to disturb existing arrangements, but he could not consent to support a perpetual Bill for more than Ten and there would be no settlement of the questionlimitation which he sought for, let him for a moment spectors, concurred in these sentiments. draw their attention to a beautiful remark occurring. Mr. Morris submitted that the meeting did not during a recent debate in the House of Commons, wish to hear a repetition of what the ractory Inspecand which he wished to bring to bear upon this tors had already given to the world. part of the question; it fell from the lips of one who was right, let other countries do what they may."

nothing to do with it. If it had been to settle the question he was for concession; if not, he would act npor principie. Mr. HINDLEY, M.P., hoped Mr. Rand would with draw the latter part of his resolution; sufficient unto the year was the legislation thereof. When they compromise he did hope they should have one-

Mr. Randsaid his only desire was to do what was mactioning any one of these terms of labour, so as not mended a ten hours bill. He (Mr. Fielden) had written tion. (The honourable gentleman then read the follow- per annum. it is that the suffering thousands, who have so often called and patiently waited for the redress of their the delusive notion of the dangers arising from foreign one farthing per yard on our cotton cloth would irrewhich we have already adverted, as consequent some definite conclusion. EPOR a reduction in the period of labour. These fluctuations may be caused by speculations—by fabulous reports respecting the cotton cropsand by many other combinations of circumstances: will, not a word is said about being ruined by foreign competition on these accounts. We have seen that the Porking of shorter time would increase, to a certain limited extent, the cost of manufactured goods. All commercial men know, however, that the cost of an

sricle has nothing to do with what it sells for. The selling price is regulated by the amount of supply and demand; and as the supply is lessened, the demand remaining the rame, goods will necessarily advince in value: or, if the price does not advance, a restricted supply prevents a further declension, and thereby ated, 'could masters obtain an alvance equiva-We unheritatingly answer in the affirmative; crease, we shall obtain better prices for our goods, as Tel as to be the instruments in the hands of Divine Providence, of distributing happiness on every hand. Then, and not till then, will inventions become what

they ought to be-blewings to the land." Those

opinions most cordially agreed with his own. He never

could see the force of the arguments raised against the

had often inquired what foreign competition was, and

he found it was this: manufactures here were being exported to such an extent, machinery was so much improved, and production followed in the same ratio, that in every market in the world their productions Pere met, not by the competition of the French, not by the competition of foreigners, but of the very men who surrounded them, and amongst whom they lived that was foreign competition—(hear, hear). Then they held the means of averting it: let them reduce the period of labour, and they would and that they would reduce the quantity of goods so such, that there would be a much better market for them. He had tried to ascertain what was the difference of ene; between twelve and ten hours in his own sandacure, and he found that it would not cost the poor man a penny more to get a shirt, not threehalf-Pence more to get a fustian jacket, and not one penny gentleman might insert his name under the heading three farthings more to get a gown piece, if the hours were reduced from sixty-nine to fifty-eight next week Mr. Hindley, M.P., quite agreed in the observation

which it was the duty of factory masters to promote. plished a most important object. (Hear, hear.) He should like the millowners to look at the reports of Mr. Milks wished to know what ages were prothe factory inspectors, and see what was there said posed for the different hours. before the Pactory Bill passed.

Mr. BROOK said he had read there was no proper in-Mr. FIELDEN continued. Why, previous to the meeting should be adopted.

passing of the bill a factory commission issued, which called upon every manufacturer in Yorkshire and Lanremained upon the manufacturers. Every report made cession. by the Factory Inspectors since 1833 was full of charges they could only do by giving the people a really efficient | be a desirable arrangement. ten hours bill. He would tell them what the Inspectors said of the manufacturers.

THE CHAIRMAN thought as it was probable the gen- petition which he received the other day from tlemen present were desirous of confining the business Bolton. to a moderate length, that the Hon. Gentleman should confine himself to the question of the hours, which was

practical question before the meeting.

If FIELDEN must make a few remarks upon that subject, because he thought it was important that the conditions attached to their employment are so irksome port on the 18th of February; she was a fine brig, manufacturers should know what was said of them in that masters will not employ them." the House of Commons. In the first report of the Inwere not pretected.

Mr. STANSFIELD, M.P., understood that they had Members of Parliament should not express their sentiments, but listen to the opinions of the millowners. Mr. HARDY, M P., remarked that the Hon. Gentleman forgot Mr. Fielden was a millowner—(hear, hear).

Mr. FIELDEN submitted that he, as a millowner, had as much right to speak as any millowner present. He, Hours. He believed unless they came to a Ten employed as many hands, perhaps, as any master in Hours Bil eventually, agitation would continue, Manchester—thear, hear). Mr. Rickards, speaking of Manchester-thear, hear). Mr. Rickards, speaking of the relay system, gave it as his opinion that the limitaentertaining that opinion, but being no friend to tion of one class of children to a certain number of sudden changes, he would rather, as was said in hours, and of another class to a different number of another place, throw down the clive branch of hours in the same mill, could never be put in force by hours a day. Upon this being put to the meeting there peace, and with an attempt to reconcile all parties, legal means: evasion was so easy, and detection so he would prefer that a Bill should be introduced to difficult compared with the private interest adverse to Parliament restricting the hours of labour to Eleven it; but he added that protection for the children was Honrs a day for two years, providing that in October necessary to prevent the avarice of masters and the 1845, Ten Hours should be adopted. With re- simulus of high wages from working thousands to twelve hours mentioned in the Bill should include the gard to foreign competition, respecting which de th; and he said there were millowners who must be so much had been said by parties opposing the restrained. Mr. Horner, Mr. Saunders, and other in-

Mr. FIELDEN, continued.—There was another thing was desirous of a wider system of commercial policy: mentioned, with respect to training up the children to the patience he had shewn, and the attention he had Let foreign nations less enlightened in commercial habits of faischeod. It was stated that when asked their paid, to the business of the meeting. mbjects inan themselves, shape their tariffs as they age-"going of fourteen," or "past thirteen" was the choose—is did not become this great commercial ready answer, always given. He (Mr. Fielden) did say carried unanimously. country to regulate her arrangements in conform. Y that the system of releys led the children into the habit with their mistaken ones. It was the duty, and of telling falseheads and was calculated to destroy all honour, and the meeting separated. would be found to be the interest of England, to morel feeling. They could never rest till they got a get an example to other countries. Let her take her uniform Bill and if they had that he would not envy the who were present did not vote upon any of the resostand on principle, and exhibit to the world the gle- feelings of any man who could ask the people to work lutions. rions spectacle of a nation determined to do what more than ten hours a day. (Hear.) Rather than see Mr. Brook said he was about to propose a resolu-labour such as it was, he would sink the factories into tion, but after the remarks of Mr. Rand hethought he the sea. But he did not believe that was necessary if should desist. He was not insensible to the recom- masters would only be reconciled to what was reasonmendation of Sir G. Strickland and Mr. Hindley able; and he was sure nine-tenths of the people of that concessions should be made, and he should have this country would say that ten hours labour was quite that the two men, whose names are Henry Lowther its travelling upon, in one-sixth of a second. The been happy for the sake of unanimity to have enough (Hear, hear.)

accepted a Bill of eleven hours, but if it were to be Mr. FEILDEN, M.P., for Blackburn, had received addled with a condition that at a certain day ten hours should be the law of the land, he would have in this debate. He believed in his neighbourhood there was a difference of opinion as to whether the Bill should be for ten or eleven hours. He had had some resolutions sent to him agreed to at a public meeting which he believed, however, expressed the sentiment of the town generally. His own opinion was that had seen how an Eleven Hours' Bill worked, they if it were found after working eleven hours for several eleven hours would be more desirable than twelve, and might try a Ten, but now as they were so near a years, that a shorter period would be desirable be

should say thentry a Ten Hours Bill. Mr. THOMAS PLINT, of Leeds, said he thought that appearance, it would appear to be a toe nail. The just to the working-classes, and put an end to all the majority of the mill-owners in Leeds were in favour agitation, and he considered they never should of an Eleven Hours Bill, (hear, hear,) and were of day, before Alderman Sir T. Potter, and T. Townsucceed in that till they did what was just—(hear, opinion that to diminish the hours to ten would be to end, E-q., when the above statement was given. injure labour. He differed from Mr. Fielden in his The magistrates said, it was a case in which they Mr. FIELDEN, M. P., Oldham, said his opinions political economy, and in his views relative to sinking could do nothing, but advise the men to dine elsewere so well known upon the Ten Hours Bill that it all factories to the bottom of the sea if they could not where.—Manchester Guardian. was not necessary for him to take up much time. Ever carry an Eleven Hours Bill. Mr. Fielden had spoken since he had laboured in a factory, he had always con. of the difference in the cost of a shirt being 1d., a TURN OUT OF COLLIERS.—The colliers in the emtended that ten hours labour was as much as any jacket 141., and a gown 141, if the mills were worked ploy of Mr. Sparrow, at Longton, have again turned human being, either child or adult, should be required ten hours instead of twelve; it appeared to him (Mr. out, in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages. to perform. His opinion remained unchanged, and in Plint that if he reduced his time of labour from twelve. The men having received the usual fourteen days' order to know the feeling of those who came from the to eleven he lost one-twelfth of his profit, and if he notice of the intended drop, the time expired on country, he thought the best course would be to take reduced it to ten he lost one-sixth; and when he con- Saturday se'nnight, when they all ceased labour, the names of these who were for a ten, those who were sidered that they had to compete with foreigners, he and are now out. The number who have turned out, for an eleven, and those who were for no alteration at thought that was a great loss. He claimed to be as including boys, is about 250. The reduction is at all; but he would say let no party commit himself by humane as Mr. Fielden when he said that an Eleven the rate of 3d. per day on each man's carnings. A Hours Bill would be safe and kaneficial to the country. large meeting of colliers was held in the Town to be free to act as he thought right for the future. As But the question of humanity mixed itself up with the Hall, Longton, on Monday evening, in reference to Mr. Kenworthy had been referred to, he might say that question of finance, and they could not separate them. the strike. A number of resolutions were passed, in Mr. K. was an extensive manufacturer at Blackburn, He believed Mr. Fielden at one time maintained that which they determined to resist by all lawful means who had taken a deep interest in this question: he though some mills worked long hours, others might the reduction of their wages, and called upon the Was gentleman employing an immense number of work short, and he believed he had tried it by reducing colliers in employ, and the public in general, to hands, he had been brought up in a factory eversine he his hours, but he afterwards gave it up. finding that assist them; at the same time pledging themselves adjournment took place till Thursday. was eight years old, and he understood factory the financial question pinched him. Gentlemen must not to commit or countenance any breach of the abour in all its departments, and he had always recom- separate the politice-financial and the humanity ques- peace.—Birming am Guzette.

to him, asking him what his opinion was of the present Mr. Morris said by the present system of relays prisoners died in the gaol at Brixton, and under the Factory Bill, and he expressed himself as strongly they took children at eight years of age, and from that act of Parliament it was compulsory on Mr. Carter, opposed to the system of relays contemplated by the bill are up to thirteen they worked six hours; he contended the coroner for Surrey, to institute an inquiry apon the table in the House of Commons. Six hours that they were much better employed in that way than respecting the causes of their deaths, which was abour he thought would not offer sufficient inducement in running about the streets; the remaining six hours gone into in the receiving-room of the prison. for the employment of the children, and he was in favour they were in school; no children could stand a better William Henry Buxton, aged sixty-one, upon whom of a uniform time of labour for all persons from ten to chance of receiving a good education than such as those. an inquest was held, was well known throughout twenty-one years of age, and that should be limited to By the proposed Bill they would take a child at ten England as the champion quoit player, whom, from ten hours a day. The hon, gentleman then read a years of age and make him work ten hours: he main- his immense strength and skill, none could successletter from Mr. Kenworthy, dated Blackburn, May 6, tained that the system of relays was more consistent fully compete with. Connected with highly respect-1843, wherein that gentleman recapitulated the senti- with humanity than either a Ten or Eleven Hours Bill. able families, he was in early life possessed of an ments which the honourable member had just ascribed. He, as a practical man, would say he had found no in- ample independence, which was soon wasted. His to him) He might state that Mr. Kenworthy's factory convenience at all from working relays of six hours. skill, however, in all sporting matters insured him a was not of a high temperature. His spinning was about If children were taught mendacity in the case of relays good living, and his deportment and manuers were 36's or 40's. He thought it would not be amiss to read they might be equally taught it in the other case, to say an introduction to every company. At the February m extract or two from Mr. Kenworthy's letter to they were ten years old when they were not. He Surrey sessions his associations involved him in a master cott n spinners, which was well worthy reckoned that by reducing the hours from twelve to ten, case of felony, and he was sentenced to six months'

ing passages from Mr. Kenworthy's pamphlet:- General Johnson, M.P., said that in no agricultural month he was attacked with inflammation of the "The difference of 11. per lb on yarn, or one farthing district did the labourer work more than from six in the lungs. He was then admitted into the infirmary, peryard on cloth, is the mighty difficulty that we have morning till six at night, with half an hour for break. and under the surgeon, Mr. Gardner, he was perto overcome, in order to afford to our factory hands that fast and an hour for dinner, and he did not see why feetly cured. A few days after, Mr. Gardner was respite from physical toil which is so imperatively de- they should work longer in the factories. The wishes called up at one o'clock in the morning, and on his manded, and to mye our country from ruin by foreign of those employed were, he believed, to have an Eleven arrival found the deceased struggling on his bed in competition! How abominably absurd and inconsistent Hours Bill, and there was a great number of gentlemen a most violent manner. He died within a few hours present who would agree to an Bleven Hours Bill; afterwards, and was never sensible. The jury instithere were likewise a great many who would agree to a tuted a rigid inquiry as to the treatment of the grievances, should have their miseries protracted, under Ten Hours Bill, he thought then they ought to compro- dec ased while in the infirmary, and it was proved mise the matter by accepting Mr. Walker's proposition that he had mutton chops, a pint of porter, tea, toast, competition! Are we so near rain that an advance of for a Ten and a Haf Hours Bill. If the matter came and for lunch, beef-tea, gruel, or anything he desired. before Parliament, he (General Johnson) should vote A verdict of "Natural death" was returned, and the rocably seal our fate? If so, how important an element for a Ten Hours Bill. because he thought that jury added to it, that the attention paid to him was of national prosperity is the labour of these poor people! was the proper thing, but if they would agree to a of the most humane and attentive kind.—The next How praiseworthy is their exemplary patience under Ten and a Half Hours Bill it would satisfy all classes case was that of Mary Keates. She had been a fretheir complicated sufferings! But, we are all conscious __(hear.) He knew there was but one opinion amongst quent visitor to the House of Correction, and while of, and daily experience, fluctuations in our cotton and the operatives, and that was that ten hours was plenty there her conduct was so good that she was invaricloth markets; and these often make a much greater for them. As there were so many gentlemen present, ably excused from the toil of the treadmill, and was difference in the cost of goods than that to be thought it desirable that they should come to allowed to work in the laundry. In perfect health, which we have already adverted, as consequent some definite conclusion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Derby, said he was expressing the opinion of those in his neighbourhood when he said that nothing could be more. Utopian than to imagine that relays of children from eight to thirteen years of age would ever succeed in the silk department. From the fine nature of the article and its great cost, if they should put unakilled labour with skilled labour, it would be impossible to produce such an article as would enable them to compete with foreigners. It was an undeniable fact that at present the silk masters had no protection Britannia steamer, from New York, which arrived who had no right to a shilling. There would be no whatever. The duty upon Italian thrown silk formerly at Liverpool on Sunday last, accounts have been re- good till the people had the choosing of those who was 14s alb; shortly after it was lowered to 7s; it had since been reduced to 54; again to 3s. 6d.; and several of which were fine packet ships, laden with Commons spurned the people like dogs when they from every locality in the district. under the tariff of last year to 1s. The Italians them- cargoes of merchaudise and other valuable property, applied for any redress of their grievances; and selves placed a duty of 8d. upon the raw silk, and and many lives are supposed to have perished. The the responsibility of such conduct was become so people from greater suffering. 'But,' it may be described from a letter heavy, that it was no longer worth the while of a ment that was erected in commemoration of the ducted from the la it made the protection only about 4d. received by the underwriters from Liverpool :- man to sit in the House of Commons. The House peace of 1815, which is situated centrally between The English people then, with that amount of protection Among the most important is that of the loss of the had lost the respect of the people, and therefore it Todmorden, Hebdenbridge, Sowerby, and Ripponden; manufacture? If not, they would very soon be ruined, teeing that they are losing already.

The voluptuary, the rival the manufacture in the cost of that they are losing already.

The voluptuary, the rival the manufacture in the cost of that they was that they had ceased to petition. There was the friends residing at the two last mentioned places licious enemy, they will suspect, and they will invade that they were fettered burden; Commander, Captain Postil; valued, with the Corn Law; no one could support that, on any are most earnestly requested to attend. Mr J. West our homes.

The voluptuary, the rival the manufacture in the cost of that they had ceased to petition. There was that they had ceased to petition. There was that they had ceased to petition. There was the friends residing at the two last mentioned places licious enemy, they will suspect, and they will invade the cost of the two last mentioned places in the two last mentioned places in the cost of the two last mentioned places in the two last men by further legislative enactments, they would be crippled her cargo, it is stated, at £30,000. She was bound principle of justice. It would not be possible in a dreadful degree. He had no doubt that the prin- to Mobile, and was wrecked near the entrance of to go on long with these modes of governing. and, as a reason for thus replying to the question, we would refer to the temporary advance in the prince of goods and yarns which was the effect of the late turn-out. If we only let the hours of labour decrease, as the powers of invention and production in the considered that England exported more of the world put together.

The Chairman said gentlemen might now think period for the doubt that the prince of Mobile, and was wrecked near the entrance of the object of the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, by a heavy gale driving the ship on a dangerous when he considered that England exported more of her should be a benefit to the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, by a heavy gale driving the ship on a dangerous classes, and held it his bounden duty to support this should be a benefit to the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, by a heavy gale driving the ship on a dangerous classes, and held it his bounden duty to support this should be a benefit to the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of the harbour of that port, occasioned, it was reported, the harbour of the harbour of t The CHAIRMAN said gentlemen might now think per- of the crew and passengers were saved by last Monday, and he would see that more than threehaps after the lengthened discussion that had taken the boats, and that some part of the materials fourths of the majority belonged to classes inteplace upon the subject, that it would be as well for him have been brought ashore. The ship, it is thought, rested in the vote they gave. He would not go so to call their attention to the possibility of coming to is insured in the United States.—The next recorded 'ar as to admit Universal Suffrage; but he did some definite conclusion-(hear, hear.) There appeared is that of another fine ship, belonging to the same think the franchise might be much further exto him to be two or three ways in which that might be port—the Conservative, 242 tons burden, Captain tended. done. There was a certain number of factory masters | Lord. She sailed from Newhaven to the Cape of | General Johnson thought the House of Commons Ten Hours Bill on account of foreign competition. He had often inquired what foreign competition was, and Commons, he thought they should not vote at that of her contents washed ashore. Respecting the fate they had put down the Chartists; but the tact, on meeting-(hear, hear)-but with respect to the remain- of her unfortunate crew, there are little doubts but the contrary, was, that the Chartists had doubled der of the meeting, composed of their constituents, to that they all perished; however, it is but right to their numbers. The people were determined not to whose opinions they were willing to pay the utmost give publicity to the following fact :- Letters dated rest satisfied with the present consutution of Parrespect, he thought it was desirable that they should the 20th March express a hope that they landed on liament. He complained of the pressure of the make something like an expression of opinion. Mr. Rind, who had been the most active agent in calling were found upon the beach uninjured; but there is Parliament should remain unaltered ought toppose the meeting together, bad placed a resolution in his no mentioning of the oars being discovered in or near this motion. hand, and another gentleman, who had expressed himthem. Another letter, of a much later date, from Mr. Ross said he could not conscientiously vote
self in favour of an Bleven Hours Bill, had also asked the Cape of Good Hope, however, states that it was for this motion; so monstrous were the doctrines him to submit a resolution; of course, if the meeting much feared they had all met with a watery grave which he had heard avowed in some of the manuchoose, those resolutions could be put to them; and there was another method which occurred to him, which was to rule a number of columns on a sheet of paper, hending them with the different propositions which had been submitted to the meeting, so that every which expressed his own views.

thear, hear) And was the consumer to be found in of the Chairman that Members of Parliament should England that would not support the Ten Hours' Bill at not vote. He thought the meeting should endeavour once, and freely pay the differences of price?—(hear, to concentrate their views in favour of one fixed prin-hear.) That was the fact, and he was therefore willing ciple, so that Mr. Stuart Wortley might be able to tell to so to fifty-eight hours at once; may, he was willing Sir James Graham and the Government that he was to so to forty-eight: let him give a proper factory bill, authorised to say, that at a meeting of factory masters, The he would take care to limit the hours to fortyso and so was agreed upon, and this merits, as a Chartist lecturer, have
be would take care to limit the hours to fortyso and so was agreed upon, and this merits, as a Chartist lecturer, have
been well known and highly estimated throughout
the continuance of a House of Lords
not by the slaughter of the Trish people, but by the
been well known and highly estimated throughout sight, and take care to limit the hours to forty- so and so was agreed upon, and then he would educate the people; but with provisions would be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. If they lat. 48, lon. 33. Fortunately before she went down should be satisfactory to them. The Hours' Bill there could not be had education, could de that, he would say that they had accom
also end, and the people; but with provisions would be satisfactory to them. In this part of the country. The repeated attacks on his speeches in this debate, there was very little encour
also end, and the people and health, through the repture of blood-vessels, gradue.

Mr. MILNE then proposed that the last plan mer. the Clyde to St. John's, Newfoundland, was lost in re-enact the old constitution. He reviewed Mr. encountered by meral force, and when every Inch-

to the masters which they ought to get rid of, but which under the age of eighteen to eleven hours a day would tain and crew, amounting to fourteen men, were Mr. Hindley, M.P., remarked that that was pre- of disasters, we regret to announce the loss of the his to applie se for them; but he supposed that sa abridged account may not be without interest as a

The sense of the meeting was not taken upon it.

spectors it was stated that children and young persons when thirteen hands were held up in favour of, and molasses. three in opposition to it. Carried. Mr. RAND then proposed "That no valuable moral met to hear the opinions of millowners: he thought results can be obtained, nor domustic duties be proto tweive hours daily labour, exclusive of meals." This was also put to the meeting, when there ap-

peared nine for it, and one against it. Carried. Mr. RAND rext proposed. "That the lai our in mills be uniform and reduced to within reasonable limits, so destruction of the gates—fire has been brought to politics.

This was put to the meeting, and also carried, the majority being eleven to one. Mr. MORRIS proposed that young persons between appeared six for and six against it. The motion therefore fell to the ground. Mr. RAND next proposed "That the age of admission

into the mills should be ten years, and that the period of time for meals." Mr. BROOK objected to this resolution being put, as

several gentlemen had left the room since voting upon the last resolution; he protested against it, and should not vote himself. It was however put to the meeting, and carried by a majerity of five to three. Mr. Kay then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., for his kindness in presiding, and for

Mr. HINDLY, M. P., seconded the motion, which was Mr. STUART WORTLEY briefly acknowledged the

We should observe that a great many gentlemen

Suspicious Sour.—On Monday forenoon last, two and which they began to eat. One of them its uses are extending. remarked, that the broth had rather an unwholesome smell, but they both agreed as to the taste being very good. Under this impression they consurgeons, who all agreed in declaring it to be the £696 12s 4d. two men appeared at the Borough Court, on Mon-

PRISON ALLOWANCE.-During the past week two the attention and consideration of factory masters with a mill of 40 horse power, he should lose £4,500 imprisonment at Brixton. When taken to the prison he was in excellent health, but the early part of this Medical assistance was instantly procured, for Mr. Gardner happened to be in the gaol, but she died almost instantly. In this case also a verdict of "Natural death" was returned. The superintendentregistrar stated, in anwer to questions put by the jury, that the average amount of deaths was II in the prison, and 21 in the neighbouring vauper estab-

in attempting to land, nothing having been heard facturing districts, and with which the success of of them. The ship is stated to be fully insured.
About the same time another large vessel, named as he did not approve the present system, he would the Mary Ann, St. Mary's Bay, Yarmouth, for the Mary Ann, St. Mary's Bay, Yarmouth, for Sir R. Pell animadverted on the inconsistency of slaughter; Wellington and his sanguinary allies are house. But, "The demand for justice of nine minimus of people in incomplete in this motion would tend to deluge the House. But, as he did not approve the present system, he would is to be drouged in the roar of artillery, and that the was carried by blood is to be upheld by Sir R. Pell animadverted on the inconsistency of slaughter; Wellington and his sanguinary allies are of them. The ship is stated to be fully insured, this motion would tend to deluge the House. But, the Mary Ann, St. Mary's Bay, Yarmouth, for Grand Manan, was totally wrecked at Long Island Bay. Seventeen of the crew perished with her.

Ross's course, and considered himself to be Bay. Seventeen of the crew perished with her.

Ross's course, and considered himself to be blood is to be upheld by Cobbett, the son of Julius Dalby, Victoria public slaughter; Wellington and his sanguinary allies are house, Eccleshill. The boy fell into a pan of boiling ready to cry have and let slip the dogs of war, liquor, a few days previous, and lingered in great

tioned by the Chairman for taking the sense of the the ice off Cape Bollard; crew, passengers, and part Fielden's enumeration of grievances, demonstration of gri of cargo were saved. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Brook opposed that; their opinions, if not during the latter part of March and April the destruction of Parliament, and declared his conviction in person lead the invaders of his native dand; and unanimous, would have no weight with the Govern- tion amongst the ships by the ice was immense. It was that the plan of the mover would be found in if he should, why if he caught celd from the sea cas: ire, and their report made the manufacturers appear ment; and if they could not agree to something specific, owing to the sudden setting in of the weather by which more cdious even than they were represented before he for one would not sign at all. He was willing to all the sailing vessels were frezen in, and afterwards Mr. Saddler's committee. The stain of that report still sign for an Eleven Hours Bill in the spirit of con- foundered. Among the principal vessels were the Ocean, of Bonavista, the Henry and Mary, the In-Mr. Aldan, M.P., proposed a resolution to the effect dustry, together with twenty-five others, belonging to them by Mr. Ross. All they wanted was against the masters; he felt there was a stigma attached that the limitation of the hours of labour for persons to the different outports. In one instance, the capdrowned. In addition to the above awful catalogue cisely in accordance with a very numerously-signed barque Vere, belonging to Poole, Captain Badock, 460 tons burden; she was on a voyage to New Brunswick, and her wreck occurred during a heavy snow storm on the 29th of March, on Campbell's Mr. RAND proposed "That the manufacturers here Islands; her crew were saved. The Trinidad assembled unite in opinion that the system of relays packet, belonging to Liverpool, from Demerara, is proposed by the Bill is highly objectionable; that the supposed to be lost; she left the latter-mentioned 206 tons burden, commanded by Captain Lamb, The CHAIRMAN put this resolution to the meeting, and had a rich cargo on board of sugar, rum, and slave emancipation; but then it was very easy to do

> REBUCCA AGAIN.—The offences committed by Rebecca and her daughters" are daily growing the country gentlemen on the question of the corn more frightful, and not a single depredator has as law. perly performed, with a duration of labour extending yet been discovered. Each week we have to publish one or more instances of aggression against the law aid them in their destructive and revengeful course. Mr. FERBAND complained of the hardships in-Last Friday Llanfihangel-gate, near St. Clear's, was flicted on the working classes by the truck system demolished by a mob of men, disguised as usual in and the Poor Law. the age of eleven and eighteen should work only eleven their operations by the passing of the Pembroke suffrage would tend to increase the influence of the mail. They placed sentinels on each side of the higher classes. He regretted that he could not suproad, and immediately the mail had passed they port this plan. finished their work of destruction. On Monday afternoon the plantation of Mr. T. Powell, of Penythe wind blowing freshly, before assistance could be state was deteriorated. obtained to extinguish the fire four acres of valuable After a few words from the fire four acres of valuable and the fire four acres of valuable and the fire four acres of valuable and fire few words from the fire four acres of valuable and fire few words from the few words from the fire few words from the fire few words from the young trees were burnt. It fortunately happened that a great deal of furze had been cut from the gined. - Welshman.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The velocity of Wheatstone's messenger has reached a maximum which can safely be said of but few human things, and we ought to be satisfied, as we know that the speed is about labourers made application to Mr. Superintendant 120,000 miles per second—that, therefore, a message Sawley, to bring the following curious occurrence could go to Bristol or Birmingham in 1,1400th of a before the notice of the magistrates:—It appeared second, or round the globe, if wires could be laid for and John Taylor, went into Gentel's eating-house, messages upon the Blackwall railway, upon part of Victoria-street, near the Old Cnurch, on Sunday the Great Western Railway, and some other raillast, and there had something to eat. They then ways, are carried at this extraordinary rate. The called for a basin of broth, which was brought them, belis in the House of Commons are rung by it, and

AT THE Repeal meeting held at Mullingar on Sunday last, the Catholic Bishop of Ardagh made a proval of any plan of National Education that of the union, and that a petition from the board be disappearing, when one of the men fell in with a strange bony substance, which proved upon examination to be a human nail, It was shown to several at the last meeting in Dublin amounted to

> NOTTINGHAM .- POLITICAL VICTIM FUND .-All persons who have collecting books for the above fund are respectfully requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions forthwith, as a balance of £15 is still due to the treasurer.

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Monday evening, Mr. Skevington addressed a large assembly in the

CAMBERWELL.-The Chartists met as usual society was gone through, to the satisfaction of the 21st, in the afternoon and evening. members present, Mr. Sewell gave an excellent lecture upon the six points of the Charter. One new member was enrolled. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, MAY 17. The Speaker entered the House at the usual hour. but there being only eighteen Members present, an

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Some time was spent in the presentation of petitions, and in obtaining replies from Government on different questions.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD then rose to move. pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a Bill to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of Parliament. He supported his motion by historical precedent, as well as general reasoning; admitted the great damage which had been done to the cause by the violent and imprudent conduct of the Chartists; alluded to the of sixty years ago; and pleaded that the changes mage, of Northampton, will address the meeting. which he sought constituted not revolution but real reform, by restoring to the people their just rights, the Association Room, Holbeck bridge, on Sunday and giving them thereby effectual controll over the evening at half-past six o'clock, on the land and its abuses and extravagancies both of legislation and ex- capabilities, contive government. His plan is for Annual Parliaments, extension of the Suffrage to every sane man of twenty-one years of age, with other changes analagous to what are called the five or six points of the Charter.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. The Reform Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. The Reform

Bill, he said, had been insufficient for its objects.

Bradford.—The Chartists of Little Horton will tyrant, and that is "the definition of slavery." Why most in the School Room, Park-place, on Sunday stop short with branding arms? Why not brand ourselves? Why not with equal propriety imitate ters, and on the same principles, and at the same or morning at nine o'clock. a greater expense, as before the Reform Bill. Seats in Parliament were bought and sold now as thenonly that now, instead of paying patrons, you paid little knots of corrupt electors. Those who thus obtained the seats sought only how to get something for their money. All the acts of the House went in direct opposition to the desires of the people. whose condition was now worse than ever. There members, by 1.088 persons in all. The only way to o'clock. save the country from a great convulsion was a timely reform in the representation.

Mr. Curreis declared himself in favour of the ballot ing at eight o'clock. and triennial Parliaments. He supported this motion in some degree from curiosity, to see how the

proposed remedies could be worked out. Mr. FIELDEN said, that among the people there was a want of confidence in the House. That reason had been assisted by Lord J. Russell as a ground for his Refe Bill, and why was it not an equally good grour for this motion? The charges on the people were increased in England, and in Ireland there had been a coercion bill and a poor law. SHIPWRECK OF THIRTY-SIX VESSELS.—By the Twenty millions had been given to slave proprietors, ceived at Lloyd's of the total loss of thirty-six vessels, were to make the laws. At present, the House of

the beach soon after the ship struck, as the boats income-tax. Nobody who was not content that

The ship Saphire, from Salem, foundered in the course of the same month, off the Bahama Bank; crew fully, by a fair avowal of his intention to eppose saved by the long boats.—The Clyde, from Barbadoes, them. Every one of the tepics embraced in the game of coercion was played before the Catholic was lost in the early part of April, on the Islands of Scheme of the mover would take a debate by it-Canker. She was a valuable vessel, belonging to that self, and he, therefore, must decline any lengthened port (Barbadoes), bound to La Guayra,—Another discussion on a proposal combining them all. He now guides the destinies of his country, sprang into a latives. During the number of years he has resided in more vigorous existence, and Wellington and Peel Keighiey, he has been an able advocate of the cause of to New York, was lost in the same month, while on abstract right to an equal voice, he could not underthe 3d of April, her Majesty's ship Spartan, on her passage from England to Vera Cruz, observed the many opinions pronouncing the unreformed Parlia
passage from England to Vera Cruz, observed the many opinions pronouncing the unreformed Parlia
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In posed for the different hours.

In

ing that they were unconnected with the Constitu- invaded, probably Arthur Duke of Wellington will practice altogether incompatible with the existing

constitution. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had never heard, among the working clauce, the monstrous destrines actributed would, bad as he is, be charitable enough to afford equality of political rights, and to that they were entitled. Ob crying upon the absence of the Whigs from this debate, he said it was no busine's of memorable village of "Aughrim," from which an Sir Robert Peel had adopted their doctrines of irce specimen of the "spirit" of the agitation :trade, they thought they might safely trust him with their doctrines of finality. He agreed that parishes of Aughrim and Kilconnell was held at the the reformed House of Commons had done little enough for the country. The chief ameliorations had b. n made by the unreformed Pasliament-the repeal rent. A number of respectable persons from Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the repeal of the Test Act, nay, the Reform Bili itself. The only great thing done by the Reformed Parliament was the patriotic parish priest of Aughrim, the Rev. Mr. that price he would even undertake to bring over the necessity of the strictest observance of the laws.

Dr. Bowning contended for universal suffrage. Mr. MUNTZ said a few words about the currency, by the destruction of turn-pike gates and toll-houses, and, as to this motion, expressed his conviction but it is with regret that we learn that their depre- that if the prople's condition were made more comdations have unfortunately not been confined to the fortable, they would not trouble themselves about

women's clothes, who were, however, disturbed in Mr. Stansfield believed that the extension of the

Lord John Manners opposed the motion. believed that in proportion as political power was coed, were discovered to have been set on fire, and extended to the prople, their physical and moral

After a few words from Mr. TRELAWNEY. Sir Walter James observed upon the unter failure of that Reform Bill which had been carried by plantation during the winter, otherwise nothing means of so much gross delusion upon the people. could have saved the whole twenty-two acres of To render this House more democratical than it now plantation from being destroyed. On Monday night was, would be to reproduce the misch evous state of the gate in the town of St. Clear's shared the fate of things which existed under the late Ministry, whose the others. Although a reward of £150 and a free bills on so many important subjects were passed by pardon, have been offered by the Government, not a the Commons and rejected by the Lords; and it single accomplice has been taken, and the riotous would reduce the Sovereign to the position of a mere conduct of "Rebecca and her daughters" has grown first magistrate. He thought, however, that the nor is it the less irresistible for wanting the storm daily more alarming. Something must speedily be wealthier ranks ought to make large sacrifices in done to stop these shamoful proceedings or the conse- which he was very willing to share. During the war, quences may be more dreadful than can now be ima- the working people were much relieved by the operation of the paper currency, which tended to shift the weight of taxation upon the shoulders of the

> Mr. HINDLEY was indignant to hear a profession of solicitude for the working classes from members who supported the present Poor Law. He did not think that John and Henry had a right to mak. laws, and call on James and William to obey Mr. CRAWFORD replied, and the House divided-

For the motion 32 Against it...... 101 Majority against it..... 69 Mr. ROEBUCK then moved a resolution, in disap-

long speech in favour of repeal, and announced that should attempt to inculcate peculiar religious forwarded to Parliament for the repeal of that Mr. Shiel, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Hawes, Sir R. H. odious Poor Law. Inglis, and Mr. Ewart took part. After which the House divided-

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

BURY.-ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.-GARDEN STREET ROOM.—The Rev. Wm, Hill will preach the anniversary sermons of the Christian Church at Bury, that, with delusive words, your ruler says he will on Tuesday evening. After the business of the assembling at Garden-street Room, on Sunday, May not rifle your altars, nor pollute your heartins—what BOLTON.—Mr. Hill preaches at Bolton on Monday

evening. ROCHDALE.-Mr. Hill preaches at Rochdale on unarmed and an armed man together, you instantly Tuesday evening.

LEEDS DISTRICT.-Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, will lecture at the following iplaces during the next

morrow evening at half past six o'clock. A course of lectures on Mesmero-Phrenology are now being delivered in the above Room, for the joint

cate, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, forced on the insurrection was begun, an Arms' Bill on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, subject,-Chartism, the political aspect of Christianity. HOLBECK MOOR.—A Chartist Camp Meeting will coincidence of his opinions with those which had be held at this place to-morrow afternoon, at two leading law of evercion by the Whigs, and now the been advocated by the Duke of Richmond upwards o'clock, when Messrs. Bell, of Heywood, and Gam- Tories open their compaign against our rising hopes

> Mr. B. Walker, member of the Literary Institutever, or till some stranger, half in pity, half in contion, Armley, will deliver two lectures on Mesmero- tempt, steps in and smites our oppressor. An Arms Phrenology, on Monday and Tuesday evening, at Bill -a Bill to take away the means whereby men

Admission two-pence.

THE CHARTISTS of the central locality are requested tomeet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock in the council room, Butterworth's-builflings. THE CHARTISTS of Wapping will meet on Sunday unmutilated slaves.

meeting were at this moment five boroughs, returning ten in their room, on Sunday morning next, at ten holders rated to the poor above £20, and then get-

THE CHARTISTS of Middleton-fields will meet at the house of George Sedgwick, on Saturday even-

the Large Room, Butterworth's buildings, at seven specting them, in which you do not tell all you are o'clock. Subject, - Will a Repeal of the Legislative asked by the pettiest myrmidon, subjects you to Union between England and Ireland, based on sound penalties. principles, be beneficial or injurious to the inhabitants of the British Empire! Free admission-discussion invited.

the Working Men's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on sportation for seven years! Blacksmiths must take Sunday, the 28th of May, at ten o'clock in the fore- out licences like those for keeping arms, under the noon, for the purpose of better organizing the dis- same tremendous penalties. Domiciliary visits are trict, and for the transaction of other important busi- allowed and ordered. Nay, whenever a magistrate ness. Delegates are particularly requested to attend wills it, he can go, or send his gang of policemen to

A CHARTIST CAMP MEETING will be held on Sunday afternoon, at Studley Pike, adjoining the monuand other friends will address the meeting, which will commence at two o'clock.

Huddersfield, Tuesday; Lockwood, Wednesday;

IRELAND. (From the Times correspondent.)

DUBLIN, MAY 15 .- THE AGITATION .- The recent to have excited a far fuller measure of indignation tendency; and sentiments are freely broached, which be simple—time, prudence, energy !—The Nation. in the incipient state of the agitation, might have been (however discreetly) passed over as worthless specimens of native bombast, but which must be regarded at the present crisis as the natural result of culpable apathy in a quarter where it was least expected. A provincial paper of Saturday, supposed to be the organ of Dr. M'Hale, thus refers to the all-

voyage, or if the climate disagreed with him, or if any of those accidents which flesh is heir to pro 'uced fatal consequences to a man of his advanced age, we him a grave."

In the same paper (the Tuam Herald) appears a

vivid description of a repeal meeting held in the ever-

"On Sunday last a numerous meeting of the Chapel yard, Aughrim, for the purpose of appointing wardens and arranging for the collection of the Ballinasloe were present, and seemed to take areat interest in the proceedings. The venerated and Manning, in an elequent address, explained the great things with 20,000,000 of money. For helf object of the meeting, and impressed upon the people The assembly was also addressed by Mr. J. Dillon, of Caher, and in glowing terms by that distingui-ned and unshrinking patriot, Mr. N. Boylan, justice of the peace, Hilton-house, county of Meath. The whole scene was one of the deepest interest -calling up proud recollections of the past, and full of high promise of the future. Who could look without emotion on the hill of Kilcommedan, where 18 000 undisciplined and badly-armed Irish defeated 27,000 veterans, furnished with all the munitions of war, and flushed with the victories they had won on the battle fields of France and Holland? But who would not feel proud to be an Irishman when he beheld the pass of Urachree, where 2,500 Irish horse completely defeated 8,000 of the flower of European chivalry-French Hugonots, Dutch and Danish guaras, with several chosen regiments of English Dragoons! Well might St. Ruth exclaim, in the hour of triumph. that he would 'drive the English to the gates of Dublin!' Never did men, inferior in numbers and arms, obtain a more complete victory over the enemies of their country and king, till robbed of a by chance through the death of their commander. And that scene was full of promise of future independence to Iroland-proving that the voice of freedom had reached the most retired parts of our island. Yes! in every quarter of the country the spirit of untionality is animating the masses. Deeply and stead ly is the mighty tide of popular feeling advancing onward; and feam upon its surface, which, on former oceasions, generally characterized similar movements in Ireland."

The Mr. Dillon alluded to in the foregoing is a gentleman of high respectability in the county, and he is, moreover, if I mistake not, a recent auxiliary to the ranks of the repealers.

The boards of guardians, too, are daily becoming infected with the repeal mania. The Abbayleix board has already declared in favour of the measure; and the guardians of the Dundaik Union, having taken umbrage at the refusal of the commissioners to dismiss the clerk for the high offence of being "connected with an anti-repeal party," are about to tread in the footsteps of their Queen's county brethren. One of the guardians gave notice on the last day of meeting that, "in consequence of the letter from the commissioners (above alluded to) he would move at their next sitting, that they should discuss the repeal measure." This is another practical proof of the This led to a debate, in which Sir James Graham, stimutus given to the agitation by the working of the

THE SLAVES' DISARMING BILL.

We need no longer ask, will there be a Coercion Bill? Here it is. What means disarmament but coercion? What means defencelessness but slavery! The father does not disarm his son, nor the friend wring away the defence of his friend; but the robber disarms his victim, and the pirate nails down the hatches that he may butcher unresisted.

To carry arms is the ultimate guarantee of life. property, and freedom. To be without the power of matter that your goaler boasts his power to protect you, and flourishes his weapon before your cell! Arms and liberty are synonymous. If you see an conclude that the one is a prisoner, the other s guard. Arms are the badges of freemen. He who is unarmed will soon be in chains.

week-Wortley and Armiey, Monday; Holbeck, in every age. The conquering barbarians forbade Thursday; and Morley, Friday.

Disarmament and slavery were convertible terms in every age. The conquering barbarians forbade thursday; and Morley, Friday. Disarmament and slavery were convertible terms the Saxons to carry arms; the Spaniards tore their Mr. Bell will lecture in the Chartist Room, to- arms from the Americans; the English took arms from Ireland whenever they dared. Irish disarmament has ever been the first step to

plunder and tyranny. Cromwell disarmed us, and benefit of Dr. M'Douall and the phenological class in first act of the hellish Penal Code, under which we this town. The next will be delivered on Tuesday winced in a bloody duegeon for eighty years, was and Thursday evenings at eight o'clock.

an Arms' Bill. The Volunteers exterted ind pen-LEEDS.—Dr. Lees, Editor of the Temperance Advo dence by arms, and ere the system of terror which was passed. Arms' Bills and Castlereagh-ruin and despair-were upon us fluring the reign of the abominable Regent, George. An Arms' Bill was the with an Arms' Bill!

An Arms' Bill-there is a curse in the name. An HOLBECK.-Mr. R. G. Gammage will lecture in Arms' Bill-pah! why not give it its right name s Slavery Bill ! Call it a Bill to prevent registance to tyranny-call it a Bill to ullow an old enemy to rob, crush, defame, and trample upon us for ever-for eight o'clock, for the benefit of the Association. protect homes and altars, free speech, free industry, free worship-a Bill to place us at the mercy of a the Greeian conqueror, and mutilate us! The best and most natural Arms' Bill would be one to cut off our right hands; but no, we must do the work as well as bear the chains of bondsmen-we must be

morning, at nine o'clock, at the usual place of By this infamous Bill, no man can keep arms of any sort, or any thing which can be used as arms, THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back-lane, will meet without first getting a certificate from two houseting the leave of the Justices-that is to say, arms are to be denied to all not relished by the aristocratic minions of an alien Government. The arms are to be branded; and cannot be removed sold or inherited, without fresh licences. Every act relating On Sunday evening a lecture will be delivered in to them, every conversation-aye, conversation re-

The penalties may be judged by one. To have a pike or spear, or 'instrument serving for a pike or spear',-a pitchfork, or hoe, a long knife, or a dibble, KEIGHLEY.- A delegate meeting will be holden in for example-is an offence punishable with tranbreak into our homes at night by force ! the pretence must be search for arms; the motive may and will be insult, cruelty, lust, or rapacity. Saspicion of having arms-uo, we venture to say that the absence of the power of just vengeance, will invite the most frequent visits! The voluptuary, the rival the ma-

And, to crown the villany of this Act, if any weapon be found in any house, offices, or haguard, the Mr. R. G. Gammage will lecture at the following unless he shall prove his innocence—a provision the occupier shall be deemed guilty of a misdem anour places during the next week:—Dewsbury, Monday; best devised of any yet introduced, from the days of Cromwell to those of Castlereagn, for encouraging Honley, Thursday; Holmfirth, Friday and Sunday. treachery and perjury, exciting and rewarding a bloody and lying vengeance, and producing that discontent which would make revolution inevitable if it

We now call on the English Legislature to pause ere they enact this code-this wicked, subtle, and sangujuary code. We call on our friends abroad to Ministerial declarations, although rather roughly note well the sort of laws whereby Ireland is gohandled by the Metropolitan organs of repeal, appear verned. We call upon such Irishmen as still think we can endure a foreign Government to strain their throughout the provinces. The various local jour- ingenuity and influence against this Bill; if they nals teem with distribes of the most dangerous fail, the prospect may be stern, but the course will

> DEATHS. On Thursday week, at Sheffield, after a short

illness, aged 29 years, Mr. George Wright of that place. His firm adherence to the principles of Democracy, both in public and private life, is an example which every lover of his country should

Association was suppressed, but what was the result! mains were interred on Tuesday, and attended to -that body, under the magic hand of the man who their long home by a large number of friends and re-

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships have met during the week, on such his motion. days as they regularly work; their proceedings however deserve no record in our commna. They have only had question "that the debate be adjourned." their usual quantum of "small talk."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 12.

The debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for a total repeal Mr. O. STANLEY arose amidst cries of "Divide !" and

moved that the debate be adjourned. Mr. M. GIBSON seconded the motion.

Sin R PEEL hoped the debate would be brought to "Divide") a close that night. The subject had been already fully. Mr. W. O. STANLEY expressed his resolution to discussed—(hear, hear). The course which the House press, again the adjournment—("Divide, divide.") had adopted, in not beginning the debate until about ton o'clock, up to which time the House was comparatively empty, left so short a time for discussion, that most unjustifiable and unfair-(loud cheers). if they were to continue such a course and persist in adj unments, the debate could not be brought to a have spoken soomer-("Oh!" and laughter). close within any reasonable period, while the public business would be greatly impeded. He knew not how tinuance of the debate was thus pertinaciously rement—cheers.

Mr, Ross (amidst much confusion; supported the motion for adjournment. Lord J. RUSSELL said, that when the hight hon. gentleman wished last year to put an end to the discussion after it had lasted a certain number of nights, he ought to be heard, had not spoken. Now, however, itself. (Roars of laughter.) that the question had been so long and so often de-Baronet was prepared to listen to any reply which hon. (Ironical cheers.) members might think proper to make. (Cheers.) If

motion. (Cheers.) go on at that hour of the night? (Lond cries of "G) a debate indefinitely. on," " A journ." and " Divide."

Mr. COBDEN.—If he entertained any doubt as to the that gentleman did not rise. doubt Loud laughter. 2nd cries of "Divide," "Go they might have finished the debate. on." The course which Hon. Members had taken satisfied him as to the necessity of an adjournment for the purpose of preventing a reply. He would beg tington, Ouston, Craghead, Haswell, flag and band; are firmly convinced is imperatively necessary for pro-(Cries of "Go on," "No adjournment." Mr. EWART rose smidst most indignant shouts of

referred particularly to the Hon. Members for Stockport times. (Hear.) and Manchester, who were anxious to address the These were the very mer whom the house ought to hear, show much respect to his constituents. as they represented the movement for total repeal. may despise that question now, but the time would come when they would be taught to respect it. (" Spoke," "Chair," "Divide.') He had adopted the adjournment of the debate. that opinion from conscientions motives (shorts of determined to act up to these conscientions metives. House divided. (" On. ch," and great laughter), he would stand by

the proposition for an adjournment (Loud cries of

"Adjourn," "Divide," "Order." Mr. VILLIERS rose. (Loud cries of "Divide.") The Right Han. Baronet who opposed the adjournment of the debate had not risen to speak until a quarter to twelve o'clock. ("No, no.") It was hardly fair of the Right Hon. Baronet, as he did not finish his speech until a quarter to one o'clock, to expect Hon. Members to enter then upon the consideration of the question, particularly as there was little probability of their speeches being faithfully reported (hear, kear), or at least, the late hour would preclude the possibility of it. (Loud cheers.) It was only just that the representatives of the people should be heard. Sir J. HANMER said there was the greatest possible disposition to hear Hon. Members. It was not right at that period of the session to waste the time of the House. He would ask what practical result would be obtained from the division? He challenged Hon. Members to answer that question. There would be other opportunities for discussing this subject. The motion which was soon to come hefore the House relating to Canadian corn must have a considerable effect upon the Corn Laws. Four nights had already by hon, gentlemen opposite was wholly uncalled for, been wasted. If Hon. Members persisted in moving the adjour ment of the debate, he should move as an amendment that the House do adjourn. (Cheera) Mr. J. O'CONNELL thought it was a misfortune

should be suppressed in the voice of her representa-Lord J. MANNERS would ask one question. He should like to know why those Hon, Members who represented large towns had not during the four nights: that the debate had lasted availed themselves of the opportunity of speaking? (Lond cries of "Hear.")

cries et "Spoke." The Hon. Member, however, no of "Order." thing dannted by these expressions of indisposition to listen to him, rose a second, third, fourth, and fifth fied in using such language in that House. time amidst deafening cries of "Spoke, spoke." Conbobbing up and down in his seat at each successive load opposite (Lord Dungannon). about of impatience. The Hon. Gentleman at last sat

tempted to address the House without success. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but be-

fore the gallery could be cleared. Mr. WARD said, it would be inconsistent with the not worthy of Hon. Members thus to endeavour to; out short the debate; and this, he must be allowed to may, that if her Majesty's Government, attempted in this way to stifle the voices of those who reprefrom their conduct than this, that their measures would in turn be opposed and thwarted by those whom they; thus scucht to deprive of an opportunity of expressing the sentiments of their constituents. He would ask the Hon. Member for Hall whether he felt that he could conscientiously persevere in the motion which he

that House would agree with him in thinking that the subject had been long enough under discussion. He Hon. Gentlemen opposite should divide themselves into sheet, on Saturday, 27th May, and a vote of thanks conceived that the proposition for adjourning the de three watches. But, seriously, they ought to have having been given to the Chairman, the meeting explosion, such as that of Wellington, (Bigge pit, April, bate was not the fair way of meeting the question. It some regard for the Right Bon. Gentleman in the was dismissed. Mr. David Swallow will attend the 1841), and endeavour to show the present condition of was only fitting and proper that the House should chair, and give up this childish and foolish game— public meeting of colliers, to be held at Capton Hill, the families of the deceased sufferers, as contrasted with express an opinion upon the important question which had been brought under their consideration. If they did not now express their opinion, they might rely upon this, that the question would in the course of the present session be reagitated in another form. No man could for a moment doubt that the country ought to be made acquainted with the opinion of the House, and he h ped that any attempt to dispose of it in the manner proposed would be unsuccessful. He thought that those who were most adverse to the existing laws

should now continue the discussion. Sir J. HANMER said, that he wished the discussion in which the House were engaged should now be brought to a close, and he for one was willing to air till daylight rather than of bring the matter to an issue. He wished to vote upon the question, and his desire was that the debate should terminate; he therefore should this manner. He hoped the Noble Lord would with. years upwards of seven hundred pitmen, the friends and withdraw his motion for adjourning the House, if the draw his motion. Hon. Member opposite would withdraw his for adjourning the debata.

Mr. MUNTZ was very reluctant to interfere on the of the Hon. Gentleman I shallpresent occasion, but he must take the liberty of saying that he represented no small constituency. That a large portion of that constituency were in a most miserable condition no one would attempt to deny. They imputed—and in this he did not altogether agree with thern—the whole of their sufferings to the Corn Laws; it was only right, therefore, that the sentiments of so large a body of the public should be laid before that House. He had risen six times last night, and three times to-night, without having had the good fortune to catch the Speaker's eye. It was a debate which he did not wish should be brought to a close without his having an opportunity of shortly stating the views which

he entertained. Lord J. RUSSELL recommended the Hon. Member Russell, Sir J. Graham, and others had some time before for Hull to withdraw his motion for the adjournment left the House), they must consider what was best for

then be concinded.

The gallery was then cleared for a division on the The House divided, when there appeared,-

For the adjournment of the debate ... 94 Against it 385 Majority against the adjournment -291

Caprain BERKELEY said, he represented a great of the Corn Laws, was continued throughout this even-commercial city-thear and question), -but owed his ing and was participated in by Mr. Blackstone, Mr. sest to the popularity and influence of a great land-Bisherton, Mr. James, Mr. Gladstone. owner (ironical cries, and "hear, hear"); therefore, his trusted that mutual concession would be made by both "That your petitioners are clearly convinced that jun., Mr. Aldam, Mr. Benett, Mr. Hume, Sir John views on the question were impartial, for self, after all, parties—(hear, hear.) Tyrrell, Mr. F. Berkeley, Sir Walter James, Lord was a great motive-("hear, hear," and cries of W reley, and Sir R Peel. An adjournment was then "Divide.") The Hon. Member for Somersetshire had again moved, upon which a scene ensued which we said, the agriculturists should yield no more concesshould fail to do justice to did we not record it as a sions—(hear),—while the Hon. Member for Stockport proof of the great superiority of the proceedings of on the other side cried out, "No surrender." Under GENTLEMEN! The following report is from the such circumstances, how could there be any satisfactory settlement except by a compromise?—(hear.) He should vote for the motion not as approving of immediste and total repeal, but as expressing an opinion that the existing law must be altered-(cries of

Mr. RICARDO seconded the motion.

Lord Dungannon protested against this course as Sir C. NAPIER said, that the Hon. Baronet might

Mr. BORTHWICK said, the real reason why the conthe Government could be more agreeably occupied than sisted was, that it was desired to carry the powerful in listening to debates of this kind-is laugh) :- but as speech of the Right Hon. Baronet to some agitating the public interests were concerned he hoped that "convention"-(cheers)-for the purpose of attempting the House would not consent to any further adjourn- at leisure, and with the aid of a hundred heads, to dissect, and if possible damage, an argument, which none cleared. Mr. M. GIBSON, amidst cries of "divide," said, that of the boasted advocates of free trade in the House he did not understand what the right hon gentleman dared now endeavour to answer—(loud cheers); to try four o'clock, when we found the members retiring in meant by saying that the debate did not begin until 10, to torture and twist it, with the hope of extracting o'clock. He (Mr. Gibson) thought it had gone on some points of imputation, or some appearances of throughout the night without cessation. (Cries of admission—(renewed cheers)—and to exercise upon it at four o'clock the House adjourned until Monday. "Question." Many hon, gentlemen on his side the all the tricks and arts of an insidious and disingenuous bears were desirous of explaining the vote they should criticism-(reiterated cheers). To defeat so unworthy give, and he therefore thought the motion for adjourn- an object on the part of men who had thrown away reing the debate a very judicious one. (Lond cries of peated opportunities of speaking, had they been only sincerely desirous of expressing their own opinions, he would lend his most earnest aid-(great cheering, and till midnight, when a division took place, the numbers

cries of "Go on.") Lord WORSLEY urged an adjournment Mr. BLEWITT recollected, that when Sheridan had concluded his celebrated oration—(laughter)—against (Lord J. Russell) called on the house not to concur with Warren Hastings-(loud laughter)-the Minister had the right hon, gentleman, as several hon, members, who moved the adjournment that the House might recover and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock

Mr. M. O'CONNELL thought the proceedings would bated, he did not believe that either for the purpose of not now be duly reported. (Hear, hear.) If they conensoling the House to form a deliberate opinion on the tinued the debate now it was impossible that the sulject, or enabling their constituents throughout the speeches of the Hon Members for Stockport and Mancountry to understand the grounds on which they chester could go to the country through the usual chan-

Mr. CURTRIS suggested that they should adjourn to journment of the debate he should vote against the "No, no.")

were anxious to address the House. (Loud cries of Friend, and that he had not done so was because he wet morning, large processions of the weary sons of imperative. "Go on." Go on indeed! (laughter), it was fine felt himself unable. (Hear, hear.) He protested toil were seen wielding their banners in the breeze and talking to say "Go on" (continued laughter); how against this new doctrine, that the leaders of a party, by several of them preceded by excellent bands of music. ments and advantages to the mines, which self interest Mr. Arthur, and some further business transacted. could they said the Hon Member, looking at the clock) holding back their speeches, should be able to protract. Amongst the banners present we observed one from or negligence might resist, evade, or leave unaccom-

propriety of adjourning the debate at that time of the might a counts being in an unsatisfactory state. A committee of the star which had a Railways, with authority to investigate, suggest, and accounts being in an unsatisfactory state. A committee of the star which had a Railways, with authority to investigate, suggest, and accounts being in an unsatisfactory state. A committee of the star which had a Railways, with authority to investigate, suggest, and accounts being in an unsatisfactory state. night (a quarter to one o'clock) the inhuman noises and twenty minutes (it was now past two o'clock) dis-representation of Hunt's monument and the Peterloo recommend or enforce, would greatly conduce thereto, the was appointed at a vestry meeting to examine his representation of Hunt's monument and the Peterloo recommend or enforce, would greatly conduce thereto, which proceeded from Hon. Hembers would dispel that cussing whether they should adjourn. In that time massacre, preceded by their own band. Washington, and, also, to their early introduction and right-

the adjournment.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, protracted debates arose conded and carried unanimously:-(Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter.) Ah, you from not allowing Members to speak on presenting petitions.

Mr. VILLIERS was of the same opinion, and urged After a few words from Captain BERKELEY, who laughter, and cries of "Peoh, pooh", and being said, he should now vote against the adjournment, the

The numbers were-For the adjournment - - 80 Against it - - - 273 Majority against the adjournment -193

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that his constituents were in a state of great depression, and believed it was caused by the fallacious system of so-called protection. Although he would have preferred the adoption of the course suggested by the Noble Lord the Member for Sunderland (Lord Howick), he would under present circumstances, give his support to the motion of the Hon. Member for Wolverhampton.

Lord DUNGANNON said he would be sorry to see this question got rid of by a side wind. If any impatience had been exhibited on that (the Ministerial) side of the ening the hours of labour, as exhibited in the conduct of House while hon, gentlemen opposite were speaking, he the employers at Wingate Grange and South Elswick would at once have voted for the adjournment. He coiliery, pledges itself to work no more coal than will thought ample opportunity had been afforded to all; hor, gently men who were desirous of speaking on this means to procure employment for those of our brethren question. The house had, on several important occasions sat until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning before a division took place, and as he thought the course taken; he was determined to remain till 8 o'cl ck in the morning if necessary, in order to resist their proceedings.

that the public time should be wasted, but it was a for the city of London, had both left the house, and he Hill Band would escort the delegates thither. The still greater misfortune that the voice of the nation thought that in their absence no satisfactory decision! Chairman then thanked the meeting for their unwearied could be come to.

cries of " Divide."

position; side of the House, disgusting. He must say calling upon each delegate to produce their credentials, that he thought the course adopted on the opposite and give a report of the state of their societies. A Mr. EWART again rose, and was received with loud side was most unconciliatory and insulting. (Loud cries delegate then rose and said he was happy to state that

Mr. Ross said Hon. Members were acting like a from the following places then gave in their report (and parcel of school-boys—(a laugh). On one side they contributions), when it was ascertained that upwards of Dr. Bowning and Mr. M. Gibson severally at- would sit till eight; on the other side till ten, by 1,200 had joined the society since the lat of May, which time he supposed they would be all asleep in Mr. HUME would ask what was the object of the West Cramlington, Pemberton, Kenton, Seaton Burn,

their seats-(laughter, and cries of "divide"). other side; was it to stop all further discussion?—(cries Jirrow King Pit, Ouston, South Elswick, Netherton, character and dignity of the House not to dispose of of "No, no;" "Go en"). He appealed to the Ministry, Sleek Burn, Cowpen, Hebbron, Fawdon, Oxclose, the present question one way or the other. It was whether they could consistently persist in this course? Brecken Beds, Wylam, Wallsend, Spittal Tongues,

order"). Mr. M. GIBSON submitted that the Right Hon. See East Holywell, Urpith, Earsdon, Quarrington Hill, cretary for the Home Department, in the absence of his Framweligate Moor, Wingate, Thornley, Cassop, sented large towns, they could expect no other result leader, ought to reply to the Hon. Member. He Coxhoe, Haswell, Kylloe, Shincliffe, Sacriston, asked whether there really was any objection on the Ellemore, North Hetton. Deanery, Byer's Green, part of the Ministers to hear Hon. Members on the Opposition side—(cries of "Go on"). If they were wil- Whitworth, Oxhill, Etmondsley, Craghead, Walling to hear them, he asked was it absolutely necessary bridgefell, Pittington, New Durham, Hoffell, Castle disabled from ordinary pit work, what compensation to hear them then ?-(cries of "Yes"). He asked them Eden, Trimdon, Stratton, Sherburn Hill, Belmont, does he receive, or how is he dealt with? as a majority was it not like a tyrannical exercise of West Rainton, Newbattle, Birtley, Lumley, Heworth, power to prevent the minority speaking at the period Lambton, Radcliff Terrace, &c. After disposing of families of the deceased? How long is such compensa-S.r. B. PEEL said be should certainly vote against that was most convenient to themselves?—(laughter).

Sir C. Nadicum Terrace, &c. After disposing of namines of the decaded; more convenient to themselves?—(laughter).

Sir C. Nadicum Terrace, &c. After disposing of namines of the decaded; more convenient to themselves?—(laughter).

Sir C. Nadicum Terrace, &c. After disposing of namines of the decaded; if the families remain on the spot? In had called the Maron of city a "contemptible fallow."

Sir C. Nadicum Terrace, &c. After disposing of namines of the decaded; if the families remain on the spot? In had called the Maron of city a "contemptible fallow." adjourning the debate, and he was sure the majority of Sir C. Napier said, that as both sides appeared desannounced that district delegate meetings would be cases where not one of such a bereaved family may termined to sit out the night he would propose that held at the various places attached to the balance be available for pit work, how are they supported? (laughter and cheers).

> iopro---cheerel Mr. C. VILLIERS was opposed to that. The conduct of the other side was tyrannical. He believed that en nation Street, South Shields. The following petition move; also, what compensation they received and for this question only would this course have been adopted | was adopted at a meeting on Black Fell :-(Cries of "No, no.") It was notorious that a majority of the House had a pecuniary interest in the question, and he thought they ought on that account to be more

careful what they did. They were carried away by their passions. (Loud cries of "Order.") He begged pardon of the House if he had said anything out of order. (Laughter.) Mr. CHRISTOPHER was sure his constituents would object to his joining in getting rid of the question in

Lord J. MANNERS.—Though on the ground stated by the Hon. Member for Welverhampton I should not explosions of inflammable gas; and that, in addition, think of withdrawing the motion, yet at the request

Mr. T. DUNCOME.-You shall not. Mr. P. BORTHWICK said as the motion had not been seconded, it was not necessary to obtain leave to with-

draw it. An Hon. MEMBER -I seconded the motion. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE here said in a loud tone, addressed division."

refuse to allow the withdrawal of a motion. Mr. HUMB supported the motion of the Noble

cussion had been got rid of in a most unjustifiable man- and early death. ner: and if those on his (Mr O'C.'s) side of the House decision upon the main question: and he therefore thus destroyed.

taken upon the main question.

main question. The House was not at present in a nent danger, from the incapacity of one shaft to supply temper to deal properly with the question, and there a sufficient quantity of air. were faults at both sides. He himself, had expressed

Mr. PLUMPTRE recommended mutual concession. last two hours would not be continued. He regretted the absence of Ministers on such an occasion. Mr. MACKENZIE here observed, that there were strangers in the House, upon which the galleries were

ordered to be cleared. After an absence of unwards of twenty minutes the gallery was again re-opened, but before we had rethe presence of strangers, and the galleries were again

on the Corn Laws was resumed. It occupied the House For the motion 125 Against it 381

Majority against the motion... --- 256 The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of,

NEWCASTLE.

each of the following colleries, with very appropriate plished, even though authorised by your H nourable Here there was a general cry for Mr. Cobden, but mottos:—King Pit, a flag in very deep mourning; House, your petitioners conceive that the appointment citement has prevailed in this town for the last two Sheriff Hill, a banner with "Northern Star, labour's of official Inspectors of Mines, as of Factories and or three weeks in consequence of the assistant-overseer's Springwell, Wingate, North Hetton, Kylloe, Castle working. Sir R. PEEL disclaimed having delayed his speech Eden, Framwellgate Moor, Cowpen, Whitwell, Pitto be excused taking part in this renewed discussion on Stanley, South Elswick, South Shields, Gosforth, viding against the dreadful calamittes of the Mines, Jarrow, Kenton, Edmondsley, Cramlington, West Moor, and for their better and economical working; your "Order," "Withdraw," "Chair, chair,"—The Hon- Mr. COBDEN said that the Noble Lord (Sandon) had Trimdon, Shincliffe, Coxhoe, East Holywell, West petitioners, therefore, humbly and most earnestly pray ourable Member said, that the Noble Lord had not very charitably said he was unable to answer the Holywell, Andrea's House, Seghill, flag and band; &c. that your Honourable House will take them, and any taunted those who supported the motion for an speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The fact was We heard it stated by several persons who had been other beneficial suggestions that may be made, into your adjournment. There were many Honourable Mem that there was not an argument in the speech of the accustomed to attend public meetings that there could immediate and serious consideration. And should your here representing large manufacturing towns, he Right Hon. Baronet that he had not answered fifty not be less than 20,000 present, but our own opinion is Honourable House, induced by the importance of the payers would be held near the pinfold, to take into from 10 to 12,000. We believe there were that number, subject to humanity and the interests of the country, Mr. M. Gibson thought, when a petition against and believe there would have been double if the morn-favourably incline to this their faithful representation, House upon the important question under its considers the Corn Laws from 30,000 persons had been fine. Soon after twelve o'clock Mr. your Petitioners further humbly and respectfully pray tion. :Lond cries of "Spake," "Order," "Divide.") sented from Liverpool, the Noble Lord opposite did not Andrew Fleming was unanimously elected to the chair, that, for obtaining more particular and extensive infor-Andrew Fleming was unanimously elected to the chair, that, for obtaining more particular in the Mines and receiving held the Thursday following. At the mation on all points bearing in the Mines and receiving day Mr. James Anthony, an uncompromising Chartist,

Miners' Association has made, as a precursor, or fore- Committee of Inquiry, or take such steps as may be runner, of the good that may be effected by a greater necessary for the appointment of a Commission of extension of its principles. We therefore call upon all Scientific and Practical Men' to visit the Mines and who would wish to see the working miner in the receipt | investigate their condition by personal inquiry and exaof better wages, and a better protection for the labour mination, with a view to speedily report thereon, for as our candidate for the office. The motion was put of those who work in mines in general, to aid us in car- the purpose of basing a practical, complete, and comrying out the principle of a general union throughout prehensive measure, by which your petitioners may, Great Britain and Ireland."

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that partial unions and partial strikes, have ever been a fruitful source of evil to the working classes, but more especially to the miners, we therefore pledge ourselves not to continue any strike until a general union of the miners can be accomplished."

"That this meeting views the tyranny that some employers are exercising over their workmen, in order to intention of an influential nobleman to bring the case an assistant-overseer. A person in the meeting prodeter them from co-operating with their brethren to before Parliament during the present session, All com- posed our Chartist candidate. An amendment was Mr. EWART moved, that the debate be now ad- protect their labour, as a violation of the rights of the munications sent to this office will be forwarded to the moved and seconded, That Mr. W. F. Thomas, the working man, and as alike inimical to the workman and proper quarter. We are sure the working men them churchman, be the collector, when our man was carried the honest employer."

"That this meeting having seen the effects of shortcome to three shillings per day, this being the only who are now without employ."

Shields Committee for the better ventillating of the Through the recklessness of individuals during an ordi- Thursday and Friday last. Mr. Peddie's appearance mines, and pledges itself to assist those gentlemen to narily safe condition of ventilation-or an insufficient here created a good deal of interest. The meetings on obtain an act of Parliament for that purpose."

It was then announced that a delegate meeting would Mr. Hawes said, the right hon. Baronet, the First, be held at Mr. Henderson's, William the Fourth Inn. Lord of the Treasury, and the noble lord the member, Galloping Green, Wreckington, and that the Sheriff attention to the various speakers, and dissolved the After a few words from Lord C. Hamilton, amidst meeting. In about an hour after the delegates assembled in Mr. Henderson's long room, when Mr. Pratt Captain BERNAL said an hon, member opposite had was called to the chair. The Chairman briefly opened termed the conduct of hon, gentlemen on his (the Op-; the meeting by stating the object of the meeting, and the men of Percy Main had joined the society in a body, The SPEAKER said the Hon. Member was not justi- notwithstanding the threats used to deter them, and he was commissioned to pay in their contributions. The Captain BERNAL (amidst calls for a division) said, intelligence was received with loud applause, as many siderable merriment was excited by the Hon. Member's that he was prepared to sit an hour later than the noble present knew the means resorted to, to keep the honest men of Percy Main back from their duty. Delegates (less than a fortnight,) viz, Segbill, West Main, Walker, St. Lawrence, East Cramlington, Sheriff Hill, Loud cries of "Withdraw," "No, no," "Order, South Shields, Benwell, West Holywell, North Eiswick, Blaydon Main, Heaton, Seaton Delavall, General Secretary, at Mr. Thomas Stephenson's Caro-"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Par.

liament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned Pitmen who work in the Coal Mines of Durham and Northumber-" BUMBLY SHEWETH -That within the last twenty

companions of your petitioners, have been miserably destroyed in the Durham and Northumberland Mines by great numbers more, from various other causes, have also encountered in the same Mines the most fearful

"That the cause of those fearful explosions is invariably the want of sufficient ventilation, which permits to Hon Members near him, "We will force them to a blow men through the shaft 200 yards deep, as if from having reported its correctness, it was ordered to be division." a cannon mouth, and shake the solid structure of published. Some minor business was transacted, and The SPEAKER said it was competent for the House to the earth in the neighbourhood of the pit, as if with the meeting adjourned. an earthquake.

by their leaders on both sides (Sir R. Peel, Lord J. live in daily expectation of. calamities, insufficient ventilation produces a vitiated the cause or the people.

sense of the House. If the motion of the Noble Lord hours a day your petitioners are confined, breathing energetic and effective manner. Sir. J. HANMER said it would now be presumptuous were to be carried the Hon. Member for Wolverhamp- it under a severity of labour seldom practised on the on his part to persevere, and he accordingly withdrew ton could renew the discussion on the plea that the dis- surface, which brings on suffering, emaciation, disease,

while Mines are allowed to be worked as at present Commercial Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green. Mr. Mr. Borthwick concurred in a great measure in with only a single-bratticed-pit to each, as in the Parkes also addressed the audience. what had fallen from the Hon. Member who had just greatest number of instances in these districts, through sat down, and suggested that the division should be which are supplied 100, 200, 300, 400 and sometimes 500 acres of under-ground workings, extending in some Mr. WARD said, that it would be impossible under cases to sixty or seventy miles of passages, that the the present circumstances to take the division upon the lives of your petitioners will continue in daily immi-

"That your petitioners are further convinced that his opinion on the question before the Heuse, but bratticed shafts, or puts divided by wooden partitions, many members who represented large and populous are very imperfect, dangerous, and ill-fitted for securing towns were desirous of expressing their opinions on the proper ventilation, as they waste the air at its source by allowing an escape from the downcast to the upcast, through a wooden partition of about seven inches Mr. E. Ellics, Jun., hoped that the scene of the thick, the temperature differing between them from 58° to 60°; that in accidents they get easily deranged or destroyed; and, as is universally the case where they exist, are used at the same time for drawing coals in corves or tubs which obstruct by the amount of their areas, the admission and egress of air in their already too-diminished capacities.

"That the only mode of securing proper ventilation, sumed our places the same Hon. Member again noticed whatever direct means may be employed for producing Turnagain-lane, on the subject of priestcraft, and was The gallery was re-opened at a few minutes before extended. MAKING ADDITIONAL SHAFIS; and thus Brown, of Walworth, made some remarks on American an injurious effect upon the prospects of business. This would the whole Mine be thoroughly ventilated, the a body and understood, that during our absence, after Coal more easily and healthily worked, and your Pe. J. Brown also addressed the meeting. The chair was considerable advance which has occurred had been in several divisions, the debate had been adjourned; and titiouers secured from the recurrence of these terrible ably filled by Mr. Browitt. Ten shillings was collected consequence of purchases for permanent investments.

is liable to fire an explosive mixture under certain circumstances cannot rest satisfied with their lives being bers of the Chartist Council took place in their room, prices take advantage of the rise to realise their profits The House met at the usual hour, and after a number of petitions had been presented the adjourned debate adoption of an efficient ventilation.

"The adoption of these suggestions your petitioners confirmation of the facts stated in the premises, your "That this meeting views the progress which the Honourable House will be pleased to appoint a Select for the future, be better protected from the fearful destruction that is perpetually carrying death and woe into the bosoms of their families.

> will ever pray, &c." We have also received the following for insertion,

missioners. Be up and do your own work. QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF

expensive host of idle, tramping Government Com-

1.-What do the pitmen consider to be the immedi-"That this meeting tenders its thanks to the South ate causes of the numerous explosions in the coal mines?" amount of ventilation in general?

2 -If from insufficient ventilation, how far is such insufficiency remediable by the present system? Could system, connected with his own case. He told a tale of any simple and inexpensive precautions be adopted tyranny, exhibiting its monstrous form and hideous which are at present neglected? Are formal representations of the necessity of such precautions ever, or folded, which we hope have done much to deepen the usually, made to the viewer, or inferior officer, without

3.—Are the class of accidents which result from falls for its establishment. On Friday evening his subject of matter from the roof, and from similar causes, com- was the treatment of Political Victims in the English monly chargeable to the personal neglect of the suf-

the mine? 4.—Is it apparent that the numerous minor accidents and eagerly, although Mr. Peddie continued three hours happening to the boys and young men in the pits by their each evening. falling from the waggons, or their being jammed and crushed, or run over, by those waggons, are distinctly chargeable to the carelesaness of the sufferers themselves? Would the addition of drivers' seats, and similar simple arrangements in the construction of the rolleys themselves, or the rolley-ways, diminish the probability of such accidents? Is sufficient care taken during official investigations into the causes of accidents at the coroner's inquest, or else where, to discriminate between carelessness of the sufferers and the omissions of duty on the part of the everman, or other inspectors of the daily state of the pit?

5-Detail the kind and amount of compensation, pecuniary or other, received by sufferers from accidents, or by their families in case of death.

6-Is there any difficulty, under any circumstances, in obtaining the customary "smart money?" Is this money apportioned to the severity of the injury-or is it the same sum per day, for all injuries short of death? If a sufferer should continue to be disabled beyond the time for which he was bound or hired, does be still re-7-If death ensue, what compensation is made to the

8-Take the case of any recent and extensively fatal Bishop Auckland, on Saturday, 20th inst. Any col- the condition of the same families during the lives and Lord J. MANNERS meved as an amendment on the liery wishing Mr. Swallow's services, must apply to labours of those of whom they were bereaved by the adjournment of the debate that the House do now ad- Mr. Dixon's, Copton Hill, Bishop Auckland. Letters on explosion. State how many of their families now resociety business may he addressed to Mr. John Hall, main on the spot, and how many have removed, and whether they were compelled by distress to rehow long they received it.

> * In the answers give, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, where instances are adduced. Examples to each assertion should be given as frequently as possible.

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.-Mr. Parkes, of Sheffield, addressed the members of the City of London locality, on Sunday morning, at the Political and Scientific Institution. A great impression was produced, and many persons joined the locality. Six shillings was collected at the door. THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING WAS held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Pickersgill in the chair.

Member would be satisfied that the debate had better hoped he would not appeal in vain to the common dampness of the Mines, in which from ten to twelve Sunday afternoon, on Kennington Common, in his usual of the State to about twenty millions of dollars, paying

meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Thorne in the chair, it was announced that Mr. O Connor was not a member "That in every case of explosion of late years it has of the General Council, and he was unanimously nomipressed that motion to a division, they would be also been demonstrated beyond doubt, by the evidence at nated for this locality. Messrs. Andrews and Morton in the wrong. He hoped, therefore, that the motion the coroner's inquests, that imperfect ventilation and were elected as delegates to the Conference to be held would be allowed to be withdrawn from the side of that alone brought on the dreamul catastrophe; as at on Tuesday next .- A discussion, which was supported the House which pressed it. Whatever side that might St. Hilds explosion, in June, 1839, in which fifty-two with great energy by Messrs. Stallwood, Knighton, and be, would incur the blame and the odium. They were lives were lost; at Wellington, in April, 1841, in others, was entered into.—An address to the people of not just then in such a calm state as would warrant which thirty-two; at Thorneley pit, in August, 1841, Ireland was proposed, but adjourned until Monday them in coming to a conclusion upon the Noble Lord's in which nine; and at King pit, in April of the pre- next.—The members of the General Council are remotion, and still less were they in a state to come to a sent year (1843), in which twenty-eight lives were quested to attend on Monday next, at eight o'clock

Mr. Balls lectured on Monday evening, at the

WALWORTH .- On Monday evening last, the Chartists of Walworth met at the Montpelier Tavern, to transact their usual weekly business, Mr. Price in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Russell moved and Mr. Larkin seconded the following resolution, which was carried with great enthusiasm, "That a public demon-Common, and that the Secretary be instructed to M P., to attend upon the occasion." It was also further resolved that the whole of the localities upon requesting their co-operation in carrying out the same. in specie. The meeting adjourned till Monday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely, when it is earnestly requested that the whole of the members will be present.

City of London Political and Scientific Institution, 1. the country. it, is by sinking TWO SHAFTS always to the coal or win- greeted with much applause by a numerous and atten- speculative mania, believing that its inevitable results ning, and in proportion as the underground workings are tive audience. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. will be to create a severe re-action, which will produce institutions, which were replied to by Mr. Harney. Mr. | would not be so much to be apprehended, if the very at the doors, and several shareholders and members of But a large share of them are purely speculative, and "That your Petitioners knowing that the Davy Lamp the National Charter Association were enrolled. CARLISLE-On Sunday last a meeting of the mem-

secured only by an imperfect instrument easily deranged, No. 6. John street, Caldewgate, Mr. John Gilbertson which at the moment of greatest danger developes its in the chair Several sums were paid in from the variimperfection and brings on the mischief it is intended ous districts, after which matters of a pecuniary nature to prevent, and on the pretended safety of which has were satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Bowman then drew been based the modern practice of carrying foul under- the attention of the meeting to the appeal of Mr Hill, ground workings to the most dangerous extent, de editor of the Northern Star, and said that it was of the monstrating, your Petitioners humbly hope, to your most paramount importance that this appeal should be Honourable House, another important reason for the warmly and vigorously responded to by the Chartists throughout the country, for it appeared there was a "That such ventilation may be properly applied and likelihood of the verdict found at Lancaster being set consequence very limited, and such as is satisfactory is the Mine placed in every respect in as perfect a condi- aside altogether, providing the means were furnished to readily taken at 5 per cent. Loans are understood to tion as its nature will admit, your Petitioners respect- secure the aid of the most talented men at the bar. It have been made at even less rates, and unless a revival fully submit to your Honourable House, that mesns was incumbent on the people to supply those means, as A grand demonstration of the coal miners took place should be adopted to secure for the direction of the a matter of economy, for it would be much easier to do ing their balances, the rate of discount may decline on Shandon's Hill, Black Fell, on Saturday last It Mire Viewers and Underviewers properly educated and so, than it would be to maintain all those persons in still more. Toted, it was necessary that the debate should be again nels; and it was quite well known that the debate was was agreed at the miner's delegate meeting, held in sufficiently experienced for their onerous charge, to whose imprisonment, which was a consummation devoutly to adjourned. (Hear, hear.) Of course the right hon more carried on for the country than for the House. Newcastle, on the 1st of May and the three following care lives, as well as much valuable property, are en- be avoided. He then proposed the following motion, days, that a public meeting should be held at the above trusted, and by whose ignorance they are not unfre. which being seconded by Mr. James Hurst, was car-dency. place on the 13th. No further announcement was given quently sacrificed; and your Petitioners consider it only ried unanimously-" That the appeal of Mr. Hill be hen members behind him persisted in moving the ad- twelve o'cleck this day. (Cries of "Oh, oh! and than barely inserting it in the Star in common with the proper, as in other professions, so in that of mining, responded to, by this council becoming collectors on other business of that delegate meeting. The morning that a scientific and suitable education should be pos next Saturday evening for the General Defence Fund." Lord Sandon said the Hon. Member for Stockport of Saturday was very unfavourable for persons who had sessed by the Officers of Mines previous to the assump-Mr. Hung said, that seven or eight Hon. Members had had every opportunity to answer his Right Hon. to come from a distance, but notwithstanding the very tion of their important duties—which should be made and Penrith for assistance in this laudable undertaking. A second council meeting was held in the evening of the business is confined to State Stocks, although bank "That for the securing of these and other improv- the same day, when letters and papers were read from and railroad stocks are gradually exciting more atten-

> ARNOLD (NEAR NOTTINGHAM). - Considerable exbooks. They met time after time, and they gave in their report that he was more than £50 deficient. He has only held the office the last year. An announcement was placed on the church door, on Sunday week seating that a vestry meeting would be held in the parish church, for electing a collector and for general business, and likewise of laying before the parishioners the accounts of the late collector. The Chartists were on the alert, and they sent the crier round the town, announcing that a meeting of the rateconsideration the propriety of nominating an assistantoverseer for the parish. The meeting was well attended by the working men. This meeting was held on Tuesday evening week, and the ves'ry meeting was to be held the Thursday following. At the meeting on Tues was called to the chair. Mr. Anthony, after addressing the meeting at considerable length, was followed by several other Chartists; and it was preposed and seconded, that we should nominate Mr. Daniel Mellons, an honest democrat and an unfinching Chartist, and carried unanimously. At the vestry meeting, on Thursday, the Chartists were at their posts like men. The farmers and our would-be superiors mustered in their might. They were at the church before we got there. There was a magistrate also at their head. The "And your petitioners, as in duty bound, vestry was crowded to suffocation, and many could not gain admittance. The parson of the parish was called to the chair. The collector for the last year sent in his resignation. His accounts were brought before the and we conjure those interested in the matter to lose no meeting, and he is to pay the money as soon as possible. time in supplying the required information, as it is the The Chairman said that we were mut to make choice of selves will do their own business much better than an by above three to one. The Church party demanded a poll, and it is to come off on Monday next.

MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. E. P. Mead lectured here Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Andrew, Manchester; on Friday last, and preached an excellent sermon on official assignee, Mr. Hobson, Manchester. AS MANY WELL-INFORMED AND EXPERIENCED PIT- Sunday. The sum of 4s was collected and given to him to assist him on his way.

ALVA -Mr. Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, lectured in the People's Hall here, on the evenings of both evenings were the best we have seen for bournbrook, Staffordshire, ceal-merchant, May 22, at many months. Mr. Peddie's first lecture was on the Spyspirit. Schemes "studied in arts of Hell" were unhatred of many to tyranny, and give a fresh thirst for liberty, with an increased desire stimulating to activity prisons. He detailed much of what he suffered in ferer, or of the overman, or other inspecting efficer of Beverley. Powerful were the sensations on the minds of his audience. The people listened most attentively

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY .- By the arrival of the Royal Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Brakenbridge, Bartlett's-Mail steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, this merning, buildings; and Mr. Hinton, Bristol; official assignee, we are in possession of New York dates to 29th April, Mr. Hutton, Bristol. Boston 1st May, and Halifax 3rd May, the steamer having made the voyage from Boston in 122, and from June 23, at eleven, at the District Court of Bankruptcy Halifax in 101 days. She has brought seventy passen- Bristol. Solicitor, Messrs. Poole and Gamlen, Gray'sgers. The political news by this arrival is not very im- inn; and Mr. Coithurst, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. portant; few, if any, changes are likely to be made in Morgan, Bristol. the Cabinet.

The President, it is said, entertained the project of a 28, June 23, at one, at the District Court of Banknew commercial arrangement with this country, which ruptcy, Bristol. Solicitors, Mesers. Bush and Son, would be mutually beneficial to both countries. Earl Bradford; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol. Mulgrave was at New York, residing at the Astor House. Lord John Hay was also in that city, waiting the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, whom he was to take ceive smart money? If the sufferer be permanently to England in the Warspite. Sir Charles's health was improving so far that it was expected he would arrive

in New York in a few days. Between St. Lewis and New Orleans a steam-boat explosion had killed several persons, and scalded many sterers-J. and S. Patteson and Co., Manchester, stonehad called the Mayor of city a "contemptible fellow," factors-W. Lane and Co., Rochdale, Lancashire, ale ed some twenty or forty dollars: but the designation was considered so correct, that the citizens would not let the Consul pay it, and insisted

upon subscribing it themselves. At Havannah eighty slaves had been shot, and fortyfive severely punished, for attempting to gain their

A great rise has taken place in Stocks, &c. An active spring business has commenced. The rate of Exchange has risen from 1062 to 197. EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27, 1843.—The Legislature Liverpool. of this State adjourned on the 20th inst., and though they have not done as much as could be wished, they have passed some important laws, which will give an two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mesars. increased confidence to the bondholders, They have Herwood and Griffin, Austin-friars; official assignee, ceased all outlay. The appropriation for the present Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. year is only 750,000 dollars for all purposes-a difference of 50 per cent from that of last year. They have May 30, at haif-past eleven, and June 27, at eleven, imposed a further tax of one dollar per cent. - (being at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Lang now two dollars per cent, in all) on real estate; and and Harvey, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. of more consequence than either, they have authorised the sale of a considerable portion of the public Edward Parfrey, flour dealer, Swaffham, Norfelk, works.

small work and easily managed, and with a good pros- signee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. pect of revenue, will have many competitors for the

The great line hence to Pittsburg on the Ohio-three of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Little, Devonport; the accumulation of inflammable gas or fire-damp from One shilling and sixpense was received from Finsbury.

The great line hence to Pittsburg on the Unio—three of Bankrupucy. Someties, and the secumulation of inflammable gas or fire-damp from One shilling and sixpense was received from Finsbury. hundred and more miles of railroad, canal, &c., is to be Mr. Sole, Aldermanbury, London; official assignee, hundred and more miles of railroad, canal, &c., is to be the secumulation of inflammable gas or fire-damp from the Balance Sheet for the quarter was read, and Messrs, builded and more miles of railroad, canal, &c., is to be Mr. Sole, Aldermand the coal in such large masses, that, secidentally set fire the Balance Sheet for the quarter was read, and Messrs, sold for the sum of 16,000,000 dols., payable in State Mr. Hirtzell, Exeter. to, explode with such tremendous force as sometimes to Maynard, Wheeler, and Page, appointed auditors, who Stock. I think this ought to have the serious consideration of the fereign bondholder.

under the mismanagement and shameful extravagance Mr. Turner, Bedford-row, London; official assignee, MARY-LE-BONE.—A committee has been formed in of the State Government, this line produced a nett re- Mr. Hirtzel. Mary-le-bone for the purpose of getting up a grand venue of over 300,000 dollars, the continued increase of James Allison, grocer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May an hour secure from such deadly operations; and that demonstration on Hampstead Heath, on Whit-Monday, travel and transportation combined, with a judicious 26, at eleven, and July 7, at twelve, at the District Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that as they were deserted it is a horrible and fearful thing to die such a death, or to memorialize Her Majesty to grant a free pardon to management, would make it produce three times as Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, it is a horrible and fearful thing to die such a death, or to memorialize Her Majesty to grant a free pardon to management, would make it produce three times as Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, and all who are now much, and give a good interest for the sum invested.

Messrs. Grosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewiy, and "That in addition to the destruction by these sudden suffering in exile or in dungeous for their advocacy of Second, The fund-holder, in subscribing a share of London; Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official his stock, would render perfectly secure the remainder. sasignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

of the House. He was sure, upon reflection, that the their dignity and for the interests of the country. He mining atmosphere, from the poisonous gases and RUFFY RIDLEY addressed a numerous audience on The sale of these two lines would reduce the whole debt an interest of not more than one million dollars per ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—At the weekly annum, so small a sum, that any temptation to repudiate would be entirely done with.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MONEY MARKET, APRIL 20 .- The operations of Wall-street for the last few days bear a closer resem. blance to those of 1835 than any which have been seen for many months. The great abundance of money, and the facility to speculation which the banks appear disposed to give, by loaning freely at a small margin upon state stocks, have awakened among the dealers at least all the spirit of the operations then so current, and from which the banks and the community have received such essential injury. That the improving condition of things generally warranted an advance from the extreme depression, occasioned by the want of confidence which prevailed, and the immense losses which the country had suff-red, will not admit of a doubt; but that so great a change has occurred as to warrant the rapid improvement which the market has experienced may well be questioned.

The prices of the great products of the country are still depressed; many sections are suffering for the want stration take place on Whit-Monday, on Kensington ply the place of the paper that has become valueless, is not of a character to produce an expansion, and create a write to T. S. Duncombe, E.q., M.P., to take the Chair; rapid improvement in prices. We have been and still also to F. O'Connor, E.q., and W. S. Crawford, Esq. are drawing from Europe the specie necessary to fill this vacuum, and when the prospects of trade warrant our merchants in recommencing their importations, it will. the Surrey side of the water should be written to, we suspect, be found that they are to be paid for chiefly

The result of the experiment we are now makingthe experiment of a self-regulating currency—is yet uncertain, and we at least are by no means sanguine Mr. G. J. HARNEY lectured on Sunday evening at the that the result will tend to promote the prosperity of

We are disposed to regret the appearance of the when the banks recal their advances, will be resold to pay the loans, while capitalists who purchased at lower and employ their capital in other purposes.

In other respects we have little change to notice in the general appearance of business. Commercial affairs appear gradually to be assuming more stability. and confidence is slowly returning. The community are, however, disposed to move with caution, and mercantile operations are likely, for some time, to be confined to the legitimate wants of trads. The applications to the banks for discounts of paper are in of business gives the banks an opportunity of employ.

Foreign exchange is in fair demand, with a moderate supply. The market has rather an upward ten.

In domestic exchanges the business is very trifling, and the quotations present no essential variation. The operations in stocks, as already remarked, have

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 11.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Poolly, Maidstone, Kent, timber merchant, to surrender May 19, at one, June 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row; and Mr. King, Maidstone; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane.

John Stevens, Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire, ironfounder, May 19, at balf-past two, June 23, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Mr. Miller, Abchurch-lane; and Mr. Eyre, Bensington; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. James Caleb Whittenbury, Blackheath-hill, builder,

May 18, at one, June 23, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Hooker, Bartlett'sbuildings, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Edward Binyon, Bell's-buildings, Saliabury-advare, Fleet-street, commission agent, May 19. at twelve, June 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Lendon. Solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Temple; and Mr. Branson, Sheffield: official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. John Gollop, David Redmund, and Thomas Kingsnorth, Charles-street, City-road, ironfounders, May 25, at twelve, June 22, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Tucker. Threadneedlestreet; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Robert Ward, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-

road, fringe-manufacturer, May 24, at twelve, June 28, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. George Fairless, Melbourne, Yorkshire, timber merchant, May 23, June 14, at twelve, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Solicitors, Mesers. Par-

ker and Weddall; Selby; official assignee, Mr. Hope,

James Stott, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, May 24, June 14, at 12, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Solicitors. Mr. Wilkinson. James and Holland Goddard, Market Harborough, bankers, May 24, July 3, at half-past eleven, at the

District Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Douglass, Market Harborough; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. William Ledbury, Hagley, Worcestershire, and Coalhalf-past eleven, June 22, at twelve, at District Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham; Solicitor, Mr. Collis, Stour-

bridge; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. Thomas Fisher, Selby, Yorkshire, linen draper, May 24, June 14, at eleven, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Solicitor, Messrs. Blanchard, Richard. son, and Gutch, York; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Joseph Gallop, jun., Bristol, painter and glazier, May 25, at one, June 26, at eleven, at the District

Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Medina, Thavies-in ; and Messrs. Shallock and Cracknells, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol. William North, Bath, innkeeper, May 30, at twelve, June 22, at eleven, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Gunning and Gill, Bath; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol. Henry Thompson, Bristol, saddler, May 28, at twelve, June 22, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol.

John Wesley May, Bristol, baker, May 26, at one,

William Butler, Bradford, Wiltshire, victualler, May

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Morley and Lewis, York, cigar-manufacturer-Casson and Fletcher, Heywood, Lancashire, grocers-Berend and Wilson, Liverpool, chemical manufacturers -Richardson and Pearson, Bedale, Yorkshire, uphelmasons-Suger and Gray, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 16.

and porter brewers.

BANKRUPTS. William Jones, druggist, Llaurwst, Denbighshire, June 1, at twelve, and June 30, at eleven, at the District Court of Bankiuptcy, Liverpool. Solicitors,

Messrs. Griffith, Llaurwst; Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedferd-row, London; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Victor Jey, silk hat manufacturer, Castle-lane, Southwark-bridge-road, May 25, at one, and June 28, at

Thomas Joseph Clark, fish salesman, Billinsgate, May 24, at eleven, and June 20, at twelve, at the Court

The Delaware division—a canal of forty miles—is to of Bankruptcy. Mr. Dufaur, Queen Anne-street, Cabe sold for not less than 1,600,000 dollars; this being a vendish-square; Mr. Marris, Swaffham; official as-John Pool, innkeeper, Morice-town, Devonshire May 31, at one, and June 28, at twelve, at the Court

Tristram Thomas Squier, brush maker, Exeter, Maj 22, and June 28. at eleven, at the District Court of First, He has a positive security for his debt; and if Bankruptcy, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Moore, Exeter;

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED. NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSBITS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK. PENASTLYANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS. WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-STRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. OF ENIGRATION: AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER-

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield. (Continued from our last week's paper.) JOURNAL-DESCRIPTION OF DUNKIRK. SANDUSKY, DETROIT, &c.

FRIDAY, 26th.—I begun my journey from CHESTER soon after break of day; Mr. and Mrs. Crowther having both got up and prepared a breakfast similar to the supper. Feeling annoyed at the delay occasioned by so much cooking, I took some milk, and hastened Gro: ther to get ready the horse and buggy. Crowther marged to accompany me. He managed to drive much better than I had done, and took a long stretch of med much better than that over which I had travelled. Still we had much difficulty in reaching BELVUE. where we called upon a friend of Crowther's, named David Jedson, an Englishman, with a most handsome wife and two charming daughters, very neatly dressed. They were all highly amused by my yesterday's adventare, which I related while the ladies were engaged in preparing dinner for us. They had dined. However they ast down at the table, and after tasting excused themselves and explained.

Mr. Jedson informed me that Pork was selling at three sighteen; Barley twenty-five to thirty; Millet little

After taking leave of the amiable family of the Jeda different road to the one I had travelled. The drive gart. It was soon ready; but I did not feel comfortshie at the thought of having to travel over rough mads in the dark, it being then nine o'clock at night; however, I found the roads somewhat better than I anticipated. The coach, which was hung on strong leathern the middle, which is moveable. A strong leathern belt crosses above the seats and forms a rest for the back: there are neither glass nor pannels at the sides, but Yankee dandies and a cheerful young lady. The dandies were very merry and not at all choice in their

made some joking remarks respecting myself; but knowing where I was, I took them very patiently. The coach halted at KALAMAZOO. In the Inn there was a very large wood fire, around which I was surprised to see the passengers crowd as though it had been the middle of winter, while I knew not how to and left behind us the noisy gents and the loquacious haly. The town is handsome, well situated and well built: and the country around it is beautiful and

Ope peculiarity connected with American stage coach travelling arrested my attention. There are not constant stoppages at the inns, as with us in England; but the be, he slights and waters his horses.

SATURDAY, 27th - From this place, KALAMAZOO, We arrived at PAW PAW about nine o'clock in the crops are in general good and heavy; though the whole is much damaged by smut.

On our way we took up two young ladies named Woodroofs, whose father had been a Methodist polite, and furnished much valuable local information. who travelled by ecach, having a "scraple of conmience" against Sunday travelling, which he could not

merically with the young ladies. We also took up a blacksmith, who, in conversation, mid that money could not be obtained, and that people of all kinds were seeking work daily, and none could give them it for the want of means to pay them, although workmen of every description were much required. After crossing a very long flat wooden bridge over

and partly below on the margin of the river. than anything else, forming a very extensive march. I concluded that the march must be the source of much no more than 200 dollars. disease. The landlord, however, of the inn where the

puient man I had seen in the States. reyed and laid out, and wast sums of money paid for serted village. building lots. It reminded me of accounts I had read

he raid was a good purchase.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of the State. This community per lb., and smoked ham six cents per lb. nity is like must others, bound together by religious ties. My box not having arrived, I spent the afternoon variageous purchase, and were doing so well, they

hid out more money than was prudent. No one in the community are allowed to have spirits

and thus came back to the subscribers.

and improved, then for Englishmen to purchase uncultiraied tracks

cantion, he did "break the Sabbath" on his journey. We had a fine passage across the Lake. We started and Indiana, "Hosiers." from our berths at daybreak, and prepared to go on Mr. Heron, of Pirenst, west of here, on the Fox introduced to Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Pinkerton. Mrs. cents per lb. His living, therefore, would not amount A has been here a year, and has been doing well and to more than one-sixth of his wages. group to return back to Scotland.

the verge of the lake, and upon a flat prairie.

from CHICAGO. He now carries on an excellent pressed me very much to accompany him, offering to business as a tailor and draper. He never lived take me free of charge, and provide for me while I Fawcett, an old bacheler, who had been a commer- enhanced. cial traveller in England, and had at last sat down These people are very hospitable; and I should have H. had lost two hundred dollars by the improvements too much fatigue, and the weather being so extremely from the adoption of Mr. Owen's preliminary Charter, he had made; and he is sure that Mr. F. will be a hot. He informed me of several good locations in his as the basis of a strongly united movement, and to loser by his method of managing the farm.

opposite Mr. Hodgson's. He went to the church, and for the growth of wheat; but the latter was better for a long series of letters to do anything like adequate justook possession of Captain Russell's pew. Mrs. Rus- the growth of Indian corn. He likewise described a tice to it; but as I am anxious to proceed to lay before sell soon after arrived, when his lordship opened the settlement, principally Scotch, who were at a great your readers as early as possible, some of the succeeding door and walked ont until she walked in. He then fol- distance from timber; but they were now planting. He practical steps, I shall content myself with a cursory lowed her and seated himself by her side. Mrs. Rus- gave them great praise for sobriety and industry. sell considered this an insult; and made inquiries as This man informed me that ten miles on his way some future period treat more in detail. to who the person was, who could be so rude as to take | home (westward) the rise above the level of Chicago is such a liberty in her husband's absence. Inquiry was only four feet, and that all the way there was a perfect desire it, every one must readily admit, will relieve an made, and she was informed it was Lord Morpeth. level as far as his own home. More westward the land immense mass of misery which now exists; and will "Yes," she said, "I thought he must be some low- had slight elevations, but for hundreds of miles there do away with any necessity for further agitation for a bred fellow, or he would not have been guilty of such a are ne prominent hills. thing." This lady was of the first standing in the city, Mr. Hogdson told me that he always kept his smoked but she had no respect for aristocrats. Mr. Van Buren hams under round stones, or what, in Yorkshire, are procuring customers for their manufactories, when we

had visited the city in the interim betwixt Lord Mor- called "Boulders;" he had also a kind of large double have the greatest abundance of land lying idle, or at the peth's visit and mine, and the cit zens turned out and box stuffed between the boards with hay, in which he best very partially cultivated; and have millions of peogave him a public entry, when the same lady was one preserved his potatoes from the frost. of the front in the mounted procession.

dently expecting that a demonstration would be got such candidates for Congress, as would guarantee to emulate the virtues of been the result if other employers had been consulted— of these letters, out of a desire to emulate the virtues of up by some of the American Whigs. It was, however, support the carrying out of that work, however much on calm consideration, would desire to deny the right of they would undoubtedly have acted in a more conscient those Roman Tribunes, that I should give the preference departure the same day on board the Great Western intended to carry the trade directly west, and will steamer, from the deck of which he showed himself as oppose the Boston and Albany railways. No doubt it much as possible; yet, not a cheer was given in honour would be advantageous to a large district of country to, it will be easily seen that the mere habits of order, to be not half employed in New South Wales. of the aristocrat and ex-Secretary of Ireland. The and will greatly augment the value of property. Pro- acquired by industry, will be immense advantages; and only parties who went to pay their respects, were perty is here idolized! So much so, that I am told if the labour be wisely divided, and made attractive a pork curer and a draper; both Whige, of course. The many openly advocate a property qualification for instead of repulsive, who can estimate the wealth that grate to this Colony, for the express purpose of lowering write, setting forth his excellencies and capabilities of wisdom of the Yankees was clearly shown in their con- voters. mis per pound; Wheat per bushel fifty cents; Indian tempt of empty titles. Van Buren, who visited CHI- Mr. Hodgson showed me a house, which was small, Corn eighteen to twenty-five cents; Oats thirteen to CAGO very shortly after the lord, met with a very dif- for which he had paid 350 dollars per annum rent, but

ferent reception. The Militia, the Montgomery guard, the landlord asking 400, he built one for himself. The for all who require it, is a measure of immense magniand all the Volunteer Corps, turned out in full uniform; house he rented cost only 500 dollars. It now lets for and in the port the flags were hoisted at every mast- 100 dollars. and in the port the maga were noisted at every mast- 100 domais.

Bons. we proceeded onward for Marshall, and took head, and every other manifestation of joy was made. Mr. Hessey, an Englishman, bought a plot of build-In short, the ex-President was received as a friend and ing ground for 10,000 dollars for which he was afterwas very pleasant and considerably cleared. We went a brother. Mr. Van Buren had been raised to the wards effered 50,000. He said if it was worth that lect of all the others; and the most learned, or the most to the Narshall House from whence the coach was to highest office by the voice of his brother cit z:ns, and sum to others, it was of equal worth to himself; he, there-skilled, are still very imperfect and irrational on most he had performed his duty to their satisfaction. How fore, refused to take less than 160 000. The speculation subjects. The sducation to which Mr. Owen refers can gratifying must it then have been to receive their ap- mania ceased. The crash came; the banks closed! and only be given under extensive and well combined plause, with a knowledge that he had carned it.

lordship's visit, it was stated that "Lord Merpeth raise money to pay his taxes, his boasted property and practical of every individual. The exhibition of for more shoemakers, particularly at a time when the the people would be enabled to pass and maintain any bein, swung exceedingly. There are three seats to the has visited this city, and had the honour of sitting having so much depreciated in value, as not to be worth the effects of such an education, even in one moderate market is glutted with English work. next to us at dinner." This was the only public notice one half the sum he paid for it. taken of him.

who had migrated from the New England States to dollars; be paid for the plot, by instalments, 1500 they are open with a sort of canyas apron to button up Rochester, in the West of New York State, was here dollars, which was half the purchase money. Dr. at pleasure. The passengers consisted of myself, six watching the turn of events, ready to dart upon any Foster, of whom he had purchased the plot, agreed to place which would be advantageous. BERNADOTTE is accept the plot, the house, and the 1500 dollars paid, 200 miles from CHICAGO; 90 miles to travel by coach and free him from the remaining 1500. selection of phrases. The lady was equally free. They and the remainder by steam-boat. His residence is 16 miles from the Illinois river, which he regularly visits, returning with corn which is generally sent to ST. at such enormous prices as to involve most of the pur-LOUIS, where they go for salt and other merchandise. | chasers in ruin. MONDAY 29th -Mr. Ware, who was apprenticed to

yard of the land, and who it is believed had never been a Chartist. coschman carries with him a watering pail; and when in the country; but who had procured imaginary I was introduced to Mr. Durand, one of the refugee becomes to a stream, or well, or pool, as the case may designs, and beautifully coloured descriptions of what Canadian patriots, who is settled here as a lawyer. few would object to; whilst the advantages to be debridges, navigable rivers, railways, steamers, lakes, zie, with regard to his general good character and and minerals in abundance; the prairies of the richest valour. He admitted that he had an hasty temper, 5-Free trade in all things with all the world, will Kalamezoe, our course lay through a very fine country. kind; timber of the finest quality. In fact it was and was very jealous of lawyers. I had considerable condescribed as a perfect paradise. Upon these bare asser. Versation with this gentleman relative to Messrs. Hume repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other such puerile morning when we breakfasted, and then again protion, Mr. Wells paid down 6,000 dollars, and he and Roebuck; and he seemed convinced of the dangerous
measures as now agitate the public mind, and will extend through a rich course of country, having in
was not the only one thus duped by a mode of swindand destructive tendency of their Malthusian princitend civilization and social intercourse to an unheardthe distance to our left, the White Pigeon Prairie, ling quite new to me; and a mode too not so soon ples, when I explained them to him. He, however, of extend, and will be eagerly embraced by all parties

place son e years ago, with considerable capital, and give utterance to my sentiments. was asked 100 dollars for a town plot of land. This he TUZSDAY, 30th.-I met with Mr. George Armorer. considered to be too much, and after looking round, he a Scotchman, living at OTAWA; his brother, a baker, 7—Unrestricted liberty of speech, writing, and pubpreacher, but had some years ago taken up his abode on said he could do no good with his capital, and there- also resides at the same place. He informs me that lication. This again is a right of man, irresistable by a very handsome farm, on which he died, leaving a fore he returned to England. Some time after he came the difference between that place and this is scarcely any opposition that can be offered to it; when it shall widow and numerous family. These ladies were very out again, and offered the amount be had been before perceptible. They have plenty of coal at 5 cents. per be demanded in that calm, firm, and determined manasked for the plot, but was then asked 4000 dollars, bushel. He raises wheat, Indian corn, outs, and flax. We had also with us a person of the name of King, This so alarmed him, that he again returned home. Mr. Anderson told me that he saw the amount of And, as if to prove the oft-repeated assertion, that 15 000 dollars "in paper" sold for 16s. This is banking when a person had once visited America he cannot rest with a vengeance! sold it by auction for 17,000 dols. About this time Illi. Mould Green, Huddersfield. nois paper fell from 100 to 35 cents per dollar. Colonel Mr. Hodgeon drove me this evening over a wide

Messrs. Moseley and Masord bought a lot for and stayed its further progress. The river here rather resembled a bay of the lake, 37,000 dollars, to be paid for by instalments. They have WEDNESDAY, 31st - The population of this city paid more than one half the amount. It is now worth (CHICAGO) is about 6,000: they are a mixture of

and had always erjoyed as good health as he then mile out of the city. He paid at that time forty dollars parallel with the one before mentioned, which is enjoyed, and he was the most healthy looking and corper thousand for bricks. Now they can be bought at intersected by others at regular distances, some of three-and-a-half dollars. Carpenter's wages were then which are business streets. There are a few stores, but decided by properly qualified officers, appointed by the On the opposite bank of the river from ST. JOSEPH'S, three dollars a day; now they have not half that sum; more warehouses. The main street is mostly composed a ridge of sand hills run along the verge of the lake and he paid for everything in the same proportion. This of stores, some professing to be wholesale. This street

Farm servants' wages were here one dollar per day, of the sandy deserts of Arabia; for it would have been with board in harvest. Now they have twenty dollars there are two draw bridges, is but indifferently paved, more rational to have built upon piles over the lake per month. Butcher's meat when at the highest is, for beef, having stagnant water on the sides of the road. In two and a half and three cents, wholesale: retail three; consequence of its being on a level with the river and At five p.m. the steamer arrived with passengers, cents. The offal is thrown to the dogs Mutton two and lake, no cellars are dug. At the extremity of the and the coach started for JACESON, by the route we two and a half cents by the quarter; in small cuts four | buildings, to the west, the river divides; the south branch had come. We had to wait till the steamer was pro- and five cents. Veal. retail, four cents. Pork, during only extending about six miles, and is therefore called vided with wood for the fires, and got out of the bay autumn and winter, (in summer it is little used) one an outlet or Indian skonk creek. The north branch jur before the twilight, having a good view of the and a half cents. Chickens six shillings York, which is not navigable, extends forty miles in a northor or three shillings and a halfpenny English, per dozen. West direction. It has no current, and when the wind SUNDAY, 28th On the passage across the lake, the On an average they are one dollar per dezen. Plour is strong from the lake the water is blown backward gentleman who spiritualized with the ladies informed three dollars per barrel of 196 pounds. Indian corn and rais d to a considerable height. The whole of the me that, in 1834, a company purchased, through their one and a half dollars per bushel, rough off the cobb. streets in the city, as also the prairie as far as the eye agents, air or eight square miles of as good land as any Oats twenty cents, and wheat sixty-five cents per bushel. Can reach, have frequently been under water. Five and an irresistible public opinion will be formed that in limois for a dollar per zere, all prairie land; and Vegetables are now very plentiful, and consequently years ago the lake was five feet higher than usual, will carry all opposition before it. that they afterwards bought about 1000 acres of wood very cheap; apples eighteen cents or ninepence per which crused the inhabitants to be slarmed for the land, about six miles distant from the larger purchase, bushel; peaches thirty-seven and a half cents. Frosh safety of their lives and their dwellings. The Indians at from one and a quarter to five dollars per acre. This butter eight cents per lb. Cheese from seven to eight sffirm that such rising of the water occurs every seventh cents per lb. Potatoes eighteen cents per bushel. Sugar year; the people therefore fear its return. An opinion The purchase was made for the establishment of a ten cents per lb. Best Hyson tea seventy-five cents per extensively prevails that the lake formerly emptied community, the name of which is DELAVAN, near 1b. Coffee eight lbs. for one dollar. Fish six cents

Mr. King said that finding they had made such an ad- with Mr. Hodgson and family. The day was very hot. Yesterday, a gentleman on his way to church, having on bought a farm and erected a share saw mill upon it, a black cap, which concentrated the sun's rays, was which proved a dead loss to the amount of near 10,000 Sun-struck, and was in a very dangerous state; however, donars; a loss equivalent to the gain real zed by he recovered about tea-time. Mr. Hodgson drove me the other purchases. The scene of their principal opera- out to the extent of the intended city, which, like all is in TasWell county, six miles south of Ill nois. American intended cities, is of no mean extent. In our distance into the Lake. It is conveyed into large river, bounded by the Springfield and Peoria road circuit we passed upwards of 200 waggons from In-This community were offered a farm and saw mill, and diana; some were drawn by oxen and others had Water power, ready for working, at a price which horses; they were all unyoked and feeding by the sides Toud have saved them 10,000 dollars, instead of losing of the waggons. They were waiting until next morn-ment of a chartered company. The lowest charge for in sum by the erection of the other, thus making a ing, when they would go into the city to dispose of the difference of 20 000 dollars. They have built a very produce, which principally consisted of wheat. They large hall which was not required, and have otherwise also bring fruit, which sometimes is sold exceedingly cheap, the market being frequently glutted.

I was at a loss o know what the people meant when In their possession, except the spothecaries, to be used talking about the "husiers," until I was told that it water is raised, the bore is made, each one in the short was the name generally given to the Indiana farmers. The project was carried out by shares, and when the They encamp during the night on the verge of the lake, They encamp during the night on the verge of the lake, joined by an iron socket which is fixed with white lead, the houses, and other buildings were come and form no mean appearance, their encampment re-Picted the whole was sold by auction, in lots, no one sembling that of an invading army. The waggons had, for other composition less expensive. They are perbeing allowed to bid but the shareholders; so that all in general, six or eight oxen attached to them; some had a fair chance, and the overplus went into the funds, of a smaller size had two or four horses. These proprietors, or farmers, are very different in their habits their cattle to the prairie, when and where they please, There is another lot about the size of the one just to our proud English farmers, who send their servants and they cut what they require where most suitable, no described on which the brother-in-law of Mr. King re- with the teams, while they ride on horseback and put one asking them a question. Yet with these advan- whelmed. sides, where 2000 acres could be bought at from two up at the first inns, even when an aristocratic landlord tages, milk is sold in summer at four cents, and in and quarter to five dollars per acre. Mr. King design waiting for their last shilling. The appearance of waiting to a proper to purchase and provide to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon to the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, but in every other, will daily increase upon the country alone, alone alone upon the country alone. arrived to five dollars por acre. Mr. King de- is waiting for their last shilling. The appearance of handsome spring carts, and bring the milk along with I female is structured to the situation of other plots similar to the above. these Indiana farmers is quite novel, and might be I loand that this gentleman had a temporal view in all mistaken for an army of gypsies preparing to lay siege them. be said on the question of the land. One thing he tried to Fort Dearborn, which is situated between the lake:

Business is here much better than in any place to immediately between the lake:

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Business is here much better than in any place the immediately between the lake:

Business is here much better than in any place the immediately between the lake in to impress on my mind, namely, that it was more pro- and the city, on the south side of the river, and was have visited. The people are all well employed at good limits to make the city of the city, on the south side of the river, and was have visited. The people are all well employed at good limits to make the city of the city

I found that the settlers of the States around here We arrived in Chicago River on Sunday morning, have each a sort of bye-name, as the following:—Conat two o'clock. Thus, after all Mr. King's resolves and necticut, "Yellow-bellied Yankees:" Ohio, "Corn necticut, "Yellow-bellied Yankees:" Crakers;" Michigan, "Buckeys;" Illinois, "Suckers;"

shore. I seem found my friend Mr. George Anderson. River, said he wanted a man with a small family to late of Glasgow, who was most kind to me, and desired take charge of his cattle; and he desired I would look things of this life. I would make my stay at his house. He soon intro- out for one. The wages he proposed to give were sixdated me to lir. Pinkerton, from Glasgow, who also teen or eighteen dollars per month, to live rent-free, but hew me. Mr. P., who had lately arrived from Scot- to provide for himself; although he might grow as had had, had been deluded to and robbed on the banks of many vegetables as his family required, have as much the Mississipi. He had very recently come to this milk as they could use, kill a pig when he liked, have place, where, by the aid of his countryman, he is about Indian corn at 24 cents and wheat at 60 cents per to commence business as a cooper. At breakfast I was bushel, beef at 2 or 3 cents, and saited pork at 1 and 13 rather affray, at Clones, it has been deemed expedient between the contract of the Society. Therefore, every member would be rather affray, at Clones, it has been deemed expedient between the contract of the society. Therefore, every member would be rather affray, at Clones, it has been deemed expedient between the contract of the society. Therefore, every member would be rather affray, at Clones, it has been deemed expedient by overgones but if on the other interested in purchasing at the store; to which there

worked for a dollar a-day. He afterwards commenced troop of the 12th Lancers arrived at Enniskillen, and public, the examination they will receive will enable hands of the body at large. In this department, we before Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, thinking that After sinner I went with Mr, Anderson to visit a jobbing work, and stated that he would now work in land and workshops at the retail price instead of the hearest his part with the hearest his part wit Mr. Hodgeon and family, residing in the same street no other way; he also said be would labour for no man understood a troop will be permanently stationed. made manifest.

They were well went with Mr. Anderson to visit a jobbing work, and stated that he would labour for no man understood a troop will be permanently stationed. made manifest.

They were the manifest of the same street no other way; he also said be would labour for no man understood a troop will be permanently stationed. The time has They were exceedingly kind. I stayed to tea, and was for less than three bushels of wheat, or fifty lbs weight the exeming, Mr. H. drops 1. A and many tag. In of pork per day. He has land, cattle. and buildings, in purpose of sustaining the police should any necessity the evening, Mr. H. drove kir. A. and myself round the addition to his own business, at which he worked for the rerge of the letter of the let

upon his farm, but hired persons to attend to it; remained. Of course, he, like all others, wanted neighand finding it a heavy charge, he sold it to a Mr. bours, that thereby the value of his property might be

here in perfect content, and I may say, solitude. Mr. | accepted this kind man's invitation, had I not suffered neighbourhood, but there was a deficiency of timber, endeavour to shew the ease with which it may be About two months ago, Lord Morpeth arrived here, and they were compelled to grow it. He said the vici- obtained. on a Sunday morning, and stayed at the City Hotel, nity of the Rock River was better than that of the Fox,

I here learned that public principle was prestrated at I may here observe that Lord Morpeth had sent a the shrine of Mammom, in regard to the New York and taking advantage of every discovery either in science, earn should be be employed, and work hard sixteen messenger before him to announce his arrival, evi- Erie railway, by many pledging themselves to vote for

his plot would only realize a mere triffe. Subsequently arrangements with united interests, and will cultivate they want in addition to the rations allowed them. In the first Chicago Democrat published after his this gentleman had to make a voyage to England to all the powers and faculties, physical, mental, moral, Mr. B Morgan purchased a plot of building land, on

Mr. King, of BERNADOTTE, Fulton County, Illinois, which he erected a house at a cost of seven hundred The plan of the city, extending along the shore of the lake and two miles to the westward, was sold in lots

In my absence, a Mr. Mawley, or Crawley, called an engraver, in New York, but who is now making and enquired for me at Mr. Anderson's. He had traboots and shoes for the citizens of Chicago, and whose velled over Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and as it will be not only by the millions of the when he comes, he finds himself not half employed, will adopt it as a whole. However, time and its keep myself cool. We remained here about an hour, father is a farmer at Otrigo, six miles south of South. had bought 1500 acres of land on Fox RIVER, Illinois, port, in Illinois, gave me the following information :- and was much pleased with his settlement. He had Mr. Wells, to whom he had been apprenticed, had been got fifty acres improved, and had come to dispose of shown a plan of an intended city, 1 000 miles from any his wheat. I was sorry I did not see him, as I might! white settlement, and 1 500 miles south-west of this have obtained much valuable information. When in property, and on a graduated scale in proportion to its argue more than we have language to express. place, or described to be so by Mr. Kinnerley, who England he was secretary to a Chartist Association; extent, would be felt only by those to whom the relief. The insertion of the above in your valuable journal, professed to be the proprietor, but who never owned a and hearing of me at CHICAGO, he had called on me as

the city would arrive at in a few years; with roads, He told me many things respecting Mr. W. L. Macken- rived from it would be beyond all common estimate, and which is well settled by both Scotch and English emidetected, as a lifetime might be spent before finding the observed that it is called upon blackward, and it is called upon blackward.

The forests are rather numerous; yet there are district, a distance, it was said, of 3,000 miles from pressed my opinion in the same manner to him, a called upon blackward.

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The forests are rather numerous; yet there are district, a distance, it was said, of 3,000 miles from pressed my opinion in the same manner to h I was informed that a Mr. Franklin came to this should not be safe in Lower Canada were I to just rights of humanity, that will make itself desired

have avoided had be gone round by the Lakes. He when from it, he returned to Chicago once more, and I met with Mr. Bower, from Netherthong, near mil if he could not have crossed the Lake before Sun- was saked 14,000 dollars for the said plot of land. Huddersfield. He had worked 21 years at a factory at This perhaps will be the most difficult to ask to per- crop Swedish Turnips. day, he would have staid at St. Joseph's till Tuesday, Three years age it was disposed of for 40,000 dollars. Bridgport, Connecticut, where he had saved some form, but the progress that is new daily being made, is there being no coach on Monday, and, of course, no Thus shewing what this gentleman might have saved in money, and was now in quest of a suitable plot of land. a most sure indication of ultimate and even speedy sucmeamer to cross. This gentleman spiritualized most traveling expenses and realized in profit had be at first. His son had gone on foot to Wisconsin, and he was cess; for never did the important advantages to be depaid down the 100 dollars. It also shows the rapidly going by steam to meet him at RACINE. I intended to rived from the adoption of true principles manifest increasing value of town land in consequence of the accompany him, but could not arrange to do so. His themselves so rapidly to the public mind. speculating mania. This land was put in possession of a family were residing at POUKIEPSIE, and lodging with banking company as security, and during the panic they an old friend of Southcotian-notoriety, formerly of made money, and the adoption of national-made money lot and then transplant them? If you transplant at

Hamilton, who held all the offices in this place when in extent of prairie, principally for the purpose of showing allow of the free exercise of labour, and when clearly

A gentleman, in the height of the mania, bought a runs close to, and parallel with the river. About 200 objection to a change in this respect being made, when Michigan, which in times of speculation were all sur- house has now passed from its owner, and is like a de is about three quarters of a mile in length, and, as is generally the case in America, very spacious. One portion of the city, on the north bank of the river, to which itself into the Illinois river, which opinion is strenghened by the marked course on the rocks as seen at the

tides and also by the surface of the land. The building of this city was commenced about seven years ago. Ten years since the Indians were ranged all round the burnt down "Fort Dearborn," which was rebuilt, but is now dismantled. The water for the supply of the city is raised by a steam engine, from the Lake by pipes laid in an inclined plane to a considerable wooden cisterns, and without filtering, or any other process, is conducted from the elevation in wooden pipes to all parts of the city. This is under the managethe smallest family is to be (when the works are compieted) ten dollars, and more according to the number of the family, &c. Their mode of bering the wooden pipes is most ingenious and expeditions. The logs are eight feet long, and by the same power with which the space of three minutes. These pipes are not tapered, like ours, and let into each other at the ends, but are fectly water-tight.

Cultivation is little known here The citizens send

hable to purchase land which the Yankees had cleared erected for the defence of the aettlers against the incurfarmers) and the "suckers," (Illinois farmers) with and considerable trade. It is difficult to form an estimate of the number of

300 in one day; some of them as humbly clad as many otherwise. of the ponrest labourers. They, however, live well on their own produce, and are the most independent people

DUBLIN, MAY 12-In consequence of the excite-

(To be continued.)

HARMONY HALL.

LETTER X. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-I have engaged in this letter to point out some of the substantive advantages that would be derived This is so large and extensive a subject as to require

survey at present, and will, with your permission, at 1.-National production employment for all who repeal of the corn laws, or any other petty measures and

stratagems, for providing food for the people, or for ple not only willing to be employed, but desirous of being better clothed and lodged, and also desirous of mechanics, or the fine arts. Again, with regard to hours every day in the week, which would not have as an aspirant to the name I have signed at the bottom employment to all who need it? We have now to sup- tious manner, and not have endeavoured, by a false port all who live, and if at first they are awkward at statement, to bring men who perhaps have wives and occupation, they kave not previously been accustomed would soon be produced by a good system of national the present rate of wages. employment.

2.—National unexclusive apperior practical education tude and importance, and wanted for every being in existence. Education, at least as hitherto conducted, has simply been the training of man for the developement of some small portion of his faculties to the negcombination, will produce an entire change in the feelings and convictions of all who witness them; and will prepare the way in the most rapid manner; for the very well aware, would materially affect the journeymen effect, and would only require the People's Charter to whole of the ulterior proceedings; and whose interest and the trade in general. These facts we will leave to enable them to preserve their new position from the will it be to oppose this?

3.-A graduated property tax, commencing with properties yielding an income of not less than two hunden, will fer a time be resisted by some; but calm consideration will soon shew them that their own interests, Kingdom. their position in society, and the welfare of themselves, their families, and the class to which they belong, will of disposing of some of their continually increasing will greatly oblige, surplus would be a great boon.

4-The abolition of all existing taxes and monopolies, cannot be powerfully resis

to lose the advantages of it.

by all, and there will soon be no fees in open hostility

exercising it properly. 8 and 9-The abandonment of the three fundamental errors on which society has hitherto been based, and the adoption of the three opposite fundamental truths.

10-The abandonment of foreign and all artificialto represent the exact value of exchangeable wealth. This is a measure of the most pressing necessity to

annual amount of loss incurred by creating inferior articles of every description, far exceeds what may be Yankees, Irish, Scotch and English. One of the streets investigated the subject; and there will be very little rived from it shall have taken place.

12-The exchangeable value of all wealth to be nation, who will have no private interest to bias their judgment. A step of this kind as preliminary to associations on principles of united interests may be most advantageously taken; and, when clearly understood, will meet with scarcely any opposition.

As I stated in the early part of this letter, I hope on ing this Charter; but I trust that what I have already gaid will shew your readers that it contains immense practical advantages, and that these advantages will the population when the subject shall become understood. Each point will however provide topics of immense importance for the missionaries and the press; and it will be in proportion as a united and vigorous agitation can be made, and the subject thereby become clearly understood by the public, that its popularity will be apparent. In considering the manner in which this agitation

should be carried forward, let us look at the best means of concentrating the power of the people, as I stated in a former letter, the reason why those who perform all the busines of society are in their present wretched condition, calling and appealing for aid and asistance to | Having by our united energies passed through the fiery those who can only live from the amount of this wealth ordeal of prejudice and distorted class-made laws, we have individually more physical strength; and they struggled, even the Charter and the people's laws. bring up among their ranks the most skilled and Our champion O'Connor hath lifted the broad curtain the ranks of their oppressors through a false system of played with a masterly hand the immense advantages society being adopted. With the intelligence now pos- within the reach of our united exections, on the broad fully competent to organise the strength and numbers of her wind, and rain, faileth not to reward the Lusbandthe people upon these principles, may almost imme- man for his toil a hundred-fold. distely be enabled to bring a power in action infinitely

stronger than any law before witnessed. make; but this will be no hindrance to me. The sub- | paps are full to overflowing; she sigheth for her chilject is beyond all personsi, class, sect, or party consideren to fatten on her milk and honey. True we are between two opinions; we must either boldly advance, rights of their more useful brethren, recreant children Lord as the waters cover the sea," and a and meet every difficulty and overcome it, or we must of a but too forbearing parent. Yet may we, by a union gradually see our fellow-men sink deeper in poverty, of our order, the oppressed, and our wonted persevervice, crime and misery, and speedily become involved ance, pass the barriers they have erected, and once and ourselves in the same vortex, and ultimately over- for life become possessors of our native soil, and glad

The increased powers of machinery, not in this heritance to our children. the misery which exists, until some great change shall for our journey to this "land of promise." I have take place, and this change will either be one of coerclon, or extended liberty, in proportion as the combined | Society, as the most necessary for the attainment of lowing "card," being the only reply vouchsafed by Mr. intelligence of man shall direct it. I have no fear of our object, and the supplying our wants by the way. O Connell to the letter addressed through the Times ultimate results; for the light of truth is too widely In my letter of last week, I set forth how I proposed newspaper to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman by Mr. diffused to fear its being again overshadowed by error, to do this, as far as money matters and business opera- Lane Fox :their wheat and fruit, to this city, causes a great bustle but there will be some most convulsive throes in the tions are concerned, to which I again refer you. In ... Mr. O'Connell has read in the Times a letter adcollisions that will take place, and these will be more continuation, I have, in providing for general adult dressed to him by Mr. Line Fox, a copy of which that or less disastrous in their effects, in proportion as the instruction, proposed several kinds of meetings,—such unhappy gentleman has taken the trouble of sending to farmers who come here annually. I saw upwards of subject on which I have treated, shall be understood or as lectures, long and short addresses, conversation Mr. O'Connell in manuscript, after he had printed the

To lessen as much as possible any misconception that may exist in the minds of those who read these offices should be filled upon the strictest principles of letters on the nature of the powers to be vested in the democracy; by election, and ejection, by the votes of the president and council of the society, I will in my next members. Now, although I admit the three principles letter point out the kind of authority or power I set forth by Mr. Galpin in his letter eighth, and believe would propose to vest them with.

I am. Sir. Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants, May 15, 1843.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-SIR.—We feel it a duty incumbent on ourselves as South Wales, for boot and shoe makers, and the insatiable demand some of the employers pretend to have for more men.

of our employers (and only one) to ascertain the average bottom and directs her course upwards. rate of wages earned weekly by our trade, (this evidence was given before the Immigration committee on President, it is but natural that Mr. G. should, as a Wednesday, June 8th, 1842, and republished in the Sydney Herald, September 28th, 1842,)-who most Owen, the most fitted to fill the office; and it is but unjustly overrated the wages which a man can possibly reasonable that I should, as a Chartist, think some children, from their homes in Great Britain and Ireland, and infer, from a desire to emulate these virtues, this The above statement was doubtlessly thrown out as a

shoemskers here, and we are sure that one-third of them are destitute of employment; others have been obliged to leave Sydney and engage as shepherds, bullock drivers, or stock keepers. Surely, sir, such em- Galpin sets forth that the President and Council should ployment is repugnant, not only to the inclination, but are very low, and the rations they receive not sufficient Again, in letter nine, Mr. G recommends Mr. O zen's for their support, so that their wages are reduced to preliminary charter as the manifesto of the new Society, nothing by their paying exorbitant prices to their em- the road to which Charter I submit to you ployers, from whom they must purchase every article would be through the People's Charter, and that the

Boots to the amount of £48 000 were imported to this colony alone last year. This any person must be would be able to carry the most important parts inte the careful consideration of our suffering fellow countrymen, and hope they may have the desired effect of opening their eyes, that they may not be kidnapped to dred pounds a-year. This, as the imposition of a bur- leave their native homes under the delusive hopes held

and friends, to better his condition in life, under the what in that Charter is designated fundamental errors, render it predent and desirable that they should impression that on his arrival in Sydney he will meet to be won to the whole of its clauses, and it will take accede to this most just proposal; supported ample remuneration, will find himself disappointed; for operative classes; but also by those who are now provisious dear, and rents at the unparalleled rate they teaching will do wonders, and to it we must leave the pressed and worn down by the Income Tax, which is a are; and if out of employment for only a short time. per centage on all properties large or small, or, how- he can scarcely recover his loss by the most unremitting ever derivable, whilst this being only on accumulated diligence. See the reports of insolvency, they will

> Sir. Yours very respectfully, The Operative Cordwainers of New South Wales, Signed on behalf,

GEORGE GARTON, President THOS. WOOD, Secretary. Crown and Anchor Tavern, George-st., Sydney, Jan. 1st., 1843.

TO MR. JOHN LINTON.

in order that I may more fully comprehend your admi- are brothers, and that it is a crime to injure our rab'e system?

divided into four parts, with crops as fellows":--No. 1.-925 square yards, first cropiPotatoes, second crop Sweedish Turnips. No. 2.- 923 square yards, first crop Cabbage, second crop Potatoes. No. 3.—923 square yards, first crop Cabbage, second

First then, at what time and in what manner do you plant the potatoes on No. 1-and at what time do you reap them so that they can be followed by a crop of Sweedish turnips? Do you sow your turnips broad (or open) cast, or you

drill them; or do you raise them in beds apart from the of ground does it occupy?

treat your turnip seed the same as for No. 1?

land and cattle? ment, you will oblige yours, truly, JAMES PENNY.

Millbridge, May 15, 1843. P.S. Will you be kind enough to say in what potatoes you plant?

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. PERSECUTED YET PERSEVERING BRETHREN .-

Come, brothers, with a strong faith in nature, and I know that in arguing for an organization directed industry let us strive to pass the threshold of her our last hours with the rich bequest of our happy in-

meetings, classes for reading, writing, &c.; and for the original in the newspapers. Of course it will not be At present I am aware the great body of the opera- expedition of business and instruction, I have proposed expected that Mr. O Connell should say one word in tive classes hold the opinion that committees and several committees, for superintending the studies in reply to that strange and maniscal epistic. but he feels elected agents are the best parties to advise what shall grammar, arithmetic, writing, &c., &c. Thus we may that, as a gentleman and a Christian. he is bound be dene for them but with this opinion I shall train up our members fit for any office that the Soci- earnestly to implore the friends of Mr. Lane Fox to have to combat, and all I ask of your readers is a calm ety may require to be filled. Under the head of obtain for him that protection which the Court in matand patient survey of what I shall urge. Opposed as I business operations, the opening of warehouses or ters of lunacy is enabled to give the persons who, like shall be at first by all the feelings which have been stores is provided for, for the purpose of supplying Mr. Lane Fox, are manifestly incompetent to the maengendered by the oppression that the operative classes our members, and the public generally, with a good nagement of affairs, either public or private.—Merrionment arising out of the recent Repeal display, or have hitherto received, if my opinions are erro- article, at a moderate price; and increasing the funds square, May 12." to station a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, lately cance and may easily be overcome; but if on the other interested in purchasing at the store; to which there arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Ferma- hand, the plans I shall lay down are correct, and I could not possibly be any objection, as the rate of enjoying all the comforts of life; yet she was very de
Mr. Heron is by trade a carpenter, and formerly leads to more than one-aixth of his wages.

arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Fermanand, the plant I small its down are correct, and it is profits, and the election of efficers, is placed in the ing creditor in a bankruptcy case, on Thursday,
arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Fermanand, the plant I small its down the ing creditor in a bankruptcy case, on Thursday,
arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Fermanand, the plant I small its down the ing creditor in a bankruptcy case, on Thursday,
arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Fermanand, the plant I small its down the ing creditor in a bankruptcy case, on Thursday,
arrived from England, at Monaghan. The Fermanand the comforts of life; yet she was very delife; yet she wa Mr. Hodgson left London for New York, and after the following morning.

We have an another rule provides. Thus much of the plant of the society and consequently, with the three great fundamental form the society; and consequently, with the three great fundamental form the society; and consequently, with the three great fundamental fundamental form the society; and consequently, with the three great fundamental fundamental

Brothers,-I have provided and must insist that all their reception by the mind of man as necessary to the cultivation and maintenance of charity with all men. yet I must inform Mr. G. that we have a fund imental principle as necessary to the maintenance of order, in any community or nation, i.e. the democratic principle. government by the people, either personally or by representation; the first is what is termed a simple democracy, the latter a representative democracy, and I respectfully submit to our Social friend, that his proposition for the election of a president, and giving him the power to chose the council, would be a violation of our fundamental principle, under which the council should rather elect the preside t than the president the well as what we owe to our countrymen, to address you council It would be more proper that the council and in consequence of the scaroity of employment in New president, with all other offices, should be elected to their respective offices by the members in their several localities. I am at a loss to discover wherefore the Socialists should prefer beginning at the top of the tree One of the Immigration Committee has waited on one and going downwards, whilst nature ever begins at the

Upon the next question, i. e., who should be the Socialist, think the founder of the Social system, Mr. person in our ranks more fit. Further, it is but natural, to our Quintus Cincinnatus, which name I should interpret, a lover of agriculture - a noble and modest man: Roman name was assumed by our indefetigable O'Connor, in recommendation of whom to the office of Predirecting so great a movement. For the present I refer There are now, Mr. Editor, too many boot and my brethren to his letters, which prove he is a practical man,-one great point in recommendation. The next point of disagreement between Mr. G. and

myself is Mr. Owen's Charter. In letter eighth Mr.

publish a manifesto or preliminary charter, and get up to the ability of shoemakers, particularly as their wages an agitation, and petition the Legislature to pass it. agitation that would carry Mr. Owen's, would carry or all of the points of Mr. Owen's Charter that may be deemed necessary. Again, our new society assaults of class legislation. Therefore, to urge an agitation for Mr. Owen's Charter before the People's Charter would be seeking to run the people after the "herring's trail," Indeed, this Preliminary Charter of out to them by the mercenary agents of the United the Rational System would serve better as an open question in the new society than as its manifesto. The minds Every emigrant to this colony, that leaves his home of the working class are not sufficiently weaned from venerable Mr. Owen's principles. But Mr. Galpin has promised to show the advantages of Mr. Owen's Charter, after which I may again write thereon. In the meantime, let it not be thought that I, a young man, would disparage Mr. Owen. No, justice and modesty forbid it. I believe he hath conferred an everlasting benefit upon the world, in setting prominently forth opinions that to our priest locked minds appear new,-opinions which he believes are true, and believing, bath a right to teach, and by teaching bath not all the flendishness of this worldly hell can crush them; and the greater the rancour against them and him, the greater the honour when they shall be received. I need not remind Mr. Owen of the murder of Socrates, and the worship of Socrates. In conclusion, brethren, let us not be among the persecutors of any SIR,-As, in giving on account of your very inte- man, for we have known what it is to be persecuted; resting experiment upon your small plot of land, you and be ever mindful to thank any one who teacheth have not gone sufficiently into detail, to enable me, not us any truth, or doeth us any good, however we may in practice, to follow you with great clearness, will you differ with him; let us never forget to thank him for be kind enough to answer me the following questions, the good he doeth us, remembering that all mankind

You say, "I have 4.021 square yards of land, Hoping, brothers, that I shall be enabled in the course of these letters to inspire you with a firm faith in yourselves as the only power of emancipation from the present and increasing misery, a strong hope in the means now set before you, a thorough determination to take advantage of all available means to gain the objects we have in view-universal happiness, I remain yours, in faith,

fellow man.

MR. LANE FOX AND MR. O'CONNELL.

GRACCHUS.

LANE FOX, ESQ., M.P., TO D. O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P. SIR -In consequence of your declining to come and what time do you sow your seed bed, and what breadth take part in the discussion which I proposed to bring forward in the House of Commons, relative to the After crossing a very long introduced its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he was after—its infancy, bought a lot for 100 dollars, he should allow the superiors in an anti-ties of the superiors in an ant At what time do you sow the cabbage seed which is agitation you are now carrying on, for the purpose, anything inferior, when it may be made superior. The them, so that they can be followed by a crop of pota- lowers so completely set at nought the Catholic Emancipation Ac', by virtue of which you are entitled to sit Do you sow and transplant the cabbage-seed for No. 3 in the British Parliament, and so lightly esteem the conceived possible by parties who have not sufficiently at the same time as that for No. 2? What breadth of privileges granted to you by that act, that I feel justiground do the plants, when pricked out for Nos. 2 and 3 fled in making a motion that the act be repealed; and cosch stopped told us he had lived there thirty years large lot, or which he built a splendid mansion about a plant of the main street, running westward and a full explanation respecting the advantages to be deif you will come and do your part in defending a mea-At what time do you reap the crops on Nos. 2 and sure which you were so instrumental in causing to be 3, so that you can throw the land up in ridges in No- carried. I am determined that the people of England vember? And how do you preserve the crop for use? and Ireland shall no longer labour under the delu-Is the twenty quarts of milk per day for forty-six sion that the passing of that measure was, as they weeks the result of actual observation, or of estimate? supposed, the settlement of a great question, but Does the forty-seven days' labour include all the they shall know that it was exactly the reverse—that it mowing, digging, sowing, planting, transplanting, was the unsettling of a great question, which had been hoeing, getting in the crops, preparing the daily food in progress of settlement from the first century of the some future occasion to enter more into detail respect of the cows, milking, and cleaning after the cows; in Christian era till the revolution of 1688. You are short, does it include the whole to be done both at now justifying your agitation by saying that England has done nothing for Ireland. If the three estates of If you will have the goodness to answer these questithe realm, forfeiting all claim to freedom by refusing receive very little opposition from any great number of tions in detail, and give any other little matter that to contend for that truth, by contending for which they strikes you as necessary to the carrying out the experi- were alone entitled to the liberty they enjoyed—if you say that making such tremendous sacrifices to you and Ireland's clamour is doing nothing for Ireland, you must be a cormorant with a vengeance; it is truth that is ultimately to make men and nations free. Truth is in manner you manure, and what kinds of cabbage and England, not in Rome. You are by your restless proceedings bringing on a religious war between England and Rome, and you appear to be perfectly sensible how much money and funds are the sinews of war: but you have hitherto had the ingenuity to accumulate a great deal of sinew without committing any actual war. Your peaceable agitation is a sort of hermaphrodite war; a half and half state of things, which is half peace and haif war; but if you will come and hear those who can only live from the amount of this wealth officer of projection appear to have arrived upon the eve of another crisis, you ought to do one thing or the other; you cannot what I have to say, I think that I can show you why their ignorance of kow to combine and wisely direct when the commencement of a new era is about to open hide from me that religion is the main spring of all the means they possess. If we take the comparison of unto us with its new operations calculated to lead us that you are doing. My chief object in writing to you numbers the sufferers have an immense majority; they by more easy means to the goal for which we have is to say, that I must make personal allusions to you and the head of your church; and although you might say that I was perfectly at liberty to say what I pleased talented persons who are gradually drawn off to join of the new stage, yet old, the stage of nature, and dis- about you in your absence, I had rather not do so. But surely the regenerator of bold and chivalrous Ireland will not shrink from coming to defend his absent friend. sessed with respect to true first principles, a single mind fields of our native land, where nature with her sun, Come, therefore, and be present in that House where your former value entitles you to a seat. As it is my opinion, from the signs of the times in which we live, tust we are on the eve of a new era in the powers she hath invested us with, our skill and the history of England and Ireland, I shall take the liberty of making this letter public, that the Protestants by a single mind, I am exciting prejudices of the most temple, and return like loving children to the inviting of both countries may be prepared to stand by the aspowerful character against the other observations I may bosom of our mother earth; she is teeming still, her sured truth that Protestant ascendancy and no surrender is the law of Christ, and that England is the power which God has called into existence to maintain rederations, and must be grappled with in a manner pro- poor, and the land of our fathers is held in a sterile ligious principle; and she will now do her duty. portionate to its magnitude. We can no longer hait state by a band of usurpers, invaders of the natural "Then will the earth be full of the knowledge of the

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your ob: dient servant, 3. St. James's-square, May 10.

The following is the reply of Mr. O'Connell to the

A WELSH WITNESS -The attorney for an oppos-

THE FACTORIES BILL.

A meeting of members of Parliament and gentlemen connected with the manufacturing districts was held on Tuesday, May 9, at the British Hotel. ockspur-street, London, for the purpose of hearing the opinions of millowners, with reference to the Factories Bill now before Parliament. From 70 to O persons assembled, among who we recognised the following Members of Parliament :- Mr. Aineworth, Mr. Brocklehnest, Mr. W. T. Everton, Mr. Fie'den, Mr. Wm. Fielden, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Greensil, Mr. W. Hardy, Mr. Hindley, General Johnson, Sir John Johnstone, Bart., W. S. Lascelles, Mr. J. W. Patten, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Stansfield, Sir George Strickland, Bar., Mr. Toilemache, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Grimsditch.

On the motion of Mr. Hardy, M.P., the Hon John Start Wortley, M.P., was called to the chair.

importing these bills, and be thought that bitherto fact for the approval of the meeting:-

carring it out in all its provisions; and he was sure ing that highly important advantage.

education of children in the factories. In order to formance of domestic duties. thirteen to eighte-n as affected males, and thirteen to relays. first crass was to go to school a certain number of hours welfare of the workers. in each day during their employment—not when they That having due regard to these important considera-Weute very seriously tend to the non-employment of cease at six o'clock in the evening. those children. It was his firm conviction that that they would not be employed at all. Then he instruction. (Mr. Rolla) would ask if they were not employed at all, Mr. MORRIS, of Halifax, wished to ask whether it was obtem - ucation at all? He for his own part would say Saturdays as now.

hat there was no possibility of education unless there ability of employment coupled with these vexations four. that all so would be total idleness up to 13, coupled with no system of relays would be useful, or that it was the ignorance; and he would ask Hon. Members in that changes that made the present system bad. room whether the state of society in Manchester, Glas- Mr. RAND said the various enactments coupled with gow, and Yorkshire, would not present an awful picture the children were of such a character, that masters at the next meeting. with a 1 the population up to 13 unemployed and un-would not be troubled with them at all. educated? It was the nature of lads if they were not Mr. WM. BROOK, of Huddersfield, would wish to doing well to be doing ill; he thought there could not sak the object for which the meeting had been convened. If such were the case in his neighbourhood, what was ought not to be disposed of in such a manner. the case in Glasgow? Mr. Greeg said he would call present bill, he did not hesitate to say, would be the that approved of it.

with air rm by and bye? What was the prospect with tions.

thought of a plan, and he would give his reasons in arose from the fact that in many cases the eight hours support of it. He did not mean to say that his was the relay system had degenerated into a six when the only plan that would be beneficial; he was open to eight would not work; and many witnesses distinctly somvistion on the matter, and he trusted he should stated that they preferred a six hours to an eight hours never obstizately adhere to any particular nostrum of relay system. his own-(hear, hear). But, now, suppose for a moment that the relay system were adopted, what would be the twice the number of persons who at the age of thirteen

directions consequences—their, hear). And if it were settled, he (Mr. Bright) must say, he thought he was never seen anything like a difficulty in it where support to an amelioration of factory labour, and they not do it by having a Ten and a half Hours' Eay what was 30,-not of every factory inspector, but of Mr. KAY, of Bury, rose to express his thankfulness to mos, important question of the hours of labour of dren went to Sunday Schools every Sabbath; he feared the establishment, as they did in his. young persons, it would afford him the highest satistic twas indeed a remarkable circumstance, but such were Mr. BRIGHT explained that he did not mean to say Strickland in advocating an Eleven Hours' Bill. the habits of the young people, that they voluntarily that legislation upon the subject had done no good; his Mr. WM RAND, of Bradford, Yorkshire, said he west to school upon the Sunday, though they had no opinion was that it had done some good, for public large towns the owners would not employ children diminish the supply of labour, and would therefore trust d in the first place he should be permitted, as a recreation during the week; taking this into considera- opinion was with it. fact by master, who had long taken a deep interest in tion, he did think that with ten hours labour, they therefore, to factory legislation, to thank those mem. Would, to some extent, attend evening Schools. (Hear) downards made by Mr. do what they pleased He should very much recomber of Parliament = ho had convened this meeting, and He might perhaps be asked what he proposed with Bright, was happy to find he had conceded the point mend millowners to take into their consideration and physical effects upon the employed. (Hear.) for riviling members connected with those counties regard to education; he would own that to be a most by stating that public opinion was against him. The that which Mr. Rand had so ably stated, whether He believed that long hours had the same bad physi-

eight factory bells, and as many abortive attempts at the concluded by submitting the following suggestions many of the most influential Members of the House of utter fallacy. To suppose that, was to suppose that gentlemen had expressed a strong objection to any alone would prove that factory legislation had not been Proposition 1st.—That the Pactories' Bill now before satisfactory. He thought the present meeting offered the House of Commons proposes for all children from the night prospect for a satisfactory settlement of this eight to thirteen years of age, encoments which have a question, that had ever yet presented itself. He was direct tendency to prevent them from obtaining employaur that the object of the Government could only be to ment; and as the Bul provides that the education of pars a bill which should be heartily co-operated in by these parties shall be paid for out of their wages, they stated that many of the largest concerns in all those carder and and a scribbler. That this would intro- at all, and it was impossible to know their sentithe factory masters who would assist the G vernment in will consequently be left without the means of acquir-

such a measure could only be accomplished with the 2nd -That the system of relays proposed by ass nee and advice of practical men; and he trusted this Bill would, if carried out, have the effect of the issue of this meeting would be the adoption of a bringing up to factory labour double the number of perlaw y the Government of this country, which should some who, at the age of thirteen, would be able to find be a dessing to the factory districts. With these employment in factories. That it would also tend to welfare of the young persons 43. 6d. for the younger branches engaged in opposition to the relay system.

3rd.-That the proposed period of twelve hours daily morals of the children and young persons. He advo- five children, he would not have more than two who nation to achieve to any plan of his own, but deit (== r; and he now came to express the reasons labour (exclusive of time for meals,) for all persons from cated it too on behalf of those who were thrown out of could work, that would sirous of hearing every reason that could be urged which had led him to that conclusion. The object of thirteen to twenty-one years of age, especially as most of work by the present system. Why should they work be three shillings a week, but that would be a suf- against it; and he could honestly say that he had not the bill was the regulation of the employment of chilthem are females, is more than is consistent with their
to death five-sixths of the purpose of ficient inducement for any man to change his resiheard one satisfactory, sound reason for a departure dren and young persons in factories, and for the better moral and physical welfare, and with the proper per-

classes; the first class comprising those from eight to labour of young persons in factories, should provide thirt en years of age, and the second class these from for such labour being of uniform duration, and not by twenty-one 23 affected females. The first class was to That the hours of labour should not be so abridged as

work ! alf time, or zix hours a day; the second class to prevent a reasonable expectation of employment, nor pect for Mr. Bright, but his opinions were diametriwas to work twelve hours actual labour per day. The so restricted as to interfere with the physical and moral

were aremployed—they were required to bring certifications, it is desirable that no child should be admitted. He contended then that it was as much for the benefit cates from the schoolmaster of having complied with into the factory under ten years of age-that the hours this regulation, and unless they did so they could not of daily labour for all persons above ten, and under return to work on the following Monday. It appeared twenty-one should be ten, exclusive of two hours for to him that this was in itself an ensciment which meals at proper intervals—and that their labour should

That, by this arra: gement, parents might, to some enactment, coupled with many others which he would extent, avail themselves of evening schools for the gentlemen who were too sound political economists to be not now enumerate. Was enough to ensure their non- workers, and it would also allow all children under ten emp' ment. He held in his hand a paper signed R. years of age to have the full benefit of education by any H. G. gg, the Chairman of the Association of Mill- general plan which the Government may provide; but owners in Manchester, stating that such were the pains with the Bill now before the House of Commons, those and y maltiss attached to that hill with regard to the under thirteen would be thrown out of employsmi should be the reduction of the hours of labour to ten hours a their opinion that ment and those above thirteen would have no time for the reduction of the hours of labour to ten hours a

if the expense of their education were to be provided for intended to work ten hours a day during six days of the out of heir wages as the Bill enacted, how were they to week, or whether they should work shorter hours on Mr. RAND said his idea was that they should close

was a possibility of employment, and there was no pos- upon Saturdays as the bill specified, that was at half-past should be continued, and he was desirous that the falenactionis. He thought then the issue as regarded: Mr. Morris was asked whether Mr. Rand meant that remain unanswered, he should move that the meeting labour of any kind other than domestic labour, had their moral or physical condition; it might be arged

be a greater curse in flicted on them than that of dooming Was it for the purpose of obtaining information, or was that had been already referred to in the first proposition and the had written to one it with a view that gentlemen of the House of Commons ment, and Millowners from the four counties of sition, and certainly relays never could work well of the junior partners in his own concern to know what might be asked to support any pian which might be asked to support any pian which might be was called "An or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and that the pamphlet was called "An or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and that the pamphlet was called "An or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and that the pamphlet was called "An or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and that the pamphlet was called "An or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and certainly relays never could work well or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and certainly relays never could work well or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and certainly relays never could work well or would be submitted to by the employer, except with a sition, and certainly relays never could work well or work in the first proposition in the first prop had been the op ration of the relay system, and he had agreed on? If so, in his humble opinion, they were subject, was held on Wednesday, May the 9th, at when there was a great demand for labourers. As Inquiry into the State of the Manufacturing Popureplies that three-fourths of the children under 13 had going to dispose of a question of the last importance to the British Hotel, Cockspur-street. been dismissed; and that he was looking out for sub-, this country, as a manufacturing nation, in a very hasty stitutes for the remaining one-fourth. (Hear, hear.), manner; and he submitted that it was a question which

attention to the fact that since the introduction of the should say the object of the meeting was to consider ject of the hours of labour. He might say, generally, as they were capable of being worked, and if they they agreed to a Ten Hours Bill they would do sons about to Emigrate that he can furnish them with Act creating the system of working by relays, the chil- the question in agitation with respect to the hours of that if it were thought adviseable to alter the act were prevented working them two hours a day, if he what was right towards the working people; and if dren under thirtsen years of age had been almost all labour, with the view of ascertaining how far the sen- now in force, there was no objection on the part of understood figures, it must have the effect of depriv- the consequence should be less profit to the masters, (whereby they will avoid any Delay in Liverpool) dismissed in Girsgow he believed none (the word 'none' ments and experience of the gentlemen present should these millowners to its being aftered to the extent ing them of the employment of one-sixth of their he contended that the temporal and external welfare and secure Passages in superior First Class Ships, underlined) were employed under that age, and very few concur with any proposition for the amendment of the proposed by the bill, it being very near the practice property and of its value.

24 000 and odd in 1839, and in Mr. Horner's district it anything, but simply to ascertain what would be the come to any distinct vote on the occasion : they only had failen from 11 000 to 7,000 since then. (Hear) most practical measure, and lay the result of the meet- wanted to hear the opinion of gentlemen connected postion They had not been able to obtain returns from the other ing before the Government. He thought the Factories' with the factories, for the information of members district, but the reduction in their numbers was in every Bill originated in a far more limited and obscure source of Parliament. district very great. The simost certain operation of the than that meeting, for he did not know a single soul

miles their total deprivation of employment. The names were attached to the circular, he felt called upon the West Riding of the County of York, that it is not Geo. Strickland yesterday, and he (Mr. Brook) quite that there was a marked distinction between cotton mere the view of a reduction in the wages would offer no to state his reasons for affixing his name. Mr. Rand advisable to interfere further with the hours of labour, concurred in the view he took of those remarks. He and wool. His remarks were confined to wool, Mr. inducing nt sites to the parent to send them or the and dir. Walker, who had been down in town calling than is proposed to be done by the Government fac- was aware that there were extreme opinions, and Walker's applied to cotton. If there were an obmaster to employ them, compared with the severe regner upon Members of Parliament, called upon him and pro- tory bill now before parliament." the spinere of labour—thear, hear. And yet after that House of Commons had been appointed to no avail. reasons depended the worth of the opinion to the state in all free made known they said they was not the nature of the labour, but it was not the nature of the labour, but it was not the nature of the labour, but it was not the nature of the labour, but it was not the nature of the labour, but it was not the nature of the labour, but it was be able to esucede that part of the bill; they said were discussed serialim; and a report was laid before object of the Government in proposing this bill, was factory bill was passed in the total absence of proper; the robbing the children of the time which they re-We don't wish to employ children younger than nize; the House. The factory owners of Lancashire and not to fix hours for the exclusive advantage of the information; and that mill-owner would have been quired for moral improvement. They should be or fr. m. nine to thirteen more than six and haif hours." Yorkshire not being satisfied with what was recom- masters, but so to fix them as to be consistent a bold man who dared come forward then to defend content with ten hours of their labour, and let them They are concede them; but how? Not by adopting mended in that report, but thinking that a better bil. with the moral improvement of the population. (Loud himself from the charges of crueity with which as a spend the remainder of their time as they chose. them. It by rejecting them. They said they would might be passed, had come there for the very proper cheers.) If gentlemen lost sight of that fact, and body they were stigmatised. Gentlemen of as great Mr. Harrison said there was no difference benot surpling them. Was that the kind of concession the purpose of stating their views to Hon. Members of consulted only their own private interests, they lost humanity as those who headed the agitation felt tween the temperature of cotton and wool mills. In Government wanted? Non-employment and non-in- that House, who might call the attention of Parlia- sight of the very pith of the reason which induced themselves prostrated, and had not moral courage the mills of Mr. Kenwerthy, however, he believed struction. Or was it that the Government sought to ment to the suiject. Several gentlemen were present the Government to stir at all in the matter. (Hear.) He enough to defend themselves from the charges heapen there was considerable difference, which consisted improve the minus and morals of that class? He (Mr. from Lancashire and low spinning. against them. The view he took of the question as re-

box: 3 day ac nal labour, independent of the time for Members who had last addressed the meeting had ex- judgment, companies with their moral improve- had before hinted, however, that concession became and he found that there was a general dissatisfacmeans and going to and returning from work. He plained so clearly what he was going to say, that he ment, and with the proper discharge of domestic all; they were all members of a great and intelligent tion with the law as it at present stood. He thought was sak any gentleman in that room if he could lay felt it would be supercrogation to say more. He had duties!" his hand upon his heart and see a population unedu- received a circular some time ago, and he had attended ested and uninstructed up to the age of thirteen then to see what was its impression upon manufacturers, proposed yesterday, would not obtain the object he taken as satiour of that duration; he would ask if that that he might know what part to take in the House of would be the inevitable result: the first class have felt it presumption to have addressed that meeting, for the purpose of educating the propie. He (Mr. that that would deprive him of a twelfth part of his that the propie. He (Mr. that that would deprive him of a twelfth part of his that the purpose of educating the purpose of education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that meeting, for the purpose of education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the purpose of education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the addressed that the education for want of em- were it not many years ago be took up the education for want of emwomen is disqualified from education for want of em-; were it not many years ago he took up the subject; he playment, and the second class for want of time-Loud' was then a Ten Hours man; he resolved to see that Cherral His intention was not to appeal to the feel- carried out to the fullest extent, so that no one under bourhood they had a national school, containing shire, the people worked by the piece, and if work were in favour of making ten hours with the children ings of ty gentleman, but to his common sense, and he twenty-one years should work more than ten hours; two hundred and sixty scholars. In his opinion, would say that the issue of this Bill would be, in a few that did not, however, meet with concurrence, and there however, evening and Sunday schools would be by words up to thirteen, ignorance and idleness combined, appeared to be a disposition in favour of an Eight no means adequate for the purpose. The persons would take the opportunity of cleaning the machines at all in Bury, containing 70,000 inhabitants. up to twenty-one excessive toil and no instruction. If Hours Bill. In answer to the observations of Mr. usually found willing to instruct in Sunday that then, were the inevitable result of this bill, he Brook, he would say, that above all things he would Schools, were generally very incompetent to the interest in turning out a large quantity of work in worked upon it. would ask if it was one which ought to pass. He deprecate a committee of the House of Commons; he duty, and much more fitted to be scholars than the week. Nothing would give him (Mr. Brook) said it ought not to pass, but he should not be perform- had sat on them all from Sadler's down to the last com- teachers. As to the physical part of the question, so much pleasure as to see some plan of educa- of it. But he knew there was a great disposition ing his duty in coming to London to point out the de- mittee, where much evidence was adduced relative to that was a question fitter for medical men to decide tion brought forward by the gentlemen which would against it, for the system was so troublesome, and fects of this bill if he did not also point out a plan which the relay system, and that was an impression very than for himself. He should say there were few appeared to him to be deserving of attention. He-had much in favour of a six hours relay system, which

Mr. BRIGHT, of Rochdale, said there appeared to be a difference of opinion upon this question, and from all and of it? Why they would bring up to a calling he had heard it was not likely to be diminished. Some thought there should be no legislation at all upon this could find employment at it. If in his own establish-surject, and others were for having all matters conment be had fifty relay children, when they arrived at nected with them regulated by Act of Parliament. the age of thirteen he could but employ twenty-five of His own opinion went with the first of these. He said there, and he would have to turn adrift the other he believed that all legislation upon this subject was upon those employed towards reducing their wages had been with it, but it was most certain if they did system in some respects, and he should be glad to Hours Bill.

practical men; also provide for the washing and proper the gentlemen who had convened this meeting, and he attention to the cleanliness of the establishment; it felt happy that Mr. Rand had been able to propose a one of which labour abould not be so contracted as to at the remark that all attempts at legislation were use- ment than could be employed as adults. be worthless to the employer, nor too long, so as to less and unnecessary. He must say that factory legislaparties engaged. Those were the three great points, knowledge since he had been connected with cotton The CHAIRMAN said, he considered it his duty at and he thought it desirable that labour should be uni- factories, mills were in the habit of running not merely practised the six hour system. once to acquiese in the proposal that he should take form in its duration. Having regard to these points twelve, but thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen hours a day, the chair, in a much as there was no objection made then, not forcing upon parties toil which they were un- |-(hear), -and if they had made Acts of Parliament to after conferring on the subject, with Mr. Sanuders, to it. As he had been called unexpectedly to that alle to sust in, or labour so contracted as to be of no prevent cruelty to animals, in the name of all that was the Factory Inspector, who strongly recommended position, it would not become him to offer observations advantage to the employer, he had come to the congood, why should they not pass an Act of Parliament him to try it.

upon the nature of the meeting other than to say, that clusion that the best age of admission into the mills for the protection of human labour—and if cruelty had Mr. BRCCKL name stood at the head of the circular which has been continued; and he recommended that they should not himself, and he would say that so long as they worked for silk that children from eight to ten years of age not agree to it. issued, and was to have presided, but who was now input more than ten hours actual labour per day, for children twelve hours a day, sixty-nine hours a week, should only work six hours and a half, and attend so us well as to be unable to attend; he held in his the who e of the mill workers up to the age of twenty- they were detracting from their moral capabilities and school, and from ten to thirteen, work ten hours a great deal of good; were it not for legislation, the pamphlet on the other side, and he belived he was hat a note from Mr. Beckett, expressing his disap- one years; after that age they were placed beyond the perceptions, and he was sure they impaired their phy- day, and from thirteen, according to the provisions supply of goods in the market now would have now a twelve hour man-(A laugh.) pointment at being mable to be present. as he was limits of legislative interference, they were adults and sicul strength. Mr. Bright said that the matter had not of the Bill. anxious to hear the opinion of the Factory free agents; but whilst they were not free agents, and been much agitated; he was surprised at that when left satisfies to hear the opinion of the Factory free agents; but whilst they were not free agents, and been much agitated; he was surprised at that when left satisfies the complexity of employment. If, then, longer hours than twelve pressed by the gontleman who had just sat down mass in the provisions of the Factories' Bist. and whilst others might contract for them, he, for one, they had seen thousands of persons passing through to his own works in the countay: the objection would have caused greater glut in the market, and with regard to an unanimous vote, could not be rea-Has ne said so much with respect to the circum- wild not concent to subject them to a toil which must the country last year pulling the plugs out of their applied more particularly to large towns, where the sizar in which he stood, he thought it would be in after years raise a spirit of hostility against their boilers and stopping their milis; one of their demands population would be made o large in consequence of mor conducive to the business of the day, if he friends and masters, who made them do it-(bear.) He being that the mills should not be worked more than the double relay system. sho i heave the further proceedings in the bands of would recommend, then, that they should enter the ten hours a day. He was of opinion that till they dethe who had devoted their time and trouble-to con- mills at ten years of age, and work ten hours a day, termined to reduce the hours of labour to ten hours and difficulty would be in the country where there would not think that working shorter hours would diminish footing of numanity, ten hours was correct, and should tend to the satisfactory settlement of this that after working twelve hours a day, the chil- their workpeople as others where the people lived upon eighteen years of age unemployed.

factory sentiemen who were more immediately con- and not for the factory masters, but he thought they years ago, and they need not have come there in 1843, per feeling of humanity towards their workpeople. nected with any measure for the legislation of factories. Were bound so to conduct their establishments as not to be told that young persons were not to be protected, He trusted that he had too deep a sense of deprive them of the opposituaity of learning semething, that no necessity existed for protecting those who could would bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. He rejoiced some measure which would effectually promote the was 3s. 6d. a week, and in some places as high as Hours Bill, which was advocating the principle in unmasking the prevailing Superstition. In 2 vols.

gaols and workhouses with them-(hear)? He wanted eff. I this of ject the bill divided the work people into 4th-Toat any measure for the regulation of the te know what injury could arise to any class by alcally opposed to every single sentiment he had expressed. He (Mr. Milne) was prepared to say that the Ten Hours Bill would be of advantage to the employer. of the master as the man to reduce the hours of labour: and the only proper principle on which to regulate the hours of labour was to continue to lessen the number of

employment. Mr. MORRIS presumed that the meeting contained carried away by the arguments of the last speaker. There were always two parties to a bargain, and it was very well to raise the price by reducing the supply, but ! he doubted very much whether that would be practicable. He begged distinctly to say, that in his opinion day would be prejudicial to the masters and the chil-

Mr. HINDLEY, M. P., thought they should now adjourn. It was four o'clock, and the corn law question was coming on, and they had many petitions to present. He thought it highly necessary that this discussion lacies of the last speaker, and of Mr. Milne should not adjourn till the next day, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. BRIGHT was understood to say that he should protest against any resolutions being brought forward

The meeting then adjourned. ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley resumed the chair. Mr. Ellis, of Castlefield, Bingley, was in the pos- one-sixth of all the mill property in the kingdom- who ought to be an authority, and he was firmly session of the signatures of the owners of twenty- (a laugh) He hoped he was not misunderstood. convinced that ten hours was the full period that The CHAIRMAN said so far as he could answer, he four mills, representing their opinion upon the sub- Unquestionably if they could work the mills as much a person should be employed. (Hear, hear.) If

Mr. Ellis read the instructions he had received.

Ellis) had been for the last thirty or forty years much interested in the subject of education; in his neighneighbourhoods where the morals of the people were better than in his own, if he might judge or morals number of convictions for assault did not exceed not in a bad state as regarded peace and order.

Mr. Ellis made no reply.

vening his meeting; they would know better than and that was a length of labour which, he thought, factory legislation would fail in attaining those objects not be a sufficient number of children for the relays. he how to lay the business before them, and he could was compatible with some little improvement in which it was desirable to attain; and that he knew Mr. Bucklehurst remarked that the Mayor working shorter hours they would in a year or two cord with policy; and when he (Mr. Cheetham) only say, so far as he was concerned, that if it should evening remods—(hear) It might be objected was the opinion of the working people in his district. Of Macclesfield had lately taken a census of that not require more hands but the masters would get saw the trade of this country bound and festered, it bein his nower to lend any assistance towards the main that these parties would not go to these Gentlemen whose mills were in large towns were not so town, when it was found that there were 1700 adult more profit. It was a fixed principle that the smaller appeared to him that Government should first seek object of the meeting, or to take any step which schools, but he thought they would. He knew intimately acquainted with the habits and opinions of weavers walking about, and not one child under quantity of an article was thrown upon the market

resolutions should to-day be taken into consideration that having been called together, they would concur in would be the case; the ordinary wages of piecers Mr. Brook express himself favourable to an Eleven of Lectures and Discourses, boldly exposing and the present bill before the character and would share the fate of all its predecessors. It would be an unsatisfactory bill.

He but come to that come to the character and would be an unsatisfactory bill.

He but come to that come to the character and would be an unsatisfactory bill.

He but come to that come to the children and young persons. He advo-

> employment. With regard to the pressure upon the result. How could they teach young women engaged ten justice and humanity imperatively demanded.

proposition. They were as follows:-" It is the opinion of the The gentleman who spoke last adverted to some re- (Hear.) withd awal of children altogether from well-regulated. Mr. Fielden, M.P., said, being of those whose owners of mills in Keighley, Otley, and Burley, in marks with which the meeting would remember Rand) begged to say that the effect of this law would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which garded shortening the hours of labour was this. He specially for the manufacturers of this country to keep a footing it has the competition, and be that if Hon. Members would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which against them. The view no took of the question as remainded and no doubt would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which against them. The view no took of the question as remainded and no doubt would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which against the same frank. The view no took of the question as remainded and no doubt would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which against the first the first of this law would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which against the first he would now one to ask Mr. Emis one question, which he trusted he would answer with the same frank. Mr. Kay said the gentleman referred to was not held that it would be difficult, if not almost impossible for the manufacturers of this country to keep a footing against foreign competition, and be thought to be against foreign competition, and be the first the first of the first the first of the manufacturers of this country to keep a footing the first the first of the manufacturers of the country to keep a footing to the first the first of the manufacturers of the country to keep a footing to the first the first of the first the first of the first the first of th with starm ow, and even every unreflecting mind acquainted with the subject, rather than to pass resolutions how far they attempted largely connected with the cotton trade, and he had the legislature to be cautious how far they attempted largely connected with the cotton trade, and he had for meals, the time for going and returning from the to increase the difficulties which at present oppressed therefore thought it his duty to consult gentlemen but to fetter any individual class of tradespeople business, was so utterly unjust and so bad in princihear.) No man could be more convinced of the

the could they escape the two results of these two systems? He would now beg to state the plan was vain and useless labour to endeavour to reconcile who worked more than six hours, the eight hours of the systems? He would now beg to state the plan work at night and useless labour to endeavour to reconcile who worked more than six hours, the eight hours of age, began work till twelve, then begin again and useless labour to endeavour to reconcile who worked more than six hours, the eight hours of age, began work till twelve, then begin again and useless labour to endeavour to reconcile who worked more than six hours, the eight hours of age, began work till twelve, then begin again and useless labour to endeavour to reconcile who worked more than six hours, the eight hours of age, began work till twelve, then begin again at night at one, and which would meet his own views. He thought that a elements which were irreducible; he should be very relay having been found productive of much inconvery work in the morning at six o'clock, frequently work until six o'clock. proper Factory Bill should embrace the following happy to say " aye" to the proposition that the pre- nience. The children in his establishment, between earlier, and continued their labour uniformly till be ten and a half hours. They would allow no time proper Pactory Bill should embrace the following happy to say and the proposition that the prepoints, and no others. It should embrace the age of sent Bill was very bad, but he should say "no" to the
admission into the mills; the duration of labour in the
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great
mills; it should provide for the time for meals within body of the working classes were polled, that a great worsted business he knew that worsted the second that a great cent. the mills; for protection from exposed and dangerons majority of them would say "no" to the same proposition to aid into these abuses with which he was familiar, and they had 20 per cent. and they had the legislature, the system might easily be carried out. which he could no longer permit to continue without tion in a given time, and he was confident if the peo-Mr. Aldam, M.P., said, one objection which had attempting some improvement. (Hear, hear.) He ple knew they were only to work ten hours and been raised to the system was, that they brought up therefore, from year to year, struggled with his half, that they would work with greater spirit than should be short, simple, and practical—(hear, hear)— plan for their consideration. He was rather surprised a greater number of persons to the factory employ- friend, the late Mr.Sadler, whose name he honoured, they did now—(hear, hear.) He thought they would to obtain a system more consistent with humanity do a great service to humanity, and would not be Mr. Ellis was unable to speak to that point; and Christianity; and it was the happiest recelled injuring the trade, if they came to a resolution to that interfere with the moral and physical welfare of the tion had done a great Ceal of good—(hear). To his own he never found any inconvenience to result from it. | tion of his life that the first Bill that passed, affect | effect—(hear, hear.) At the same time he did not Mr. ALDAM begged to ask how long Mr. Ellis had ing his own branch of business, might be considered wish to intrude his opinions-(hear.) as the result of those early labours in which he had Tho Chairman said the last speaker had remarked

of Parsiament he would bring in a bill for twelve be good enough to explain how they escape the syshours from the commencement to the termination of tem of relays, because children under thirteen years upon the nature of the meeting other than to say, that clusion that the best sge of admission into the mills for the protection of human labour—and if cruelty had he trusted he should be of use in concucing the busi- was at the age of ten years—(hear)—he mentioned ten been practised as could be attested by thousands of Mr. Ellis might sult Keighley Union very well, but hour for dinner, and he would permit young persons.

Mr. Walker, M.P., said that they had not a child nesser the should not see why the legislature of the because the whole amount of medical evidence proved living witnesses. he could not see why the legislature of the because the whole amount of medical evidence proved living witnesses. he could not see why the legislature of the because the whole amount of medical evidence proved living witnesses. he could not see why the legislature of the mill at eleven years of age. That under thirtier years of age in their factories—(hear, was only that he was called to occupy the chair as a that at that age with proper intervals for meals, they should not interfere and do what they could recommend the would recommend the would recommend the should be entirely was what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as what he would recommend the should be entirely as whether the should be entirely as a should not see why the legislature of the should be entirely as a should not see why the legislature of the should not see why the should not see why the legislature of the should not see why the should not see why the sho sub-little for his triend, Mr. Wm. Beckett, whose could enter the miles, if the labour were not too long its recurrence—(hear). He had worked in a factory destroyed by Mr. Ellis's plan. He would propose conceal that the great body of the masters would would remark that Mr. Greg wrote it when he was

ployment, the reverse must follow if they worked they were divided. The question presented itself to less hours; the glut would be less and afterwards him in two points of view, the 1st a question of The Chairman said he had been told that the they should be able to employ mere hands. He did humanity, the 2nd a question of policy. On the the greater price it commanded. If the supply of Mr. HARRISON, of Bury, concurred with Sir G. labour to the market were reduced it would have a tendency to raise the value of labour; if the Mr. KAY, of Bury, said in many of the mills in people did not work more then ten hours it would under thirteen years of age at all. They were, increase the value of it to the benefit of both masters where manufactures where carried on, and for inviting difficult subject, a subject for the gentlemen to consider, arguments of Mr. Bright might have been used forty twelve hours labour was really consistent with a pro-Government would not legislate for persons over 21 Mr. BROOK thought it was agreed that Mr. Rand's years of age. He did not think, however, that the Government acted upon the right principle in that: property, and was too well aware of his own incompe- and he thought test employing the children but ten not protect themselves. He trusted they had made a with a view of considering them in detail. As to the he perfectly agreed that Government should not interten viol drag the meet no through the history of factory hours a day, leaving off work at six, would go far greater march in the way of improvement than to beg first resolution, he would not say one word except fere with the liberty of the subject, but there was no legistrian. There had been no fewer than seven or towards attaining that great desideratum. (Cheers.) any attention to such views; he had no doubt that that he entirely agreed with it. The second was an liberty when once they entered a factory. Several Commons entertained right views upon this important the persons who were enabled by law to work twelve motion being made or vote taken upon this subject; subject, and that when an opportunity offered they hours a-day remained stationary, and did not pro he did not know why that was. The meeting was gress into any other department of manufacture. called in order to express to members of Parhament to say that the principal concerns in cotton, flax, As they attained strength, and ability, and informa- the opinions of millowners and he did not see how woollen, worsted, and he might add silk, desired a tiou, they were gradually taken from the piecers to members could know what their opinion was unless diminution in the hours of labour. He confidently be feeders, where they would feed two carders, or a a vote were taken. Many gentlemen had not spoken branches would be happy to see the hours of labour duce then a double number of persons into the fac- ments without taking a vote. He should not make reduced from twelve to ten. He hoped then that Hon tories was a fallacy-(hear, hear.) He then read a motion himself but he would suggest that the Gentlemen would not be influenced by those who say the third resolution, and asked if there could be any feeling of the meeting should be taken as to a Ten that they had no wish for tinkering in legislation, but thing more unreasonable than to suppose that that Hours' Bill. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear in 46 Numbers at Twopence each, forming a series

> throwing the other sixth out of work, and filling the dence. With regard to the 4th resolution, he might from his principles; the might be wrong. Mr. perhaps subject himself to the charge of inhumanity Brook had consented to come down to an Eleven in what he was going to say; but his opinion was. Hour Bill, but before he consented to that he lowing them all to work ten hours, instead of five-sixths, and it was not a very recent opinion, but one founded, distinctly told the meeting that concurrently with working twelve hours a day, and one-sixth working upon great experience, and it was the opinion of the the factory system i self, it was in vain to look none at all. He never heard a speech with more pain most celebrated men in the medical profession, that for moral improvement or domestic comfort than he listened to Mr. Bright's. He had a great rest the persons employed in mills in his neighbourhood, amongst the females in the factories. If he where they regularly worked twelve hours, were (Mr. Rand) entertained that opinion he would say more healthy—he said more healthy—than the chil. " perish the factories," but he did not ; he had no dren who were allowed to roam about, and who desire to revert to the days of domestic industry. were unemployed. They worked in a temperature, when the people manufactured by hand in a possibly certainly not like that of the cotton mills in damp and unwholesome cottage; he believed the Lancashire, which was by no means consist- factory system might be made a blessing to Engent with health; and he was told the effect of land and consistent with the moral welfare of the the oil was by no means insalubrious; and he be- people. (Hear.) If that might be so, he would ask hours till the whole of the labouring population had lieved it was admitted by the Factory Inspectors that if it were not their duty so to legislate that such

> > physical powers, he would take it upon himself to Mr. Walker observed, with regard to a remark them und r the direction of the Town Council say that there was nothing like work in the woollen of Mr. Ellis's about medical evidence, that he could being, Ist, an Appendix to a Report which R. Bayldon trade, as compared with the work of an agricul- furnish him with a whole host of "medical evidence" was directed to make to that body as to the probatural labourer, a mason, a bricklayer, or any other upon the subject. Dr. Hawkins said the hours of ble Financial Effects that would arise to the diflabourer; all that was required was attention, but labour should be limited to ten hours a day, and ferent Townships within the Borough of Leeds in beyond that there was nothing at all that deserved stated that that was the opinion of the majority of the event of the 19th Clause of the New Tarnpike the appellation of labourer. If this were passed the medical men of Lancashire; there was no Bill passing into a Law, and young females of the age of eighteen would not be doubt on that subject whatever. (Hear, hear.) He 2ndly-The facts relative to the Lengths. Debts. allowed to work the regular hours as by the present might go further in relation to what had fallen law; he could see no reason for that; he believed from Mr. Brook, and quote the opinion of a practiyoung women at eighteen were as much at cal man whom he (Mr. Walker) should like to have Lengths and Costs of Repairs of the Highways maturity as they ever would be—"The probeen present, he meant Mr. Greg, who said that a within the same, being a Summary of R. Bayldon's per performance of domestic duties;" on reduction in the hours of labour was most important Reports, presented to the Mayor and Town Council, that he would say, that all factory labour or to the manufacturing population to any alteration in A ril 4th, and May 3rd, 1843. a tendency to produce that evil, and unless they took in opposition that all legislative interference was an may have a Copy of this Work, Gratis, on application steps to annihilate factory labour, that evil which evil, and so forth, but it was an evil said Mr. Greg, (during the month of May) to Mr. H. W. WALKER, was inseparable from the system must continue, which necessity and policy may justify, and which hours a-day, the culinary art, or washing. Mr. WALKER, M.P. for Bury, wished to know the or getting up of linen, cooking, or other name of the pamphlet of which Mr. Greg was the domestic work! The next resolution he thought author, for he believed he had written upon both

from twelve to ten would have the effect of destroying a gentleman who employed 2,000 power looms, and of the young people should not be bartered for the all Coppered and Copper Fastened, a Regular Sucin other perts of Scotland, (hear, hear.) and the two regulations affecting labour in factories. (Hear.)

Mr. Harrison remarked that the value of property sake of gain. (Hear, hear.) But he thought cession of st factory districts of England of Mr. Horner and Mr. Mr. Band remarked that the circular pointed out the England of Mr. Horner and Mr. Mr. Band remarked that the circular pointed on the manner of working it and the there would be no serious loss to either party in the Season.

Sandiers the number had fallen from 38 941 in 1835, to the of jets of the meeting; they had not met to carry sion of the meeting; they had not met to carry sion of the meeting yesterday, that they should be a serious of the meeting they had not met to carry sion of the meeting; they had not met to carry sion of the meeting yesterday. Mr. HARRISON remarked that the value of property sake of gain. (Hear, hear.) But he thought cession of such Vessels sailing every Week daring Mr. Brook did not see how that affected the pro- quences; he knew many gentlemen who would be glad to see the hours of labour reduced to ten who Mr. HARRISON said it most certainly did affect the would indeed be delighted to have it so, for they would they have a population around them who Mr. Brook really did not see much in the remark. Would regard them not as tyrauts, but as friends.

he thought that all parties should be ready to make jection to working twelve hours in wool, he should lations to which they rendered themselves liable by posed that this meeting should be held. The objections of Parliament, their respectivelying them; and Parliament would find itself in of Mr. Brook, he thought, might be answered very laying before members of Parliament, their respection to working tended themselves liable by posed that this meeting should be held. The objections of Mr. Rand said they had met for the purpose of factory bill should begin when the first factory bill should be answered very law as a regarded the hours of labour, and the was passed under circumstances presome concessions. The public had agreed that a say there was as great an objection to working ten to ing passed a law providing for the regulation of a class Commons should decide what was proper to be done age of admission into the factories, and their reasons judical to the millowners; frequent cases of abuse mill was exceedingly high, whilst in alwool establishment the law would have thrown out of the must know that committee after committee of the for such opinions; for upon the soundness of the had been committeed, and some humane persons, one lishment it was not too high.

regard to the second class—they were to work twelve Sir George Strickland, M.P., said the two Hon. mills, occupying nearly fifteen hours, were, in his the manufacturing population of this country. He interested in that trade, and ascertain their opinions, community, and no doubt they had the same object there was a great disposition to come to a comptothe holders are firm in demanding fully last week's
in view. He for one, by the way of getting a promise with the labourers as to the hours of working. rates, which has caused a slow trade. Barley is per settlement of the question, though he was in the Different opinions did exist, but the great majority steady in price, the fine samples offered find buyers. had in view. He was quite satisfied, for his own habit of working twelve hours, would not mind of reasonable and well-disposed manufacturers were Oats and Shelling are in improved demand, the property, but it would deprive him of some, and no should be a uniform time of working for children and one could deny it. In the woollen trade in York- adults, and so far as he could judge, the majority should be pleutiful, he had no doubt the men who rather than have the relay system. (Hear, hear.) were responsible for the performance of the work, He believed the relay system was not adopted during the work hours, as they would have such an Mr. KAY remarked that there were one or two who Mr. WALKER, M.P. continued-He was not aware

be capable of being worked, paying a respect to all Inspectors had so much power, that masters would the opinions and scruples of the community at large; rather employ persons above thirteen years of age. than they would be troubled to steer clear of all the from the number of convictions that took place: the and to vex and annoy them in the conduct of their meshes and nets spread for them by the present law -(hear, hear). He saw the difficulty of relays, and thirty-three in a year, in a population of 26,000. He ple, that he should look upon it as the greatest evil of having much labour unemployed from six to thirthought that was a pretty good proof that they were that could happen to the factory masters-(hear, teen years of age, and should they come to a vote in the House of Commons, he should vote for a Ten Mr. Rand should be sorry to appear pertinacious necessity of education than himself, but he would Hours Bill; but, seeing so many influential manufin a matter of this kind, but he would beg to submit say that the people of the manufacturing districts facturers present, he should like to have their unanithat that was no answer to his question, which he begged to repeat to Mr. Ellis.

were better and greater, notwithstanding all the mous opinion, because that would have a great effect obloquy that had been thrown upon them, than those upon the Government. So long as the present sysof the agricultural labourers. He had no other tem continued, the females could not be educated: THE CHAIRMAN would wish to ask Mr. Ellis remark to make than simply to say that if any good they became mothers in a state of ignorance; and he one question, with respect to the working of the should result from this meeting, he should feel very thought one argument in favour of a diminution of twenty-five, who would act as an incubus upon the wrong; he did not particularly object to legislation so enactments which provided for relays of the young thankful to the gentlemen who had called it, and he the hours of labour was the respect they ought to have for the female character—(hear, hear). He should be glad to give any assistance to an Eleven believed public opinion children. Great of children. thought that the manufacturers and spinners present Such would be the effect of the relay system, and so he so on patching and tinkering this question, that no had come to the conclusion that the relay system, if sort of satisfaction either to employer or employed ever could result. Mr. Hand wished this question to be of employment upwards of forty years, and he had been engaged in obtaining the public that by some compromise they ought to do so. Could

Mr. Ellis said about two years. He adepted it engaged. (Hear, hear.)

free conferring on the subject, with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Hindley said if he had the framing of an Act turer who had worked by relays, perhaps he would be greater that in the town of Bury there was no one manufacturer conferring on the subject, with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Hindley said if he had the framing of an Act turer who had worked by relays, perhaps he would be greater than the conferring on the subject. a young man, and he (Mr. Walker) highly approved Mr. Milne believed that legislation had done a of it; but about five years ago Mr. G. wrote a

> created such a glut as to have thrown the people out Mr. (HEETHAM was afraid that the feeling ex-(Continued in our Fifth page.)

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LEEDS CORN MARKET. TUESDAY MAY 16th.-The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is rather larger than last week, other kinds of grain small. Fine Wheat has been in limited demand at last week's prices, but the second qualities have been in better demand, and prices fully supported; the chambered qualities very dull. Barley little alteration. Oats and Beans in better demand, and prices rather dearer.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARRET.

FRIDAY, MAY 19th -There is a good arrival of Wheat to this day's market, mostly of fine quality quarter dearer

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, MAY 16 .- To-day. as last week, and for many weeks previous, the business transacted was not great. Fancy Woollens still sell best. The warehouses are not so busy, nor is there any prospect of their being so. The town was extremely full of visitors in consequence of it being the May fair, but their sport was much damaged by the rain which continued all the evening.

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(Saturday, May 20, 1843.)